



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## Annex I

### Guidance Note

#### **Experiences, good practices and challenges in measuring corruption and the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks**

Measuring corruption and the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks can enhance our understanding of its causes, risks, consequences, and trends. It allows for the identification of gaps and weaknesses in legal and institutional frameworks and the monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-corruption policies and actions and can thereby inform domestic policy responses.

Due to the hidden and often complex nature of corruption, measuring it poses various challenges. In addition to requiring financial and technical capacity to gather and analyse data, any measurement approaches need to take into account the specificities of geographic, sectoral and legal contexts.

In resolution 10/4, the Conference of the States Parties requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to collect information on good practices, lessons learned and challenges in measuring corruption and to collect data on methodologies and indicators for measuring corruption risks, trends and prevalence, as well as for assessing the effectiveness of their policies and actual measures to combat corruption.

Part 1 of this Annex contains dedicated questions regarding measuring the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks. In this respect, reference is made to the document “Good practices, lessons learned and challenges in periodically evaluating the efficiency and the effectivity of anti-corruption measures and policies” (CAC/COSP/WG.4/2023/2), which contains an analysis of the information submitted by 38 parties to the Convention and was presented to the 14<sup>th</sup> session of the Working Group in 2023. Parties are invited to send additional information regarding measuring the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks and may wish to consider using the questionnaire contained below.

Part 2 of the below questionnaire contains questions on the measurement of corruption.

The answers to the questionnaire will flow into an analytical paper to inform the discussions of the 15<sup>th</sup> session of the Working Group on Prevention. In addition, unless otherwise requested, the responses will be published as part of the creation of a repository of methodologies and indicators for measuring corruption risks, trends and prevalence in line with paragraph 8 of resolution 10/4.

#### **Part 1 – National experiences with assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks**

1. Does your country have any mechanisms in place to assess the effectiveness of its legislative and/or institutional anti-corruption framework? Please briefly summarize the methodology, scope and frequency of the process as well as any specific tools your country uses.

The institutional framework was placed by establishing The Council of Anti-Corruption Coordinators in 2023.

By adopting the Statute of the Council of the ACCs (the “Council”) on 2 May 2023, the Council was formally institutionalized as an advisory body of the Head of the GOSR. It is a unique platform for the exchange of knowledge, know-how, experience, education,

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communication and preparation of strategic documents at expert level across all central authorities.

The Council of the Anti-Corruption Coordinators (the “ACCs” presented the possibility of merging and cumulating the three positions of: (i) ACC; (ii) ethical advisor and (iii) responsible person (under the Act No. 54/2019 Coll. on Whistleblower Protection as amended). The general idea is, that the mentioned merger shall be reflected among the measures of the (anti-corruption) action plan which shall follow the new National Anti-Corruption Strategy for the next period (which is currently in the preparatory stage).

The National Anti-Corruption Program of the SR (the “NAcP”), adopted by the Resolution of the GSR No. 426/2019 of 4 September 2019, tasked the Head of the GOSR in the task B.7. “To prepare a draft of integrity principles in public administration, reflecting the OECD Recommendations on Public Integrity, and to ensure their application in practice”. By approving the material “Integrity Principles in Public Administration” (the “Integrity Principles”) by the Resolution of the GSR No.49/2023 of 31 January 2023, the GSR declared its commitment to the values presented by the Integrity Principles and declared its will to be guided by these principles in its activities. These Integrity Principles have a declaratory nature.

2. Please describe the institutional setup for assessing the effectiveness of the anti-corruption framework. Which institutions are involved in the assessment? Is there a mechanism for interagency cooperation in assessing the effectiveness of the anti-corruption framework? Does your country engage with academia, civil society and the private sector throughout these processes?

The Council of Anti-Corruption Coordinators is a unique platform for the exchange of knowledge, know-how, experience, education, communication, and preparation of strategic documents at expert level across all central authorities.

The Council was, in principle, established by the Resolution of the Government of the SR (the “GSR”) No. 585/2018 of 18 December 2018, adopting the Anti-Corruption Policy of the Slovak Republic 2019-2023 (the “AcP”). The task B.1. assigned an obligation to all members of the GSR and chairmen of the central authorities to create a position of the ACC. The Council in its status serves as an advisory body of the Head of the GOSR. The status and powers of such advisory bodies to the Head of the GOSR are stipulated in the Organizational Rules of the GOSR of 2 September 2021 as amended. According to the Article 13 of the mentioned rules, there are so called permanent and special advisory bodies of the Head of the GOSR. The Council serves as a special advisory body.

The cooperation is important with NGOs and academia, e.g.:

- Stop Corruption Foundation (the foundation was a member of working groups organized by the CPD, e.g. on the Integrity Principles and on asset declarations);
- Transparency International Slovakia (the organization was a member of working groups organized by the CPD, e.g. on asset declarations and cooperated on the preparation of the WPA);
- Rule of Law Initiative (cooperation on the task B.12. of the Resolution of the GSR No. 426/2019 implementing the task No. 12 from the NAcP - “in cooperation with entities associated in the Rule of Law Initiative and academia, to identify shortcomings in the rule of law, propose and take concrete measures to remedy and incorporate them into anti-corruption programs”);

- National Institute for Education/National Institute for Education and Youth (NIVAM) (the CPD participated in the meetings of the working group on the new school curricula as a member within the Activity 6 of the Project);
  - Comenius University in Bratislava, Faculty of Law (Cooperation Agreement between the institutions signed on 19 May 2023);
- Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava, auditors of the SR, other stakeholders (facilitating workshops and trainings in cooperation with the IACA and the OECD)

3. If your country uses indicators to assess the effectiveness of its anti-corruption framework, please describe the indicators as well as the data sources used.

One of the main objectives of the AcP is to reduce opportunities for corruption in all areas of public authorities, the national economy, and the society and to increase public confidence in public authorities and their employees.

The AcP includes 4 main obligations for its addressees (i.e. for all ministries and other central authorities):

1. Creation of a position of an ACC at each obliged authority.
2. Introducing a corruption risks management at each obliged authority and identifying corruption risk areas.
3. Adoption and publishing of sectoral anti-corruption program by each obliged authority.
4. Annual evaluation and update of sectoral anti-corruption programs by each obliged authority.

Important steps for changes following the AcP were:

- Appointing the ACC at every obliged authority to shift from the formalistic approach that has been taken by the institutions dealing with corruption prevention before 2017.
- Designing the methodology for corruption risk management.

Introduction of the Electronic Questionnaire on Corruption Risks Management - a specific electronic questionnaire that provides an overview of the corruption risks at all levels of ministries and central authorities. Based on this questionnaire, the database of corruption risks is created implementing an evidence-based approach.

4. Please summarize any findings of the effectiveness assessment. If several exercises have been conducted, have any trends been identified?

At the individual levels, there are ACCs responsible for management of their own sectoral questionnaires and for creation of corruption risks databases for their institutions. It is not a compulsory tool; the obliged authorities can use other forms of corruption risks management. The survey is anonymous and launched once a year.

Ministries and other central authorities identify their specific risks associated with their institutions and develop appropriate custom-made internal anti-corruption strategies often reflected in their sectoral anti-corruption programs. These sectoral anti-corruption programs are evaluated annually and published on the websites of relevant institutions not only for their employees but are also accessible to public.

5. How does your institution or country use the results of the assessments to inform policy-making? Has your country amended its anti-corruption framework in response to the outcomes of the effectiveness assessments?

As to the efforts to strengthen the overall approach to corruption risk analysis and management, the CPD updated and adjusted the set of questions for the Electronic Questionnaire on the Corruption Risk Management in March 2022, based on the feedback from the questionnaire respondents, experience of the CPD staff from the pilot survey and the first general survey, and, last but not least, based on the recommendations of the OECD (as a part of the Activity 1 of the Project). As a result, 102 original questions were reassessed, adjusted, updated and reduced to the current number of 32. The CPD continues in efforts to streamlining the survey as a complementary tool for identifying corruption risks and integrating the survey at central management level.

6. Which challenges has your country encountered in assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks, and which steps have been taken to overcome them?

Currently, there is no sectoral code of conduct or code of conduct for at-risk positions being developed. However, the aim of the Integrity Principles is to set a minimum ethical standard for other ethical arrangements in which ethics and integrity rules can be further adapted to the needs of levels of the public administration. Adopting a sectoral code of conduct is in the competence of individual sectors, after evaluation of sectoral needs.

7. Which good practices could your country share regarding the measurement the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks that could benefit other States?

We recommend Electronic Questionnaire on Corruption Risks Management Tool - a specific electronic questionnaire that provides an overview of the corruption risks at all levels of ministries and central authorities. Based on this questionnaire, the database of corruption risks is created implementing an evidence-based approach. This data base can be used to evaluate further progress in this area.

8. Has your country been guided by any international efforts aimed at improving or assessing the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks (e.g., peer review mechanisms, methodologies provided by international organizations)? If not, are there any tools or measures by international organizations that you would consider helpful in this regard (e.g., guidance on data collection, provision of tools, stronger focus on effectiveness in peer reviews)?

The CPD revised the original survey questions so that the substantial part of the questions was deleted completely, and the remaining questions were adjusted in order to facilitate consistency among response choices. The reassessing the number of questions significantly reduced the length of the survey (only reading the original survey was estimated by the OECD to 15 minutes, in addition to the time it takes participants to contemplate responses). Most of the questions are followed by the same answer: yes/mostly yes/mostly no/no. Some questions include additional

option of answer: I don't know/I can't evaluate (consistency among response choices). In the questionnaire update and adjustment, the CPD also reflected the OECD recommendation on clarifying ambiguous language and considering rationalizations that can bias the results.

9. Please insert any information you would like to add, such as descriptions of indicators or links to sources or reports.

Links are inserted in the text for further reference.

## Part 2 - National experiences with corruption measurement

### A. Existing national or sub-national mechanisms to measure corruption and/or the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks

1. Does your country have any mechanisms in place to quantify or measure corruption? Please briefly summarize the methodology and scope (e.g. national, regional, sectoral) and frequency of the measurement process.

The CPD is an administrator of this electronic tool, however, at individual levels, there are ACCs responsible for management of their own sectoral questionnaires and for creation of corruption risks databases for their institutions. It is not a compulsory tool; the obliged authorities can use other forms of corruption risks management. The survey is anonymous and launched once a year. Ministries and other central authorities identify their specific risks associated with their institutions and develop appropriate custom-made internal anti-corruption strategies often reflected in their sectoral anti-corruption programs. These sectoral anti-corruption programs are evaluated annually and published on the websites of relevant institutions not only for their employees but are also accessible to public.

2. Please summarize any findings of the measurement exercises. If several exercises have been conducted, have any trends been identified?
3. Which institutions are involved in the measurement efforts (e.g. *Ministry/ies, Anti-Corruption Agency, Civil Service Commission, Ethics Commission, National Statistical Office, Supreme Audit Institution, procurement authority, tax authority, law enforcement authority*)? Is there a mechanism for interagency cooperation in measuring corruption?

There are all institutions with obligatorily established ACC included (i.e. all ministries and central authorities) and institutions which were recommended to establish the position of the ACC by the task C.1. of the AcP (i.e. the Supreme Audit Authority of the SR, the Judicial Council of the SR and the Association of Towns and Municipalities of the SR).

4. Does your country engage with academia, civil society and the private sector in measuring corruption?

The CPD cooperates, on irregular basis on ad hoc topics with NGOs and academia, e.g.:

- Stop Corruption Foundation (the foundation was a member of working groups organized by the CPD, e.g. on the Integrity Principles and on asset declarations);
- Transparency International Slovakia (the organization was a member of working groups organized by the CPD, e.g. on asset declarations and cooperated on the preparation of the WPA);
- Rule of Law Initiative (cooperation on the task B.12. of the Resolution of the GSR No. 426/2019 implementing the task No. 12 from the NAcP - “in cooperation with entities associated in the Rule of Law Initiative and academia, to identify shortcomings in the rule of law, propose and take concrete measures to remedy and incorporate them into anti-corruption programs”);
- National Institute for Education/National Institute for Education and Youth (NIVAM) (the CPD participated in the meetings of the working group on the new school curricula as a member within the Activity 6 of the Project);
- Comenius University in Bratislava, Faculty of Law (Cooperation Agreement between the institutions signed on 19 May 2023);

Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava, auditors of the SR, other stakeholders (facilitating workshops and trainings in cooperation with the IACA and the OECD

5. Which challenges has your country encountered in measuring corruption and which steps have been taken to overcome them? *E.g. Lack of resources, lack of methodological guidance, lack of technical capacity, lack of credibility of data, lack of legislation and procedures in place, multiplicity of data collection approaches, multiplicity of data sources and formats*

Code of conduct for at risk position is not obligatory for all ministries and central authorities at the present time. This measure shall follow the first step, which is establishing an obligations to identify risk positions at individual sectors and after updating the existing methodological guidance in place

6. Which good practices could your country share regarding the measurement of corruption that could benefit other States?

As mentioned above (section I. no. 7), we could share with other States the measurement process through the Corruption Risk Management Tool - a specific electronic questionnaire that provides an overview of corruption risks at all levels of ministries and central government. This questionnaire is used to create a database of corruption risks using an evidence-based approach. This database can be used to assess further progress in this area.

## B. Specific areas of corruption, indicators and sources

1. Which types of corruption does your country measure and which specific indicators does your country use to assess the level of corruption.

Please tick or describe the indicators your country uses to measure corruption.

	Direct measures (e.g. prevalence of corruption collected through surveys)	Perception (among general population or selected groups collected through surveys)	Risk constraints (factors that deter corruption, e.g. use of e-governance)	Risks Opportunities (Factors that enable corruption; e.g. little oversight)	Legislative response ( <i>de jure</i> ; e.g. law in place)	(Criminal) Justice response ( <i>de facto</i> ; e.g. arrests, convictions for corruption offences)
Bribery	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Embezzlement/misappropriation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Money-laundering	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Illicit enrichment	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Abuse of functions	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Public hiring based on merit	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.

	Direct measures (e.g. prevalence of corruption collected through surveys)	Perception (among general population or selected groups collected through surveys)	Risk constraints (factors that deter corruption, e.g. use of e-governance)	Risks Opportunities (Factors that enable corruption; e.g. little oversight)	Legislative response ( <i>de jure</i> ; e.g. law in place)	(Criminal) Justice response ( <i>de facto</i> ; e.g. arrests, convictions for corruption offences)
Independence and integrity of the judiciary	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Conflict of interest	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Management of Public finances	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Public procurement	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Candidature for and election to public office	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Preventive measures for the private sector	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Preventive measures for state-owned enterprises	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Training programmes	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.



	Direct measures (e.g. prevalence of corruption collected through surveys)	Perception (among general population or selected groups collected through surveys)	Risk constraints (factors that deter corruption, e.g. use of e-governance)	Risks Opportunities (Factors that enable corruption; e.g. little oversight)	Legislative response ( <i>de jure</i> ; e.g. law in place)	(Criminal) Justice response ( <i>de facto</i> ; e.g. arrests, convictions for corruption offences)
Resources allocated to fight corruption	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Public reporting and access to information	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Protection of reporting persons	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Other: Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Other: Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Other: Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.
Other: Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Click or tap here to enter text.

Please insert any information you would like to add, such as descriptions of indicators or links to sources or reports.

National Anti-Corruption Program of the SR (the “NAcP”),  
Resolution of the GSR No. 426/2019 of 4 September 2019,  
Integrity Principles in Public Administration” (the “Integrity Principles”)  
Resolution of the GSR No.49/2023 of 31 January 2023  
Act No. 54/2019 Coll. on the Whistleblower Protection as amended (the “Whistleblower Protection Act”/the “WPA”)  
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  
methodological guidance  
manual for public sector  
online form  
“Anti-Corruption Hotline”  
other reporting institutions and possibilities;

2. Which methods and data sources does your country use to measure corruption?

- Population surveys
- Business surveys
- Public official surveys
- Administrative records
- Procurement data
- Banking data
- Criminal justice records
- Other:

### **C. Data collection and use**

1. How does your country ensure the validity and integrity of the data collected on corruption?

Suspicions of corruption can be reported through the free-of charge “Anti-Corruption Hotline” of the GOSR at designated telephone number, via e-mail, in writing or in person. At its website, the CPD also informs about other reporting institutions and possibilities.  
In accordance with the campaign of the Ministry of Interior of the SR, an employee of the Ministry of Interior of the SR may report corruption to the Bureau of the Inspection Services. Citizens can report corruption at four National Crime Agency offices within the SR and by calling

158 (police of the SR). Any client/citizen can also seek advice on this matter at the information offices for victims of crime;  
Suspicions of corruption of judges and employees under the Ministry of Justice of the SR may also be reported via a designated anticorruption hotline or by e-mail.

2. Are policies or mechanisms in place to

- Discuss and agree on data objectives, priorities and scope between relevant stakeholders
- Collect data to measure corruption systematically
- Collect data disaggregated by
  - sex
  - age
- Validate the accuracy and impartiality of the data collected to measure corruption
- Facilitate data sharing across institutions
- Integrate data from different sources
- Ensure easy access to data
- Release information on the measurement of corruption on regular basis (monthly, yearly)

3. Which technological tools or systems are employed by your country in the collection and analysis of relevant data?

Slovakia utilizes the survey method, which is incorporated thru autonomous agencies and companies. The WPO provides for the possibility to use the online form available on the website of the WPO that allows to describe any illegal activity citizens encountered at work that they want to report.

Suspicions of corruption can be reported through the free-of charge “Anti-Corruption Hotline” of the GOSR at designated telephone number, via e-mail, in writing or in person. At its website, the CPD also informs about other reporting institutions and possibilities.

In accordance with the campaign of the Ministry of Interior of the SR, an employee of the Ministry of Interior of the SR may report corruption to the Bureau of the Inspection Services. Citizens can report corruption at four National Crime Agency offices within the SR and by calling 158 (police of the SR). Any client/citizen can also seek advice on this matter at the information offices for victims of crime;  
Suspicions of corruption of judges and employees under the Ministry of Justice of the SR may also be reported via a designated anticorruption hotline or by e-mail.

4. How does your country utilize the data on corruption to inform policy-making and anti-corruption strategies?

The CPD through the data collection sees opportunities for future corruption system management also by means of: (i) institutionalizing the position of ACC; (ii) developing effective activity and cooperation within the Council; (iii) continuous education of employees on importance of corruption prevention (including special targeted education of the CPD staff in corruption prevention) and (iv) effective monitoring of sectoral corruption risk management.

The CPD, via the Project, organized different workshops together with the OECD on selected topics covered by the Project activities. These workshops include, e.g. workshop for the ACCs

on behavioral insights (Behavioral barriers and enablers to improve Integrity Risk Management; September 2022), workshop for the ACCs on national integrity and anti-corruption strategies (September 2023), workshop for the ACCs on communicating on anti-corruption and integrity (September 2023), etc.  
Furthermore, selected employees of the CPD are also trained as internal auditors of the ISO Standard 37001:2019.

5. Has your country participated in any international efforts or collaborations aimed at improving the measurement of corruption? If not, which efforts would you find helpful to inform your national measurement work?

Yes. Slovakia very closely participates in the framework of the OECD project “Improving Integrity of Public Administration in the Slovak Republic” funded under the EEA Financial Mechanism Programme, actively reviews, and participates in the OECS Integrity Review, GRETA. In addition to the educational provisions of the CSA, the CPD cooperates with the International Anti-Corruption Academy (the “IACA”) on a regular basis based on a cooperation agreement between the GOSR and IACA. The IACA provides: (i) educational programs for the GOSR-nominated staff (e.g. Summer Academy, Executive Diploma in Anti-Corruption and Diplomacy, Master in Anti-Corruption Studies); (ii) tailor-made trainings (e.g. for the Academy of the Police Force in Bratislava in November 2022, for the ACCs in February 2023, for the GOSR staff in April 2023, for Slovak auditors in May 2023); (iii) a wide range of self-paced courses.

6. If your country does not currently measure corruption, can you indicate why? Would any international efforts, e.g., those by international organizations, be helpful to inform national efforts in this regard? Which tools, support or other measures would you consider helpful?