

[The Government Office of the Slovak Republic](#) (the “Government Office”) was notified as an authority for corruption prevention by the Government Resolution No. 168/2011 of 9 March 2011 concerning a proposal for notification of corruption prevention bodies under Article 6 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption of 31 October 2003 (the “UNCAC”). In accordance with this Convention, the Government Office, through the [Corruption Prevention Department](#) (the “CPD”), provides for conceptual, methodological and managerial guidance activities in the field of corruption prevention. The CPD is a central contact point in the field of corruption prevention for all authorities and levels of public administration.

The Government Office fulfils tasks in compliance with the Constitution of the Slovak Republic which is followed by [the Act No. 575/2001 Coll. on Organization Activity of the Government and the Organization of Central State Administration](#) and all applicable resolutions of the Government of the Slovak Republic (the “Government”). Pursuant to the amendment of the abovementioned Act effective as of 1 June 2022, the Government Office is a central authority for the coordination in the area of corruption prevention.

**Information on the following steps resulting from the Country Review Report** of the Slovak Republic; Review by Malta and Poland of the implementation by the Slovak Republic of articles 15-42 of Chapter III. “Criminalization and law enforcement” and articles 44 – 50 of Chapter IV. “International cooperation” of the United Nations Convention against Corruption for the review cycle 2010-2015 (the “Country Review Report”):

- [Point 61 \(p. 10 of the Country Review Report\)](#)  
*Continue efforts to reform domestic legislation relating to the protection of whistleblowers and, in doing so, seek to consult with a broad range of stakeholders;*

[The Act No. 54/2019 Coll. on the Protection of Persons Reporting Anti-Social Activities](#) (the “Whistleblowers Protection Act”) entered into force on 1 March 2019. This piece of legislation regulates internal and external channels of reporting wrongdoings, it provides a fundamental legal framework for a duty of employers to adopt internal regulations on details of internal reporting channels, responsible unit or person, way of verification of information contained in the reports and the most important novelty of the law is [the Whistleblower Protection Office](#). This independent office with seat in Bratislava is headed by the President. The first President was elected on 5 February 2021 by the National Council of the Slovak Republic (the “National Council”). The Whistleblower Protection Office started receiving substantiated notifications from citizens about illegal activities threatening the public interest on 1 September 2021.

The draft amendment to the Whistleblower Protection Act transposing [the Directive \(EU\) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019 on the protection of persons who report breaches of Union law](#) was discussed and approved by the National Council on 10 May 2023. The amendment entered into force on 1 July 2023; some of its provisions concerning internal whistleblowing systems and sanctions enter into force on 1 September 2023.

- [Point 560 \(p. 118 of the Country Review Report\)](#)  
*The reviewing experts noted that it appeared that there was not, in relation to international cooperation, a detailed set of statistics outlining how much activity there is in this area on a yearly basis. The Slovak Republic concurred that this area could form the subject of a recommendation in order to improve the present system that is in place for the collation of information regarding international cooperation. Coordination and information sharing between different national authorities could, in particular, form the basis of such a recommendation. It was held that the recommendation should cover at least the setting up of the list of statistical data to be collected, as well as the coordination and information sharing between different national authorities.*

In order to support [the Anti-Corruption Policy of the Slovak Republic](#) (adopted by the Resolution of the Government of the SR No. 426/2019 of 4 September 2019; the “AC Policy”), an expert working group, [the Council of the Anti-Corruption Coordinators](#), was set up composed of anti-corruption coordinators of individual ministries, other central authorities and other participating institutions.

The Council works under the umbrella of the Government Office through the CPD. Formal institutionalization of the Council took place on 2 May 2023 by adopting the [Statute of the Council](#). The Council operates as an advisory body of the Head of the Government Office and represents a unique platform for the exchange of knowledge, know-how, education, communication and preparation of strategic documents at expert level across all central government bodies. Its role is to ensure consistency in the implementation of the AC Policy and interconnection of sectoral anti-corruption programs for coherent prevention of corruption at the national level.

The Slovak Republic would hereby like to summarize the benefits for the Government resulting from the participation in the evaluation mechanism for the first cycle of the evaluation of Chapters III and IV of the UNCAC. In general, participation in such evaluation processes are always beneficial for any country in order to help identifying challenges and receive valuable recommendations from experts at an international level. In addition to the recommendations, exchange of information and best practices from other countries serve as a basis for drafting particular solutions in individual areas. The significance and nature of the proposed measures often go beyond the capabilities and scope of the individual ministries. Therefore, the results of the evaluation process serve also for preparations of strategic and long-term documents in the country. Emphasis is placed not only on corruption prevention, but also on streamlining the actual work of law enforcement agencies, strengthening mutual cooperation and coordination of these entities, and involving the general public in anti-corruption efforts.