

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004597/25
to the Commission
Joachim Streit (Renew)
(18 November 2025)**

Subject: Reducing grand corruption in Ukraine

Considering the recent corruption scandal in Ukraine, please provide information on the implementation of the European Court of Auditors' Special Report 23/2021 'Reducing grand corruption in Ukraine' ⁽¹⁾, in particular Recommendations 1 and 4.

1. Since 2021, what concrete steps has the Commission taken to (a) ensure that EU support is more specifically targeted at tackling grand corruption and oligarchic influence, and (b) improve monitoring and public reporting, including the establishment of clear objectives, indicators, and baselines as recommended?
2. What indicators or tools is the Commission currently using to assess progress in combating grand corruption in Ukraine, and are the updated monitoring results or related assessments publicly available?
3. How does the Commission evaluate current corruption risks in light of the recent scandal, and how are these risks reflected in ongoing EU financial support, conditionality, and oversight mechanisms?

Submitted: 18.11.2025

**Answer given by Ms Kos on behalf of the European Commission
(25 March 2026)**

The Commission has strengthened how EU support addresses grand corruption and oligarchic influence in Ukraine by embedding anti-corruption priorities into accession benchmarks and EU financial assistance.

Reforms are governed by targeted, measurable conditionality, with anti-corruption, especially a credible track record in high-level cases, as a core accession requirement.

Under the Ukraine Facility, funding is linked to concrete reform steps in justice and anticorruption to enhance integrity, accountability and institutional resilience.

Following European Court of Auditors recommendations, monitoring was reinforced through milestone- and target-based assessments, regular implementation dialogues and systematic reporting in the enlargement package.

Transparency is ensured via a public scoreboard and Commission reporting. Progress is assessed using qualitative and quantitative tools, including tracking investigations, prosecutions and judgments in high-level cases, and evaluating institutional independence, integrity safeguards and asset recovery.

The Commission can conduct checks at any time, supported by an independent audit board, and intensifies dialogue while maintaining a strict link between disbursements and compliance.

The EU and Ukraine are both signatories to the UN Convention against Corruption and participate in the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO). The Commission monitors developments, country self-reports and peer reviews under these frameworks.

To note that there is no evidence to this day that EU financial support was diverted for unintended purposes.

¹ https://www.eca.europa.eu/en/publications/SR21_23.