



**REMARKS**

by

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to the United Nations**

**High-Level Debate of the UN General Assembly to mark the 15<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the  
Adoption of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)**

**Panel discussion on  
15 years of implementation of UNCAC: Trends, achievements and challenges**

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**-Check against delivery-**



Mr. Moderator,

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the President of the General Assembly for convening this important meeting. I would also like to thank the distinguished panelists for their remarks.

Acknowledging that corruption is a threat to democracy, good governance and fair competition, the adoption of the UN Convention against Corruption 15 years ago was a milestone. We echo the call to Member States by the UN Security Council in its Presidential Statement of 8 May 2018 to join the 184 States parties to the UNCAC, which remains the only comprehensive global legal instrument countering corruption.

However, without the implementation of the Convention at the national level, which is supported by the unique evaluation mechanism, and the inclusion of anti-corruption measures into the day-to-day work of the relevant institutions, the fight against corruption would be illusory.

Let me highlight, Mr. Moderator, some of the most important measures adopted and applied by my country.

Transparency and the trust of the public towards holders of public offices is indispensable for the fight against corruption. In this respect, The Constitutional Law on the protection of public interest in the performance of functions of public officials has great importance, as well as the strict regulations concerning judges and prosecutors. The Freedom of Information Act provides for the publication of contracts where public funds are used. It also aims at increasing the transparency of public administration decision-making processes. An important recent development was the entry into force on 1 February 2017 of the so-called Anti-shell company Act, which is based on the idea that the State makes its partners from the private sector subject to stricter requirements as regards transparency. This act created the publicly available Register of Public Sector Partners. Various forms of corruption, including indirect corruption, electoral corruption and sports corruption have been criminalized by the Criminal Code.

As far as institutional measures are concerned, I wish to point to the Specialized Criminal Court and the National Anti-Corruption Unit in the field of law enforcement and justice. At the political level, important tasks have been assigned to the recently created Department for the Prevention of Corruption at the Government Office of the Slovak Republic.

To conclude, Mr. Moderator,

The international community must not spare efforts in the fight against corruption. We can only succeed, if relevant policies are implemented and enforced, as well as international co-operation is strengthened.

I thank you.