



Number of cases in WPO's remit

including: whistleblowing reports, advice to whistleblowers, whistleblower protection proceedings, advice to legal entities, expert work, inspection work and others.







Number of cases

→ with a criminal report

→ with a submission filed to administrative authorities

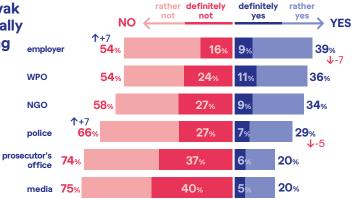
9.-12. 2021 2022

including existing cases and new cases in which a criminal report/a submission was filed to the relevant administrative authority either by the whistleblower, or the WPO.

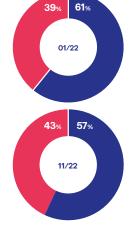
WHISTLEBLOWING AND SOCIETY 2022

Where would Slovak residents potentially file whistleblowing reports:

If you witnessed corruption or fraud in your workplace, would you be willing to report it to?



Willingness to report corruption and fraud to at least one entity



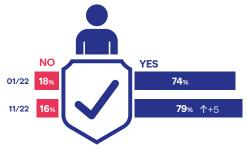
NO

YES



Demand for whistleblower protection

In your opinion, should the state provide legal protection to such people, i.e. whistleblowers of corruption and fraud, through its institutions?





THE WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION OFFICE (WPO)

is an independent state authority that protects the rights and legitimate interests of whistleblowers.

The WPO provides advice and support to whistleblowers in the reporting agenda. It also receives and reviews whistleblowing reports, which it then evaluates and forwards, in cooperation with or on behalf of the whistleblower, to the authorities competent to examine them, such as the Public Prosecutor's Office or administrative authorities.

In the protection agenda, the WPO investigates acts of retaliation against whistleblowers and adopts decisions in whistleblower protection matters. It also monitors compliance with the provisions of the Whistleblower Protection Act, advises employers on designing internal whistleblowing systems and issues expert opinions and methodological guidelines.

This brief overview provides basic statistics on the operation of the WPO and the broader societal context of whistlblowing.

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF ACTIVITIES

2022 was the first full year of the WPO's operation, which was reflected in an increase in the number of whistleblowing reports received and cases addressed. The WPO has been more actively involved in shaping the whistleblowing infrastructure, i.e. it has given a helping hand in designing internal whistleblowing systems in organizations and making them work.

Public opinion polls have shown that the declared willingness to report misconduct observed in the workplace is reltively high among the Slovak citizens. Most often, they would approach the employer directly. Related to this is the WPO's emphasis on designing functional internal whistleblowing systems in organisations. Based on a review of how these mechanisms work in practice in the public and private spheres, the WPO has published several methodological guidelines and a manual for designing a functional internal system.

In September and October 2022, the WPO ran a nationwide communication campaign entitled "Nemičať je zlato" ("Speaking up is golden"). Its aim was to raise awareness of whistle-blowing, the existence of the WPO and to motivate citizens to file whistleblowing reports. The campaign increased the visibility of the WPO and led to an increase in the number of cases and whistleblowing reports, as well as the number of people who contacted the WPO in the third and fourth quarter of the year.

DATA SOURCES

WPO's own data

The data in the Whistleblowing Reports and Protection Measures section come from the activities of the WPO. The information on the number of protection measures granted is based on the notifications of protection granted that a prosecutoror an administrative authority is obliged to send to the WPO. The information regarding criminal reports and submissions to an administrative authority is a combination of data on criminal reports and submissions made by the WPO and information on submissions to the competent authorities made by the whistleblowers themselves, with whom the WPO works.

Public opinion poll

One of the activities of the WPO is to monitor public opinion as regards whistleblowing and whistleblower protection. The aim is to raise awareness about whistleblowing in Slovakia and especially about the whistleblower protection options. In 2022, two public opinion polls were conducted in cooperation with the Focus agency in the form of face-to-face interviews with a representative sample of the Slovak population aged 18 and over. The first opinion poll took place from 19 January to 26 January 2022 and the second one from 2 November to 8 November 2022, each on a sample of 1,017 respondents.

2022 ACTIVITY REPORT

SHORT GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Act

The operation of the Whistleblower Protection Office, as well as the overall design of whistleblowing and whistleblower protection in Slovakia, is regulated by Act No. 54/2019 Coll. on Whistleblower Protection and on Amendments to Certain Acts.

Whistleblowing report

A whistleblowing report must cumulatively meet the following characteristics:

- (1) the whistleblower is a natural person or an anonymous whistleblower;
- (2) the whistleblower became aware of the facts stated in the report in connection with the exercise of their employment, profession, position or role;
- (3) the facts stated in the whistleblowing report relate to anti-social activities.

Anti-social activities

In reviewing whistleblowing reports, what is of the essence is the anti-social activity (a crime, a minor offence, an administrative offence or conduct that has a negative impact on society) through its impact on the public interest. The whistleblowing reports in this case are not intended to redress any injustice that is of private or collective interest, but must touch on the public interest.

Whistleblower protection proceedings

There are two types of whistleblower protection proceedings. The first type are proceedings for the suspension of effectiveness of a work-related measure, which are initiated at the whistleblower's request if the whistleblower feels that adverse action under employment law has been taken against them in connection with the whistleblowing report filed by the whistleblower. The second type are proceedings for consent to a proposed legal act or decision in an employment relationship. Such proceedings shall be initiated at the request of the employer, who shall be obliged to seek consent to such actions, if the employer intends to take them against a protected whistleblower.

Protected whistleblower status

Whistleblowers can apply for protected whistleblower status, known as preventive protection, to the prosecutor or administrative authority when filing a whistleblowing report. For protected whistleblowers, the employer needs to obtain the WPO's consent to any act under employment law that affects such protected whistleblowers, on the grounds that such act may be motivated as retaliation for the report filed.

Internal whistleblowing

In internal whistleblowing, whistleblowing reports are filed directly to the employer. Employers with at least 50 employees (at least 5 for public authorities) are legally obliged to set up an internal whistleblowing system and to designate a person responsible to receive and investigate whistleblowing reports.

External whistleblowing

External whistleblowing is a type of whistleblowing report that is not made to one's own employer, but rather to another body that has the ability to stop or remedy the unlawful conduct. These include, for example, the WPO, the Public Prosecutor's Office or an administrative authority.

