

COUNTRY SUMMARY - SLOVAKIA

EMBARGOED UNTIL 29 JAN. 2013 - 2:01 GMT

POLITICAL - 63%	Defence & Security Policy	Legislative Scrutiny	4	
		Defence Committee	3	
		Defence Policy Debated	3	
		CSO Engagement	2	
		International AC Instruments	4	
		Public Debate	2	
		AC Policy	3	
		AC Institutions	1	
		Public Trust	1	
	Defence budgets	Risk Assessments	2	
		Acquisition Planning	2	
		Budget Transparency & Detail	4	
		Budget Scrutiny	2	
		Budget Publicly Available	3	
		Defence Income	3	
	Other Political Areas	Internal Audit	0	
		External Audit	3	
		Natural Resources	3	
Organised Crime Links		4		
Organised Crime Policing		2		
Intelligence Services Oversight		3		
FINANCE - 78%	Asset Disposals	Intelligence Services Recruitment	1	
		Export Controls	3	
		Asset Disposal Controls	2	
	Secret Budgets	Asset Disposal Scrutiny	3	
		Percentage Secret Spending	4	
		Legislative Access to Information	4	
		Secret Program Auditing	4	
		Off-budget Spending in Law	4	
		Off-budget Spending in Practice	-	
	Links to Business	Information Classification	2	
		Mil. Owned Businesses Exist	3	
		Mil. Owned Business Scrutiny	2	
	PERSONNEL - 60%	Leadership	Unauthorised Private Enterprise	3
			Public Commitment	3
			Measures for Corrupt Personnel	2
		Payroll and Recruitment	Whistleblowing	2
			Special Attention to Sensitive Personnel	1
			Numbers of Personnel Known	2
Pay Rates Openly Published			2	
Conscription		Well-established Payment System	3	
		Objective Appointments	3	
Salary Chain		Objective Promotions	2	
		Bribery to Avoid Compulsory Conscription	-	
Values, Standards, Other		Bribery for Preferred Postings	3	
	Ghost Soldiers	3		
	Chains of Command and Payment	2		
	Code of Conduct Coverage	2		
	Code of Conduct Breaches Addressed	3		
	AC Training	2		
OPS - 25%	Controls in the Field	Prosecution Outcomes Transparent	2	
		Facilitation Payments	4	
		Military Doctrine	1	
		Operational Training	1	
	PROCUREMENT - 54%	Government Policy	AC Monitoring	1
			Controls on Contracting	0
			Private Military Contractors	2
		Capability Gap	Legislation	3
			Transparent Procurement Cycle	2
			Oversight Mechanisms	3
		Tendering	Purchases Disclosed	3
			Standards Expected of Companies	1
Strategy Drives Requirements			1	
Contract Delivery / Support		Requirements Quantified	3	
	Open Competition v. Single-Sourcing	3		
	Tender Board Controls	3		
Offsets	Anti-Collusion Controls	2		
	Procurement Staff Training	1		
	Complaint Mechanisms for Firms	3		
Other	Sanctions for Corruption	2		
	Due Diligence	-		
	Transparency	-		
	Competition Regulation	-		
Other	Controls of Agents	2		
	Transparency of Financing Packages	3		
	Subsidiaries / Sub-Contractors	0		
		Political Influence	2	

**Slovakia is placed in Band C. In political risk**, there is oversight of the defence sector by legislative bodies that include a general parliamentary committee and two special committees, and the sector is not exempt from anti-corruption law. There is a publicly available defence policy and evidence of some public discussion of it. It is adjudged that opening debate to remits less comfortable to the Ministry of Defence (MOD), and to further involve civil society organisations (CSOs), are potential reforms. There is indication of gaps in the Supreme Audit Office's (SAO) scrutiny of defence income and spending, and there is no evidence of internal auditing of expenditure. Nevertheless, there is no evidence of organised crime linked to the military and the Security Strategy and Model 2015 specifically identifies this risk. Slovakia is a signatory to many arms control protocols, and the Ministry of Economy releases a yearly report on the arms trade.

With regards to **finance risk**, scrutiny of asset disposals is the purview of two parliamentary committees and the SAO, yet the availability of reports is limited. The budget is not recognised to contain any secret items, nor off-budget expenditure. There are commercial businesses owned by the MOD, but they only account for 1.5 per cent of the budget.

In **personnel risk**, investigations of corruption among personnel are recognised to incur into delays and there is no culture of whistleblowing. Transparency surrounding numbers of personnel, payroll, promotions, and appointments is inclined to be weak. It is also difficult to talk of a clear separation between chains of command and chains of payment due to interconnections between institutions across which chains of command are diffused. Finally, there is evidence of prosecutions and public outcomes of cases of corruption in the military; less certain is whether this is true of the MOD as well.

In terms of **operations risk**, there is a lack of evidence of military doctrine specifically addressing corruption in operations, despite awareness of corruption as a security issue.

Regarding **procurement**, there is a legacy of a lack of transparency which has not been resolved. There is evidence of little ethical standards required of suppliers, though those guilty of corruption are prohibited from bidding for contracts. Competitive tendering is recognised to be generally observed, but a lack of transparency and little evidence surrounding the outcomes of complaints made by suppliers who have reported perceived malpractice reduces confidence. Moreover, controls on agents are opaque.

Research finalised: August 2012