

DECLARATION OF ASSETS

- Number of asset declarations made by **elected or appointed officials, or responsible persons in public enterprise/institution or legal entity with state owned capital** under Art 82 and 85, Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflict of interests

	Election/ appointment, Art 82(1)	Termination of office, Art 82 (3)	Change of office, Art 33(3)	Re-election, Art 33 (3)	Change of property status, Art 85
2010	541	57	47	11	164
2011	346	132	93	94	235
2012	195	60	31	9	328
2013	1438	429	10	76	217
2014	441	238	45	91	384
2015	552	145	17	14	404
2016	676	315	/	/	362
2017	1890	1427	/	/	376
2018	1852	655	/	/	320
2019	1004	479	/	/	524
2020	607	439	/	/	473
2021	908	600	/	/	498
2022	2836	1306			285
2023	808	74			495
2024	1653	1218	/	/	2871
2025	2367	1447	/	/	486

(The substantial volume of asset and interest declarations submitted can be attributed to the parliamentary elections conducted in 2024, which led to numerous appointments and dismissals. As of January 1, 2024, a new software system for the submission of these declarations has been implemented. To conclude one's role, it is necessary to first submit an election declaration, followed by a termination declaration.)

- Total number of asset declarations **posted on the website of the SCPC** www.dksk.org.mk under Art 87 Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflict of interests

	Total number of asset declarations posted on SCPC website
2009	1.483 asset declarations (end of 2009 in accordance with the Annual Report)
2010	2.599 asset declarations (end of 2010 in accordance with the Annual Report)
2011	2.785 asset declarations (end of 2011 in accordance with the Annual Report)
2012	2.900
2013	3.800
2014	4.008
2015	4390
2016	4820
2017	5345
2018	6633

2019	7275
2020	7362
2021	8022
2022	9211
2023	10633
2024	11641 (9636 as data from the old software base + from the new software solution data base)
2025	13900 (9636 as data from the old software base + 4264 ¹ from the new software solution data base)

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SYSTEMATIC VERIFICATION OF ASSET DECLARATIONS

- **Schedule and results of systematic verifications of asset declarations, carried out by SCPC under *Criteria for determining which asset declarations will be subject to verification (2011)***

	Number of declarations verified	Outcome of verification by SCPC and PRO
2011	From April - June 2011 SCPC carried out verification of :	
	- asset declarations by 28 out of 124 holders of public offices from the executive based on specific series of ID numbers taken randomly from the database (SCPC electronic data base consisted of detailed data declared in the written form of the Asset Declarations).	Following the processing of the data obtained from the competent institutions and their comparison with the data provided in the asset declarations submitted by the 28 bearers of public functions from the executive branch, it is established that: – 17 asset declarations identical with the data obtained from the competent institutions; – in 2 asset declarations, part IV real estate not identical with the data received from the Cadastre; – in 2 asset declarations, part V movable property not identical with the data received from the Ministry of Internal Affairs (motor vehicles); – in 3 asset declarations, part VI securities not identical with the data received from the Central Registry for Securities (stocks and bonds), the amounts are insignificant; – in 4 asset declarations, part VI securities and X other property are not identical with the data received from the overview of the database from the Central Registry (equity stakes in firms); – data from 2 asset declarations were not subject to monitoring, due to the fact that in one case the bearer of a public function had a termination of his/her function in the meantime, and in one case the SCPC had already acted (the data had been checked) on the request of the public official for whom an information was already provided in the media on the property which he/she possess. Following the performed check, for 3 bearers of a public function from the executive branch, the SCPC submitted a request for review of the property situation to the Public

¹ Data taken from the SCPC website on January 27, 2026

		Revenue Office, in accordance to the article 36 of Law on Prevention of Corruption. (See Table ASSETS 3 for 2011)
	- asset declarations by 89 out of 913 holders of public offices from the judiciary based on specific series of ID numbers taken randomly from the database (SCPC electronic data base consisted of detailed data declared in the written form of the Asset Declarations).	Following the processing of the received data from the competent institutions and their comparison with the data received from the asset declarations submitted on the part of the 89 bearers of public function from the judicial branch, it is established that: – 50 asset declarations identical with the data obtained from the competent institutions; – in 7 asset declarations, part IV real estate not identical with the data received from the Cadastre; – in 23 asset declarations, part V movable property not identical with the data received from the Ministry of Internal Affairs (motor vehicles); – in 9 asset declarations, part VI securities not identical with the data received from the Central Registry for Securities (stocks), and in 14 asset declaration no data are provided on the bonds deposited in foreign exchange accounts (captured foreign exchange), the amounts are insignificant; – in 7 asset declarations, part VI securities and X other property not identical with the data received from the overview of the database from the Central Registry (equity stakes in firms); – The data of 6 asset declarations were not subject to monitoring, due to the fact that in 5 cases the bearer of a public function had a termination of his/her function in the meantime due to retirement, and in one case the SCPC had already acted (the data have been checked) on an anonymous written submission. Following the performed check the SCPC requested a review by the PRO of the property situation of 29 bearers of public function from the judiciary, in accordance to the article 36 of the Law on Prevention of Corruption. (See Table ASSETS 3 for 2011)
	- asset declarations by 9 out of 122 holders of public offices from the legislative branch based on specific series of ID numbers taken randomly from the database	What were the results? – All 9 asset declarations identical with the data obtained from the competent institutions;
2012	In 2012 the asset declarations of all public officials in the local government, i.e. the 85 mayors of the municipalities was subject of verification.	By December 2012, the contents of the 85 asset declarations from all the Mayors were checked. After comparing the data in the asset declarations and the data received from the competent institutions detailed information was compiled. The State Commissions hereby asserts that: - 15 mayors have provided incomplete data in the asset declarations and did not report a change of the assets, - 1 did not submit an asset declaration, Following the performed check, a total of 16 applications were submitted to the Public Revenue Office for examination of the property and assets in compliance with Article 36 of the Law on Prevention of Corruption.

2013	In September 2013 the systematic verification started of asset declarations of 49 public officials from the legislative, executive and judicial power.	State Commission for Prevention of Corruption adopted a decision to verify the Assets Declarations of all persons whose ID No., in the e-base ends up 29 (total 49 persons). After the verification it has been noted that - 9 persons had not performed public duty for a longer period and SCPC decided not to perform verification on their Assets Declaration. - 6 persons had failed to submit Assets Declaration in the envisaged period and SCPC decided to initiate misdemeanour procedure in the competent Court and requests to the Public Revenue Office for assessment of the property and property assets. - For the other 34 people, information was gathered from relevant institutions regarding the property they possess. Following the checks for 4 of these persons for whom the SCPC had determined that the data do not match or they own property which is not reported, the SCPC submitted requests for initiation of misdemeanour proceedings to the competent court and requirements for initiating proceedings to examine the property and assets to Public Revenue Office.
	35 mayors who were elected for the first time for this function on the 2013 local elections and for 38 persons whose function terminated	- State Commission for Prevention of Corruption also adopted conclusion to verify the Assets Declaration of 35 mayors who were first elected in function following the local elections in 2013 and 38 persons who ceased the function of mayor. For 12 of these persons for whom the State determined that the data do not match or they possess property that is not reported in the Assets declaration, SCPC submitted requests for initiation of misdemeanour proceedings to the competent court and requirements for initiating proceedings to examine the property and assets to the Public Revenue Office.
2014		- The systematic verification of the asset declarations of all persons included in the electronic database whose ID number ends in 29 initiated by the State Commission for Prevention of Corruption on the end of September and beginning of October 2013 was completed in 2014. - The State Commission for Prevention of Corruption also finished the verification of the data from the asset declarations of 35 mayors who were first elected in function following the local elections in 2013 and 38 persons who ceased the function of mayor. -Because of the extent of these checks, the State Commission for Prevention of Corruption in 2014 did not start with a new systematic verification of the data from the asset declarations.
2015	The State Commission for Prevention of Corruption adopted a conclusion to verify the assets declarations of all persons included in the electronic database whose ID number ends in 53.	State Commission for Prevention of Corruption adopted a conclusion to verify the assets declarations of all persons included in the electronic database whose ID number ends in 53. This includes 43 persons total.
2016	State Commission for Prevention of Corruption adopted a conclusion to verify the assets declarations of all persons included in the electronic database whose ID number ends in 43. This includes 50	State Commission for Prevention of Corruption adopted a conclusion to verify the assets declarations of all persons included in the electronic database whose ID number ends in 43. The procedure for checking these elected/appointed public officials is in progress.

	persons total.	
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Pursuant to Article 19 of the Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflicts of Interest, the State Commission in the last three months of the current year adopts an Annual Plan for the following year to control the financing of political parties and to monitor the property and conflict of interests.

2019 - The SCPC has adopted a plan to monitor assets and conflicts of interest for 2019 under which checks have been initiated.

Assets declarations of the directors of state-owned enterprises, members of the government and members of the former government were examined. After the inspections in 16 cases, a misdemeanor was found under Articles 82 and 85 of the Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflict of interests and misdemeanor proceedings were initiated. In two cases, competent action was requested from the Financial Police Directorate. In one case, a procedure for examination of property was initiated in accordance with Article 93 of the Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflict of Interest.

2020 - The SCPC has adopted a plan to monitor assets and conflicts of interest for 2020 under which checks have been initiated. According to the Annual Plan for 2020, the questionnaires of all presidents of the Basic and Appellate Courts as well as the former public prosecutors in the SPO are subject to review.

The subject of inspection were questionnaires of 42 elected and appointed persons.

After the inspection, in 27 cases, a violation was found under Article 82 and 85 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, and criminal proceedings were initiated. In one case, a procedure was initiated for the examination of property status in accordance with Article 93 of the Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflict of Interest. A total of 42 elected and appointed persons were checked and the verification procedure was conducted.

After checking and verification procedure in 27 cases, a misdemeanor was found under Articles 82 and 85 of the Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflict of interest and misdemeanor proceedings were initiated. In one case, a procedure for examination of property was initiated in accordance with Article 93 of the Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflict of Interest.

2021 - In addition a Plan was adopted for 2021 for monitoring the assets declarations of 45 officials from the judiciary, executive power and the local self-government. The procedures for checking the questionnaires of the mentioned elected and appointed persons are in progress.

2022 - In 2022 a Plan for monitoring the assets declarations of 54 officials from judiciary and executive power of the Government i.e. 10 judges, 10 prosecutors, 10 presidents of councils of the local self-government, 10 directors of health institutions, 10 directors of public entities and 4 directors of inspectorates.

In addition 74 cases were opened for monitoring the assets declarations for various types of officials.

After checking and verification procedure in 370 cases, a misdemeanor was found under Articles 82 and 85 of the Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflict of interest and misdemeanor proceedings were initiated. In one case, SCPC issued a notification to the Public Prosecutor office for possible violation of the Law on Banks.

2023 – In 2023 a Plan for monitoring the assets declarations of 21 officials from judiciary, executive power of the Government and Legislative power i.e. 5 prosecutors, 5 judges, 5 elected persons by the Government and 6 members of the Parliament.

In addition 42 cases were opened for monitoring the assets declarations for various types of officials.

After checking and verification procedure in 120 cases, a misdemeanor was found under Articles 82 and 85 of the Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflict of interest and misdemeanor proceedings were initiated. In one case, SCPC issued a request to initiate criminal proceedings to the Public Prosecutor office.

2024 – In 2024 a Plan for monitoring the assets declarations of 14 officials from the judiciary, healthcare, local self-government and public enterprises, i.e. 2 prosecutors, 2 judges, 3 officials from the healthcare sector, 4 mayors and 3 directors of public enterprises and joint-stock companies.

In addition 67 cases were opened for monitoring the assets declarations for various types of officials.

After checking and verification procedure in 65 cases, a misdemeanor was found under Article 82 of the Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflict of interest and misdemeanor proceedings were initiated.

2025 – In 2025 a Plan for monitoring the assets declarations of 42 officials from the judiciary, healthcare, local self-government and public enterprises, i.e. 13 members of the Judicial Council, 9 members of the Council of Public Prosecutors, 10 officials from the healthcare sector, and 10 directors of state inspectorates/Inspection Council. And 10 cases have been opened for checking data from of assets declarations under Article 92.

In addition 150 cases were opened for monitoring the assets declarations for various types of officials.

After checking and verification procedure in 71 cases, a misdemeanor was found under Article 82 of the Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflict of interest and misdemeanor proceedings were initiated. For one case, a notification has been submitted to the Financial Police Directorate for further action within its jurisdiction.