



CONCEPT HOW TO ELIMINATE CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE

INTERNATIONAL LIBERTY INSTITUTE PERSPECTIVE

2026-2030

CONCEPT

HOW TO ELIMINATE

CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE

Corruption as a Failure of the State.

How to Build an Honest and Effective System of Public Administration?

Step-by-Step Action Plan

From Chronic Ineffective Efforts to
Full Elimination

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Corruption is one of the most pressing and consequential problems facing society, business, and the state.

Every day, search engines return 30–40 million results for the query ‘corruption’, while the English-language query ‘corruption’ yields approximately 800–1,100 million results. Worldwide, millions of scholars, analysts, legal experts, economists, politicians, legislators, NGOs, law enforcement representatives, and media professionals work on this topic.

Corruption is identified and addressed in politics and the law enforcement system, in public administration and finance, as well as in regulatory, fiscal, and monetary institutions. It is inherent in the public, private, and civil society sectors. Corruption has become so deeply embedded in everyday life across all branches of government, national and local authorities, that most people, even in EU countries, consider it part of their culture and a way of doing business.

Globally, hundreds of billions of dollars are spent annually on addressing corruption. The direct and indirect costs of corruption are measured in trillions of dollars, yet the measures implemented within existing legal frameworks and under current state and business institutions do not produce positive results.

The fight against corruption has become a never-ending process with consistently poor results.

An analogy can be drawn with the U.S. government’s fight against drugs. Over nearly 55 years, U.S. authorities have spent more than \$2.5 trillion addressing this phenomenon, while the number of addicts and the volume of drug consumption have only increased.

Corruption affects a broad range of human activities, while efforts to address it remain ineffective. This makes it necessary to examine the phenomenon in detail, define its key parameters, identify beneficiaries and victims, determine its root causes, and propose government recommendations aimed at enabling its elimination.

Today, the world is facing a simultaneous set of crises. Hot wars are accompanied by hybrid, information, and cultural conflicts, while practices associated with totalitarian and authoritarian regimes are increasingly becoming reference points for some developing countries in terms of their development models. At the same time, many developed countries are experiencing stagnation and growing distrust in their governments. In this context, the study of the phenomenon of “corruption” may help more precisely identify its causes at the level of theoretical models and their practical implementation.

Unlike the commonly accepted approaches and formats of combating corruption, we propose a non-traditional, innovative path. Its essence lies in conducting a comprehensive review of all state institutions and organizations to identify state functions that can be performed without giving rise to corruption.

We present a systematic view of corruption as a legal, socioeconomic, institutional, and ethical phenomenon.

It affects virtually all spheres of human activity and extends far beyond the public administration system. It influences capital structure, the intensity of investment and trade flows, and consumption and savings. Therefore, our proposals and recommendations for eliminating corruption are an integral part of a broader strategy for the country’s modernization, aimed at placing it on a trajectory of rapid, long-term economic growth and development. They complement the Concept of National Economic Security, the long-term strategy “Ukraine — The New West,” the recommendations of the Social Welfare Index, and the Common Sense Economics Index of the International Liberty Institute.

Our approach to the elimination of corruption is based on the application of the theory and practice of state failures, the functioning of an entrepreneurial growth model, as well as findings from research on economic freedom, private property institutions, and limited government.

A person in a dark suit is shown from the chest up, with their hands held out in a gesture of refusal or 'no'. The background is a blurred office setting. The text is overlaid on the image.

HOW TO ELIMINATE CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE

THE STRATEGY FOR ELIMINATING CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE SHOULD BE BUILT ON A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL, INSTITUTIONAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE-LEGAL REFORM CARRIED OUT IN PARALLEL WITH A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN THE FUNCTIONS, SIZE, AND RESOURCES OF THE STATE IN THE ECONOMY—THAT IS, ACROSS ALL SECTORS INVOLVED IN THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES.

A PREREQUISITE FOR THE SUCCESS OF ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY IS A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH, STRONG COORDINATION AMONG STAKEHOLDERS, AND THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYTICAL COMMUNITY, THE BUSINESS SECTOR, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POLITICAL AND CIVIL SOCIETY ELITES.

NUMBER OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES

62

IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

BY 2030
(4 YEARS)

RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI) FOR IMPLEMENTING THE CONCEPT'S RECOMMENDATIONS:

12 INDICATORS



CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX

2025

104
rank

36 points



2030

Top-40

60+ points



RULE OF LAW INDEX

2025

117
rank



2030

Top-40



INTERNATIONAL INDEX OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS PROTECTION

2025

104
rank



2030

Top-40



INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM

2025

143
rank



2030

Top-40



PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION AS A WIDESPREAD PROBLEM IN THE COUNTRY

2026

75–90%
of the population



2030

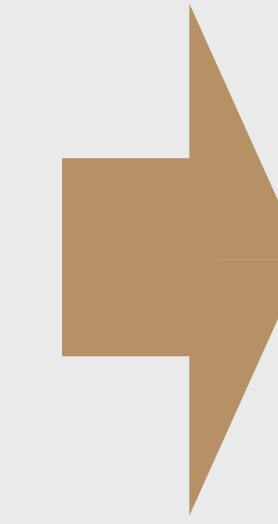
30–35%
of the population



THE “CONTROL OF CORRUPTION” (WORLD BANK GOVERNANCE INDICATOR)

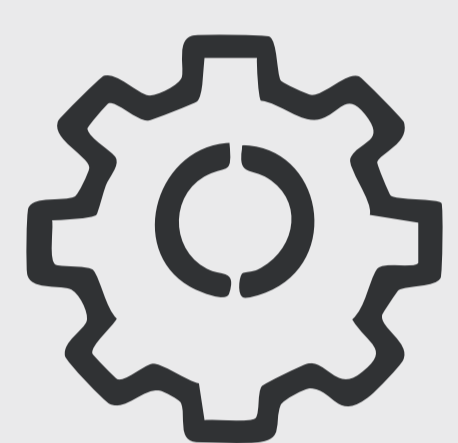
2024

34,24
points



2030

60+
points



THE “QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION” (WORLD BANK GOVERNANCE INDICATOR)

2024

50,12
points



2030

70+
points



THE “GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVENESS” (WORLD BANK GOVERNANCE INDICATOR)

2024

39,70
points



2030

65+
points



THE EXTENT OF THE REGULATORY BURDEN ON UKRAINE'S ECONOMY

2025

15–17%
of GDP



2030

5–7%
of GDP



PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURES

2025

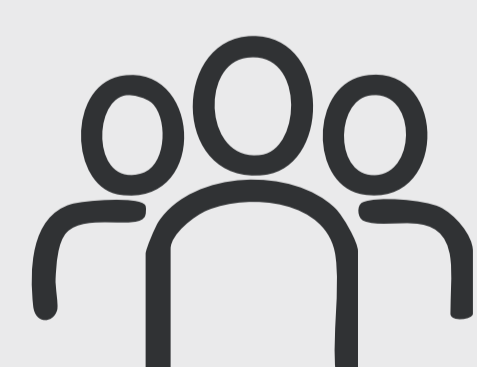
~75%
of GDP



2030

max 25%
of GDP

(excluding defense expenditures)



EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC, NON-MARKET SECTOR

2025

46–48%
of the labor force



2030

13–15%
of the labor force



ILI ECONOMIC SECURITY INDEX

2025

33,4 points
orange risk level



2030

60+ points
yellow risk level

**OLIGARCHY AND CORRUPT SCHEMES MODEL
LEGALIZED PLUNDER**

An authoritarian, non-democratic model characterized by a severe lack of separation of powers, excessive centralization of power, and nominal local self-government.



**FREE MARKET MODEL:
"UKRAINE – THE NEW WEST"**

A fully democratic system characterized by genuine local self-government, an independent separation of powers, and a free media



Rule of Law



Public Authorities' Budget

45–50% of GDP

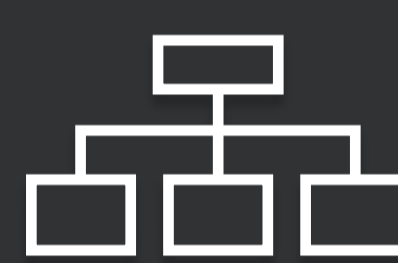
20 - 25% of GDP



State Assets and Resources

55 - 65%

10 - 15%



Number of Functions Assigned to Public Authorities

>7500

<100

Comprehensive licensing and permitting requirements, certification requirements, designated export and import operators, administrative price controls, mandatory purchase of services exclusively from state-owned organizations, antitrust regulations, advertising regulations, etc.



Regulatory Burden

Market mechanisms, self-regulatory instruments, competition among standards, free pricing, open competition, and free entry into and exit from the market.

25–30 taxes with different tax bases, progressive tax rates, and multiple special tax regimes, exemptions, preferences, and exceptions.



Tax System

Three taxes, flat tax rates, universal and neutral with respect to producers of goods and services and the structure of capital.

~11,000 tariff lines with different customs duty rates.



Customs Regulation

Single import tariff of 5% on all goods.

Exemptions (tax, customs, credit, administrative, financial) for commercial organizations and individuals.



Social Support

Targeted, cash-based, transparent state support for people in need.

A NEW STATE:

RULE OF LAW, PERSONAL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES

1 Implementation of a constitutional reform aimed at restoring the principles of separation of powers, political competition, and checks and balances, as well as establishing a full-fledged partnership between the state and civil society in governance, and a decentralization reform through the redistribution of powers in favor of local authorities.

2 Adoption of a legal framework for holding free and democratic elections at all levels of government in Ukraine, taking into account the state of democratic institutions, the quality of public governance, the neutralization of oligarchic influence, and the prevention of tendencies toward authoritarianism and syndicalism.

3 Adoption of laws guaranteeing freedom of speech and prohibiting the persecution of journalists and content creators for the exercise of freedom of expression; elimination of conflicts of interest through the withdrawal of the Government from the ownership structure of all media.

4 Removal of barriers to the full functioning of civil society organizations in accordance with EU and Council of Europe standards; and neutralization of state pressure mechanisms against civil society activists, including those engaged in anti-corruption activities.

5 Adoption of a legal act clearly defining the concept of privacy, understood as a personal sphere into which all public authorities are prohibited from intruding, except in cases where a criminal proceeding has been initiated, and a court authorization has been obtained. This includes access to private correspondence, telephone conversations, and accounts held in financial institutions, among others.

6 Restoration of the full independence of the judiciary, establishment of a professional and high-quality system for training judges for different courts, and provision of adequate material and institutional resources for the functioning of the judiciary.

7 Adoption of legislative acts providing for audits, inspections, and assessments of the professional and moral qualities of representatives of law enforcement and judicial authorities. Formation of a new composition of these institutions to fulfill the goals and objectives of a “small state” that does not engage in commercial activities but focuses on protecting the country from external enemies, ensuring security and public order, and safeguarding citizens’ property rights.

8 Elimination of specialized anti-corruption bodies in Ukraine. Reform of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine (Ministry of Internal Affairs, Prosecutor General’s Office, Security Service of Ukraine, and the judiciary) in such a way that they perform their core functions without political pressure or influence, nomenklatura-commercial control, and corruption risks arising from the activities of these institutions. Adoption of legal norms and standards that neutralize the politicization and ideological influence of law enforcement and judicial bodies.

9 The elimination of all legal provisions and practices that legitimize the application of the principles of the presumption of guilt and bad faith.

10 Establishment of effective mechanisms to restore parliamentary oversight, as well as oversight by local representative authorities over the activities of the executive branch at all levels. Ensuring full transparency in the operations of all executive branch institutions.

11 The adoption of legislative acts that grant the Accounting Chamber the authority, resources, and responsibility to audit and evaluate the effectiveness of the use of each budget line item, including state programs, government procurement, each ministry and agency, and each local executive authority.

12 Ensuring full parliamentary and public oversight of the activities of the Accounting Chamber.

13 Full implementation of the recommendations of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), as well as other obligations of Ukraine under international anti-corruption treaties.

14 Incorporation of the provisions and requirements of the following international instruments into Ukrainian law:




- "The OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions"
- "Recommendation of the Council on Bribery and Officially Supported Export Credits";
- "Recommendation of the Council on Fighting Bid Rigging in Public Procurement";
- "Recommendation of the Council on Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying";
- "OECD Guidelines on Anti-Corruption and Integrity in State-Owned Enterprises".

15 Amending legislation to ensure that judges are elected and to establish term limits for judges. Introducing clear rules, regulations, and standards governing judges' benefits, including health insurance and pension benefits.

16 Establishment of the Office of the Anti-Corruption Ombudsman. This institution must have a high degree of independence, provide opportunities for civil society to participate in the work of the Ombudsman's office, have the authority to coordinate the activities of various government agencies in implementing anti-corruption measures, and have the authority to develop and adopt a mechanism for the ongoing assessment of the implementation of sectoral anti-corruption programs, as well as plans for local and national government agencies.

17 Introduction of term limits for the following positions:

≤ 5
years

-  PRIME MINISTER
-  MINISTER
-  CHAIR OF THE REGIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE KYIV EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

After this period expires, these individuals shall not be eligible to hold other ministerial positions or leadership positions in the executive branch at the national and local levels, respectively.



REFORMING THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND REGULATORY SYSTEM

18

Eliminating conflicts of interest within public administration bodies.

19

Repeal of legal acts that discriminate against non-state-owned entities, restrict free competition, or grant certain business entities immunity from fulfilling their financial obligations to the state or to other commercial entities.

20

Ensuring full transparency in the system for the allocation of public resources, assets, and finances by strengthening parliamentary and public oversight.

21

Introduction of a mandatory requirement to conduct anti-corruption reviews and assessments of draft decrees, resolutions, laws, and other regulatory acts, as well as to evaluate their compliance with the Cabinet of Ministers' KPIs.

22

All government agencies must make their annual itemized reports on revenues and expenditures publicly available on their websites. These reports must include an assessment of the achievement of budgetary targets and the government's KPIs. All ministries are required to undergo an annual audit. The audit results must be published on the ministries' websites and made publicly available.

23

Ensuring full transparency of financial flows in all public administration bodies and enterprises in which the state holds more than a 50% stake. Introduction of a mandatory audit requirement for these entities, with audit results published on their official websites within one month of completion.

24

Ensuring the public's right to oversight of all contracts and agreements entered into by public administration bodies with public or private enterprises. To this end, information about these agreements—provided it is not a state secret—must be made available on the websites of the relevant public administration bodies.

25

Optimizing the staffing levels of public administration bodies in line with the reduction of the state's functions and powers and the elimination of its right to engage in commercial activities.

26

Classification of illicit enrichment of public officials, members of representative, legislative, and judicial bodies, and members of election commissions as a corruption-related offense. The basis for criminal liability for illicit enrichment, including confiscation of unlawfully acquired assets, shall be an increase in an official's assets that exceeds their lawful income.

27

Introduction of a requirement for the annual declaration of all income and assets of immediate family members of public officials holding senior positions in public administration bodies, regulatory bodies, as well as representative and law enforcement bodies.

28

Adoption of procedures for conducting periodic polygraph examinations of public officials; revision of the procedures for applying the legal provision on "loss of trust".

29

Adoption of codes of conduct for public officials, which shall include a set of anti-corruption measures aimed at promoting integrity and accountability among civil servants, as well as individuals managing public resources and assets.

30

Prohibiting all civil servants from combining administrative duties within public administration bodies with commercial activities.

31 Strengthening criminal liability for public officials who exert pressure on courts, the prosecutor's office, regulatory bodies, and the media, as well as for abuse of power and fraud in the allocation of budgetary resources. Imposing a 10-year ban on employment in public administration bodies where, in accordance with the procedure established by law, a person has been found to have participated in corrupt transactions, grossly misused public funds, abused their official position, or caused harm to the state.

32 Establishment of clear rules governing the free use by public officials, including senior officials, of state assets, property, and real estate.

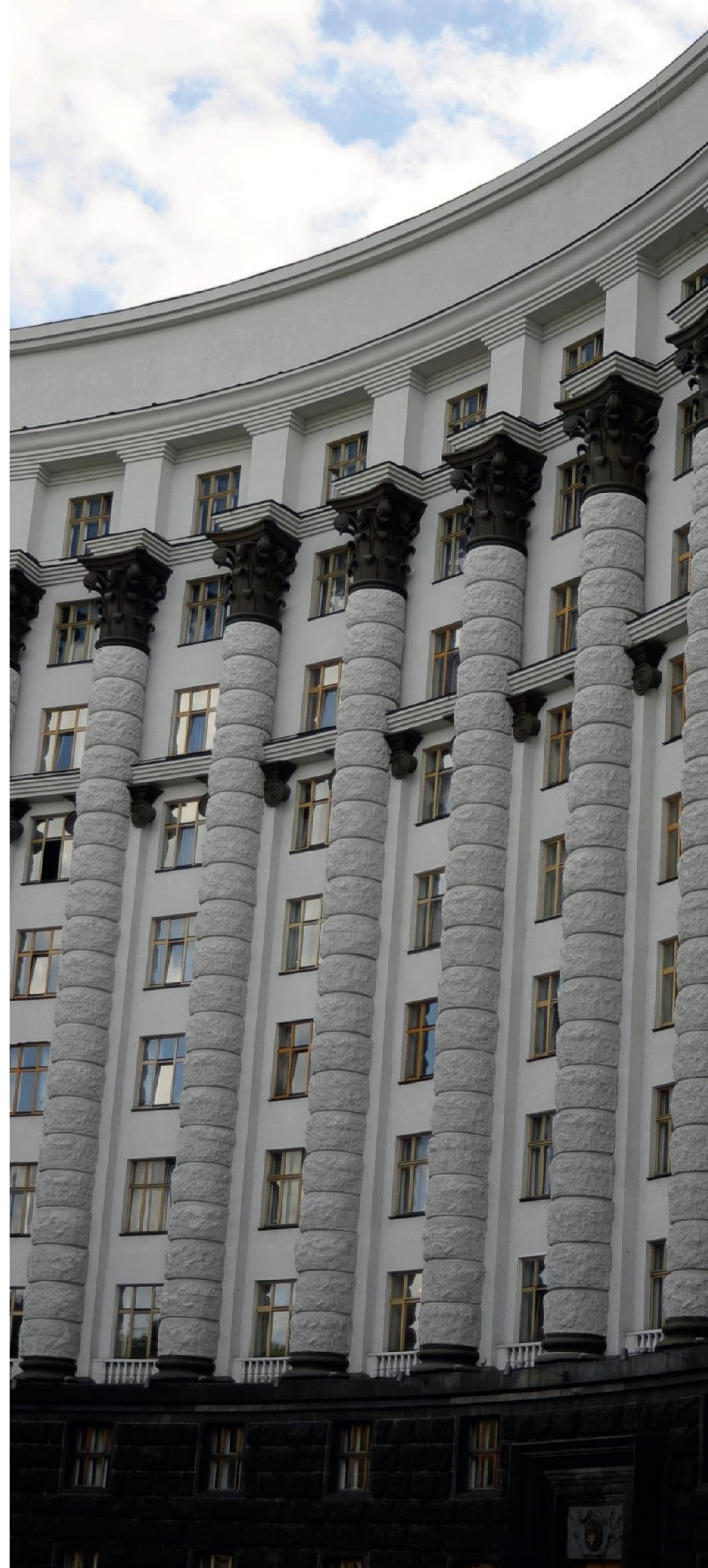
33 Elimination of the practice of providing public officials and politicians with free use of vehicles; transition to a system in which public administration bodies procure transportation services through outsourcing to private companies.

34 Prohibition for all representatives of local and national government bodies, as well as public officials, from accepting gifts valued at more than USD 50, or from receiving discounts, bonuses, or other forms of preferential access to goods, including in connection with land and real estate transactions.

35 Mandatory publication in open access on the websites of the relevant public administration bodies of verbatim transcripts of meetings of all public authorities, meetings with constituents, and tenders and auctions related to public procurement.

36 Adoption of a mechanism for monitoring conflicts of interest in public administration bodies and businesses that use budgetary resources or manage state assets and property.

37 Ensuring, through legislation, the right of every citizen to unimpeded and free access to information on the activities of public administration bodies.



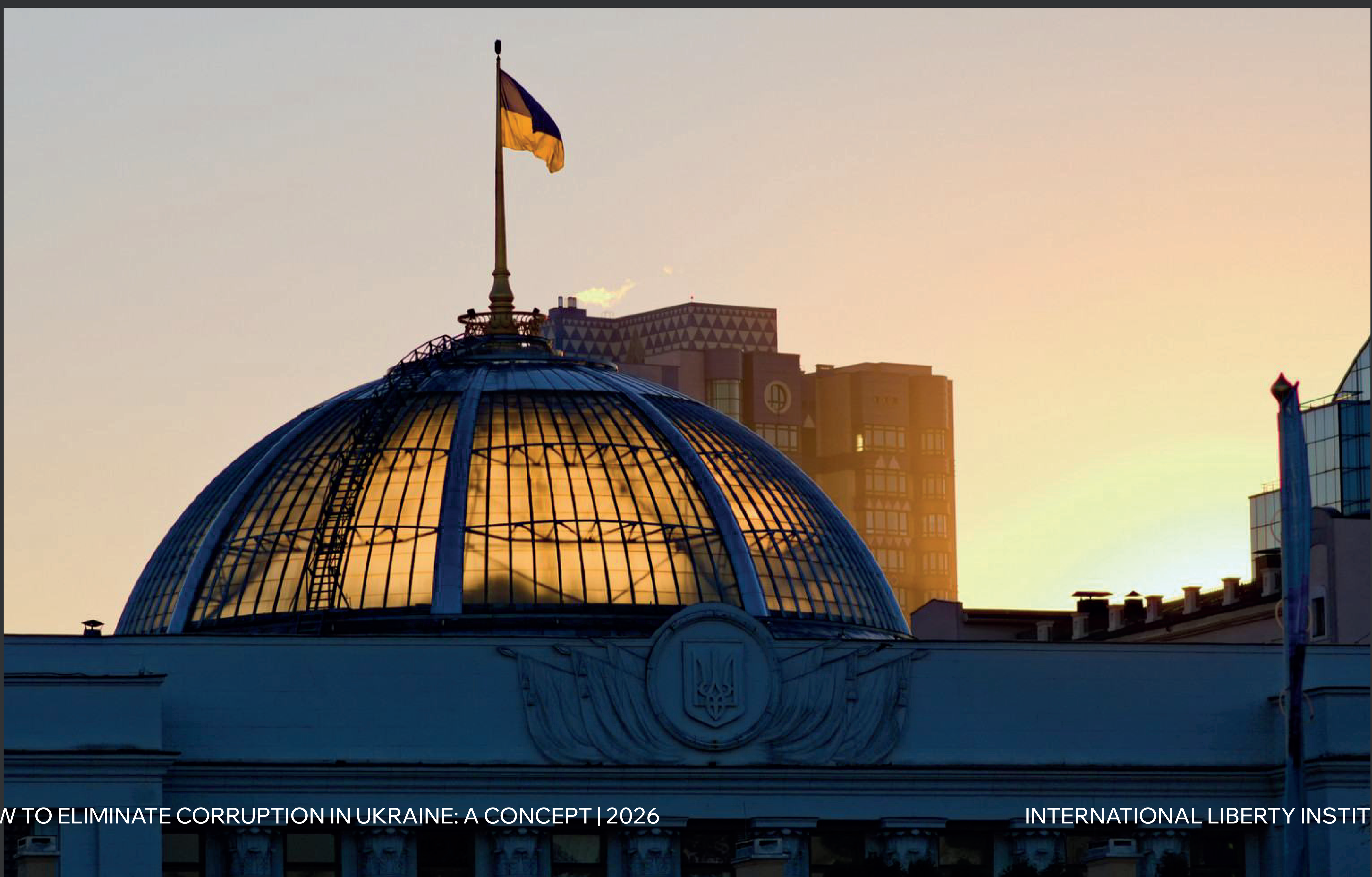
38

Adoption of adequate mechanisms to protect public officials who report instances of corruption within public administration bodies, and fostering an environment that encourages and supports such practices among the public.

39

Implementation of legislative requirements for the websites of all public administration bodies. These websites must contain the following information:

- | a detailed budget with a line-by-line breakdown of revenues and expenditures;
- | an audit report for the fiscal year assessing the achievement of quantitative and qualitative performance indicators;
- | an organizational chart listing the full names of all civil servants, their salaries, and dates of payment;
- | verbatim transcripts of meetings held by the relevant public administration body;
- | draft documents prepared by each civil servant;
- | legal acts governing the activities of the relevant public administration body;
- | a record of citizens' inquiries and the outcomes of their resolution;
- | a tracking system for civil servants' task completion and a forum;
- | a clearly defined schedule (at least once per week) specifying when each civil servant is available to communicate with citizens via various communication platforms.



DECRIMINALIZATION OF THE ECONOMY

THE ROLE, FUNCTIONS, AND TASKS IN THE ECONOMY

40

Imposing a ban on the provision of direct budgetary support to commercial organizations, irrespective of their form of ownership.

41

Limiting licensed activities to those that may pose a direct and immediate threat to human life and health.

42

Privatization of the media, particularly electronic media. Privatization or liquidation of print media founded by local authorities. A ban on public administration bodies from establishing new mass media. Transfer of equity stakes in state-owned national media outlets to the Ministry responsible for state property management and privatization. In the privatization of television channels, sales to foreign state-owned companies shall be prohibited. No single company may enter into privatization agreements that would give it more than 25% of the television services market.

43

Elimination of the practice of setting targets for budget revenues from fines, confiscations, and nationalization proceeds.

44

Elimination of the practice of imposing target performance indicators on commercial organizations relating to production, investment, trade, and other activities.

45

Creation of the technical conditions for transitioning administrative procedures to an electronic format (obtaining permits, licenses, certificates, etc.) and the full development of e-government.

46

Adoption of procedures for conducting all auctions, tenders, and bidding processes, with mandatory online broadcasting. Provision of complete information on commercial entities that win tenders, auctions, or bidding processes related to public procurement or government contracts, as well as reports on the fulfillment by the winners of such procedures of their obligations to the state.

47

Harmonizing Ukraine's accounting practices with the requirements of international anti-corruption legislation in this area.

48

Prohibition on the pre-trial detention of executives and owners of commercial organizations suspected of violating economic legislation until a court verdict is handed down.

49

Inclusion in the Criminal Code of a definition of the term "proceeds of crime".

50

Reduction of the maximum fine threshold to a level not exceeding one-third of the average monthly earnings (income) of the individual.

51

Establishing, at the legislative level, clear and unambiguous definitions of terms to be used by public administration bodies in the course of their regulatory (supervisory) activities.

DEFINITIONS:

"JUSTIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE"

"JUSTIFICATION OF PRICE INCREASES"

"CULPABLE, INTENTIONAL ACTIONS"

"FAILURE TO TAKE NECESSARY MEASURES TO ENSURE PROPER ORGANIZATION OF ACTIVITIES"

"HARM TO STATE OR PUBLIC INTERESTS, AS WELL AS TO THE LAWFUL INTERESTS OF CITIZENS"

52

Raising the thresholds for criminal liability under provisions on evasion of customs duties and evasion of taxes and fees, and excluding imprisonment from the range of penalties.

53

Removal from legislation of provisions that provide for confiscation as a penalty for violations of rules governing trade and the provision of services to the public without properly executed documentation.

54

Liberalization and decriminalization of the market for transactions involving precious metals and gemstones.

55

Decriminalization and liberalization of the market for erotic and sexual services.

56

Implementation of a capital amnesty. Ukrainian citizens shall be granted the right to legalize all their income and assets, including those held abroad, without incurring tax, criminal, or administrative liability. This measure shall apply to all funds and assets acquired before the start of Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine. Public administration and regulatory bodies shall not have the right to require documentary or any other proof of the origin of such funds when they are invested, consumed, or used within the territory of Ukraine.

57

Granting of an amnesty to persons convicted of economic offenses.

58

Closure of all criminal cases concerning economic offenses initiated before 01.01.2019.

59

Adoption of a normative legal act on the mandatory privatization of loss-making small and medium-sized state-owned and municipal commercial organizations across all sectors of economic activity.

60

Enactment of a legislative act defining the concept of "raiding" and setting out tools and mechanisms for countering it.

61

Enactment of a legislative act that defines the concept of "lobbying," sets out its mechanisms, sets forth transparency requirements, and establishes procedures for conducting lobbying activities.

62

Enactment at the legislative level of "constraints on the state" defined by the following parameters:

The fight against corruption in Ukraine will only succeed in eradicating this phenomenon when its central focus becomes a profound transformation of the state's role, scope, and size in the economy. This can be achieved only through comprehensive constitutional reform and the institutionalization of free market institutions.



INFLATION WITHIN +/-2%, ENSURING COMPETITION OF MONETARY INSTRUMENTS, INCLUDING ELECTRONIC PAYMENT INSTRUMENTS SUCH AS BITCOIN



EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICES SECTOR, INCLUDING THE ARMED FORCES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (IN PEACETIME), NOT EXCEEDING 10–13% OF THE TOTAL LABOR FORCE



BUDGET DEFICIT OF 0–2%



EXTERNAL TRADE REGIME: ZERO OR FLAT TARIFF UP TO 6%



PUBLIC EXPENDITURE NOT EXCEEDING 25% OF GDP (IN PEACETIME)



STATE SHARE IN ASSETS IN THE FINANCIAL SECTOR, RETAIL TRADE, MEDIA, AND HOUSEHOLD SERVICES: 0%



PUBLIC DEBT NOT EXCEEDING 20% OF GDP, WITH DEFINED TIME LIMITS FOR ACHIEVING FULL ELIMINATION OF PUBLIC DEBT



COMPETITION OF PRODUCT STANDARDS IN THE EDUCATION AND HEALTHCARE MARKETS



STATE ASSETS, RESOURCES, AND PROPERTY NOT EXCEEDING 10–15% OF THE TOTAL VOLUME OF ALL NATIONAL RESOURCES AND ASSETS



PROHIBITION ON PUBLIC AUTHORITIES ENGAGING IN COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY THROUGH THE CREATION OF COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES

ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL LIBERTY INSTITUTE (ILI)

The Index of Common Sense Economics (ICSE) is an aggregate indicator that assesses the quality of economic policies pursued by governments around the world and the extent to which they take into account common sense axioms and criteria of human activity when developing and implementing economic policies. The CSEI from the International Liberty Institute is an innovative tool for determining the economic IQ of a country and its government as a whole.

Among dozens of different indicators and factors in 2026, we have selected six authoritative, internationally recognized indices that form the basis for calculating the CSEI 2026. They include hundreds of indicators of human development and economic growth, including assessments of human freedom, legal aspects, property, trade, competition, public administration, the quality of the business climate, parameters of social protection, the environment, and infrastructure. The 2026 Common Sense Index includes 144 countries. The countries are divided into five groups based on their economic IQ.



The Economic Security Index shows the state of the country's national economic security system in the context of existing external and internal risks and threats for the 10 countries included in the 2025 study: Ukraine, Argentina, Poland, Germany, Romania, Finland, the Czech Republic, Turkey, the USA, and Israel, whose economic security status was analyzed by ILI experts based on 27 risk factors.

Economic security is the state of organizations, state institutions, and society that guarantees individuals a high-quality legal, economic, financial, and social environment for the realization of their rights and freedoms, including the right to own and manage property. In the Security Index, we assess the state of national economic security in countries and present recommendations for governments. The dynamics of changes in the Index are one of the main indicators of the effectiveness of the executive and legislative branches. The ILI Index can be calculated for any country with a transition economy. The creation of a national economic security system based on ILI proposals, as well as consideration of the conclusions of the Security Index, is recommended when developing any national strategies for both the authorities and the public and political movements.

The Social Welfare Index answers the question of how long the average resident of a country needs to work to purchase each of the 40 measured goods and services and the entire basket of goods and services offered, as well as how much time a person has left for leisure, family, education, starting their own business, hobbies, etc. This determines our quality of life.

The Social Welfare Index is a reliable tool for assessing and adjusting the government's economic policy, an agenda for political, intellectual, and economic elites to eliminate poverty, create high-quality, sustainable institutions to ensure rapid, long-term economic growth, and improve conditions for the formation of competitive human capital.

SWI makes it possible to identify those parameters of the entrepreneurial growth model that are highly likely to ensure the path to social well-being within a single generation, as well as the creation of an environment in which the family capital of many generations is formed.



MISSION AND ACTIVITIES

ILI studies how, under conditions of objectively limited resources and within a division-of-labor system, to ensure the realization of human rights and freedoms, including the private property right. How to build relationships between the State, Business, and People to ensure peace, prosperity, and the realization of personal plans in an environment of freedom through voluntary, mutually beneficial exchange between them.

The founders of ILI see their mission as the implementation of the following tasks:

- strengthening public support for the theory and practice of Freedom;
- promoting the creation of legal and public institutions based on freedom of choice, private property, and personal responsibility;
- promoting a vision of a peaceful, free, and prosperous world based on the development of entrepreneurship, partnership, and solidarity;
- counteracting the theory, ideology, and practice of totalitarianism, Nazism, authoritarianism, and excessive state;
- establishing a Ukrainian scientific school and intellectual community based on the scientific heritage of the Austrian economic school and the ideas of classical liberalism.

To fulfill its mission, ILI conducts scientific research, organizes various events (conferences, open meetings, panel discussions), produces information products, including its own indices, maintains a website that hosts research materials, manages social media pages, and collaborates with other think tanks and business associations.

MEDIA RESOURCES OF THE INSTITUTE

The International Liberty Institute actively develops its media activities to promote the ideas of freedom. Every week, we publish the latest research on our website and post relevant comments and podcasts on social media, explaining economic processes and events in Ukraine and around the world. Join our media resources to learn more about common sense economics. To invite our experts for comments and interviews, please contact us on social media or by email.



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