

these engines to run on E85 ethanol fuel. Ethanol burns much cooler than regular gasoline and has a very high octane rating, which protects the engine from dangerous knocking under high pressure.

The final and most important step is computer management. The factory Engine Control Unit (ECU) is designed only for natural air pressure and cannot understand boost. We must completely remove the old computer and install a modern standalone ECU. ECU tuning involves connecting a laptop to the car and writing new software code. The tuner must perfectly program the exact fuel delivery, volumetric efficiency tables, and ignition spark timing. This is where the mechanical hardware and computer software come together to create safe, reliable power.

In conclusion, building a 1000 horsepower engine is a highly technical challenge. It is never truly "cheap," but starting with the naturally aspirated Toyota 2JZ-GE is mathematically the cheapest way to achieve this goal in the world. By taking a strong, affordable factory block and adding forged internal parts, forced induction, racing fuel systems, and standalone computer control, students and young engineers can build a world-class supercar killer on a reasonable budget.

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Мошук П. О.
Ганніченко Т. А.

ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY IN UKRAINE: CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECTS

У статті досліджується сучасний стан та перспективи антикорупційної політики України, з акцентом на інституційний розвиток, міжнародні оцінки, роль громадянського суспільства та значення для європейської інтеграції.

Ключові слова: *Україна, антикорупційна політика, інституції, європейська інтеграція, прозорість, громадянське суспільство.*

The article analyzes the current state and prospects of Ukraine's anti-corruption policy, emphasizing institutional development, international evaluations, civil society engagement, and its crucial role in European integration.

Keywords: *Ukraine, anti-corruption policy, institutions, European integration, transparency, civil society.*

Anti-corruption policy in Ukraine is not merely a technical framework of laws and institutions—it is a dynamic and evolving process that directly shapes the daily lives of citizens and determines the country's trajectory toward European integration. Corruption has long been regarded as one of the most serious threats to Ukraine's democratic development, eroding public trust in government, weakening the rule of law, and slowing economic growth. Since 2014, Ukraine has undertaken significant reforms, establishing a network of specialized institutions: the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU), the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (SAPO), the National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP), and the High Anti-Corruption Court (HACC). These bodies were designed to function as a coordinated system, yet their independence and

effectiveness remain under constant pressure from political interests and entrenched elites.

By 2025, Ukraine continues to implement the Anti-Corruption Strategy for 2021–2025, coordinated by NACP. This strategy prioritizes transparency, accountability, and the reduction of corruption risks in critical areas such as public procurement, land management, and the judiciary. According to NACP, more than 3,300 anti-corruption programs have been adopted across public institutions and enterprises, demonstrating that the fight against corruption extends beyond central government and reaches local administrations and state-owned enterprises [1]. This decentralization of anti-corruption efforts reflects a broader attempt to embed integrity into everyday governance.

International evaluations present a mixed picture of progress. Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) for 2025 awarded Ukraine 36 points out of 100, ranking it 104th among 182 countries. This represents only a slight improvement compared to 2024, suggesting that reforms are advancing but at a slow and uneven pace [2]. The European Commission’s 2025 Enlargement Report similarly noted “limited progress” in anti-corruption reforms, stressing the importance of safeguarding the independence of NABU and SAPO, while acknowledging the growing number of high-level corruption cases being heard by the HACC [3]. These assessments highlight both achievements and persistent vulnerabilities.

Civil society organizations, including Transparency International Ukraine and the Basel Institute on Governance, emphasize that political interference remains a major obstacle. Attempts to weaken anti-corruption institutions, delays in legislative reforms, and persistent corruption risks in the judiciary continue to undermine public trust. At the same time, digitalization has emerged as a powerful tool in reducing everyday corruption. Platforms such as “Diia” have simplified access to public services, reduced opportunities for petty bribery, and enhanced transparency in government-citizen interactions [4]. This technological dimension of reform illustrates how innovation can complement institutional efforts.

Looking ahead, the prospects of Ukraine’s anti-corruption policy are closely tied to its European integration. The European Union has made clear that tangible progress in the rule of law and anti-corruption reforms is a prerequisite for accession negotiations. Strengthening institutional independence, expanding digitalization, and enhancing public oversight are critical steps for Ukraine to meet EU standards. International cooperation and the active role of civil society will remain essential in ensuring accountability, transparency, and resilience against political interference.

In conclusion, Ukraine’s anti-corruption policy in 2025 demonstrates both achievements and persistent challenges. Specialized institutions are operational and have shown progress in prosecuting high-level corruption cases, while digitalization has reduced opportunities for everyday bribery. Nevertheless, political interference, legislative delays, and systemic weaknesses continue to hinder reforms. The sustainability of Ukraine’s anti-corruption efforts will depend on consistent implementation of the Anti-Corruption Strategy, protection of institutional independence, and active engagement of civil society and international partners. Ultimately, the effectiveness of these measures will shape not only Ukraine’s internal stability but also its prospects for European integration.

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