

**SLOVAK REPUBLIC**  
Last update: 11 March 2019

RULES/GENERAL LAWS	
<b>General</b>	<b>Criminal Code (No. 300/2005)</b> <a href="https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2005/300/20190101">https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2005/300/20190101</a>
	<b>Code on Criminal Procedure (No. 301/2005)</b> <a href="https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2005/301/20190101">https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2005/301/20190101</a>
	<b>Police Force Act (No. 171/1993)</b> <a href="https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/1993/171/20190201">https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/1993/171/20190201</a>
	<b>Law on the Service of Professional Soldiers (No. 281/2015)</b> <a href="https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2015/281/20190101">https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2015/281/20190101</a>
	Slovak civilian police personnel deployed in UN peacekeeping or special political missions are considered by the law as civilians and are prosecuted under the <b>Criminal Code (No. 300/2005)</b> for misconduct.
	Slovak military police personnel are prosecuted under the <b>Criminal Code (No. 300/2005)</b> for misconduct and also need to respect the <b>Law on the Service of Professional Soldiers (No. 281/2015)</b> .
	Slovak civilian and military police personnel are considered on duty at all times and they must follow all obligations and regulations with regard to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. Directives and regulations on sexual exploitation and abuse are part of the training, in which every member of the UN mission participates and undergoes before the deployment.
<b>SEA: police offence?</b>	There are no specific policing offences considered sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (SEA). The offences of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse are covered by the <b>Criminal Code (No. 300/2005)</b> . There are also general regulations within the <b>Police Force Act (No. 171/1993)</b> . For military police personnel, they also have to follow the <b>Law on the Service of Professional Soldiers (No. 281/2015)</b> .
<b>Powers of the Commanding Officer (CO)</b>	For civilian police deployed for the UN, as they are to deploy as individual reinforcement, and they are regulated by the national legal frameworks as well as the UN regulations. For military police deployments, the CO can issue an order applicable for whole units (e.g. no movement out of camp because of security threats in the area). CO can not issue restrictions, as a form of punishment for individual soldiers. CO is authorized as a result of disciplinary action, e.g. to make a cut of the salary of a soldier. This authorization is given to CO by the <b>Law on the Service of Professional Soldiers (No. 281/2015)</b> .
INVESTIGATION	
<b>Who can investigate?</b>	Criminal charges against Slovak police officers are investigated solely by the civilian jurisdiction (public prosecutor and civilian courts) in accordance with the <b>Criminal Code (No. 300/2005)</b> .
<b>National Investigation Officer (NIO)</b>	As stated in the <b>Police Force Act (No. 171/1993)</b> , for SEA-related misconduct of civilian police, a Slovak special police investigator will be called upon from the home country to investigate the allegation in the mission area.
PROSECUTION	
<b>Referral</b>	Criminal investigation and prosecution are carried out by a police investigator who immediately delivers the findings to the prosecutor.
<b>Who can charge?</b>	After the investigation is completed, the prosecutor submits the charges to the court. Subsequently, the judge decides on the innocence or guilt.
JUSTICE	
<b>Police justice system</b>	There is no separate justice system for civilian police personnel. They are considered as civilians and justice is administered in accordance with the <b>Criminal Code (Art. 300/2005)</b> .
DISCLAIMER	
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