



ANNEX No. 3 – Action plans

List of action plans

Research, development and innovation

Science and technology financing reform

Support of the transfer of knowledge between academic and business sectors and contractual research for the needs of public administration

New mechanism for the allocation of financial resources for doctoral scholarships

Building of regional innovation centres

Education

Support of top secondary grammar schools

Informatization of education, design of innovative study materials and aids

Loans for higher education abroad

Introduction of a careers system regarding the professional development of pedagogical employees in regional education

More flexible forms of higher education management

Differentiation of higher education into universities, higher education institutes, and professional higher education institutes

Support of professionally orientated higher education programmes at bachelor level and post-secondary level

Change of the accreditation process at higher education institutions with transfer of emphasis to output indicators instead of criteria focused upon input

Support of demographic transition (exchange of generations) in higher education institutions

Developing an education programme for PhD students with the focus on acquiring teaching skills

Change of motivation with the objective to achieve performance efficiency at the regional and higher education school level

Support of entrepreneurial skill development and acquisition of basic business and economic at the secondary school level

Improve the teaching of and general public awareness about finance

Employment

Development of a national system of flexicurity

Inclusion of the long term unemployed into the labour market

Improvement of human capital in the labour market

Improved employability through increased interconnection between the content of education and the demands of the labour market

Housing support with emphasis on increased labour force mobility

Creation of a lifelong career counselling system

Business environment

Increase transparency of highly regulated markets

Reform of public procurement with an extension of e-procurement.

Development of a functional system of preliminary and post impact assessment of legislative measures

Reform of tax and customs administration, unification of tax, customs and social security contributions

Comprehensive evaluation of the administrative burden and obstacles in business and employment

Informatization of public administration

Development of one stop shops for entrepreneurs

Consistent implementation of services of electronic registers and their interconnection

Increasing the availability and support for broadband internet access infrastructure

Intensive building of motorways and high speed transit

Informatization of the judiciary system



Characteristics of measures

Title of the key challenge:	Research, development and innovation
Title of measure:	Science and technology financing reform
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of Finance SR
Description of the measure:	<p>Reform of financing science and technology will be implemented on the basis of the material “New Model of Financing Science and Technology” approved by the government of SR. This material will represent a programme of modernisation of the support of science and technology, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- will more significantly support projects which are partially financed from international resources or from the business sector,- in the area of applied research, will focus upon the support of a few priority areas,- will state the support of basic research without thematic limitation on the basis of scientific excellence. <p>The material will also state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the method of increasing the share of purpose financing of science and technology – grants (objective financing is implemented on the basis of public procurement), support of science and technology from the state budget,- the areas of the system of science of technology which will be given priority support from the state budget and grants schemes for their support. Such priority areas will mainly include international science-technology cooperation including interconnected programmes of research and development created by the Slovak Republic in cooperation with other/another member states/member state of the EU,- the criteria for support of applied research which will be provided via stated related priority of research and development, the method for identification of these related priorities and related priorities for the support of applied research,- establishment of the method of monitoring and upgrading state science and technology policy,- establishment of the method of assessment of the effectiveness of the output of objective support of applied research,- the amount of expenditure from the state budget allocated in the budget programme “National Programme of the Development of Science and Technology” should be increased, in order to achieve the aims of priority areas in the system of science of technology and related priorities of research and development, will be identified in the material.
Objective of the measure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- higher standard of science and technology, more simple transfer of scientific results into practice, identification and support of socially beneficial research, increase in the social status of scientific workers, higher share of purpose financing of science and technology from the state budget in comparison with institutional financing, an increase in participation of Slovak research and development organisations in implementing European programmes for research and development and programmes of European research centres, increase in the share of foreign resources in the total support of science and technology, increase in the economic return of means from the state budget of SR invested in the European Union budget, stating the criteria for support of basic research and increasing the participation of Slovak science in creation of a worldwide knowledge base and the social development of Slovakia; stating the criteria for support of applied research and increasing the share of research and development in the economic development of Slovakia, stating the method of monitoring and upgrading State scientific and technological policy, provision of a flexible reaction of the system of science and technology in SR to the actual needs of development of Slovakia and the EU, stating the method of evaluation of the effectiveness of outputs of purpose support of applied research, quantification of the contribution of the applied research to the economic development of Slovakia.



Analytical justification of the measure:

At present, in the area of supporting science and technology in the Slovak Republic from the state budget, institutional support exceeds objective support (the ratio is approximately 65%:35%). This leads to a situation where institutional means from the state budget are provided to research and development institutions in the public sector for resolving fragmented problems in research and development identified by those institutions, and therefore those institutions are not able to provide a comprehensive solution to a particular problem in research and development. In order to provide resolution of such problems in research and development, objective support of science and technology which is directly focused upon a particular area of science and technology or problems within research and development is significant.

Since 2004, when the Slovak Republic became a member of the European Union, the status of participation of Slovak organisations of research and development in European Union programmes of research and development has not improved in any way. When comparing the success of the participation of Slovak subjects in the 5th Framework Programme and 6th Framework Programme (as a comparison of the share of submitted and approved projects with Slovak participation), participation in the 6th Framework Programme against the 5th Framework Programme is significantly lower – there was a decrease from 26.9% in the 5th Framework Programme to 14.5% in the 6th Framework Programme. This status will worsen due to the fact that in comparison with the 6th Framework Programme where all expenses for the projects were drawn from its budget, in the 7th Framework Programme, a minimum of 25% participation from national resources is compulsory (state budget) to co-finance these projects carried out by research and development organisations in the public sector. At the same time, it should be mentioned that even in the budget programme of the Ministry of Education of SR called “National Programme for Development of Science and Technology”, it is not possible to allocate these due to the already-established allocation of the use of these finances. In the European Union, there are permanently new initiatives and programmes being created, in which participation by each member state must be confirmed by the payment of an annual membership fee (ESFRI roadmap and related technological enterprise). Slovakia is interested in entering another ESFRI roadmap, “FAIR” (Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research) into two European Technological enterprises ARTEMIS (Joint European enterprise for integrated computer systems and related research) and ENIAC (Joint European enterprise for nanoelectronics and related research). The non-existence of the means in the “National Programme for Development of Science and Technology” administered by the Ministry of Education SR disallows entry into these EU initiatives which limits the possibilities for SR to join those EU activities in which Slovak institutions could be successful. Another activity in which SR has a limited possibility of entering is knowledge innovation communities (hereinafter “KIC”) created by the recently established European Innovation and Technology Institute. In its Manifesto, the Slovak Government undertook to support participation of Slovak organisations in KIC.

Support of basic and applied research is carried out via institutional financing of schools of higher education, Institutes of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, departmental research institutes and objective support via the Agency for Support of Research and Development. Despite the fact the priorities in research and development within Long-term Objectives of State Scientific and Technological Policy have already been approved up to 2015, there are no programmes which would focus upon resolving particular problems, the results of which should lead to utilisation in economic or social practice. Long term objectives include 12 of these priorities which is quite a high number when taking into account the volume of expenses allocated in the National Programme for the Development of Science and Technology for support via the Agency for the Support of Research and Development or via state programmes for research and development. Therefore, it is important to identify which priorities in research and development approved by the government in the Long term objectives would be supported in the period up to 2010. The aim of the measure is to suggest a process which will state the priorities to be supported up to 2010, so their addressing will orientate upon particular strategic areas of the economy.

In each EU member country, state scientific and technological policy is monitored and regularly upgraded. The majority of EU member states use Technology Foresight methodology for regular upgrading of this policy. This methodology is based upon the participation of all sectors of research and development, industry and representatives from state bodies in monitoring and upgrading state scientific and technological policy. This allows to react flexibly to the actual everyday needs and direct this policy towards their fulfilment. Implementation of this measure allows the introduction of evaluation into practice and an increase in the effectiveness of outputs of applied research directed support.



- Link to other strategic documents: This measure is a reaction to the conclusions of the Report of the European Commission regarding fulfilment of a National Programme of Reforms in Slovakia in the area of “Science, Technology and Innovations”, which recommends reallocation of expenditure from the state budget of SR to support research and development. It is also a fulfilment of the objectives of the Manifesto of the government of the SR, “Long term Objective of State Scientific and Technological Policy up to 2015” (approved by the provision of the government of the SR No. 766/2007), “Strategy of Fulfilment of Long term Objective of State Scientific and Technological Policy up to 2015 for the period up to 2010” (approved by the provision of the government of the SR No. 79/2008), and “Annual Report regarding the status of research and development in the Slovak Republic and its comparison with other countries in 2006 “
- Deadline for completion of the measure: 31. 3. 2009
- List of potential risks:
- risk of increasing institutional support of science and technology during approval of budget proposals for public administration in the Parliament of the SR,
 - risk of not increasing the participation of Slovak organisations in research and development in European programmes of research and development and programmes of European research centres due to non-increasing the state budget in the National Programme for Development of Science and Technology,
 - risk of non-implementation of the support of applied research in the stated priorities in research and development due to a non-increase in expenditure from the state budget in the National Programme for Development of Science and Technology,
 - risk that entrepreneurs will not accept results evaluation of applied research projects by foreign experts for the reason that entrepreneurial subjects will contribute 50% to the support of implementation of the project and they alone will be the consumers and users of the results.
 - risk of insufficient interest by the state in indexes of the “Annual Report regarding the status of research and development and its comparison with foreign countries in” which leads to non-interest in regular upgrading of state scientific and technological policy,
 - risk of insufficient management in monitoring and regular upgrading of state scientific and technological policy,
 - risk of non-supply of an interannual increase of expenditure from the state budget for science and technology (approx. 1 billion SKK) approved in the Long Term Objective of State Scientific and Technological Policy up to 2015, which will lead to non-implementation of reforms in financing science and technology,
 - risk of not applying with the aims of the Lisbon Strategy – increase in total expenditure for science and technology in SR in 2015 to 1.8% of GDP (from which 0.6% of GDP from the state budget).

Harmonogram for fulfilment of measures

Task	Planned deadline fulfilment of the task	for	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. preparation of a draft of the “New model of financing science and technology “	15. 12. 2008		ME SR (SVT) + MF SR(co-sponsor)	
2. inclusion of the draft of the material in MPK	30. 1. 2009		ME SR (SVT)	
3. discussion of the draft material by the Council of the Government of SR for science and technology	28. 2. 2009		ME SR (SVT)	
4. submission of the material to the government of SR	31. 3. 2009		ME SR (SVT)	



Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. number of projects of international scientific-technological cooperation which include Slovak research and development organisations	30 projects (2007)	450 projects (2011)
2. increase in share of objective finances of science and technology in support of science and technology from the state budget	35% from the state budget for science and technology (2007)	40% from the state budget for science and technology (2011)
3. number of projects of basic research supported on the basis of a principle of excellence,	0 projects (2008)	50 projects (2010)
4. number of projects of applied research supported on the basis of established priorities in research and development	0 projects (2008)	10 projects (2010)
5. establishment of a system of monitoring and upgrading state scientific and technological policy	0 system (2008)	1 system (2009)
6. share of means from grant schemes from the total volume of public sources for research and development	0 % (2008)	30% (2011)
7. increase in expenditure for research and development from public sources	0.28% of GDP (2006)	0.48% of GDP (2010)
8. increase in expenditure for research and development from EU sources – 7 th FP	0.04 % of GDP (2006)	0.076% of GDP (2010)
9. increase in expenditure for research and development from entrepreneurial sources	0.17% of GDP (2006)	0.32% of GDP (2010)

Source: www.statistics.sk (Annual Statistics)

Result index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. relative production of publications	0.36 (1981–2006)	0.40 (2010)
2. relative production of citations	0.97 (1981–2006)	1.00 (2010)
3. EPO patents (number of applications per 1 000 000 inhabitants)	8.1 (2007)	9 (2010)

Source of calculation method: Eurostat

Classification of the measure

Integrated regulation:	7	Increase and improve investment in research and development, mainly from the private business sphere.
Council recommendations:	1	Timely implementation of a consistent strategy of research, development and innovations with special focus upon institutional reform in the public research sector and significant improvement in cooperation between companies and research, with simultaneous of redistribution of resources for research, development, innovations and education.
“Points to watch”:	None	

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				



From which, from EU resources:				
Influence upon expenditure of the public administration budget:		1 000	1 100	1 140
From which, financial resources from EU resources: 7 th FP	450	450	450	450
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):		- 1000	- 1 100	- 1 140

Note:

Stated sums were obtained from “Assessment of financial, economic and environmental impacts, impacts upon employment and the business environment”, which was prepared for “Long term Objective of State Scientific and Technological Policy up to 2015”. From the interannual increase which is approximately 0.04 of GDP, 1/3 will be designated for increasing institutional financing and 2/3 for increasing objective support of research and development.



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Research, development and innovation
Title of measure:	Support of the transfer of knowledge between academic and business sectors and contractual research for the needs of public administration
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of the Economy SR, Ministry of Finance SR
Description of the measure:	<p>The objective of the measure is the support of applied research, development and innovation with the aim of broadening the research-development and innovation base and utilisation of the results of research, development and innovation in practice. A further objective is the development of stronger links between the academic sector (higher education, Slovak Academy of Science and department research institutes) and institutions of applied research, development and innovation, and users.</p> <p>The main tool of implementation will be provision of co-financed from structural funds via OP R&D (measure 2.2 and 4.2) and OP C&EG (Competitiveness and Economic Growth) (measure 1.3). Particular support will be provided via implementation agencies – Agency of the ME SR for EUSF and SIEA. For SIEA projects, support will be on the basis of state support schemes.</p> <p>Within its structure, OPR&D has defined measures and activities orientated towards the transfer of knowledge and technology obtained in research and development into practice, focused upon the academic sphere as well as the entrepreneurial sector.</p> <p>OP R&D focuses upon the creation of a basis for direct support of entrepreneurs as well as academic research institutes and their mutual cooperation. In particular, the following activities will be supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ support of contact points for connecting industry (Ministry of Industry and large companies) and research and development workplaces▪ support of processing projects for the establishment of institutes and departments facilitating universities and academic workplaces with transfer of technology and knowledge (including valorisation and commercialised institutes and departments)▪ establishment and operation of institutes and departments servicing universities and academic workplaces for transfer of technology and knowledge (including valorisation and commercialised institutes and departments) equipped with expertise, appropriate training, experience, understanding of the needs of research employees, legal standards, entrepreneurship and the problematics of development of technology▪ support of activities for removal of barriers between research and development on one hand, and society and the economy on the other hand▪ support of cooperation between companies and the academic sphere, mainly via access of the companies to the research facilities of the academic sphere as part of their cooperation <p>Support for the development of highly innovative companies will also be implemented by provision of 'risk capital' as returnable financial aid for entrepreneurial subjects via the innovative financial tool, JEREMIE. Particular support will be provided via the National Agency for Development of Small and Medium Enterprises (NADSME).</p> <p>Support of contracted research for the needs of public administration will be implemented on the basis of "Revenue of provided donations" approved by individual ministries and central bodies of state administration of SR from the state budget, allocated in their budget sections.</p>
Objective of the measure:	<p>A higher level of science and research, accelerating the transfer of scientific knowledge into practice, development of highly innovative areas of the economy, higher participation of science, technology and innovations in the economic development of SR, creation of quality public policy; Increase of products competitiveness via applied research, development and innovation, the results of which will be directly implemented in production, business and services.</p>



Analytical justification of the measure: Transfer of knowledge from schools of higher education and institutions of the Slovak Academy of Sciences into the economic (user's) practice is still insufficient; therefore, this situation should be improved.

The basic characteristics of the problem of transferring knowledge between academic and entrepreneurial areas are as follows:

- insufficient cooperation between research and development and the entrepreneurial sphere – this fact is a problem throughout the European Union and mainly comes to the fore in Slovakia – this is generally valid for the Slovak Academy of Sciences (SAV), schools of higher education and departmental research institutes as classical institutions of research and development on one side, and the entrepreneurial sphere as a consumer of the results of research and development on the other side,
- limited social-economic impact of implemented projects of research and development financed from public ,
- insufficient “innovational” culture among small and medium enterprises – according to data from the Statistics Office of the Slovak Republic, there has been almost no creation of small and medium enterprises in Slovakia recently, which could be labelled as “innovative” or “high-tech” which would be able to cooperate with the research institutes of SAV/schools of higher education, departmental research institutes and other institutes implementing research-development activities. The abovementioned means that on the one hand there is insufficient output by organisations of research and development (SAV, schools of higher education....) and on the other hand, there is an absence of customers for this output in the form of the entrepreneurial sector which would engage in the activities with a high level of “high-tech” and innovation,

The OP R&D was prepared in such a way that it provides the possibility for improving the situation in this area and at the same time, could significantly contribute towards the fulfilment of the aim of this action plan.

To improve the current unfavourable conditions in the EU, the tools of risk capital are used more often i.e. share capital provided by professional companies investing in companies which have the potential for significant growth, in order to launch activities, development or transformation of ownership.

In Slovakia, funds of risk capital are relatively unknown to date. Risk capital is still insufficient to become a standard tool of financing the aims of entrepreneurs under our conditions. Slovenská Sporiteľňa, in cooperation with National Agency for Development of Small and Medium Enterprises, established the Slovak Development Fund with a planned volume of assets of 1 billion SKK. The aim of the fund is to support the business environment in Slovakia and at the same time, profit from invested . The main investor is the National Agency for Development of Small and Medium Enterprises. The expected return of the fund is 20%.

Links to other strategic documents: This measure is a response to the objectives of “Long term objective of state scientific and technological policy up to 2015” (approved by the provision of the government of the SR No. 766/2007), and “Annual Report regarding the status of research and development in the Slovak Republic and its comparison with other countries in 2006 “, Innovation Strategy of SR for 2007 to 2013, and Innovation Policy of SR for 2008 to 2010.

Deadline for fulfilment of the measure: Continuously, every September from 2009 to 2011

- List of potential risks:
- risk of disinterest by entrepreneurial subjects to invest in the form of risk capital,
 - risks of a legislative and institutional nature.

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
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1. issuing a tender for OP R&D	31. 10. 2008	ME SR (SEA) and Agency of ME SR for EUSF	SEA (Section of European Affairs) of MESR is the governing body for OP R&D (responsible for national projects) and Agency of ME SR for EU structural funds is an intermediary body under the governing body for OP R&D (responsible for demand orientated projects) SO/RO is SIEA
2. issuing a tender for OP C&EG	31. 7. 2009 – first tender	Ministry of Economy of SR	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheme of state aid for the support of applied research and development focused upon innovations • Scheme of aid de minimis for the support of innovations, implementation of quality management systems, protection of industrial rights and implementation of technical standards into production practice and services 	31. 7. 2010 – second tender		

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. number of projects supported from OP R&D	0 projects (2008)	30 projects (2010) 50 projects (2011)
2. number of innovation projects supported from OP C&EG	0 projects (2008)	65 projects (2010)
3. increased expenditure for research and development from public sources	0.28% of GDP (2006)	0.48% of GDP (2010)
4. increased expenditure for research and development from entrepreneurial sources	0.17% of GDP (2006)	0.32% of GDP (2010)
5. allocated state aid for support of innovation projects provided from OP C&EG	0 (2007)	1 313 (2010)
6. Private investment	0 (2007)	1 313 (2010)
Result index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Value of sum innovation index (SII) according to the EU Evaluation Report (European innovation scoreboard)	0.25 (2007)	0.29 (2010)
2. EPO patents (number of applications per 1 000 000 inhabitants)	8.1 (2007)	9 (2010)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines	7	Increase and improve investment in research and development, mainly from the private entrepreneurial sphere.
	8	Support all forms of innovation.
Council recommendations:	1	Timely implement a consistent strategy of research, development and innovation with special focus upon institutional reform in the public and research sector, and significantly improve cooperation between companies and research simultaneously with redistribution of resources for research, development, innovation and education.
"Points to watch":	1	Continue developing policies of information and communication technology, mainly in the broadband infrastructure.



Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:				
- OPR&D (ERDF+ state budget 85:15)		800	800	800
- OP C&EG				
From which, from EU sources:				
- OP R&D (only ERDF)		680	680	680
- OP C&EG		1 325.17	1 025.6	
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):		-800	-800	-800
Note:				



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Research, development and innovation
Title of measure:	New mechanism for the allocation of financial resources for doctoral scholarships
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	
Description of the measure:	<p>Apart from the classic form of provision of doctoral scholarships for daily full time doctoral students, whose provision arises from §54 Art. 18 of law No. 131/2002 coll. regarding schools of higher education and regarding changes and amendments of some laws in the wording of further regulations, for doctoral studies will also be provided via submission of projects eligible for incorporating financing for the scientific element of doctoral studies within the new APVV grant scheme.</p> <p>An integral part of doctoral studies is the scientific work of the student under the supervision of an advisor. Advisors actively obtain grants and are part of an international cooperation. In the new system of assigning for doctoral scholarships, a share of financing of doctoral scholarships from grants will gradually increase. New grant schemes will be created or existing grant schemes will be modified in order that expenditure for PhD students could be included in the projects. At the same time, the quality of doctoral studies will be supported so the most active post graduate students who take part in scientific projects will receive significantly higher scholarships than those students with a more passive approach to their studies.</p>
Objective of the measure:	Improvement in the quality of doctoral studies, improvement in scientific preparation and the research skills of PhD students, improvement in the quality of pre-graduate studies.
Analytical justification of the measure:	At present, a major part of financial resources for doctoral scholarships is provided in accordance with regulations determined by the Ministry of Education SR on the basis of qualitative and quantitative indexes. Some schools of higher education also provide doctoral scholarships from their own resources. The current system does not create direct competition between schools of higher education in attracting PhD students for the best projects and issued dissertation works are not always linked to the research of the supervisor. Creation of an option, where within grant schemes financed from the state budget it would also be possible to obtain financing for doctoral scholarships, increases the responsibility of the supervisor or grant manager for the results and activities of PhD students and provides their direct inclusion in the work of the research team or even within the international cooperation. At the same time, the problem of allocating scholarship places within new accredited study programmes is being resolved, where schools of higher education who obtain the project will also receive the for PhD students. Since a PhD student is not an employee of the school of higher education and part of his studies consists of educational activities and part of research activities, it will be necessary to provide additional financing on top of the received grants, so expenses for the project are not biased in favour of expenses for the educational part of PhD study.
Links to other strategic documents	
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	31. 12. 2009
List of potential risks:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- non-functional/underfinanced grant schemes- a narrow spectrum of scientific fields supported from grant schemes- insufficient resolving of technical issues (grants for three years, studies for three or more years)- finance calendar year in contradiction with studies in an academic year- possibility for interruption or early termination of studies without legal consequences and therefore a threat of withdrawal of

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures



Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. Request for modification of the rules for tenders within the scope of APVV and grant schemes within institutional support of science in schools of higher education for 2010 and beyond	31. 10. 2008	ME SR	It is necessary to modify the rules of grant schemes so it will be possible to finance doctoral scholarships from those schemes. At the same time, it will be necessary to modify financial limits for individual tenders and address further technical issues.
2. Approval of research projects from which it would also be possible to finance doctoral scholarships	31. 12. 2009	APVV, ME SR	
3. Provision of for additional financing of scholarships	31. 10. 2010	ME SR	As previously stated, since PhD study is concerned with education and research, it is necessary to consider introduction of possible co-financing from other sources.

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. number of new PhD students financed from projects	0 (2008)	100 (2010)
Results index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	7	Increase and improve investment in research and development, mainly from the private business sphere.
Council recommendations:	1	Timely implement a consistent strategy of research, development and innovation with special focus upon institutional reform in the public and research sector, and significantly improve cooperation between companies and research simultaneously with redistribution of resources for research, development, innovation and education.

"Points to watch":

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:			30	90
From which, from EU sources:				
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):			-30	-90
Note:				



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Research, development and innovation.
Title of measure:	Building of regional innovation centres (RIC)
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Economy SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family SR
Description of the measure:	<p>Implementation of state and regional innovation policy, the support of innovation process in SR regions and transition to a knowledgeable society are addressed within the scope of the programme documents of OP R&D and OP E&SI (Employment and Social Inclusion). Implementation of state and regional innovation policy is planned to take the form of integrated innovation tools in the regions of Slovakia. The aim of the project is the building of regional innovation centres (hereinafter RIC) within the regions of the whole of Slovakia.</p> <p>Via RIC in regions, productive capacities will be created to address innovation activities in the entrepreneurial sector, mainly in MSP. Innovation activities will be financed by OP C&EG and at the same time, a more efficient connection of the entrepreneurial sector with the results of company development and innovations will be achieved. The establishment of RIC will support improvement of cooperation in the production sphere, mainly small and medium sized companies with research and development organisations, universities and institutes of higher education at a regional, inter-regional and international level, it will provide suitable material-technical facilities for innovative entrepreneurship, improve access to information and provision of services in the area of innovation. Also, creating conditions for the establishment of new and better jobs and the increase in employability of employees will be provided due to the introduction of innovations.</p>
Objective of the measure:	Connect research with the entrepreneurial sector, mainly in regions, support of innovation processes in regions, ensuring implementation of state and regional innovation policy.
Analytical justification of the measure:	<p>The Slovak Republic is significantly lagging behind the countries of EU-15 in regional innovation performance. In the EU assessment report (EUROPEAN INNOVATION SCOREBOARD), Slovakia, with an index value of 0.25 is in 31st place on the scoreboard of 37 countries, while the EU average is 0.45. The total index arises from 25 indexes assessed at five levels for better evaluation of various aspects in the innovation process. Slovakia is only excellent in 3 index from 25 which are sales of new market products (Slovakia = 12.3%, EU27 = 7.3%), employment in medium-high and high-tech production (Slovakia = 9.72%, EU27 = 6.63%) and in the number of educated young people with secondary education (Slovakia 91.5%, EU27 = 77.8%).</p> <p>Institutional innovation structures are not established in regions of SR – the capacity for implementation of state innovation policy as well as for transfer of innovations, new technology and activities with higher added value. At the same time, a framework for more effective interconnection of the development of industry and selected services to the results of research, development and innovation are absent in practice. A request for institutional strengthening of regions in the area of support of innovations and improvement of implementation of innovation activities in regions was also expressed by the European Commission during negotiations regarding OPC&EG, OP E&SI and OP R&D for 2007 – 2013.</p> <p>The main mission of RIC will be interconnection of the needs of the entrepreneurial sphere in the area of innovation activities with the possibilities of Slovak research and innovational potential, and preparation and implementation of innovation tools in regions. Services which will be provided by RIC such as intermediating direct contact of entrepreneurs with providers of solutions of particular problems (universities, research and development centres and others), preparation of proposals for obtaining (grants, donations, loans, structural funds) for solving innovation projects, maintenance of databases regarding current problems being resolved and the possibility of transferring results, connecting several entrepreneurial subjects with the same or very closely related problems for more a comprehensive and faster solution, concentration and utilisation of the educational potential of the region, etc, will contribute to faster development of innovation activities, connection of business and research spheres and interconnection of companies not only in regions but also globally.</p> <p>In case of non-establishment of RIC, the entrepreneurial subject must rely on its own knowledge and contacts which will slow the development of the</p>



<p>Links to other strategic documents</p> <p>Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:</p> <p>List of potential risks:</p>	<p>company and decrease its competitiveness, solution providers will lose possible sources of income and solutions may be duplicated or none found. RIC will assist in increasing investment into research, development and innovation in the private sphere (currently difficult to quantify), and long term partnerships within the business and education spheres will be formed.</p> <p>Innovation strategy of SR for 2007 to 2013, Innovation policy of SR for 2008 to 2010, OP R&D, OP E&SI</p> <p>Continuously, from 2009 to 2010</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. disinterest of the private sector in financing innovation activities 2. lack of qualified research-development employees in the business sector 3. lack of qualified employees in the public sector for the area of innovations
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Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	for	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. Issuing tenders for E&SI				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishment of individual RIC • training educating employees and partners • contracted securing of a network of partners (significant industrial companies in the region, research and development organisations, testing and technical industrial centres) • supporting the creation of higher quality jobs related to introduction of innovation processes 	30. 6. 2009		MLSA&F SR	
2. Issuing tenders for OP R&D				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishment of innovation tools in regions (executive capacities for solving innovation activities in the entrepreneurial sector) • establishment of innovation policy tools (innovation centres, technological platforms, information centres) within regional centres via initial investment into their infrastructures and costs for their establishment 	30. 6. 2009		ME SR	

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Number of established RIC	0 (2008)	8-10 (2010)*
2. Number of partners participating in RIC	0 (2008)	
3. Number of implemented innovation projects	0 (2008)	80 (2010)
4. Amount of implemented training	0 (2008)	40 (2010)
5. Number of participants in training	0 (2008)	* (2010)



6. Number of created new jobs in companies on the basis of cooperation with RIC 0 (2008) * (2010)

Results index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Index of regional innovation performance – European Assessment of Regions (RIS)	Index / Ranking within the EU	Index / Ranking within the EU
- Bratislava region	0.66 / 27 (2006)	0.68 / 25 (2010)
- Trnava region	0.26 / 171 (2006)	0.28 / 168 (2010)
- Nitra region	0.26 / 171 (2006)	0.28 / 168 (2010)
- Trenčín region	0.26 / 171 (2006)	0.28 / 168 (2010)
- Žilina region	0.27 / 167 (2006)	0.29 / 164 (2010)
- Banská Bystrica region	0.27 / 167 (2006)	0.29 / 164 (2010)
- Prešov region	0.19 / 189 (2006)	0.22 / 185 (2010)
- Košice region	0.19 / 189 (2006)	0.22 / 185 (2010)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	8 Support all forms of innovation. 15 Encourage a more businesslike culture and create an environment favourable for small and medium sized businesses.
Council recommendations:	1. Timely implement a consistent strategy of research, development and innovation with special focus upon institutional reform in the public and research sector, and significantly improve cooperation between companies and research simultaneously with redistribution of resources for research, development, innovation and education.
“Points to watch”:	None

Quantification of budgetary influence (in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:				
- OPR&D (ERDF+ state budget 85:15)		500	1 000	1 500
- OP E&SI		20 - 60	10 - 50	10 - 40
From which, from EU sources:				
- OPR&D (only ERDF)		425	850	1 275
- OP E&SI		17 - 51	8.5 - 42.5	8.5 - 34
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):		-520 to -560	-1010 to -1050	-1510 to -1540



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Education
Title of measure:	Support of top secondary grammar schools
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	
Description of the measure:	<p>In each self-governing region, conditions for the support of top level secondary grammar schools will be created regardless of the administrator of the schools, which will focus upon obtaining general education and education in natural and social sciences at top international level. The central bodies of the state administration and the self-government will assist schools in participating in international networks and with cooperating with universities and research and development institutes. It will exclusively be network support without demands for additional public funds. Top secondary grammar schools will be selected on the basis of their pupils' results in countrywide school-leaving examinations and similar objective criteria.</p>
Objective of the measure:	Allow obtaining secondary education at a top international level in the regions of Slovakia and equalising regional differences.
Analytical justification of the measure:	<p>It is necessary to support secondary grammar schools in joining international networks of schools of the same type and in cooperation with universities and research and development institutes. At present, the quality of secondary schools is not evaluated on the basis of measurable criteria, only the achieved results in various areas are compared – achieved results of studies by pupils of individual schools, the percentage representation of pupils in competitions of various types, achieved places by pupils in individual heats of national subject competitions, secondary specialist activities and in other competitions.</p> <p>Therefore, the category of top secondary grammar school will be established and these schools will focus upon obtaining general education focused upon natural or social sciences. These secondary grammar schools will be selected on the basis of the stated criteria with the aim of selecting schools which have a high level of education in comparison with similar top schools abroad. Significant criteria for selection of top secondary grammar schools will be the participation by pupils in competitions and the achieved results of the school in these competitions. These schools should be a motivation factor for improving the level of education in other schools which will implement the aim of supporting the schools as an area for independence, creativity, modern methods of etiquette and education stated in the Manifesto of the government of SR.</p> <p>At the same time, education, development of science and research and information technology will be supported as a fundamental basis for forming a knowledgeable, computer literate and cultural society in the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>The aim of this measure is to introduce a category of top secondary grammar schools and select, from all secondary grammar schools in Slovakia, those which will be top and provide them with support as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- financially support the schools (from planned financial funds of SRE – Section for Regional Education) in participation of pupils in national and international competitions,- allow a higher number of teachers in top secondary grammar schools to participate in foreign study stays within the scope of lifelong education. <p>In the first year, we wish to select eight top secondary grammar schools on the basis of the stated criteria whilst in each region, there will be one such secondary grammar school. In the following years, this number can be modified in accordance with the results of educational programmes in individual secondary grammar schools and fulfilment of the stated criteria for top secondary grammar schools, whether the stated purpose of this measure is achieved and whether it would be beneficial to increase this number.</p> <p>Establishment of the term “top secondary grammar school” assumes an improvement in the quality of the educational process in all secondary grammar schools, increasing the competitiveness between schools since each school is keen to have the highest possible to number of excellent students.</p> <p>During selection of the secondary grammar schools, the criteria for selection will include facts which are stated as output indexes of the measure whilst their initial value should be ascertained within analysis of the initial state.</p>



Links to other strategic documents	The measure is a reaction to evaluation of the Convergence Programme of SR for 2008-2010 by the European Commission, as well as the conclusions of the Strategic Report regarding renewed Lisbon strategy for growth and employment. This measure is of a medium term nature within the Modernisation Programme Slovakia 21, and is in compliance with the Manifesto of the Government of SR
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	31. 12. 2010
List of potential risks:	Risks are not known

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. analysis of initial state	30. 9. 2008 – 30. 9. 2009	ME SR (SRE)	The aim will be to ascertain all initial values of output indexes.
2. implementation of assumed financial costs into of SRŠ	31. 10. – 30. 11. 2009	ME SR (SRE)	
3. stating criteria for selection and selection of top secondary grammar schools	30. 11. 2009	ME SR (SRE)	
4. support of top secondary grammar schools	Annually	ME SR (SRE)	Financially support schools (from planned financial funds of SRE) for participation of pupils in national and international competitions. Increase the number of teachers in top secondary grammar schools who will participate in foreign study stays within lifelong education.

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. the successfulness of the school in international testing in an external part of school-leaving examinations in individual subjects	report regarding the results of school leaving examinations in 2008 prepared by SPI (State Pedagogical Institute)	minimum of 75 % (2010)
2. participation by the school in projects for modernisation and improving the quality of the educational process	lists published on the internet	1 submitted project per 2 years (2010)
3. participation by pupils in national and international competitions	results sheets - IUVENTA	minimum of 1 pupil from a top secondary grammar school (2010)
4. increase in the number of teachers who undertake a II. qualification test or successful complete extended studies.	information MPC and ÚIPŠ	increase by 2 % (2010)
5. increase in the number of teachers participating in lifelong education at international level within various projects	information from SAAIC	minimum of 1 teacher from a top secondary grammar school (2010)
6. cooperation between teachers of individual subjects within teachers' associations of appropriate subjects in Slovakia and abroad	not known	minimum of 1 activity per year with an output applicable for all cooperating subjects (2010)
Results index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. increase the number of top secondary grammar schools	0	8 (2010)



Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	24	Adapt systems of education and specialist preparation to meet the new requirements for qualifications.
Council recommendations:	3	Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, provide implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete reform of basic, secondary and higher education with the aim of improving the level of qualification and specialist preparation, and improve access to employment mainly for the long term unemployed and disadvantaged groups.
"Points to watch":	1.	none

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:	0	0	0	0
From which, from EU sources:	0	0	0	0
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	0	0	2	3
From which, from EU sources:	0	0	0	0
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	0	0	-2	-3
Note:				



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Education
Title of measure:	Informatization of education, design of innovative study materials and aids
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of Finance SR
Description of the measure:	Provide establishment of an adequate communication and information infrastructure in Slovakia in all types of schools and school facilities. Innovate the content of education including the creation of new material and didactic tools (textbooks and teaching texts) used in the education process. Further education of pedagogical employees.
Objective of the measure:	The measure addresses improving the effectiveness and quality of education, improving the skills of pupils and teachers in using information and communication technology.
Analytical justification of the measure:	The present education system is rather conservative and under-adapted to prepare pupils for a life in a society with information technology. It can be characterised by non-upgraded syllabuses, lack of textbooks, insufficient equipment in schools with educational software as well as with ICT literature, the non-existence of a central educational portal and own digital resources. The infrastructure does not provide sufficient ICT equipment for schools. To fulfil the measure, the existence of schools with excellent results, the existence of syllabuses of IT education and informatics in primary schools, teaching documents in all study specialisations in specialist secondary schools modified with the addition of the use of ICT in the learning process, the creation of study specialisations focused upon ICT and the existence of initiatives for the establishment of educational portals can be used.
Links to other strategic documents	Strategy and conception of informatisation of regional education
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	2010
List of potential risks:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – lack of , – necessity for functional interconnection of further education of pedagogical employees in the area of ICT with career growth

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	for Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. Establishment of an adequate communication and IT infrastructure in Slovakia, in all types of schools and school facilities	2011	Ministry of Education SR	
2. Innovation of educational content	2009	Ministry of Education SR	
3. Creation of new material didactic tools	2011	Ministry of Education SR	
4. Further education of pedagogical employees.	2011	Ministry of Education SR	



Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Functional communication and information technology infrastructure in all types of schools and school facilities		100 % (2011)
2. Implementation of ICT problematics in all school educational programmes	25 % (2008)	100 % (2011)
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Number of teachers regularly using a PC for educational purposes	38 % (2008)	100 % (2011)
2. Number of pupils who undertook a school educational programme with implemented ICT problematics	0 % (2008)	25 % (2011) 95 % (2012) 100 % (2013)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	24	Adapt the systems of education and specialist preparation to meet the new requirements for qualifications.
	9	Support broadening and effective use of ICT and establish a fully opened IT society
Council recommendations:	3	Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, provide implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete the reform of primary, secondary and higher education with the aim of improving the level of qualification and specialist preparation, and improve access to employment, mainly for the long term unemployed or disadvantaged groups.
"Points to watch":	1	Continue development of policies of information and communication technology, mainly in the broadband infrastructure

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	572	1202	1252	977
From which, from EU sources:	1726	1726	1726	1726

Net budget influence (income – expenditure):

Note: Influence upon public finances is quantified in the Strategy of Informatisation of Regional Education



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Education
Title of measure:	Loans for higher education abroad
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of Finance SR
Description of the measure:	This measure will allow students with permanent residence in the Slovak Republic, who will study in higher education abroad, to obtain a loan for financing their study and possible living expenses. The scheme will include mechanisms which will motivate students and graduates to return, after completion of their study or part of their study, and work in Slovakia. Loans will be guaranteed by the state with conditions similar to market conditions and their repayment will be dependent upon the income of the debtor. Within the medium-term horizon, the system will be self-financing, under the precondition of an effective solving of payment discipline guarantees on the part of debtors. The measure will be addressed via new legal changes or via amendment to the law regarding the Student Loan Fund.
Objective of the measure:	An increase in the educational level and resulting transfer of knowledge from abroad to Slovakia.
Analytical justification of the measure:	The main reason for implementing this measure is the fact that for most young people, higher education study abroad is not viable for financial reasons. Although at present there is the possibility to use finances from the Student Loan Fund, but this system is not attractive to Slovak students studying abroad for the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the maximum level of the obtainable loan per academic year is 40,000,-SKK which does not even cover the costs of study at a foreign university nor any of the living costs of the student abroad, b) there is no great interest in these loans amongst students; in 2007, 114 contracts were signed with students studying at university abroad, whilst according to OECD, in 2005 over 20,000 Slovak citizens studied abroad. As in the SR, in the majority of states, social support of students is linked to the condition of permanent residents in the given state (e.g. in SR with regards to social scholarships), which is another non-motivational factor when applying for study abroad.
Links to other strategic documents	The measure is in compliance with aims of the Lisbon strategy for Slovakia in the Modern Educational Policy “support mobility of students and pedagogues”.
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	1. 9. 2010
List of potential risks:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. possible ineffective adjustment of the loan scheme from the viewpoint of repayments, administration 2. suitable determination of loans provider 3. the issue of self-employed persons to whom, after reporting a minimum profit, a lower instalment could be agreed which jeopardises the stability of the scheme 4. recovery of funds, mainly in cases in which the graduate remains in work abroad, and determination of payment guarantees 5. possible high initial expenses for launching the scheme 6. insufficient interest from students in such loans (to date, the number of loans provided from the SLF for foreigners) 7. possible maintenance of two parallel schemes (SLF, new system)

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
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1. establishment of an inter-departmental committee	1. 8. 2008	ME SR and MF SR
2. detailed analysis of the system: method of set up (present, ICL), evaluation of risks, method of administration, possibilities for connection to Tax Office and Social Insurance Company databases), estimation of cash flow, requirements of the loan provider	1. 5. 2009	ME SR, MF SR, Social Insurance Company
3. submission of a proposal for a law regarding inter-departmental negotiation proceedings	31. 10. 2009	ME SR
4. if the law is approved, commencement of provision of loans	30. 9. 2010	ME SR

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. maximum level of loan per annum	40 000 SKK (2008)	300 000 SKK + school fees
2. loan interest	3 % p. a. (2008)	On the basis of analysis (2010)
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
Number of citizens of SR using student loans for study abroad	114 (2007)	2 000 (2011)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	24	Adapt the systems of education and specialist preparation to include the new requirements for qualifications
Council recommendations:	3	Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete the reform of primary, secondary and higher education with aim of improving the level of qualifications and specialist preparation and improve access to jobs, mainly for the long term unemployed and disadvantaged groups.
"Points to watch":	none	

Quantification of budgetary influence (in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:	-	-	-	-
From which, from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:			1 000	800Sk
From which, from EU sources:				



Net budget influence (income – expenditure):

- 1 000 SKK

- 800 SKK

Note: Provision of loans to 2,000 applicants per annum is being considered, in the amount of 300,000,-SKK + school fees + administration costs, income from payment of loans is expected within a medium-term horizon – particular cash flow and method of financing and resulting impacts upon the public administration budget will be the subject of expert negotiations. This is only a rough estimate



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Education
Title of measure:	Introduction of a careers system regarding the professional development of pedagogical employees in regional education
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	
Description of the measure:	Creation of the conditions necessary for addressing the position of pedagogical employees in schools and school facilities in accordance with a separate regulation, and other schools and facilities in which upbringing and education takes place under sector responsibility of other central bodies of state administration as well as for pedagogical employees in facilities for the continuous education of pedagogical employees. At the same time, measures for addressing their salary conditions, professional growth and social status, as well as harmonisation with European Community law in which the issue of law is indirectly addressed.
Objective of the measure:	The measure monitors the increase in the quality of upbringing and education, the reaction to market needs, the improvement of the social position of teachers and motivation to have a career in education.
Analytical justification of the measure:	At present, the position of pedagogical employees in the Slovak Republic is not addressed by a separate legal standard. A new legal standard of a "law regarding pedagogical employees" will be based on the implementation of five steps – creation of professional standards, a system of continuous education, a career system, a credit system and principles for assessment of remuneration. This assumes fundamental changes in the system of financing of continuous education, accreditation of programmes for continuous education, implementation of a new credit and career system and the application of a new principle of assessment of remuneration for pedagogical employees. Correctly set motivation for pedagogues will improve conditions of carrying out their jobs, including participation in further education and will bring automatic selection of teachings according to quality.
Links to other strategic documents	National Programme of upbringing and education in the Slovak Republic for the next 15 – 20 years Manifesto of the government of the Slovak Republic for 2006 - 2010 Lisbon strategy and Copenhagen Declaration Memorandum of long life education Conception of professional development of teachers in a career system Legislative aim of the law regarding the position of pedagogical employees
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	2008
List of potential risks:	

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. Law regarding pedagogical employees	2008	ME SR	



2. Directive of the Government of Slovak Republic regarding a catalogue of professional standards for pedagogical employees 2008 ME SR

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Creation of professional standards	0(2008)	1(2009)
2. Creation of a career system	0(2008)	1(2009)
3. Creation of a system of continuous education	0(2008)	1(2009)
4. Creation of a credit system	0(2008)	1(2009)
5. Creation of a system of evaluation and remuneration of pedagogues	0(2008)	1(2009)
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
Number of teachers who participate in further education	0 % (2008)	100 % (2013)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines: 23 Broaden and improve investment in human capital.
 Council recommendations: 24 Adapt the system of education and specialist preparation to meet the new requirements for qualifications
 "Points to watch": none

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
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Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:

From which, financial resources from EU sources:

Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:

From which, financial resources from EU sources:

Net budget influence (income – expenditure):

Note:

Financial expenses related to an increase in the percentage in financing continuous education of pedagogical employees will arise from the financial and economic requirements of the career system, stated in the law regarding pedagogical employees.



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Education
Title of measure:	More flexible forms of higher education management
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	
Description of the measure:	This measure will support the decision processes within schools of higher education so they will take into account the size of the institution, the mission of the school of higher education and provide management of the institution with orientation on the achievement of certain targets. The management system will create a supportive environment for higher education teachers and research workers who will, as much as possible, be relieved of administration duties and can focus upon their main activity – educating, research, development and artistic activities. The area of academic and administration management will be supported without limiting academic freedom and the autonomy of universities. Via internal regulations, the possibility for institutions to arrange positions and authorisations within their sections will increase as well as a system of management. The management systems of schools of higher education will focus on achieving targets expressed via measurement indexes and achievement of the mission of the school of higher education (development of society, region, education, research, development, artistic activities).
Objective of the measure:	More flexible management of schools of higher education and increased autonomy in management, a decrease in the administrative burden of teachers in higher education, broadening cooperation of schools of higher education with the region/practice.
Analytical justification of the measure:	The main reason for implementing the measure is the fact that although many activities fall under the self-governing responsibility of a school of higher education, the law regarding schools of higher education address these activities in great detail but outside the scope which is necessary. This measure should decrease the number of provisions in the law regarding schools of higher education related to self-governing responsibilities, so the law would only address the necessary items related to self-government of schools of higher education which cannot be left to be freely addressed by internal regulations of a school of higher education. Removal of some provisions will give schools of higher education greater autonomy via amendments to internal regulations which could lead to greater organisational differentiation of schools of higher education. EUA administration recommends that the Slovak higher education system will benefit mainly from a greater range of autonomy and points to the fact that the Slovak law regarding schools of higher education “administers even the smallest details of organisation and decision processes” of schools of higher education in comparison with other states and also recommend “greater legal freedom to determine new organisational structures, decision processes and experimenting with that”.
Links to other strategic documents	The measure is in compliance with the aims of the Lisbon strategy for Slovakia, part “modern education policy” – focus upon broadening capacities and significant improvement in quality via a flexible system in which schools of higher education mainly react to the needs of young people. The measure also follows the EUA report, mainly part 3.5 Legal framework and institutional autonomy and 3.6 Framework conditions of management. The prepared measures will also be processed within the prepared long term objective of the Ministry for higher education.
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	31. 12. 2009
List of potential risks:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. broadening the autonomy of schools of higher education and following differentiation of their internal organisation could lead to non-transparency between individual schools of higher education2. too frequent changes to the law regarding schools of higher education do not support the legal security of students, schools of higher education and higher education teachers (less frequent changes in legal regulations are also recommended by EUA administration)3. a negative approach of the academic world to possible more fundamental changes to the system

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures



Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. Preparation of a detailed analysis of the current legal administration in the area of arrangement of responsibilities and decisive processes in schools of higher education and division of responsibilities	30. 11. 2008	ME SR	in cooperation with representative bodies of schools of higher education
2. Proposal of a new model for the division of responsibilities and their legal administration	30. 4. 2009	ME SR	
3. Submission of a proposal for a legal regulation for inter-departmental negotiation proceedings	30. 6. 2009	ME SR	

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	24	Adapt the systems of education and specialist preparation to meet the new requirements for qualifications
	7	Increase and improve investment into research and development, mainly from the private business sphere.
Council recommendations:	3	Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete the reform of primary, secondary and higher education with aim of improving the level of qualifications and specialist preparation and improve access to jobs, mainly for the long term unemployed and disadvantaged groups
"Points to watch":	none	

Quantification of budgetary influence (in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:	-	-	-	-
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	-	0	0	0
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				



Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	-	0	0	0
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Note: Financial impacts of the measure are not anticipated.



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Education
Title of measure:	Differentiation of higher education into universities, higher education institutes and professional higher education institutes
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Accreditation Committee
Description of the measure:	One of the results of comprehensive accreditation is a proposal for ranking of an institute of higher education on the basis of achieved results in research and development as well as in education. Within the methodology of allocation of donations from the state budget to public schools of higher education, the separate missions of the schools of higher education will be taken into account in respect of their ranking and long term objective.
Objective of the measure:	optimisation of expenditure for university education within the scope of increasing its accessibility, improvement of the quality of university education with interconnection to research and development.
Analytical justification of the measure:	In the last decade, the number of students in schools of higher education has multiplied. Broadening access to university education commenced before the introduction of the three grade system on university education, where applicants for study were usually accepted for five years of study. Graduates of bachelor study programmes have university education and the level of their education is sufficient for performing their employment. From a viewpoint of public finances and the ability of individuals to study at schools of higher education, it is necessary that increased demand for university education will be taken into account, mainly for the first grade of university education and the second grade of university education will only be attended by part of the first grade graduates. Mainly specialist schools of higher education with a wide range of bachelor study programmes, with a focus on preparing for employment, should react to the demand for university education. Mainly the best students, with potential for successful participation in research and development should have the possibility to carry on their studies in the second and third grade of university education. This must be implemented in the regulation for financing of public schools of higher education which are uniform at present, regardless of the mission of the school of higher education, which is also related to the fact that all public schools of higher education are considered to be universities since comprehensive accreditation is ongoing. Accelerated differentiation of schools of higher education is also a requirement of the Manifesto of the government of SR (part 5.1).
Links to other strategic documents	Long term objective of the Ministry for schools of higher education (prepared in 2008) Methodology of allocation of donations from the state budget to public schools of higher education for individual years Criteria used for a statement of the Accreditation Committee regarding the ranking of a school of higher education
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	31. 12. 2010
List of potential risks:	- unsuitable definition of the indicators of the performance of a school of higher education from the viewpoint of its mission and system of financing - insufficient acceptance of graduates of specialist schools of higher education by the employment market - narrowness of the educational and career paths of teachers employed in schools of higher education

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. Submit the long term aim of the Ministry for schools of higher education for approval	31. 12. 2008	Ministry of Education SR	



2. Provision of measures related to comprehensive accreditation	Continuously	Ministry of Education SR, Accreditation Committee	Comprehensive accreditation is carried out continuously, its output will also be a proposal for possible changes in the ranking of schools of higher education or stating the period for taking measures which will assist the school of higher education in maintaining the current ranking. In case of a change in the ranking of a public school of higher education, it will be necessary to prepare an appropriate proposal for the law.
3. Methodology of allocation of donations from the state budget to public schools of higher education for 2011 and taking into account variability of their missions arising from their ranking.	31. 12. 2010	Ministry of Education SR	By September 2009, the Accreditation Committee should recommend the ranking of schools of higher education depending on the results of comprehensive accreditation. After this time, measures related to a change in ranking of a school of higher education will commence preparation, which will provide a homogenous environment in the university field and therefore the possibility for taking into account rankings of schools of higher education for their financing by 2011 at the earliest. By the abovementioned time, it will be necessary to identify suitable indicators for stating fulfilment of the mission by schools of higher education.
4. discussion of the long term aims of schools of higher education and their upgrading.	continuously	Ministry of Education SR	

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Number of discussed long term aims of schools of higher education	0 (2007)	30 (2009)
2. Ranking of a school of higher education within the methodology of allocation of donations from the state budget	At present, all public schools of higher education are considered as universities	Yes (2011)
3. Number of schools of higher education and specialist schools of higher education	0 (2007)	Minimum of 1 SHE and 1 SSHE (2010)
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	7 Increase and improvement investment into research and development, mainly from the entrepreneurial sphere. 24 Adapt systems of education and specialist preparation to meet the new requirements for qualifications.
Council recommendations:	3 Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete the reform of primary, secondary and higher education with aim of improving the level of qualifications and specialist preparation and improve access to jobs, mainly for the long term unemployed and disadvantaged groups.
“Points to watch”:	None

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)



	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):				
Note:	The measure itself has no direct influence upon the income into the public administration budget since it is an internal redistribution of resources allocated for the provision of higher education. However, without an increase, from the viewpoint of the proportion of GDP, it is not possible to provide effective ranking of schools of higher education and financing the development of schools of higher education with the aim to improve the ability of a school of higher education to fulfil its targets within the long term aim of the school of higher education.			



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Education
Title of measure:	Support of professionally orientated higher education programmes at bachelor level and post-secondary level
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of Economy SR
Description of the measure:	Differentiation of the choice of higher education into offers of study programmes which will not primarily be preparing graduates for entry into a higher grade of education but firstly for employment. An inseparable part within this type of study programme should be compulsory practical experience by students and cooperation with particular companies and employers in the preparation of their future employees.
Objective of the measure:	Allow achievement of professionally focused higher education by the general public
Analytical justification of the measure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at present, there is no professionally orientated study programme determined and all study programmes in the first grade of higher education prepare students for employment as well as for the possibility to carry on higher education; - during the process of accreditation, present valid criteria for the accreditation of study programmes of higher education do not differentiate between study programmes which should be orientated towards preparation of graduates for future practice and those who should prepare graduates for higher levels of education or for research and development. Application for assessment of abilities of schools of higher education to implement study programmes are evaluated in accordance with uniform criteria; - within evaluation of the criteria during accreditation of study programmes, inputs rather than outputs are mainly taken into account; it is not evaluated whether after graduation the student really has the required knowledge and whether he has gained the skills declared in the profile of programme graduate or the satisfaction of the employer with a graduate's ability to do a job; - descriptions of study specialisations from which accreditation arises and which are part of the system of programme specialisations of the Slovak Republic need upgrading in relation to the recommendations for the creation of a National Qualification Framework and its connection to the European Qualification Framework; within the description of programme specialisations, it is possible to implement separate requirements for study programmes which will primarily prepare the students for employment and not for further study.
Links to other strategic documents	A differentiated range of higher education study programmes and its connection to differentiation of schools of higher education will be taken into account within the long term aims of the Ministry for schools of higher education.
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	1. 9. 2010
List of potential risks:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in case of an incorrectly defined and description of a programme specialisation (e.g. too narrow orientation towards a particular area covered within this specialisation) could cause problems with employing graduates in practice - an incorrect description could also lead to problematic transfer to further – higher grade of education by applicants for further studies - insufficient interest from employers in graduates of bachelor study programmes - risk of insufficient motivation by organisations and employees to participate in co-financing higher education - schools of higher education could object to their ranking amongst specialist schools of higher education (which should provide education primarily focused upon preparation of graduates for the needs of employment) - disinterest of the public in bachelor education only

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
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1. Definition of the requirements for graduates of the first grade of higher education	31. 12. 2009	ME SR, MEc SR	In the form of updating the system of study specialisations in the Slovak Republic with the participation of employers' representatives.
2. Proposal for legislative modification to support the financial cooperation of business companies in financing higher education	31. 12. 2009	MEc SR, ME SR	
3. Upgrading the criteria for accreditation of study programmes of higher education	30. 4. 2010	ME SR	

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. share of profession-orientated bachelor study programmes in the total number of bachelor study programmes	No such type of study programme is defined	50 % (2009)
2. financial resources provided by organisations and employers for co-financing education		500 (2010)
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	24	Adapt the systems of education and specialist preparation to meet the new requirements for qualifications.
Council recommendations:	3	Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete the reform of primary, secondary and higher education with aim of improving the level of qualifications and specialist preparation and improve access to jobs, mainly for the long term unemployed and disadvantaged groups.
"Points to watch":	None	

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):				



Note:

Expenses will be related to upgrading of the descriptions of study specialisations and the creation of new criteria. Possible consequences of stimulus for the support of financing studies by the entrepreneurial sphere will be part of the amendments to the law. Expenses for the support of the development of schools of higher education, with the aim of modernisation of equipment to obtain more advanced equipment than in the present business sphere cannot be predicted at present. It is also premature to predict expenses for the support of stays and practice of students which are a basic requirement.



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Education
Title of measure:	Change of the accreditation process at higher education institutions with transfer of emphasis to output indicators instead of criteria focused upon input
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	
Description of the measure:	<p>Implementation of a system of monitoring and evaluation of the quality of the activities of schools of higher education as internal institutional mechanisms, and transfer of focus of the accreditation process upon achieved results in individual activities of schools of higher education.</p> <p>At present, the accreditation of study programmes arises from evaluation of the criteria, which mainly focus on the evaluation of inputs. This one sided and very general evaluation causes problematic assessment of schools of higher education from the viewpoint of achievement of quality. The whole process of accreditation is also accompanied and conditioned by a high demand for administration and problems with meeting the legal terms stated in legislative regulations for individual steps within accreditation activities.</p>
Objective of the measure:	Improvement in the quality of higher education by changing the criteria for assessment of study programmes, differentiation between schools of higher education on the basis of quality and output indexes with stress upon establishment of quality monitoring systems
Analytical justification of the measure:	<p>1.) Since within valid criteria mainly input attributes are evaluated (e.g. material, technical and informational facilities, personnel facilities, the requirements from the applicants and the method of their selection, the content of the study programme and the requirements in order to graduate), rather than output attributes (level of research or artistic activities, level of students and graduates of the study programme), it is necessary to define quality monitoring systems, specify and deepen the profiles of graduates i.e. improve the system of self-assessment of schools of higher education (i.e. monitoring the progress of graduates in practice, employers' satisfaction with graduates and the level of their achieved skills, abilities and knowledge).</p> <p>2.) It is necessary to change criteria which, at present, are not adjusted for monitoring quality indexes and evaluation of the quality provision system – apart from the external part of the school leaving examination or PISA tests, such measurements are not taken within schools of higher education. However, it is possible for schools of higher education to create internal mechanisms for ensuring quality and evaluation, to ensure that their activities provide the expected results (e.g. to which level the graduate of a study programme corresponds with the graduate profile).</p> <p>3.) A change of position of members of the Accreditation Committee (AC). At present, members of the AC are mainly experts from schools of higher education and specialist and scientific institutes; therefore, their activity in AC is not a source of income and is not performed as their main employment. On one hand, this position is positive since they are part of the academic community, but on the other hand it has its limitations and risks.</p>
Links to other strategic documents	The subject of a long term objective of the Ministry for schools of higher education will also be accreditation and a system of ensuring the quality of schools of higher education activities.
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	30. 9. 2010
List of potential risks:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - possible differences in adjustment of the system of self-evaluation of schools of higher education and resulting insufficient and misleading indexes in the process of evaluation of outputs within accreditation proceedings. - unsuitable demands upon the member of the AC in case of a change in its position.

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
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1. Analysis of the present state and systems of monitoring quality (current practice in SR and abroad)	31. 10. 2008	ME SR	
2. Long term aim of the Ministry for higher education submitted to the proceedings of the government of SR	31. 10. 2008	ME SR	The new concept will be basis for more detailed processing of this measure.
3. Submission of legislative proposal for MPK	30. 6. 2009	ME SR	
4. Seeking good examples of schools of higher education practice and supporting schools of higher education in its implementation.	31. 12. 2009	ME SR	

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
Preparation of the mentioned materials		
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	24	Adapt systems of education and specialist training to new qualification requirements.
Council recommendations:	3	Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete the reform of primary, secondary and higher education with aim of improving the level of qualifications and specialist preparation and improve access to jobs, mainly for the long term unemployed and disadvantaged groups.
"Points to watch":	none	

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:			60 .	84
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):			-60	-84

Note:

In case of a change in the position of the accreditation committee, it will be necessary to allocate financial resources for providing its back up and function, since these require higher costs than the current system (today, membership of AC is additional to employment, after the change – employment in AC as a main source of income)



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Education.
Title of measure:	Support of demographic transition (exchange of generations) in higher education institutions
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	
Description of the measure:	The measure will map the present status of human resources in schools of higher education, problems with acquiring and keeping quality teachers in higher education and research workers, and will propose mechanisms for the improvement of personnel policies of individual schools of higher education with the aim of long term sustainable development of the higher education system and facilitate entry to an academic environment.
Objective of the measure:	The aim of the measure is to ensure gradual exchange of generations in schools of higher education and make the conditions of an academic career more attractive, mainly via non-traditional forms of employment and remuneration.
Analytical justification of the measure:	<p>The average age of schools of higher education teachers has significantly increased in the last two decades and in international comparison, it is alarming (in 2005, 28.9% of Slovak school of higher education teachers were more than 55 years old, whilst in the EU it was 18.9%. In 2006, it was 31.79% and in 2007, it was even 33.16%). In the near future, an exchange of generations is expected in schools of higher education, whereby the age structure of school of higher education teachers lacks representation by the middle-aged generation. Insufficient preparation for this exchange can jeopardise the quality of education. It is necessary that a process of exchange of generation will be managed and fluent transfer will be ensured which requires stabilisation of the number of pedagogues of middle age. Particular measures will include recommendations for the use of existing legal routes for employing young research workers in positions of guest professors, or for external pedagogical activities and their preparation for the scientific-pedagogical title of lecturer or professor, above average salaries according to measurable criteria for top teachers and researchers, creation of an institute of excellent lectureship with above average conditions financed by the private sector, extension of an institute of external/guest professors which will allow teaching and other cooperation with universities by top researchers who left a school of higher education, etc.</p> <p>The government of the SR will address the low social status of research workers and teachers in schools of higher education, mainly higher education professors. They have the main responsibility for the entire profiling and specialisation of higher education in Slovakia. Nonetheless significant is their responsibility for the development of programme specialisations, the quality of interconnection between research and higher education, the level of international mobility of university sciences, the quality of research results of the particular school of higher education, the level of the education process, the preparation of PhD students and qualification development of higher education workplaces. (Manifesto of the government of SR-2006)</p>
Links to other strategic documents	The measure is a response to the alarming results of the comparison of the average age of higher education teachers in SR within the past two decades in an international comparison. Recommendations and results of the sector report of the European University Association (EUA) from institutional evaluation of schools of higher education in SR (2005-2008), Application document of the sector report of EUA produced by the Slovak Rectorate Conference (SRC), law No. 131/2002 coll. regarding schools of higher education and changes and amendments of some laws in the wording of further regulations, Directive of the ME SR No. 6/2005 coll. regarding the method of obtaining scientific-pedagogical titles or artistic-pedagogical titles of lecturer and professor. This issue will also be the subject of a long term objective of the Ministry for higher education.
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	31. 10. 2010
List of potential risks:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- risk of a decrease in scientific-pedagogical quality indexes for teachers in schools of higher education,- risk of contra-productivity of the measure with regards to legal conditions for obtaining the scientific-pedagogical title of lecturer or professor,- risk that it will not be possible to allocate the financial resources for fulfilment of the measures and tasks.



Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. Preparation of an analytical study	30. 9. 2008 – 30. 6. 2009	ME SR	The aim of the study will be detailed analysis of the academic careers, motivation of people for this type of employment and factors which discourage young people from following an academic career and which have led to the movement of higher education employees into other sectors. Part of the analysis will also be evaluation of the present system of allocating places for higher education teachers, the conditions for young research workers and identification and spreading good practice amongst schools of higher education in SR or from abroad. The prepared study will be a basis for commencement of systematic monitoring of academic careers.
2. support of development projects for schools of higher education ensuring youthening of teachers in higher education	annually	ME SR	Within development projects, projects for schools of higher education will be supported, focusing upon provision of continuity of personnel using valid legal regulations (e.g. creation of integral institutional personnel policy with the perspective of developing study specialisations and the related need for human resources, using the status of guest professor, internal grant schemes for young research workers, support of top employees, creation of jobs financed from private resources, use of remuneration as a real motivation factor using the results of comprehensive accreditation, etc).
3. spreading good practice amongst schools of higher education	31. 10. 2010	ME SR	The Ministry will commence organisation of regular seminars for schools of higher education with the aim of spreading good practice amongst schools of higher education.

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Increasing the number of lecturers (up to 40 years of age) and professors (up to 45 years of age)	34 lecturers (2007) 3 professors (2007)	50 lecturers (2010) 20 professors (2010)
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Increasing the average age of teachers in schools of higher education	Over 55 years 33.1% (2007)	Over 55 years 27% (2010)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines: None



- Council recommendations: 3 Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete the reform of primary, secondary and higher education with aim of improving the level of qualifications and specialist preparation and improve access to jobs, mainly for the long term unemployed and disadvantaged groups.
- “Points to watch”: None

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	1	4	500	500
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	- 1	- 4	-500	- 500
Note:	In 2008 and 2009, expenses for analysis, in the following years also expenses for development projects in schools of higher education in this area. Stated financial resources take into account the estimated need for financial resources for internal grant schemes focusing upon exchange of generation, so circa 15% of teachers in schools of higher education could be financial stabilised in the form of remuneration.			



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Education
Title of measure:	Developing an education programme for PhD students with the focus on acquiring teaching skills
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	
Description of the measure:	To improve the quality of the pedagogical process, programmes and subjects will be established with the aim of strengthening the teaching skills of PhD students and young teachers in schools of higher education. It will be ensured that such a process will be implemented in all schools of higher education providing PhD study.
Objective of the measure:	Improvement in the quality of the pedagogical skills of PhD students
Analytical justification of the measure:	From § 54 Art. 11 of law No. 131/2002 coll. regarding schools of higher education and changes and amendments of some laws in the wording of further regulations (hereinafter "law regarding schools of higher education"), it arises that part of full time PhD study is also performance of pedagogical activities. A new PhD student is usually freshly graduated from the second grade of higher education, has no practical experience in the pedagogical area and his/her duty is to perform pedagogical activities. Graduates of PhD study programmes are the main source of teachers for schools of higher education and therefore they need pedagogical skills. Each new full time PhD student will undertake an educational programme, apart from graduates from the second grade of pedagogical higher education. We assume that the educational programme will be taken by circa 1000 PhD students annually when they start the winter term/semester. In the next stage, young schools of higher education teachers will also be included into an educational programme.
Links to other strategic documents	The measure is a response to § 54 Art. 11 of the law regarding schools of higher education, the recommendation and results of the sector report of the European University Association (EUA), the Application Document of the sector report of the EUA prepared by the Slovak Rectoral Conference and the National Programme of Reforms.
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	The first state by 31.12.2009, annual continuously after completion of the winter term in schools of higher education
List of potential risks:	- risk – insufficient financial resources - insufficient motivation of PhD students from schools of higher education

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. Recommended standards for provision of pedagogical skills for PhD students	31. 3. 2009	ME SR	created mainly in cooperation with representative bodies of schools of higher education
2. issuing a demand-orientated tender	31. 5. 2009	Agency ME SR for SF EU	in the first stage it will be further education of PhD students and schools of higher education teachers to improve their pedagogical skills with the possibility for schools of higher education to establish and modernise their capacities in order to include such education into standard preparation for students of PhD programmes.



3. inclusion of the requirements for didactic preparation of a PhD student into accreditation of third grade study programmes 31. 12. 2009 ME SR

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. share of the number of newly accepted full time PhD students included in education from the total number of newly accepted full time PhD students	0 (2008)	90% (2009), 90% (2010))
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines: 24 Adapt the systems of education and specialist preparation to meet the new requirements for qualifications.
 Council recommendations: 3 Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete the reform of primary, secondary and higher education with aim of improving the level of qualifications and specialist preparation and improve access to jobs, mainly for the long term unemployed and disadvantaged groups.
 "Points to watch": None

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:		40	15	15
From which, financial resources from EU sources:		40		
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):		-40	-15	-15

Note: In 2009, there are also expenses estimated for material-technical equipment and in the following years, expenses for salaries of lecturers, expenses related to organisation and provision of educational activities (accommodation, transport, etc) are also estimated



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Education
Title of measure:	Change of motivation with the objective to achieve performance efficiency at the regional and higher education school level
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	
Description of the measure:	Provide a more flexible education system based on the attractiveness of education programmes and motivational criteria. Monitoring and evaluation of the quality of upbringing and education via a National Institute of Certified Measurement of Education, State School Inspectorate and schools themselves as well as school facilities. The methodology of allocation of donations from the state budget will take into account other indicators which will express the quality of provided higher education.
Objective of the measure:	Improvement in the quality of education. Monitoring and evaluation of the quality of upbringing and education.
Analytical justification of the measure:	<p>Up to 31.8.2008, monitoring of the quality of upbringing and education in schools and school facilities was implemented via a directive of the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic No. 9/2006 coll. regarding the structure and content of reports regarding upbringing-educational activities, their results and conditions in schools and school facilities. At the same time, the State School Inspectorate, in accordance with § 13 of law No. 596/ 2003 coll. regarding state administration in education and schools self-government and regarding changes and amendments of some laws in the wording of further regulations, fulfils the function of state inspection regarding the level of pedagogical management, the level of upbringing and education and material-technical conditions including practical education in schools and school facilities, in centres of practical education, in the workplaces of practical education and in educational institutes.</p> <p>When law No. 245/2008 coll. regarding upbringing and education (Education Law) and regarding changes and amendments to some laws, becomes effective, tasks in the area of monitoring and evaluation of the quality of upbringing and education will also be carried out by the National Institute of Certified Measurement of Education.</p> <p>At present, in the area of higher education, for financing of schools of higher education, quality is evaluated from the viewpoint of the qualification structure of teachers in higher education and indicators expressing the successfulness of school of higher education, mainly in research and development (number of publications, total of financial resources obtained from grants, etc). In 2008, the ratio of documented unemployed graduates also started to be taken into account. At present, an indicator of the quality of the pedagogical process itself in a school of higher education is absent, mainly due to the autonomy of schools of higher education and therefore central or unified testing of graduates of schools of higher education is impossible. The quality of graduates can therefore be identified indirectly – satisfaction of employers, need for extra training after commencement of employment, achieved income, unemployment rate, etc. Identification of possible indicators or motivation of schools of higher education to implement understandable systems of measurement of the success of their students will mainly depend upon the ability of effective collection of the necessary data expressing abilities, i.e. fulfilment of the measure – Improving transparency in highly regulated markets.</p>
Links to other strategic documents	No. 245/2008 coll. regarding upbringing and education (Education Law) and regarding changes and amendments to some laws. Prepared long term objective of the Ministry for higher education will also address the issues of the provision of a quality system in higher education.
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	31. 12. 2010



List of potential risks:	<p>Late and insufficient transfer of the needs of employers into the system of specialist education of pupils.</p> <p>Low, almost absent, participation of branch policies.</p> <p>Lack of modernisation in specialist education of pupils and low care by self-governing regions regarding their material-technical and personnel provision.</p> <p>Quality and accessibility of information obtained from individual schools</p> <p>Low value of selected indicators.</p> <p>High expenses for collection of data.</p>
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Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
Establishment of National Institute of Certified Measurement of Education	30. 9. 2008	Ministry of Education SR	
Identification of indicators of quality of provided higher education	31. 12. 2009	Ministry of Education SR	<p>During fulfilment, the use of the measure - Improving transparency in highly regulated markets – is expected. With regards to decreasing administrative demand etc, implementation of separate monitoring data, etc, is not required.</p> <p>Within development projects of schools of higher education, projects implementing quality management in schools of higher education will be supported, not only for educational activities but for all the activities of schools of higher education .</p>
Support the implementation of quality systems in schools of higher education	31. 3. 2010	Ministry of Education SR	

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
National Institute of Certified Measurement of Education	To 31.8.2008 – 0 (2008)	From 1.9.2008 – 1 (2008)
Number of proposed indicators expressing the quality of education provided		4 (2010)
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
Monitor 4 (PS), provided by National Institute of Certified Measurement of Education	0 (2008)	1 (2009)
Monitor 9 (PS), provided by National Institute of Certified Measurement of Education	0 (2008)	1 (2009)
Monitor – national school-leaving examinations (SS), provided by National Institute of Certified Measurement of Education	0 (2008)	1 (2009)
% of unemployed graduates from schools of higher education at 31.12 of the appropriate year from the total number of unemployed	0.5 (2006)	0.48 (2010)

Classification of the measure



Integrated guidelines:	24	Adapt the systems of education and specialist preparation to meet the new requirements for qualifications
Council recommendations:	3	Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete the reform of primary, secondary and higher education with aim of improving the level of qualifications and specialist preparation and improve access to jobs, mainly for the long term unemployed and disadvantaged groups.
“Points to watch”:	none	

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	6,4	89,1	55,7	57,4
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	-6,4	-89,1	-55,7	-57,4
Note:				



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Education
Title of measure:	Support of entrepreneurial skill development and acquisition of basic business and economic knowledge at the secondary school level
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of Economy SR
Description of the measure:	<p>Objective of entrepreneurial education is to develop personal skills and special knowledge and skills of entrepreneurship on the particular area of the national economy. Entrepreneurial skills are related to creativity in innovation activities, the ability to assess and accept risks as well as proactive project management, efficient representation and negotiations.</p> <p>The means of implementation of entrepreneurial education will be a system of state educational programmes and school educational programmes implemented when law No. 245/2008 coll. regarding upbringing and education (Education Law) and regarding changes and amendments to some laws, become effective. Cooperation with the entrepreneurial sector will be guaranteed through §6 Art. 2 of the cited law. At the same time, a system of cooperation between the employment sector and specialist education is being prepared and will be implemented through a law regarding specialist education and specialist preparation and regarding changes and amendments to some laws.</p>
Objective of the measure:	Increase the employability of secondary schools graduates in the employment market, linking the needs of the employment market with education.
Analytical justification of the measure:	<p>Formal education in Europe traditionally does not support private enterprise and self-employment. Since attitudes and cultural relationships are formed in infancy, educational systems can significantly contribute towards successful fulfilment of the business challenge within the EU. Learning these skills or abilities is relevant not only for entrepreneurship itself but also a skill which helps young people to be more creative and self confident in any of their activities and act in a socially responsible manner.</p> <p>At present, entrepreneurial education in Slovakia is partially implemented via particular subjects which are taught, but only in some types of secondary schools, e.g. in economics, and via implementation of various projects and supporting programmes with various focuses. Most projects and activities within entrepreneurial education are designed for pupils in secondary schools. The present state is characterised by a unifying process within the approach to entrepreneurial education and upbringing in EU countries and the result is the European project under the sponsorship of the EC “Entrepreneurship in vocational education” (Entrepreneurship in specialist education and preparation), in which national experts from EU countries participate. Work on the project started in 2008 and it is expected to be completed in the first half of 2009. The Ministry of Education of SR is participating in the mentioned project; therefore, the adopted measure does not go beyond the conclusions which will be made on the basis of processed analysis and outputs from the mentioned project.</p> <p>The present state in the area of development of business skills and obtaining basic knowledge of entrepreneurship and economics in Slovakia can be characterised by an insufficiently complex approach to the teaching of entrepreneurial skills. Since entrepreneurship is generally considered to be a source of competitiveness, innovation and economic growth, support of an entrepreneurial culture is its basis.</p>
Links to other strategic documents	Entrepreneurial education in the Slovak Republic is not directly mentioned in any legal regulations and no legal regulation directly addresses entrepreneurial education. Initial steps for implementation of the measure are the Concept of Development of Entrepreneurial Thinking for specialist education in secondary schools in the Slovak Republic, Concept of a Double Level Model of Educational Programmes in the area of specialist education and preparation in the Slovak Republic, Proposal for Motivational Criteria for participation by employment unions and employers in specialist education and preparation in the Slovak Republic, and a Strategy of Education in the area of Finance and Management of Personal Finances as well as implementation of the project of the European Commission “Entrepreneurship in Specialist Education and Preparation.”
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	1. 9. 2009
List of potential risks:	- Insufficient cooperation between specialist education and the business sector in the creation of school educational programmes.



Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. Implement support of the development of entrepreneurial skills and acquisition of a basic knowledge of entrepreneurship and economics into state educational programmes by implementation of content standards for the area of "Entrepreneurial Thinking – creation of projects"	1. 5. 2009	ME SR	Term depends upon outputs from EC projects
2. Implement support of the development of entrepreneurial skills and acquisition of a basic knowledge of entrepreneurship and economics into state educational programmes	1. 9. 2009	Secondary School Directors	On the basis of authorisation arising from § 7 Art. 2 of law No. 245/2008 coll. regarding upbringing and education (Education Law) and regarding changes and amendments to some laws

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Implementation of comprehensive content of entrepreneurial education into state educational programmes	0 (2008)	36 (2009)
2. Creation of a methodology for implementation of a content standard for the area of education focuses upon support of entrepreneurial skills	0 (2008)	1 (2009)
3. The number of secondary schools which have a comprehensive issue of support of the development of entrepreneurial skills and the acquisition of basic knowledge of entrepreneurship and economics implemented into school educational programmes	0(2008)	782(2009) – depending upon the number of secondary schools included in the Network of Schools, school facilities, centres of practical education and workplaces of practical education in SR.
Number of pupils in secondary schools who undertake a school education programme with implemented issue of the development entrepreneurial skills	0 (2008)	70% (2013), 100% (2014)
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines: 15 Encourage an entrepreneurial culture and create an environment favourable for small and medium sized businesses.



- Council recommendations:
- 21 Support flexibility in connection with security of employment and decrease segmentation of employment markets with appropriate focus upon the role of social partners.
- 3 Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete the reform of primary, secondary and higher education with aim of improving the level of qualifications and specialist preparation and improve access to jobs, mainly for the long term unemployed and disadvantaged groups.
- “Points to watch”:
- 3 Implement entrepreneurial education.

Quantification of budgetary influence (in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:	0	0	0	0
From which, financial resources from EU sources:	0	0	0	0
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	0	0	0	0
From which, financial resources from EU sources:	0	0	0	0
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	0	0	0	0
Note:				



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Education
Title of measure:	Improve the teaching of a general public awareness about finance
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Finance SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Description of the measure:	<p>The measure will be implemented via a proposal of a law regarding protection of consumers' rights in financial markets.</p> <p>The framework for financial education will be defining in the financial literacy standard depending upon grades of education or achieved level of education to which the content of financial education will be adapted. Due to changing conditions and products in financial markets, the basic principle of financial literacy is an understanding of how financial markets operate. Assembly of knowledge and attitudes towards values by a citizen represent financial literacy, which is necessary to increase the abilities of individuals to manage personal and family finances in conditions of changing life situations. Addressing the co-responsibility of the state when providing the basic needs of the individual is based on creating opportunities so the individual may increase his financial intelligence, since the most effective protection of the consumers of financial services is their education.</p>
Objective of the measure:	<p>The aim of the measure will be improvement of the level to which citizens are informed about the financial markets, with a focus upon the provision of long term education of the public and on increase in the level of specialist abilities of persons acting in financial markets.</p>
Analytical justification of the measure:	<p>To date, the role of the state in financial services did not exceed the limits of inspection and framework regulations. Due to demographic development and efforts in sustainability of public finances, Slovakia has undertaken several reforms in the area of social security systems in the area of housing and pensions. In relation to this, a number of those inhabitants whose income and savings are becoming more and more dependent upon the developments in financial markets and mainly upon their ability to understand the issues and make qualified decisions in the areas of investment, mortgages, life insurance, pension plans or other products within the financial markets, is increasing and will be increasing until it affects the majority of populations. In the past, an OECD study also highlighted insufficient financial awareness in Slovakia and the potential economic and social arising from this. Maximising the volume and details of published information regarding products and services in the financial market itself have not yet decreased the asymmetry nor simplified the orientation of common consumers in the area of financial services. Improvement in financial awareness must commence at an infant age. Defining a standard of financial literacy for individual grades of education and for individual groups of inhabitants according to the education received, inclusion of financial education in educational programmes by the Ministry of Education and support of qualified financial advice for the wider public as well as for intermediaries in financial markets in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance, should contribute towards increasing the level of general financial literacy of inhabitants and resulting ability to make qualified decisions in the area of personal finance.</p> <p>In recent years, there has been fast growth in the number of providers and intermediaries in financial services and the complexity and variability in the tools in financial markets continuous increase. The more complex and complicated the services and products of financial institutions become, the more difficult it becomes to protect the transparency of the business environment and cleanliness of economic competition, as well as the rights and authorised interests of the consumer.</p> <p>This state is caused by basic informational and specialist asymmetry in financial markets – on the supply side, there are financial institutions or intermediaries of their services, i.e. persons typically equipped with appropriate specialist skills and financial knowledge whose activities are even supported by industrial forms and methods of sales, whilst on the side of demand for financial services, apart from professional investors there is also a large group of consumers (using financial services only for their personal needs) who are easily influenced and vulnerable since their knowledge and education regarding the operation of financial markets and its various services are not sufficient for them to make qualified and rational, independent decisions.</p> <p>Protection of entrepreneurship in financial markets in the Slovak Republic (hereinafter "SR") is at a standard European level. In recent years,</p>



functional and effective controls of the activities of subjects in financial markets have gradually been established and in 2006 its integration into one inspection institute – National Bank of Slovakia – was completed. In accordance with valid legislation, supervision contributes towards the stability of financial market and its safe and healthy operation.

However, it is more urgently shown that it is necessary to take such measures which will lead to higher protection of the consumers of financial services. Although no measures could fully eliminate the informational and expert lead which providers of financial services have over their clients/consumers, institutionalisation of consumer protection in the provision of financial services could create an effective counterbalance against the economically natural interests of financial institutions. For overall healthy functioning of financial markets, it would be a contribution if, alongside operational supervision of the entrepreneurship of financial institutions, an equally operational institute for the protection of the rights and interests of financial consumers was in existence. The main aim of considered modification to legislation is to create a legal framework for the existence and effective operation of such institutes including an academy of financial education as an institute for the provision, coordination and methodological management of financial education.

A significant function of the academy will be the provision of specialist education for regulation purposes connected to performance of tests of specialist ability in accordance with separate laws. Specialised financial education is a continuous education and improvement of the financial knowledge of persons who are or could be, in accordance with appropriate legal regulations, able to perform licensed or registered activities in the financial market. The academy will be established under special laws regarding the financial market as a respected institute providing appropriate education in specialist abilities for persons who will act under these laws. If special laws require performance of tests in specialist ability, they will be amended so the tests will be performed or carried out by the academy of financial education.

Links to other strategic documents

A direct incentive for submission of an objective of a law regarding the protection of consumer rights in financial markets are points B.2, B.3 and B.4 of the provision of the government of SR No. 624 of 1st August 2007, by which the government of SR approved the Concept of Protection of the Consumer in the area of Financial Services, provision of financial education and regulation of intermediary and advisory activities in financial markets, and the Proposal of the objective of the law regarding protection of consumers' rights in financial markets which was approved by the government of SR through provision No. 365/2008. Another incentive is a Proposal of strategy for education in the financial area and management of personal finances in June 2008, which was approved by the government of SR at its meeting on 2nd July 2008 and was submitted by the Minister of Education.

Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:

28. 2. 2009

List of potential risks:

Budgetary risk

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. submit a proposal for a law regarding protection of consumers' rights in the financial markets to government proceedings	28. 2. 2009	MF SR	
2. submit a proposal for material-technical provision of a system of protection of the consumer in financial markets to government proceedings	28. 2. 2009	MF SR	
3. Establish an academy of financial education	1. 1. 2010		



Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Level of financial literacy of the public	1/5 respondents average level (2007)	2/5 (2014)
2. Number of performed tests of specialist ability in accordance with separate laws		
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Higher protection of consumers in the provision of financial services		

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	24	Adapt the systems of education and specialist preparation to meet the new requirements for qualifications
Council recommendations:	3	Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete the reform of primary, secondary and higher education with aim of improving the level of qualifications and specialist preparation and improve access to jobs, mainly for the long term unemployed and disadvantaged groups.
"Points to watch":	none	

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	0	30	40	0
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):		-30	-40	
Note:	Financial resources are budgeted in PLA (public legal administration).			



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Employment.
Title of measure:	Development of a national system of flexicurity
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family SR.
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR, Ministry of Economy SR, Ministry of Finance SR, Ministry of Agriculture SR, Ministry of Building and Regional Development SR, Ministry of Transport, Post and Telecommunications SR,
Description of the measure:	<p>In compliance with recommendations of European social partners from October 2007 and taking into account that there is no single model of flexicurity, at its meeting in 2008 the European Council instructed member states to apply the agreed mutual rules regarding flexicurity in such a way that within their national programmes of reforms for 2008, they will propose internal measures for implementation of these rules. In cooperation with employers, they will support putting into practice those alternative employment-legal relationships whose legislative framework has already been established and improve the system of social protection of employees working in alternative employment-legal relationships. Comprehensive analysis of the effectiveness of programmes of active measures in the employment market will be prepared. On that basis, a system of evaluation of the effectiveness of active measures in the employment market will be established in order to achieve an increase in the effectiveness of the active measures applied in the employment market and their closer focus upon support of employment and maintaining employment of disadvantaged groups. It is necessary to flexibly, continuously alternate a system of education and preparation for the employment market and effectively implement a Strategy of Lifelong Education and Advice issued by the government. A "National System of Flexicurity" will be created via processing all four elements of flexicurity and eight mutual rules agreed in the EU, in action measures and activities and their effective implementation will be provided. Evaluation of flexicurity policies will be part of the evaluation of progress in the implementation of a national programme of reforms in EU member states in 2009.</p>
Objective of the measure:	<p>Create an environment facilitating greater competitiveness of the Slovak economy and employees. Long term sustainable growth should be provided with a higher number and better quality of jobs. Achieve flexible conditions and better social protection of alternative employment-legal relationships. Apply complex strategies of lifelong education and effective, active policies in the employment market. Continue to increase specialist skills and practical experience of employees by developing informal education according to the needs of the employment market via more active participation by employers and their organisations in preparation of the content of educational programmes in secondary schools and in innovation of the content of qualification for older employees.</p> <p>The aim of the measure is also to achieve increased employment and employability and improve protection of persons with family duties, as well as improve the effectiveness of the system of social protection of physical persons working in alternative employment-legal relationships.</p>



Analytical justification of the measure:	<p>Current legislation in SR allows participants in an employment-legal relationship to widely use stated flexible forms of employment-legal relationships. Flexibility of employment-legal relationships should be supported in all of its forms. It is generally acceptable to support the flexibility of employment-legal forms of employment in areas which depend upon globalisation trends, restructuring, changes in production programmes, termed contracts, etc. A certain proportion of social protection is also necessary under the pressure of the mentioned influences. Within internal flexibility (flexibility of working hours), such a form of flexibility of working hours will be analysed which would be beneficial for employees and will facilitate the harmonisation of their working and family life, e.g. responsibility for working time with the cooperation between the employer and employees' representatives whilst maintaining Health and Safety at Work Regulations.</p> <p>Implementation of flexicurity in the area of employment law also suggests a significant improvement in employment culture to benefit employees in working relationships. It is necessary to significantly increase the means of the employer to further educate employees, through which the employer himself will optimise the conditions in the area of work productivity.</p> <p>In the area of active policy in the employment market, there will be analysis of the effectiveness of programmes of active measures in the employment market focusing upon persons with a low probability of gaining employment (mainly the long term unemployed, the young, older people, the disabled and people with low qualifications), programmes focused upon education and preparation for the employment market, assessment of finances invested in active and passive policies in the employment market depending upon the type of measure.</p> <p>With the scope of external flexibility, the aim is to also focus upon new categories of working subjects – “economically dependent employees”, who from the viewpoint of personal activities, do not rank into the category of employee nor entrepreneur. Increasing the employment of women and establishment of facilities for pre-school children is an important part of the Lisbon agenda. On the basis of the results of research carried out by several institutes within the projects SOP Human Resources, it can be stated that it is mainly parents with small children who are often subjected to discrimination in the employment market.</p> <p>Also, in alternative employment-legal relationships, a tool for changing the present status is mainly the changing employers' attitudes (educational, training and supportive measures such as competitions, audits, etc), changing the attitudes of villages and towns in creation of an environment and infrastructure friendly to the family, and gender equality.</p> <p>At present, there are differences in the amount of tax burden of employees in classic employment-legal relationships and physical entities working in alternative employment-legal relationships and, at the same time, differences in the range of social protection. Within the national project – National System of Flexicurity – differences in the mentioned employment-legal relationships will be thoroughly analysed in order to suggest measures for the purpose of establishment of a system of social protection which will be socially adequate, accessible, motivating and financially sustainable in the long term. At the same time, the proposal of measures will take into account outputs from the analysis of the possibilities and impact of implementation and harmonisation of rates of social insurance in which all categories of social insurance payers will be analysed, i.e. including physical entities working in alternative employment-legal relationships.</p> <p>To create a system, MLSAF SR will also cooperate with bodies of local self-government, social partners, employers, non-state institutions and the Social Insurance Company.</p>
Links to other strategic documents	<p>Declaration to the Commission of the European Parliament, Council, European Economic and Social Committee and Committee of Regions, “Regarding mutual principles of flexicurity – Flexibility and security – for increasing the number of jobs and improving their quality“ KOM(2007)359, {SEK(2007)861} {SEL(2007) 862}</p> <p>Conclusions of the Council of 9.12.2007 regarding mutual principles of flexicurity (include consensual obligations of delegations which will allow achievement of an agreement regarding mutual principles of flexicurity which will guarantee a balanced definition of flexicurity also respecting stability in contract relationships during a change of employment, as well as the role of social partners).</p> <p>Strategy of lifelong education and advice – approved by the provision of the government of SR No. 382 of 25th April 2007.</p> <p>Measures will be suggested in compliance with the prepared National Strategy of Gender Equality.</p>
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	2008-2010



List of potential risks: A risk of the measures for harmonisation of family, personal and working lives is disinterest of employers and mainly lack of finances for implementation of the suggested measure.
A risk is also insufficient cooperation of co-sponsors during implementation of the measure.

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
<p>1. National project XVII-2 National System of Flexicurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - analysis of external and internal flexibility and security, - after analysis of external flexibility, consider modification of a new category of economically dependent employees whose job performance is independent, - during analysis of internal flexibility, achieve an optimal legal model of flexibility of working hours, - analysis of the current social protection of physical entities working in alternative employment-legal relationships versus comparison of social protection in classic employment-legal relationships with alternative relationships, <p>- on the basis of the outputs of analysis, suggest measures for improving the effectiveness of social protection of physical entities working in alternative employment-legal relationships, taking in account outputs or recommendations arising from analysis of the possibility and impact of implementation and harmonisation of the rates of social insurance.</p>	31. 12. 2010	<p>MLSAF SR in cooperation with the Institute for Research of Employment and the Family, ME SR, MEc SR, MF SR, MA SR, MBRD SR, MTPT SR, bodies of local self-government, social partners, employers, non-state institutions.</p>	and following years



2. National project XVIII-2 Improvement of Health and Safety at Work by improving the quality of advice and provision of information by labour inspections and creation of certified ergonomic workplaces	31. 12. 2010	MLSAF SR, National Labour Inspectorate, Labour Inspectorates.	
3. National project XXI-2 Evaluation of the effectiveness of active measures in the employment market	31. 12. 2009	MLSAF SR, OLSAF	Bodies of local self-government, social partners, employers
4. Preparation of a complex analysis of the effectiveness of programmes of active measures in the employment market and establishment of a system of evaluation of the effectiveness of active measures in the employment market in order to increase the effectiveness.	31. 12. 2009	MLSAF SR, OLSAF	Bodies of local self-government, social partners, employers
5. Preparation of the document National Strategy of Gender Equality	31. 12. 2008	MLSAF SR in cooperation with the Government Council of SR for gender equality	In cooperation with members of the Government Council of SR for gender equality

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
5. Number of competitors in the competition “Employer assisting the family, gender quality and equal opportunities” in the given year.	60 (2008).	80 (2010)
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Indexes of European Employment Strategy (EES) for monitoring/analysis of the conditions in employment contracts, including organisation of working hours	See note	See note
- input index: Attitude to flexible working hours 21.A4		
- process indexes: Variability and reasons for contracted and employment agreements 21.M2; Employees with overtime 21.M3		
- output indexes: Transfers types of contracts 21.M1; Overtime hours 21.A3		



2. EES indexes for monitoring/analysis of systems of lifelong education
- input index: Public expenditure for human resources 23.M1;
Investment by companies into education of adults 23.A1
 - process indexes: Lifelong education (within age range 25-64) 23.M4;
Participation in continuous specialist preparation 23.A2
 - output indexes: Transfers (work status, level of remuneration) 17.A4 & 18.A8;
Achieved education of adults 23.A3
3. EES indexes for monitoring/analysis of active policies in the employment market
- input index: Expenditure for measures of PTP per person waiting for employment 19.A6;
Expenditure for PTP measures as a % of GDP 19.A5
 - process indexes: Activation/support (regular and assisted activation) 19.M2; :
New start/prevention 19.M3; :
Activation of documented unemployed 19.A3
 - output indexes: Monitoring participants of regular activation measures 19.A4
4. Indexes for monitoring/analysis of the system of social security
- input index: Expenditure for measures of PTP per person waiting for employment 19.A8;
Expenditure for PTP measures as a % of GDP 19.A7;
Unemployment trap 19.M7
 - process indexes: Activation/support (support) 19.M2
 - output indexes: Go to work – risk of poverty 19.A10 & SPC OA-11;
Persons living in poor home conditions. SPC OA-5

Note to flexicurity indicators:

Indexes used in this action plan were approved with the EU by the Employment Committee (EMCO) in June 2008; for the mentioned reason, it is not possible to fulfil them with particular initial and target values

Three elements of the scope of flexicurity indexes (input, process and output) as approved by the Council within the intentions approved by EMCO, are divided into three groups and show three various viewpoints.

Numbers and names of indexes are indexes of European Employment Strategy (EES) which have been created since 2002 and are gradually extended or improved in compliance with appropriate decisions of the Council regarding direction of employment policies of member states; numbers of indexes are related to individual directives of employment policies of member states; indexes marked as “M” are indexes for monitoring (in bold) and indexes marked with “A” are for analysis. The 4th item of flexicurity uses some indexes of the Social Protection Committee (SPC).

Classification of the measure

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Integrated guidelines: | 21 Support flexibility in interconnection with employment security and decrease segmentation of the employment market with appropriate focus upon the role of social partners. |
| | 5 Support greater compliance between macroeconomic policies, structural policies and employment policies. |
| | 19 Provide inclusive employment markets, increase the attractiveness of employment and ensure that it will be more beneficial for applicants to work including disadvantaged and inactive persons |



- Council recommendations: 3 Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete the reform of primary, secondary and higher education with aim of improving the level of qualifications and specialist preparation and improve access to jobs, mainly for the long term unemployed and disadvantaged groups.
- “Points to watch”:
- 5 Address gender differences in remuneration and employment.
- 6 Create a strategy of active aging.
- 7 Create job opportunities for young people.

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
2. Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	1.1	4.3	1.1	6.5
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
3. Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	17.3	26.7	12.5	9.6
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
4. Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	5.1	5.1		
From which, financial resources from EU sources:	4.3	4.4		
5. Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:		10	-	-
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	-27.8	-46.1	-13.6	-16.1

Note:

Financial resources for implementation of this measure are provided for in the public administration budget for 2009 to 2011 in the chapter MLSAF SR.

Quantification of budgetary impact does not include expenditure for village budgets, budgets of higher territorial units and other subjects of the public administration budget.



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Employment.
Title of measure:	Inclusion of the long term unemployed into the labour market
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family SR.
Co-sponsors of the measure:	
Description of the measure:	Suggest and put into practice a system of approaches, methods and active measures for successful inclusion of the long term disadvantaged job applicants into employment (AFE) documented in offices of labour, social affairs and the family for more than 24 months and support their remaining in the employment market for at least six months, in the form of assistance when seeking employment, support their preparation for performing work activities, support their commencement of employment if without support it would not be possible for them to commence employment and support them in keeping the employment. Inclusion of the long term unemployed in the employment market will be implemented through a national project which will introduce a new tool of active employment market policy – support inclusion of disadvantaged applicants for employment in the employment market. The pilot part of the project will last for 6 months and the criteria upon which its continuance in the form of a national project will be decided will be 40% share of AFE who will be placed in the employment market from the total number of AFE included in the pilot scheme.
Objective of the measure:	Improvement of access to employment for long term unemployed applicants and for other disadvantaged groups of applicants for employment, gradual equalisation of regional differences in unemployment.
Analytical justification of the measure:	Long term unemployment is an economic and social problem in the Slovak Republic. A specific feature in the employment market is gradually decreasing unemployment on one hand and on the other hand, increasing the period of documentation of disadvantaged applicants for employment. The percentage of long term disadvantaged applicants has been greater than 50% for several years. This development is mainly caused by the fact that the group of long term disadvantaged applicants for employment is mainly made up of lowly qualified persons, often with little or no work experience. Even despite implemented active measures in the employment market, their inclusion has not significantly shown in an increase in employment of persons in this group of disadvantaged AFE. Within evaluation of active measures in the employment market, utilisation of individual tools of active measures in the employment market is monitored, including financial resources expended for their implementation. An expected contribution is placing of free manpower in the employment market as a result of implementation of a new system of approaches and methods, and a complex of active measures in the employment market based upon an individual approach taking into account the client's needs – long term unemployed.
Links to other strategic documents	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Strategy of competitiveness of Slovakia until 20102. National Programme of Reforms of SR for 2006-20083. Strategy of lifelong education and advice4. National strategic reference framework for the period 2007-20135. Operational programme, Employment and Social Inclusion
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	2013
List of potential risks:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Extension of the tender due to non-application by suitable subjects meeting the required criteria.2. Disinterest of employers in creating jobs for long term unemployed AFE.3. Non-meeting of the time harmonogram of national projects by those implementing the activities.4. Non-cooperation of participants from risk groups included in the project.

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures



Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. Selection of project implementer who will implement the pilot scheme of the national project "Inclusion long term disadvantaged applicants in the employment market" in selected districts.	31. 12. 2008	MLSAF SR	
2. Prepare and implement the pilot scheme.	31. 12. 2009	selected implementor	In cooperation with the Office for Labour, Social Affairs and the Family (OLSAF)
3. Organisation of a specialist seminar and evaluate fulfilment of the criteria of the success of the pilot scheme of the national project	31. 12. 2010	selected implementor	In cooperation with OLSAF
4. Prepare and implement the National Project IV-2 Inclusion long term disadvantaged applicants in the employment market" in case of 40% of AFE placed in the employment market from the total number of AFE included in the project. In case of a share lower than 40%, repeat the pilot scheme in other districts.	31. 12. 2012	selected implementor	In cooperation with OLSAF
5. Organisation of an international conference after 12 months after implementation of the national project.	31. 12. 2011	selected implementor	In cooperation with OLSAF
6. Organisation of a final specialist seminar with the aim of evaluation of strong and weak points of the national project.	31. 12. 2013	selected implementor	In cooperation with OLSAF

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Number of AFE included in the pilot scheme of the project	0	5 000 (2009)
2. Share of AFE placed in the employment market from the total number of AFE included in the pilot scheme of the project (as %)	0	40 (2009)
3. Share of AFE placed in the employment market from the total number of AFE placed in the employment market 6 months after placement (as %)	0	30 (2010)
4. Number of AFE included in the national project	0	20 000 (2011)
5. Share of AFE placed in the employment market from the total number of AFE included in the national project (as %)	0	40 (2013)
6. Share of AFE placed in the employment market from the total number of AFE placed in the employment market 6 months after placement (as %).	0	30 (2013)



Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Decrease in the rate of long term unemployment (over 12 months) by 2011 in comparison with 2007 by 1.9 percentage point (as %).	RLU: 7.8 -VZPS; 5.1 doc (2007)	RLU: 5.9–VZPS; 3.2 doc. (2011)
2. Decrease the share of placed applicants for employment via unemployment offices of the total number of applicants for employment by 2011 by 3.3 percentage points (as %).	26.7 (2007)	30.0 (2011)
3. By 2010 in the EU , 25% of long term unemployed should participate in active measures in the form of specialist preparation, re-qualification, work experience or other measures for support of employment with the aim of achieving the average of the three most advanced member states		

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	17 Follow employment policies focused upon achievement of full employment, improved quality and productivity at work and strengthening of social and territorial cohesion.
	19 Provide inclusive employment markets, improve the attractiveness of employment and ensure that it is advantageous for applicants to work including disadvantaged and inactive persons.
Council recommendations:	3 Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete the reform of primary, secondary and higher education with aim of improving the level of qualifications and specialist preparation and improve access to jobs, mainly for the long term unemployed and disadvantaged groups.
"Points to watch":	none

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
1. Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
2. Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	60.4	181.2	581.2	620.8
From which, financial resources from EU sources:	48.32	128.96	448.96	496.64
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	-60.4	-181.2	-581.2	-620.8

Note: Quantification of the budgetary influence does not place new demands on the state budget in the chapter MLSAF SR or new demands from the budgets of villages, higher territorial units and other subjects of public administration budgets. Financial resources for application of this measure are provided from the public administration budget for 2009 to 2011.



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Employment
Title of measure:	Improvement of human capital in the labour market
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Description of the measure:	Within the scope of new, active employment market policy, the measure is agreed in such a way that applicants for employment and employees will be educated to meet the needs of employers. Employment services, as a system of institutes and tools to support and assist participants in the employment market, will respond to the needs of the employment market more than at present, mainly via programmes of education and training for the employment market. Programmes will be provided in order to change, deepen or widen the specialist skills and practical experience necessary for performance of jobs in workplaces depending upon employers' demands. Improvement in the quality of manpower for the employment market will be achieved via education and training for the employment market.
Objective of the measure:	Systematic satisfaction of the demand of employers for qualified manpower, at least from some applicants for employment, education and training of applicants for the employment market depending upon employers' needs, increase motivation of manpower to change their qualifications depending upon the needs of the employment market, provide participation by employers in the education of their employees, increase the flexibility of qualifications manpower have and increase the rate of employment.
Analytical justification of the measure:	Analyses of the situation in supply and demand in the employment market signalise remaining discrepancies between employers' demands and the qualification skills of individuals. So far, reforms focusing upon seeking a solution for training for employment only via the formal (school) system have been inefficient. A particularly serious reason for this is that the qualification structure of graduates, mainly from secondary schools, does not meet the qualification needs of employers. An agreement focused upon employment policy, education and improvement in qualifications in the employment market whose aim is to assist employers when seeking employees, including strategic investors in fulfilling obligations in investment contracts will also be formed. A priority is to decrease regional disparities in the employment market by establishing a system of harmonisation of the requirements of employers for qualified employees within the range and structure of education in schools via strengthening the responsibility of economic ministries to provide training for employment, an increased and more active contribution by employers, employers' unions, professional and union organisations, self-governing regions and schools, to determine the range and content of education in schools. A low rate of innovation is mainly evident in the qualifications of elderly applicants for employment and employees which slows down the process of transfer to a knowledge-orientated economy. Short term education and training for the employment market, in order to obtain specialist skills and practical experience necessary for the employment market, is insufficient. This requirement also arises from the application of tools of employment market active policy to date so applicants for employment and employees would be educated in accordance with employers' needs on the basis of content of education and training for the employment market prepared and approved by employers, and in a period of time which will allow specialist skills and practical experience of the required quality to be acquired. The measure responds to the need for education and training for the employment market via a system of employment services so education and training of applicants for employment for the employment market will be carried out in the form of education in accredited educational programmes of further education, accredited programmes for obtaining a particular specialist skill and practical experience, in other accredited educational activities which lead to acquisition of a new qualification or extension of current qualification, in educational activities within international programmes, in individual educational programmes in primary schools and in individual educational programmes in secondary schools within a system of learning and study specialisations as well as in programmes for acquiring practical skills. In relation to this, regular ascertaining of the needs of particular jobs is also necessary – jobs directly with employers. For this purpose, it is also necessary to establish a system of estimation of the needs of the employment market and this be upgraded regularly.



Links to other strategic documents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategy of competitiveness of Slovakia until 2010 2. National Programme of Reforms of SR for 2006-2008 3. Strategy of lifelong education and advice 4. National strategic reference framework for the period 2007-2013 5. Operational programme, Employment and Social Inclusion
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	2011
List of potential risks:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low interest from employers, persons interested in the job and applicants for employment to learn in an informal system of lifelong education • Insufficient relevance of the offer from educational institutions with the needs of the employment market • Global pressure in the speed for changes to be made in the area of the needs of the employment market with regards to qualifications

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. National project I-2 Support of employment for employment applicants	31. 12. 2011	Office for Labour, Social Affairs and the Family (OLSAF)	
2. National project XIV-2 Statistic assessment in small and medium sized companies, prognosis of the needs of employers in employment organisations in SR	30. 11. 2011	MLSAF SR	In cooperation with OLSAF and employers
3. Prepare proposals for the issue of education and training for the employment market through the national project	31. 12. 2008	MLSAF SR	In cooperation with OLSAF
4. Implement National project III-2 Education and training for the employment market	30. 11. 2011	ÚPSVAR	
5. Perform an evaluation of education and training for the employment market and its effectiveness as a tool in active employment market policy	Half-yearly	ÚPSVAR	
6. Close a contract regarding employment policy, education and improvement of qualifications	30. 11. 2010	MLSAF SR	In cooperation with ME SR, Association of Towns and Villages SR and employers' and employees' representatives

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value in 2007	Target value in 2011
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1. Number of applicants for employment (AFE) included in education and training for the employment market	8 900	9 500
2. Number of applicants interested in employment (AIE) included in education and training for the employment market	20	25
3. Number of AFE who complete education and training for the employment market	8 800	9 400
4. Number of AIE who complete education and training for the employment market	20	25
5. Number of AFE who become employed within 1 month following completion of education and training for the employment market	1 115	1 400
6. Number of AFE who become employed within 1-3 months following completion of education and training for the employment market	1 613	1 800
7. Monitoring the employment status of AFE in the form of employed/unemployed, who become employed within 3 months following completion of education and training for the employment market and remain employed for at least 6 months	-	70 % of the number of AFE who become employed within 3 months following completion of education and training for the employment market

Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Employment growth (as %, LFSS – Labour Force Sample Survey).	2.4 (2007)	0.8 (2011)
2. Increase the total ratio of employment of citizens aged 15-64 years by 2011 by 2 percent in comparison with the average in 2007.	60.7 % (2007)	62.7 % (2011)
3. Increase the total ratio of employment of women aged 15-64 years by 2011 by 2.6 percent in comparison with the average in 2007	53.1 (2007)	55.7 (2011)
4. Increase the total ratio of employment of citizens aged 55-64 years by 2011 by 2.1 percent in comparison with the average in 2007	35.6 (2007)	37.7 (2011)
5. Decrease the ratio of unemployment in accordance with data from the LFSS by 2011 to under 10% and the ratio of documented unemployment to under 7 %.	11.0 (2007); 8.4 (2007)	9.0 (2011); 6.4 (2011)
6. Decrease the ratio of unemployed young people aged 15-24 years by 2011 by 0.9% in comparison with the average in 2007.	20.1 (2007)	19.2 (2011)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	5	Support greater harmony between macroeconomic policies, structural policies and employment policies
Council recommendations:	3	Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete the reform of primary, secondary and higher education with aim of improving the level of qualifications and specialist preparation and improve access to jobs, mainly for the long term unemployed and disadvantaged groups
“Points to watch”:	none	

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
1. Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	988.47 + 109.83	1763.37 + 195.93	1867.50 + 207.50	1927.53 + 214.17



From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
2. Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	9.7	37.9	43.8	45.4
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
4. Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
2. Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	1 098.3	1 959.3	2 075.0	2 141.7
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
4. Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	26.0	48.6	45.4	87.5
From which, financial resources from EU sources:	20.8	38.9	36.3	70.0
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	-2232.3	-4005.1	-4239.2	-4416.3

Note: Quantification of the budgetary influence does not place new demands on the state budget in the chapter MLSAF SR nor new demands from the budgets of villages, higher territorial units and other subjects of public administration budgets. Financial resources for application of this measure are provided from the public administration budget for 2009 to 2011



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Education
Title of measure:	Improvement of employability through increased interconnection between the content of education and the demands of the labour market
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family SR
Description of the measure:	Systematic solution of coordination of specialist education and training for the needs of the employment has a positive influence upon the cooperation between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family of SR by creating a new framework of cooperation between institutions in the employment market, mainly future employers of graduates of specialist education and training. Implementation of this measure is expected to bring a positive impact upon employment.
Objective of the measure:	Harmonisation of education and the needs of the employment market, targeted at the creation of job possibilities for young people, acquisition and maintenance of employment and practical experience whilst unemployed and imminent unemployment via informal education, application of active ageing through participation of employers in innovation of the content of qualifications for older employees. Active participation of employers in specialist education and training and social dialogue arising from this, in relation to defined requirements of the employment market upon forms, structures and mainly the content of specialist education and training.
Analytical justification of the measure:	Decentralisation of the basic system of specialist education took place within the scope of the reforms via transfer of some responsibilities to various elements of management. Administration of schools, management and specialist-methodological directing of secondary specialist education is carried not only by the Ministry of Education of SR but also by other bodies and institutions of state self-government as well as appropriate departments with their educational institutions and directly managed bodies of the Ministry of Education of SR such as the State Pedagogical Institute, State Institute for Specialist Education, the Institute of Information and Prognoses of Education, methodological-pedagogical Centres as well as regional education offices and legal or physical entities, and churches recognised by the state or the religious community. Schools were provided with legal subjectivity and autonomy. Specialist education and training has undertaken an upgrade and innovation of the content of education with regards the majority of educational programmes. Establishment of state educational programmes and school educational programmes also influenced the modifications to the structure of study specialisations and specialist subjects, and the basis for greater cooperation with the needs of economic and social spheres was created, i.e. greater flexibility in adapting the content of education to meet the needs of the employment market. Establishment of a new system for cooperation of the public sector, central bodies and bodies of state administration in the area of education, employment, social affairs and the family with employers will allow functioning of a mechanism of continuous identification of the needs of the employment market and better utilisation of the capacities for acquisition and continuous maintenance of the necessary qualifications via formal and informal education of employees, which will definitely influence the unemployment rate in Slovakia.
Links to other strategic documents	
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	2010
List of potential risks:	Not known

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
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1. Concept of a system of coordination of specialist education and training for the employment market in SR ME SR Concept was approved in March 2007.

2. Law regarding specialist education and specialist training and regarding changes and amendments to some laws 2008 Legislative standard

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
At present, the proposal for the law has been prepared to be submitted to the Government Legislative Council		
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
Active participation of employers in the creation of educational programmes for secondary schools and formulation of concrete requirements for the education system		

Classification of the measure

- Integrated guidelines: 24 Adapt the systems of education and specialist preparation to meet the new requirements for qualifications.
- Council recommendations: 3 Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete the reform of primary, secondary and higher education with aim of improving the level of qualifications and specialist preparation and improve access to jobs, mainly for the long term unemployed and disadvantaged groups.
- "Points to watch": 7 Create job opportunities for young people

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
in0Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):				
Note:				



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Employment
Title of measure:	Housing support with emphasis on increased labour force mobility
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Finance SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of Building and Regional Development SR, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family SR
Description of the measure:	<p>On the basis of the analysis of the existing system, the government will introduce a socially orientated system which will prevent a family with higher income to receive a higher level of support for housing from the state than a family with a lower income. Via a complex approach to the policy of supporting housing, stronger support for socially weaker groups will be achieved as well as improvement in social and geographic mobility of inhabitants without unnecessary market deformities. A more complex approach to the support of housing will take into account the need for provision of a social minimum for each citizen and, at the same time, will provide a clear vision in the process of social integration. A modern system of housing support will not give preference to a particular form of addressing the housing issue (ownership versus rental) and will allow flexible adaptation to meet the needs of the individual or family, the needs of the employment market and housing. The concept will focus upon a change of tools and their goals, not upon increasing the volume of finances directed towards housing support.</p> <p>The main tool in implementation of the measure will be the preparation of a Concept of State Housing Policy by 2015 which will be based on comprehensive analysis of housing policy in SR and will contact particular tasks necessary to achieve the target.</p>
Objective of the measure:	Support of the mobility of manpower and social mobility, improvement of social position of endangered families
Analytical justification of the measure:	<p>One of the most significant problems in Slovakia is the high level of long term unemployment which is also caused by the low mobility of manpower. The European Commission in last evaluation of the National Programme of Reforms of SR states that resolving long term unemployment has to be stated as the highest priority. Proof of low mobility of manpower in SR is the high dispersion of the ratio of unemployment in individual regions (rate of unemployment in the Banská Bystrica region in 2007 was almost five times higher than in the Bratislava region). A significant limitation to the mobility of manpower is a lack of rental housing in SR. According to the OECD, the practical absence of a private rental housing market is a barrier against regional employment mobility which contributes towards a long term low rate of unemployment in the eastern regions of SR, a structural unemployment and slow transfer of young people from schools to employment. From international comparison, it arises that three times less citizens (home units) in Slovakia live in rental property than the average in the EU 15 countries. The majority of state resources designated for the support of housing development give preference to ownership as a form of solution of housing issue. A new concept of housing, respecting the requirements of the employment market and housing will increase the accessibility of rental housing and will contribute to higher mobility of manpower.</p> <p>An equally significant objective of housing policy is also provision of adequate housing for low income or otherwise socially disadvantaged groups. At present, the used tools (mainly for state bonus on savings for housing, bonuses for mortgages, donations for building and refurbishment of flats and State Fund for Housing Development) are focused upon a rather wide income spectra of living. Due to the abovementioned, it is probably that part of the finances is used ineffectively, i.e. is not addressing the group of citizens who need it the most (low income employees, socially jeopardised groups).</p>
Links to other strategic documents	Concepts of state housing policy up to 2010 Programme of housing development Law regarding the State Fund for Housing Development Law regarding savings for housing Law regarding banks
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	1.1. 2010



List of potential risks: Accessibility of analytical capacities in the central bodies of state administration who are sponsors of the measure.
The necessity for stabilisation of public policy in the area of housing, where due to measures taken in the past, it is necessary to carry out previous policies.

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. Cooperation with OECD during creation of the chapter regarding housing in the Economic Review of Slovakia 2008	31. 10. 2008	MBRD SR, MF SR, OECD	OECD will prepare this study on the basis of a previous agreement intermediated by MEnv SR. From the side of MBRD SR and MF SR, it is important to provide support in obtaining data and cooperate in stating the targets and structure of the study, in order that its results will be most relevant for preparation of the following two documents.
2. Preparation of analysis of the effectiveness and social focus of savings for building and bonuses towards mortgages	31. 1. 2009	MF SR	
3. Preparation of the Concept of State Housing Policy up to 2015	30. 9. 2009	MBRD SR, MF SR, MLSAF SR	Part of the concept will be a detailed harmonogram of tasks arising from the results and recommendations of the concept.

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Share of public resources directed for support of rental housing from total public resources for housing support		
2. Share of flats in personal ownership from the total flat fund	89% (2005)	86% (2010)
3. Total number of rental flats built with state support		
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
Mobility of manpower – this index will be specified later as at present, no relevant indicator exists in SR.		

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	21	Support flexibility in connection with employment security and decrease segmentation of employment markets with appropriate focus upon the role of social partners.
Council recommendations:	3	Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete the reform of primary, secondary and higher education with aim of improving the level of qualifications and specialist preparation and improve access to jobs, mainly for the long term unemployed and disadvantaged groups.
"Points to watch":	none	



Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	-	-	-	-

Note:

There is no direct financial influence since it is only reorganisation of an already existing package of resources.



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Education
Title of measure:	Creation of a lifelong career counselling system
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Education
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family SR
Description of the measure:	The government will create conditions for a functioning, uniform system of lifelong guidance in order that, throughout their lives, citizens can obtain comprehensive information regarding the possibilities of education and the possibilities of employment in the employment market. The system will allow correct direction of individuals in selecting the type and level of education with regards to employment and vice versa. Fulfilment of the aim of this measure will also be supported by other central bodies of state administration (MH SR, MIA SR, MJ SR). The government will create legislative conditions for providing stability and continuity of the system. Establishment of a database of information for citizens as well as institutions who will provide guidance services.
Objective of the measure:	Improvement in the orientation of citizens in educational activities and in the employment market, increase the employment of citizens, improvement in mobility in the employment market. Provision of coordination of the activities of system elements, implementation of specific strategy targets in the area of guidance, improvement in the quality of services provided and specialist training of advisors.
Analytical justification of the measure:	<p>At present, there is no unified system of lifelong guidance which would link individual guidance sub-systems (such as career guidance, guidance services in the offices of labour, social affairs and the family SR, etc). In the area of education, there is a unified system of educational guidance which has a long history and experience but is narrowly specialised (pedagogical-psychological guidance, upbringing guidance and specialist-pedagogical guidance); in the area of labour, social affairs and the family, with regards to employment and employability, there are guidance-psychological and specialist guidance services provided. These guidance services are provided individually, without mutual coordination and they mainly use their own sources of information. Despite the fact that the area of labour has performed particular activities for several years, there is no nationally accepted and complex database which would provide possibilities for education linked to the needs of the employment market (not only free jobs but also their description, educational level required, skills, abilities and experience required for performing the appropriate work activities) to citizens, providers of guidance services, employers, etc.</p> <p>The present system of guidance insufficiently covers certain groups of citizens: the employed population, craftsmen and the self-employed, undocumented unemployed, the population of a productive age and marginal groups. Guidance services for separate target groups with specific needs are not sufficiently, equally and evenly covered (disabled persons, socially disadvantaged citizens, etc).</p> <p>In comparison with EU member states, Slovakia still has a high rate of unemployment and a low rate of participation of citizens in lifelong education. The aim of this measure is to change these values (increase participation of citizens in lifelong education as a basis for their flexible employment in the employment market).</p>



Links to other strategic documents

The measure is a response to the National Strategic Reference Framework of SR for 2007-2013, Manifesto of the government of SR for 2006-2010, Resolution of the Council of the European Union regarding strengthening of policies, systems and activities in the area of lifelong guidance

The following tasks arise from the provision of the government of SR No. 382/2007 for ME SR in cooperation with MLSAF SR focusing upon lifelong guidance:	Time harmonogram:
In cooperation with the Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family and the Minister of Culture, implement an information system for lifelong education and lifelong guidance which will be an efficient tool for free access by citizens and institutions to education and guidance and, at the same time, it would be a bidirectional tool in communication with clients	By 31. 1. 2009
In cooperation with the Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family, prepare and implement a system of lifelong guidance based on the principle of subsidiary in self-governing units and local partnerships as well as alternative providers of guidance,	By 30. 9. 2009
In cooperation with the Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family and the Minister of Health, create legislative conditions for a system of lifelong guidance,	By 31. 3. 2011
In cooperation with the Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family and the Minister of Health, implement supportive financial tools for the development of lifelong education and establish and implement an effective system of financing lifelong guidance in SR	Continuously

Deadline for fulfilment of the measure: 31. 3. 2011

List of potential risks: Insufficient cooperation between ministries, keeping already established mechanisms and departmental provision of guidance services, insufficient financial back up for innovation processes in the budgets of the chapters of the affected ministries as well as in the operational programme Education and Employment, as well as in the operational programme Employment and Social Inclusion

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
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1. Analysis of the actual status in the area of guidance as base for a proposal for a system of lifelong guidance	31. 10. 2008	ME SR (Section for LLG) MLSAF SR	Academia Istropolitana, OLSAF
2. Preparation of a proposal for a system of lifelong guidance	31. 1. 2009	ME SR (Section for LLG) MLSAF SR	Academia Istropolitana, OLSAF
3. Preparation of a proposal for a quality system of LLG	31. 3. 2009	ME SR, MLSAF SR	Academia Istropolitana, OLSAF
4. Implementation of a system of LLG	30. 9. 2009	ME SR, MLSAF SR	
5. Creation of legislative conditions for a system of LLG	31. 3. 2011	ME SR, MLSAF SR, MZ SR, MS SR, MV SR	Cooperation of interested central bodies of state administration (Provision of the government of SR No. 382/2007, task No. B.11)
6. National project III-2 Education and training for the employment market	2009 - 2011	OLSAF	
4. National project VII-2 Support of intermediation in employment and specialist guidance services provided by offices labour, social affairs and the family, and via suppliers	2009 - 2011	OLSAF	

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
Creation of a National Forum for lifelong guidance	0 (2007)	1 (2008)
Unified system of lifelong guidance	0 (2008)	1 (2011)
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
Participation of 25-64 year olds in lifelong education (as %)	3.9 (2007)	12.5 (2010)
Rate of long term unemployment	7.8 (2007)	5.9 (2011)
Unemployment of older citizens (55-64 years)	35.6 (2007)	37.7 (2011)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	23	Extend and improve investment in human capital.
	24	Adapt the systems of education and specialist preparation to meet the new requirements for qualifications.
Council recommendations:	3	Within an integrated approach based on flexicurity, implementation of a strategy of lifelong education which deals with the needs of the employment market, complete the reform of primary, secondary and higher education with aim of improving the level of qualifications and specialist preparation and improve access to jobs, mainly for the long term unemployed and disadvantaged groups.
"Points to watch":	none	

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
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Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:

From which, financial resources from EU sources:

Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:

50

50

50

From which, financial resources from EU sources:

42.5

42.5

42.5

Net budget influence (income – expenditure):

Note:

Expenditure for the budget of public administration expresses the co-financing of the state in withdrawal of financial resources from structural funds



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Entrepreneurial environment
Title of measure:	Increase transparency of highly regulated markets
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Finance SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of Education SR, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Economy SR, Office for supervision of healthcare, Office for regulation of network areas
Description of the measure:	<p>General</p> <p>Existing markets of secondary and higher education, health insurance, provision of healthcare, bank and loan products and telecommunications and network areas are characterised by a low level of transparency, significant information asymmetry and a high level of monopolistic competition which allows the subjects offering services to extract high economic rents from consumers or other payers, and does not allow effective operation of these markets. To date, the regulatory framework did not focus upon increasing transparency in these highly regulated markets. The aim of the new, comprehensive concept of regulation will be implementation of duties to collect, process and, in a transparent and comparable form, give access by the public, other payers and regulatory bodies to information necessary for effective operation of these markets. In the area of education and healthcare, it will mainly be comparable information regarding the quality of education or healthcare; in the bank, loan and telecommunications markets and in network areas, it will be the accessibility of comparable data regarding payments, total costs and nominal prices. Legislation will define the minimum framework of collected and provided data as well as standards and processes of its collection and communication between the public and other interested subjects. Communication of results of the public will be sufficiently concrete so poor quality in the provision of services by particular providers and their discriminating price policy will be properly brought to the awareness of the public.</p> <p>Education</p> <p>This measure should ensure access to information regarding education providers which will allow applicants for studies to select subjects in accordance with their preferences and with regards to their interest and needs</p> <p>Healthcare</p> <p>Systematic re-evaluation and improvement of indicators of the quality of provided healthcare, processes of their evaluation and publishing. Systematic re-evaluation and improvement in the minimum standards of material-technical equipment and personnel in individual types of healthcare facilities, as well as processes for obtaining and collecting data, and communication by the public with other interested subjects.</p> <p>Financial markets</p> <p>New measures within regulation of highly regulated markets will implement the duty to collect, process and in a transparent and comparable form, allow the public, other payers and regulatory body's access to information necessary for effective operation of these markets. In education and healthcare, this will mainly be comparable information regarding the quality of education or healthcare; in bank, loan and telecommunication markets and in network areas, it will be the accessibility of comparable data regarding payments, total costs and nominal prices. Sub-legal standards or legislation will define a minimum framework for collected and provided data as well as standards and processes for its collection and communication of the public and other interested subjects. Communication of results of the public will be sufficiently concrete so poor quality in the provision of services by particular providers and their discriminating price policy will be properly brought to the awareness of the public.</p> <p>Performance of activities related to intermediation of financial tools and services, and provision of financial advice is, at present, addressed in separate laws for the area of insurance and securities, investment services and additional pensions savings, whilst by the end of 2006, activities of intermediaries were also separately addressed for the area of pensions savings. An amendment to the law regarding financial intermediation and financial advice in financial markets will eliminate deviation in the legal arrangement for intermediation and financial advice which exists in legal regulations for individual sectors of the financial markets and, at the same time, will cover those areas of the market which were not regulated in any way (banking intermediaries and intermediaries of non-banking institutions) and will provide a higher rate of information given to consumers in the area of financial markets, mainly for provision of pre-contract information.</p> <p>New legal arrangements will provide comparable protection for the consumer in entering into a contracted relationship on the basis of which financial</p>



services are provided. On the basis of the evaluation of current legal arrangement of intermediation and specialist advice in selected areas of the financial market, in accordance with the provision of the government of SR No. 624/2007, a legal framework for mutual regulation of financial intermediation and financial advice in the Slovak financial market will be established. The new legal arrangement takes into account positive elements and experience from the legal arrangement and supervision of intermediary activities to date, mainly in the area of insurance and investment services.

Since the aim of the proposed legal arrangement is provision of equal protection of the consumer when entering to contracted relationships on the basis of which financial services are provided, the proposed legal arrangement will have an impact upon the entire financial market and will determine mutual principles for consumer protection in all areas of the financial market.

The proposal of the law regarding financial intermediation and financial advice will address the content of these activities, limit the purpose for which these activities are provided and the differences between them. The aim financial intermediation is to provide distribution of financial services to clients with the provision of information, analysis, specialist statements or personal recommendations for consumers, adequate enough to ensure the consumer can make a responsible decision regarding entering a contracted relationship with a financial institution. At the same time, this information, analyses, specialist statement or personal recommendation do not arise from the limited offer of financial services.

The suggested legal arrangement will provide adequate protection of the consumer in the area of distribution of financial services, mainly those consumers who are easily influenced and vulnerable, and their knowledge and skills in the area of the operation of the financial market are not sufficient to allow them to make an informed, rational and independent decision. On the other hand, it is not an aim of the proposal of the law to provide protection of persons who, for objective reasons, do not need this protection therefore, on the basis of the abovementioned, the proposal of the law categorises clients into professional and non-professional.

The main aim of the proposal of the law is therefore to state methods and rules for activities by a financial intermediary and financial advisor, in order to minimise the risk that intermediated financial services could be unsuitable for the particular person or inadequate for his financial or personal conditions, and in order that existing rules for financial intermediation and financial advice be unified as much as possible in to one mutual platform.

Network areas

In network areas, it is making comparable data accessible regarding payments, total costs and nominal prices, previews of actual rates and prices of electricity and gas. Proper orientation of electricity and gas consumers with regards to selection of the most suitable rate or tariff product in the consumption of electricity and gas depending upon the type of consumption. Mainly for those electricity and gas consumers who, with regards their consumption, are not addressed through individual creation of prices for the supply of electricity and gas from the viewpoint of the volume of their consumption.

Sub-legal standards or legislation will define a minimum framework for collected and provided data as well as standards and processes for its collection and communication of the public and other interested subjects. Communication of results of the public will be sufficiently concrete so poor quality in the provision of services by particular providers and their discriminating price policy will be properly brought to the awareness of the public.

Objective of the measure:

Education

Decrease information asymmetry, make the competitive environment more transparent, decrease prices and improve quality

Healthcare

Make the competitive environment in standardly equipped healthcare facilities more transparent and secure provision of quality and safe healthcare for patients by healthcare employees with specialist skills in all healthcare positions. A more transparent relationship between providers of healthcare, health insurance companies and patients.

Financial markets

Decrease information asymmetry, make the competitive environment more transparent, decrease prices and improve quality, equal protection of consumers when entering any contracted relationship on the basis of which financial services are provided

Analytical justification of the measure:

Education



Education is provided by public/state and private physical entities who have created various conditions for their activities (possibility to request school fees) and have possibilities for self-profiling (school educational programmes, content of study programmes provided by schools of higher education) in order that an applicant for education may select a provider who best meets his requirements for his further employment and studies (quality of provided education, versatility of graduates, used educational methods, material-technical equipment, social support and other motivational tools).

Healthcare

As quality indicators, the selection of simple and frequent operations which are carried out in large numbers has been preferred to date. It is necessary to monitor quality indicators within a certain period, a minimum of every 3 years, to obtain relevant information regarding tendencies and trends of improvement or worsening of the provided level of healthcare. For this reason, it is necessary to modify legal regulations in such a way that quality indicators will also be monitored in those medical areas which signalise society-wide serious diseases (oncology, cardiology, diabetology...) and at the same time, implement the recommendations of the EU and OECD. Evaluation of these areas in the provision of healthcare should focus upon accessibility of healthcare, effectiveness in the use of resources, effectiveness and adequacy of healthcare, receipt of provided healthcare by a person to which the healthcare is provided and overall results of healthcare.

This task partially corresponds with task No. 30 "Main aim of the government will be development of informatisation of the healthcare system at all levels. The government will provide legislative and institutional conditions for implementation of information and communication systems which will significantly support improvements in quality, cost effectiveness and waiting times for services. In this area, the government will support the project of informatisation of healthcare and gradually implement the aims of national eHealth strategy." in the approved Manifesto of the Government of SR prepared for the healthcare department.

Financial markets

At present, consumers can enter contracted relationships via direct contact with a financial institution which provides services or via persons who are authorised, within individual areas of financial markets, to perform intermediary and advisory activities. The proposed legal modification should determine the mutual principles of consumer protection in both "distribution channels". Since persons intermediating financial services and providing specialist financial advice can, with their activities in individual cases, influence the consumer's decision in such a way that it can cause damage to his assets, it is clear that adequate specialist abilities of intermediaries and advisors are necessary for the protection of consumers. Establishment of new legal regulations should take into account the fact that properly regulated and effectively operating financial intermediation and financial guidance represents one of the basic elements of consumer protection in the area of financial services.

Network areas

Apart from a direct impact upon the standard of living of inhabitants, the actual status and trend in the price of energy in Slovakia also significantly influences the level of expenses of entrepreneurial subjects.

Existing markets of network areas are characterised by significant asymmetry in information and a high level of monopolistic competition which allows supplying subjects to extract high economic rents from consumers or other payers and make effective operation of these markets impossible.

Healthcare

This task partially corresponds with task No. 30 "Main aim of the government will be development of informatisation of the healthcare system at all levels. The government will provide legislative and institutional conditions for implementation of information and communication systems which will significantly support improvements in quality, cost effectiveness and waiting times for services. In this area, the government will support the project of informatisation of healthcare and gradually implement the aims of national eHealth strategy." in the approved Manifesto of the Government of SR prepared for the healthcare department.

Financial markets

A direct incentive for submission of a proposal for the law regarding financial intermediation and financial advice is point B.5 of the provision of the government of SR No. 624 of 1st August 2007, in which the government of SR approved the Concept of consumer protection in the area of financial services, provision of financial education and regulation of intermediary activities and advisory activities in the financial market.

31. 12. 2011 (first cycle of verification of upgraded indicators)

Education

Links to other strategic documents

Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:

List of potential risks:



high expenses for collection, processing and publishing of data
flooding with information – confusion
disinterest by the public (ineffectively invested financial resources)
incorrectness of published data without the possibility for inspection

Healthcare

- non-delivery of necessary data from healthcare providers
- absence of appropriate hardware and software equipment in facilities of healthcare providers to ensure electronic collection and processing of data
- insufficient financial resources for ensuring electronic collection and processing of data from healthcare providers, health insurance companies and other sources of data (within eGovernment to eHealth)

Financial markets

- quality and accessibility of information obtained from subjects in individual markets
- process risks and quality of regulation and supervision of the process of obtaining information
- risks related to the capacity of regulation bodies to analyse and make the obtained information accessible in a clear format

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
Education			
1. Preparation of indexes/information which should be published.	31. 5. 2009	ME SR – SRE, SHS	
2. Legal provision for the publishing of the required information	31. 8. 2010	ME SR	
Healthcare			
1. Proposal for a directive of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic which changes and amends the directive of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic No. 428/2006 coll. regarding the minimum requirements for personnel and material-technical equipment for individual types of healthcare facilities	31. 9. 2008	Ministry of Health SR and healthcare providers	
2. Amendment to law No. 581/2004 coll. regarding health insurance companies, supervision of healthcare and regarding changes and amendments to some laws in the wording of further regulations	31. 12. 2008	Ministry of Health SR	
3. Monitoring selected areas of healthcare provision – quality indicators	2011	Ministry of Health SR, health insurance companies, office for supervision of healthcare and specialist companies	



4. Establish ranking of healthcare providers depending upon their success in fulfilling the criteria related to a) personnel and material-technical equipment of a healthcare provider, b) quality indicators	At least once every nine months, publish on the notice board or other publicly accessible place and on the website	health insurance companies	
Financial markets			
1. Preparation of an analytical study defining indicators which will be collected and the methodology of their analysis and presentation	31. 10. 2008	MF SR (coordinating body), MEc SR, MH SR, ME SR, ÚDZS, ÚIPŠ, ÚRSO, TÚ	MF SR will represent the coordinating body which will suggest the structure of the document and will coordinate preparation of individual partial tasks via ministries and offices.
2. Preparation of data standards, data interfaces and process models for collection and analysis of data by responsible bodies, for accessibility by the public, regulation bodies, payers, state and public administration and other interested subjects	31. 10. 2008	MF SR (coordinating body), MEc SR, MH SR, ME SR, ÚDZS, ÚIPŠ, ÚRSO, TÚ	MF SR will represent the coordinating body which will suggest the structure of the document and will coordinate preparation of individual partial tasks via ministries and offices.
3. Submit a proposal for the law regarding financial intermediation and financial guidance to government proceedings	30. 9. 2009	MF SR	
4. Estimated effectiveness of the law	1. 4. 2009	MF SR	
Network areas			
1. preparation of an analytical study defining indexes and information which will be collected and the methodology of their analysis and presentation	31. 12. 2008	MF SR (coordinating body), MEc SR, ÚRSO	MF SR will represent the coordinating body which will suggest the structure of the document and will coordinate preparation of individual partial tasks via ministries and offices
2. Preparation of data standards, data interfaces and process models for collection and analysis of data by responsible bodies, for accessibility by the public, regulation bodies, payers, state and public administration and other interested subjects	31. 03. 2009	MF SR (coordinating body), MEc SR, ÚRSO,	MF SR will represent the coordinating body which will suggest the structure of the document and will coordinate preparation of individual partial tasks via ministries and offices
3. Commencement of the collection of data regarding prices, tariffs and rates for electricity and gas	From 1. 5. 2009		
4. Commencement of the publishing of data regarding prices, tariffs and rates for electricity and gas on the ÚRSO website	From 1. 6. 2009		



Measurable indexes of the measure		
Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. preview of actual rates and prices of electricity and gas (apart from individual rates and prices)	70 % (2008)	100 % (2010)
2. orientation of gas and electricity consumers for selection of the most suitable rate or tariff for the consumption of gas and electricity	70 % (2008)	100 % (2010)
3. Method when changing an electricity or gas supplier	70 % (2008)	100 % (2010)
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. number of electricity consumers who changed their electricity supplier	545 (2007)	1 500 (2010)

Classification of the measure		
Integrated guidelines:	13	Provide open and competitive markets in Europe and outside Europe, and utilise the contribution of globalisation.
Council recommendations:	2	Improve the regulatory environment, mainly by the implementation of better and more complex regulation strategy which includes evaluation of impacts and simplification of legal regulations.
"Points to watch":	none	

Quantification of budgetary influence (in mil. SKK)				
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:	-	-	-	-
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	2	5	1	1
From which, financial resources from EU sources:	-	-	-	-
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	-2	-5	-1	-1

Note: A direct impact upon the public administration budget is not expected.



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Entrepreneurial environment
Title of measure:	Reform of public procurement with an extension of e-procurement
Sponsor of the measure:	Office for Public Procurement
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of Finance Slovak Republic
Description of the measure:	The measure will be implemented in order for gradual transfer to electronic public procurement with the possibility of use by all subjects of public administration, all budgetary and supported organisations and selected subjects. A system of electronic public procurement (EPP system) at present only covers some methods of public procurement (public tender, narrower tender) and some phases of public procurement – preparation and planning, eNotification phase – partially, eTendering phase and partially, eAwarding phase. The EPP system will be prepared in such a way that it could provide electronic communication in all methods and phases of public procurement and at the same time, within the entrepreneurial environment, it will not be discriminating and at the same time, will ensure credibility and safety of information on a basis of ZEP and advanced ciphering tools. During development of the system of electronic public procurement, all requirements and technical standards for securing national and multinational interoperability will be respected.
Objective of the measure:	The EPP system will be distributed in such a way that it provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• making processes of public procurement more effective through the use of electronic communication as well as in other methods of public procurement – negotiation proceedings with publishing and a dynamic purchase system, as well as in further phases of public procurement, i.e. completion of the eNotification phase – online sending of reports to the EU, eAwarding phase – electronic evaluation of offers, eOrdering phase – electronic ordering and following electronic invoicing – eInvoicing and electronic payments - ePayment,• application of the principles of public procurement (transparency, non-discrimination, equal treatment of participants in the process of public procurement) via implementation of standard methods of public procurement which will allow greater documentability of processes in connection with stated principles one on hand, and at the same time, create a basis for minimising errors in the processes due to inspection of the methods of public procurement and prevent corruption and preferential treatment,• economic and effective use of public financial resources (financial, time-shortening of terms in connection with electronic communication and administration savings) on the side of public procurator/procurators as well as on the side of entrepreneurs,• support the operation of an internal market on the basis of safe, credible and interoperable electronic tools (ciphering tools and ZEP).
Analytical justification of the measure:	<p>1) Making the processes of public procurement more effective</p> <p><u>Present state:</u> The EPP system has operated since 30th April 2007. The EPP system does not support all processes of public procurements nor all phases of public procurement. Via the EPP system, at present it is possible to issue upper and lower limits on orders by public procurators using methods of public tender and narrow tender. Since 20th June 2008, the EPP system has also been accessible to procurators. At present, the EPP system supports the phase of preparation and planning, partially the phase of eNotification – electronic sending of reports to the Office (into the Bulletin of Public Procurement), the eTendering phase – electronic submission and receipt of documents (issued electronically) and offers, explanations and partially, the phase of electronic assessment – eAwarding. It also allows system users to use a model of electronic auction.</p> <p><u>Target state:</u> Processes which are necessary to added to the EPP system to achieve the target state are: negotiation proceedings with a publishing and dynamic purchase system, an electronic catalogue submitted as an offer. The phases of public procurement which should be implemented in the EPP system in order to achieve the target state are: eNotification phase – online sending of reports to the EU (so called eSender), eAwarding phase – electronic assessment of offers, eOrdering phase – electronic orders and following electronic invoicing - eInvoicing and electronic payments – ePayment.</p> <p>2) Application of the principles of public procurement</p> <p><u>Present state:</u> Analysis of the situation shows that many deficiencies arising from inspection of the process of public procurement and solving claims</p>



are caused by incorrect process and administration operations of public procurators.

Target state: Electronisation or automation of processes gives a basis for decreasing the number of errors in the public procurement process on one hand and on the other hand, provides a possibility for more simple and quicker opportunities to inspect individual operations in the process of issuing orders (e.g. by logging all user activities in the EPP system using electronic records from individual operations). At the same time, electronisation provides greater transparency and equal treatment which creates a basis for decreasing the number of revision processes.

3) Economic and effective expenditure of public financial resources

Present state: To date, 79 institutions are registered in the EPP system – public procurators (a total of 328 user access in the EPP system) and 31 orders were issued which in comparison with the total number of implemented orders, represents minimal use of this system.

Target state: As arising from the “Action Plan for implementation of a legal framework for electronic public procurement” issued by the European Commission, the use of electronic communication in public procurement can save up to 5% of expenditure from the state budget and 50-80% of expenses during transactions on both sides – the public procurators and entrepreneurs (time savings – shortening terms, financial and administrative savings – paper-free communication). Since contributions from electronic public procurement do not only lie in financial savings, greater competitiveness can influence a decrease in prices of procured commodities, greater effectiveness in the area of public procurement can have a direct or indirect effect upon the entire economy and the target state is the greatest possible number of subjects using electronic communication within public procurement.

4) Safety, credibility and interoperability of electronic tools

Present state: The credibility of information (offers) in the EPP system is secured by electronic signatures in accordance with law No. 215/2002 coll. regarding electronic signatures and changes and amendments to some laws.

The EPP system, with its architecture, is constructed in such a way that prior to completion of the appropriate terms, unauthorised person has not access to the documents. Documents can only be secured using commonly accessible ciphering tools

At present, the EPP system provides archiving of electronic documents in the term required by law, but only via general, technical means.

Target state: It is necessary to implement tools for evaluation of electronic documents issued by other institutions, signed by ZEP, into the EPP system, improve protection of information using special ciphering tools and at the same time, have the tools for long term saving of electronic documents which would provide legibility and meet legal requirements for the documents in the long term.

The measure is a result of an action plan for electronic public administration as an inseparable part of the initiative i2010 – European Information Society for Growth and Employment as a significant contribution to the Lisbon agenda within which member states undertook to allow all areas of public administration in the whole of Europe to implement 100% of public procurement electronically (if legally applicable) and ensure that by 2010 at least 50% of public procurement, within the financial limits stated by the European Commission, will be carried out electronically. The measure respects the Action Plan for implementation of a legal framework for electronic public procurement.

The government of SR, in its Manifesto of the government of the Slovak Republic in 2006, declared the intention to take the necessary steps leading to modernization of public administration, mainly by economising and informatisation (point 7.4). To achieve the aims related to informatisation of public administration, the government of SR via the provision of the government of SR No. 131/2008 of 27th February 2008, approved the material “Strategy of Informatisation of Public Administration” in which four main target were defined and planned to be achieved by 2013. Within the aim “More effective and improved performance of public administration”, sub-aim 3.c is defined: Public administration will implement 100% public procurement in electronic form in all areas and will remove relevant legislative barriers. Securing widening of electronic processes in public procurement and their use in practice also directly arises from the strategic document “National Concept of Informatisation of Public Administration”. The government of SR, in its provision No. 852/2007 of 3rd October 2007, approved the “Report regarding implementation of a System of Electronic Public Procurement”, in which the government requires ministers and heads of other central bodies of state administration of SR to issue a minimum of 30% of orders for the supply of goods via the EPP system in 2008 and by 2009, the total volume of orders for the supply of goods.

European Commission

Directives for the area of public procurement 204/18/ES, 2004/17/ES, directive of the Commission No. 1564/2005 regarding the use of standard forms

Links to other strategic documents



“Action Plan for Implementation of a Legal Framework for Electronic Public Procurement “

IDA BC

Initiative i2010

“Functional requirements for implementation of electronic procurement within the EU “

standardisation activities (CEN) in the area of electronic signatures, submission of electronic documents, electronic catalogues, a solution of
electronisation of further phases in the procurement process

Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:

31. 12. 2011

List of potential risks:

- 1) Non-securing mutual interaction and interoperability of information systems in individual departments of public administration (e.g. Commercial Register, Business Register, Criminal Register, issuing certificates for fulfilling the participation conditions electronically, e.g. Tax Offices, Social Insurance, Health Insurance, Labour Inspectorates)
- 2) Activities of individual interested departments will not be coordinated during electronisation of further phases of the public procurement process (e.g. electronic invoicing, electronic payments).
- 3) Failure in resolving the technical side of informatisation of further process steps in the public procurement process (e.g. dynamic purchase system, electronic catalogue).
- 4) Risk of non-fulfilment of the aim of the measure due to a change in legal regulations or generally binding documents in contradiction with the measure (e.g. provision of the government No. 852/2007 which binds ÚOŠS to the compulsory use of the EPP system).
- 5) Budgetary risk.

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. Completion of functionality – logging users' activities in the EPP system – recording stated process steps in the process of issuing orders in a user-legible form	31. 12. 2008	OPP (Office for Public Procurement)	
2. Preparation of analysis from implementation and results of issuing orders via the EPP system in 2007 and a proposal for measures and steps to provide a gradual transfer to fully electronic public procurement	31. 3. 2009	OPP	
3. Completion of functionality for on-line sending of reports to the EU - eSender	31. 5. 2009	OPP	
4. Modification of cryptographic/ciphering methods	30. 9. 2009	OPP	
5. Completion of functionality in relation to transfer to a guaranteed electronic signature, modification of the EPP system as a consequence of further development of the internal system of OPP Procurio/ZOVO, completion of the search function in accordance with various criteria, modification of the EPP system and hardware as a consequence of development in ICT (introduction of new versions)	31. 12. 2009	OPP	
6. Creation of methodology for semi-automated to automated assessment of offers via standard,	31. 12. 2009	OPP	



structured documents (forms) depending upon individual commodities			
7. Creation of methodology for implementation of electronic auctions	31. 12. 2009	OPP	
8. Completion of further processes of public procurement – negotiation proceedings with publishing, completion of a further phase in public procurement – eOrdering – re-opening tenders within a framework agreement, completion of one-to-one communication, modification of the EPP system and hardware as a consequence of developments in ICT (introduction of new versions)	31. 12. 2010	OPP	Depends upon the process (legislative activities) of interested departments
9. Completion of further processes in public procurement – dynamic purchase system, eCatalogue, completion of a further phase in public procurement – eAwarding, eInvoicing, modification of the EPP system and hardware as a consequence of developments in ICT (introduction of new versions)	31. 12. 2011	OPP	Depends upon the process (legislative activities) of interested departments
10. Implementation of training for working with the EPP system and promotion of electronic communication	31. 12. 2011	OPP	

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Number of issued orders via electronic means	31 (2008)	140 (2011)
2. Number of organisations registered in the EPP system	79 (2008)	522 (2011)
3. Number of trained users for the EPP system	740 (2008)	900 (2011)
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
6.2 e-Government		
1. level – basic information,		
2. level – one sided interaction,	Level 2 – 3 (2008)	Level 4 (2011)
3. level – two sided interaction,		
4. level – complete electronic processing		

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	9 Support widening and effective use of ICT and build a fully open information society.
	12 Widen and deepen the internal market.
	13 Ensure open and competitive markets inside and outside Europe and use the contribution of globalisation.
Council recommendations:	None
"Points to watch":	1 Continue in development of policies of information and communication technology, mainly a broadband infrastructure.

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)



	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	10.924	10.000	13.000	14.500
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	-10.924	- 10.000	- 13.000	- 14.500
Note:	Taken measure has made a non-accountable financial contribution			
The government of SR, in its provision No. 852/2007 of 3 rd October 2007, approved the “Report regarding implementation of a system of electronic public procurement” and expenditure for administration, operation and further development of an EPP system. Since expenditure for electronic public procurement was not fully covered in the proposal for the state budget for 2008 nor in the allocation of the limits for expenditure for 2009 to 2011:				
- in 2008, the office required an increase of the limit for expenditure by a budgetary measure (so far, exceeding limits was not permitted),				
- in 2009, expenditure for the development of electronic public procurement will be covered in the budgetary chapter of the office,				
- in 2010 and 2011 for the development of electronic public procurement will not be covered in the budgetary chapter of the office.				



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Entrepreneurial environment
Title of measure:	Development of a functional system of preliminary and post impact assessment of legislative measures
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Economy SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of Finance SR, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family, Ministry of the Environment SR
Description of the measure:	<p>“Unified methodology for evaluation of selected impacts” (hereinafter “unified methodology”) was prepared in compliance with the Manifesto of the government of the Slovak Republic, provision of the government of the Slovak Republic No. 833 of 3rd October 2007 and National Lisbon Strategy, and approved on 21st May 2008 by the provision of the government No. 329/2008.</p> <p>Unified methodology addresses the current process in the preparation of policies, legislation and inter-departmental discussion proceedings. Evaluation of the impact and acquisition of the methodology will be decisive regarding the implementation of regulations, only after thorough identification of all potential influences. Inter-departmental discussion proceedings (IDP) are too short for objective discussion of submitted proposals. Therefore, it is necessary to consult proposed legislation for longer.</p> <p>Evaluation of the impact of regulations will be carried out using a method of analysis based on information which will evaluate estimated expenses, consequences and side effects of the planned policy tools (laws, directives, regulations, etc). The result of the analysis will serve to improve the quality of political decisions and political tools and their mutual interconnection. A clause for evaluation of the impact identifies the influence of a policy proposed by the government upon the public administration budget, employment, influence upon the entrepreneurial environment, social influences (influence upon the finances of citizens, social exclusion, equal opportunities and gender quality), influence upon the environment and society informatisation.</p> <p>Evaluation of influences therefore identifies and quantifies expenses, income and side effects created in relation to implementation of new policies. The aim is to prevent preparation and implementation of such legal regulations which would lay unnecessary or too great a burden upon inhabitants, public finances, entrepreneurial subjects and the environment. These could lead to an adverse social economic impact, unemployment or to such legislation which could not be implemented in practice. Use of the analysis of the impact also has a wider character and could be related not only to particular proposals for policies or legal regulations, but also to wider and more complex documents, whether legislative or political. The process side will contain preliminary information, quick test (consultation with methodology sponsors and interested parties), consultation, inter-departmental discussion proceedings and proceedings of the government of SR.</p> <p>By 31st July 2008, sponsors of unified methodology will establish generic email addresses (dolozka@rezort.sk), to which the submitter will send the schedule of materials (preliminary information). Sponsors’ departments of individual clauses will compulsorily receive information. At the beginning of September 2008 sponsors, in cooperation with ministers and heads of other central bodies of state administration, will commence implementation of a pilot project with duration of 6 months. During the 6 months, the unified methodology will be tested on individual prepared laws before IDP. After completion of the pilot project, evaluation and assessment of the application of unified methodology will be carried out and possible upgrading of the process will be proposed as a consequence of discovered discrepancies. By June 2009, application of unified methodology for evaluation of selected influences will be ensured.</p>
Objective of the measure:	Improved quality of a decision based on information during creation of public policy, information regarding the impact of proposed policy upon public finances, the social situation of inhabitants, entrepreneurial subjects, operation of markets, social-economic development, environment and upon the informatisation of society.



Analytical justification of the measure:	Analyses at a Europe-wide level show that the greatest regulatory burden is still mainly caused by internal legislation. Therefore, the European Commission stresses the necessity for progress, mainly at member state level. In the Manifesto of the government of SR, it is stated that “the government of SR will support the process of evaluation of the impact of issued and existing legislation upon the entrepreneurial environment and will also support the participation of the business sphere in this process.” At the same time, use of the analysis of the impact of valid regulations also allows potential investigation of the existing overall regulation and administration burden upon the private sector and decide upon its possible decrease via modification of some inadequate regulatory requirements. Application of the assessment of the impact of regulations has greatest effect upon the group of micro, small and medium sized companies which unlike large companies, suffer much more from a regulatory and administration burden. The aim of the measure is to fulfil one of the structural indicators – Index of Legislation and the Regulatory Environment, whose task is to achieve an improvement in the quality and accessibility of legislation. The indicator was proposed with the aim of ascertaining the quality and progress of the regulatory environment. The Index of Legislation and the Regulatory Environment is part of the Index of the Entrepreneurial Environment monitored by the Entrepreneurial Alliance of Slovakia.
Links to other strategic documents	National Programme of Reforms SR 2006-2008, Manifesto of the government of SR, Provision of the government of SR No. 833 of 3 rd October 2007, Provision of the government of SR No. 329 of 21 st May 2008 Conclusion of the Council for Competitiveness in the agenda of better regulation
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	2009
List of potential risks:	Fulfilment of the measure will require strengthening of administration capacities

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. evaluation of the application of Unified Methodology after implementation of the project, with a proposal to upgrade the process as a result of discovered discrepancies	31. 3. 2009	MEc SR in cooperation with CBSA (central body of state administration)	
2. ensure application of Unified Methodology	30. 6. 2009	MEc SR, MF SR, MEnv SR, MLSAF SR	
3. monitoring		MEc SR, MF SR, MEnv SR, MLSAF SR	

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. index of the legislative and regulatory environment (provision 466/2007)	2Q 117 points in 2008	130 points in 2010



Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	14	Create a more competitive entrepreneurial environment and support initiatives in the private sector via better legal regulation.
	3	Support effective allocation of resources focused upon growth and employment.
Council recommendations:	2	Improve the regulatory environment, mainly via implementation of better, complex regulation strategy which includes evaluation of the influences and simplification of legal regulations.
"Points to watch":	none	

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	2			
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	-2			
Note:	For establishment of an analytical centre, 2 mil. SKK will be allocated from the budgetary chapter of the MEd SR or the department will be reinforced by 2-3 persons			

Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Entrepreneurial environment
Title of measure:	Reform of tax and customs administration, unification of tax, customs and social security contributions
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Finance SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family SR, Ministry of Health SR, Ministry of the Interior SR, Ministry of Justice SR
Description of the measure:	The basis for reform of tax and customs administration is to make the management system more effective via simplification of the processes for collection of taxes and customs duty and social security contributions in the future, creation of a new model organisational structure, establishment of Financial Administration of SR through joining tax and customs administration, as well as optimising processes which will be achieved by centralisation, concentration, specialisation of management and processes, electronisation, management of changes and quality of internal performance, management and development of human resources and preparation of new legal regulations. The phase of unification of the collection of taxes, customs duties and social security contributions will prepare the affected organisations for transfer of authorisations and unification of the selection, and harmonisation of the processes which will cause simplification in the processes related to collection of tax, customs duty and social security contributions.
Objective of the measure:	The aim of the measure is modification of the tax and customs administration so it will be more effective with regards to decreasing expenses and eliminating duplicate activities, more effective from a viewpoint of collection of state income and being pro-client orientated with the aim of making processes related to tax and deductions duties more simple and more transparent, and eliminating excessive bureaucracy and the burden upon tax paying subjects, and prepared to take on the task of unified collection of taxes, customs duty and social security contributions.



Analytical justification of the measure:	<p>In the Manifesto of the government, the government of SR undertook to reform tax administration in such a way that it would be more effective and would prosecute those subjects who avoid payment of tax or commit tax fraud. This task is also implemented in other areas such as the area of collection of taxes and customs duty in customs administration and into the area of collection of social security contributions. In the area of informatisation of society, the government of SR undertook to create conditions for effective coordination of the bodies of public administration and guarantee access for the public, via the internet, to all information provided by public administration and which is accessible by law. The government undertook to allow citizens to use electronic communication when communicating with bodies of public administration as a full replacement to written contact, provide interconnection between information systems of institutions of public administration to achieve full electronisation of the exchange of information. On the basis of the abovementioned, the MR SR carries out management and coordination of the process of reform of tax administration with inclusion of customs administration and a vision of unifying the processes of the collection of tax, customs duty and social security contributions. Due to the complexity of reform and wide spectra of problems which should be resolved, it is not possible to state all measurable indexes on the basis of which it is possible to reason the need for reform steps. Analysis of the present state, as well as reasoning the need for reform, are however part of the material – Concept of reform of tax and customs duty administration with the aim of unifying the collection of tax, customs duty and social security contributions – which was approved by the government of SR on 7th May 2008. A suitable macro-level index could be, for example, a study of the World Bank and PricewaterhouseCooper's Paying Taxes 2008, according to which, from 179 compared countries, Slovakia is ranked in 122nd place with regards to the simplicity of tax payment from the perspective of the tax administration system. For reasoning of the significance of the measure, the following aims can be stated as an example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Reduce the expenses of subjects, expenses of tax and customs duty administration and also expenses related to collection of social security contributions.➤ Reduce the administration burden of subjects in the area of tax, customs agenda and the collection of social security contributions.➤ Increase accessibility of tax and customs administration.➤ Increase user comfort as a consequence of electronisation.➤ Increase the accessibility of subjects due to transfer of a VAT payment from the customs area to the tax administration area.➤ Increase the effectiveness of public administration in the area of collection of tax and customs duties as well as in the area of social security contributions, for example, as a result of electronisation, via implementation of process management, monitoring of performance and quality, more effective offsetting of liabilities, an increase in the effectiveness of recovery of overdue debts, etc.➤ Reduce the level of undeclared tax and customs fraud.➤ Provision of a better and more comprehensive preview of the development of public finances.
Links to other strategic documents	<p>The Reform is implemented with regards to the aims arising from the National Lisbon Strategy in the area of the Entrepreneurial Environment. At the same time, it represents implementation of the aims of the Manifesto of the government. The measure is in compliance with the recommendations of the Council from 14th May 2008 regarding general directives for the economic policies of member states and the Community (2008 – 2010). The measure is also linked to other material such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Action Plan of the Slovak Republic for implementation of the Lisbon Strategy➤ Reform of tax and customs administration and unifying the collection of tax, customs duty and social security contributions (framework analysis and proposal for methods)➤ Concept of the reform of tax and customs administration with the aim of unifying the collection of tax, customs duty and social security contributions➤ Strategy of Competitiveness of SR until 2010➤ Strategy of informatisation of public administration➤ National concept of informatisation of public administration.
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	1. 1. 2014



List of potential risks:

- Political risk – political will to accept the proposed changes at the highest and regional level, and support the aims of the reforms, free of particular interests of individuals and groups. In the past, similar efforts for reform failed just for the reason of underestimation of the significance of this factor.
- Time risk – sufficient time for provision of the proposed changes including preparation and implementation of the necessary legislation, provision of the necessary changes in information systems, identification of other projects necessary for implementation of particular tasks as well as accepting changes inside the affected institutions and enlightenment of the public.
- Financial risks – sufficient necessary for payment of expenses related to implementation of the proposed changes.
- Personnel risks – sufficient and qualified human resources necessary for preparation and implementation of the reforms as well as provision of available human resources after implementation of the changes.
- Risks related to acceptance of the changes – acceptance of the proposed changes inside the affected institutions through a form of active cooperation and participation in their implementation, as well as achievement of support of the proposed changes by the public.
- Risk of unsuccessful public procurement

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
UNITAS I.			
1. Reform of tax authorities and customs administration as individual organisations	31. 12. 2011	MF SR, TD SR, CD SR, MI SR, MJ SR	
1.1 System of internal administration of TD SR (Tax Directorate SR)	31. 1. 2009		
1.2 New legal regulations and upgrading of current legal regulations	30. 9. 2009		
1.3 Process models	30. 9. 2009		
1.4 Integration platform	31. 1. 2010		
1.5 System of internal administration of CD SR (Customs Directorate SR)	31. 1. 2010		
1.6 Documentation system	31. 1. 2010		
1.7 Unifying the method for payment of VAT for import of goods and inter-community business	1. 7. 2010		
1.8 Call centre	31. 7. 2010		
1.9 Project management	31. 12. 2010		
1.10 SLA	31. 12. 2010		
1.11 Balance Scorecard	31. 12. 2010		
1.12 Central register of subjects	31. 12. 2010		
1.13 Education system	31. 12. 2010		
1.14 eLearning	31. 12. 2010		



1.15 Mobile inspector	31. 12. 2010		
1.16 Service Desk	31. 1. 2011		
1.17 Standard tax system	31. 12. 2011		
1.18 Modern financial office	31. 12. 2011		
1.19 Organisational, technical, personnel and methodological back up of reforms	31. 12. 2011		
1.20 Back up workplace	31. 12. 2011		
2. Joining of tax bodies and customs administration	31. 12. 2012	MF SR, TD SR, CD SR	
2.1 Upgrade of legal regulations	31. 5. 2011		
2.2 Consolidation of the needs of excise tax into the standard tax system	31. 12. 2012		
2.3 Organisation, technical, personnel and methodological back up for inclusion	31. 12. 2012		
2.4 Unifying of information system of TD SR and CD SR	31. 12. 2012		
3. Feasibility study of unification of the collection of tax, customs duty and social security contributions	31. 5. 2009	MF SR, MLSAF SR, MH SR	
UNITAS II.			
4. Concept of unification of the collection of tax, customs duty and social security contributions	31. 12. 2009	MF SR, MLSAF SR, MH SR	
5. Concept of unification of the collection of tax, customs duty and social security contributions	1. 1. 2014	MF SR, MLSAF SR, MH SR, Social insurance, company, health insurance companies, Association of DSS, Financial administration of SR, Office for supervision of healthcare	Concept of unification of the collection of tax, customs duty and social security contributions will create a platform for implementation of unification of the collection of tax, customs duty and social security contributions

More detailed process steps are stated in the document "Concept of reform of tax and customs administration with the aim of unification of the collection of tax, customs duty and social security contributions"

Measurable indexes of the measure		
Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Preparation of new legal regulations and upgrading of current legal regulations	0 (2007)	8 (2010), 9 (2011), 7 (2012)
2. Decrease the administrative burden of subjects in the area of tax, customs agenda and the collection of social security contributions	344 hrs/yr (100 %) (2007)	258 hrs/yr (75 %) (2013)
3. Percentage of electronically submitted documents from the total number of delivered documents	12 % (2007)	50 % (2013)



4. Decrease the amount of tax and customs fraud	46.6 bil. (2006)	41.2 bil. (2013)
5. Savings in expenses by tax and customs administration as well as by subjects	0 (2007)	6 bil. (2013)

Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Simplification of the payment of tax measured by the improvement in ranking amongst 179 countries compared in the study "Paying Taxes 2008"	122 nd place (2007)	60 th place (2013)
2. The number of services fully accessible via the internet in the are of tax and customs duty (4 th level – complex electronic equipment)	0 (2007)	10 (2013)
3 Improvement of legislation addressing taxes, contributions, fees and investment measured within the index of the legislative and regulatory environment	143 points (2007)	160 points (2013)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	14 Create a more competitive entrepreneurial environment and support the initiatives of the private sector via a better legal regulation.
	15 Promote an more entrepreneurial culture and create an environment favourable for small and medium sized companies
Council recommendations:	None
"Points to watch":	None

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	250	646	717	824
From which, financial resources from EU sources:		300	300	350
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	-250	-646	-717	-824

Note: The influence upon income of public administration budget will gradually be apparent in the years after 2012. Withdrawal of financial resources from EU resources depends upon issuing tenders for projects within the scope of OPIS.



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Improving the quality of the entrepreneurial environment, better regulations and great transparency
Title of measure:	Comprehensive evaluation of the administrative burden and obstacles in business and employment
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Economy SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family SR, Ministry of Health SR, Ministry of Finance SR, Ministry of the Interior SR, Ministry of Justice SR
Description of the measure:	<p>A complex evaluation of the administrative burden is implemented on the basis of the Action Programme for decreasing the administrative burden in entrepreneurship in SR 2007-2012 which was approved by the government of SR in provision No. 833 on 3rd October 2007. The Action Programme for decreasing the administrative burden in SR was submitted as part of fulfilment of the agenda for better regulation in SR. The aim of the action plan is to measure the administrative burden in SR, take measures for its decrease and therefore create better and improved quality of entrepreneurial and regulatory environment, support small and medium sized business and growth of employment. The action programme for decreasing the AB states particular methods and a time schedule for achieving the national aim of SR to decrease the administrative burden arising from national legislation, by 2012. The European Commission will measure the administrative burden related to EU regulations and will prepare proposals for its decrease. Member states will also focus upon internal and legal regulations. At present, within measurement of the administrative burden, a Standard Cost Model (SCM) is mainly used and represents a simple and consistent method for quantification of administration costs. The process consists of three basic steps: division of regulation into individual parts, quantification of the administrative burden and simplification of regulation. With the AP, it is necessary to prepare tools and define the conditions for measurement of the administrative burden in SR, quantify the administrative burden in SR and define measures for decreasing the administrative burden and ensure their implementation. The action programme is implemented via external capacities since within the short term, it allows achievement of the stated targets. Measurement of the burden will be carried out by subject/subjects on the basis of public procurement; administration and communication with the EC will be carried out via a central coordination unit, i.e. MEc SR.</p>
Objective of the measure:	Decrease the administrative burden of citizens and companies, improve the quality of the entrepreneurial environment, support small and medium sized business, employment growth
Analytical justification of the measure:	<p>The administrative burden of entrepreneurship is part of economic or social regulations which the state loads on to entrepreneurs. A significant part of the administrative burden – around 40% - arises directly from international legislation, mainly European Union legislation. However, the majority is a national issue, i.e. 60% of the existing bureaucratic burden is caused by Slovak public administration. Each decrease in the administrative burden will improve the quality of the entrepreneurial environment. Estimates of the contribution of the burden reduction will depend upon quantification of the administrative burden. For example, a decrease by 25% in the countries of the European Union would represent a growth in GDP of 1.7%. The aim of the submitted material is to fulfil one of the structural indicators – index of the legislative and regulatory environment which was accepted by the government of SR in provision No. 466 on 30th May 2007. The index of the legislative and regulatory environment is part of the Index of the Entrepreneurial Environment monitored by the Entrepreneurial Alliance in Slovakia.</p>
Links to other strategic documents	<p>National Programme of Reforms SR for 2006-2008, The measure is a response to fulfilment of the conclusions of the spring European Council 2007 (related to fulfilment of the provision of the government No. 349/2007 regarding the Report of the Conclusions of the Session of the European Council of 8th-9th March 2007) as well as the conclusions of the Strategy Report regarding renewed Lisbon Strategy for growth and employment (2007).</p>
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	31. 12. 2012



List of potential risks:

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. measurement of the administrative burden	31. 12. 2008	MEc SR	
2. quantification of the administrative burden	31. 3. 2009	1.1 MEc SR	
3. proposal of measures to decrease the burden	30. 6. 2009	MEc SR	
4. taking measures to decrease the burden	31. 12. 2012	MEc SR	
5. Ensure annual, periodic monitoring, assistance in implementation and final evaluation of the implementation of the measures	2009-2012	MEc SR	

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. decrease the administrative burden	-	We plan to achieve a decrease in the administrative burden of 25 %
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. index of the legislative and regulatory environment (provision No. 466/2007)	2Q 117 points in 2008	130 points 2010

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	14 Create a more competitive entrepreneurial environment and support initiatives of the private sector via better legal regulation.
	15 Encourage a more entrepreneurial culture and create an environment favourable for small and medium sized companies.
Council recommendations: :	2 Improve the regulatory environment, mainly via the introduction of a better and more complex regulation strategy which includes evaluation of the impact and simplification of valid legal regulations.
"Points to watch":	none

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	50	24	4	4



From which, financial resources from EU sources:

Net budget influence (income – expenditure):

-50

-24

-4

-4

Note:

For 2008, the budgetary chapter of MEc SR allocated 50 mil. SKK for implementation of the basic measurement of the administrative burden in SR



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Entrepreneurial Environment (Information and Communication Technology)
Title of measure:	Informatisation of public administration
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Finance SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Ministries, Office of the Government of SR and other central bodies of state administration
Description of the measure:	Definition of the integrated architecture, principles and priorities of building information systems in public administration in compliance with strategy documents – Strategy of Informatisation of Public Administration SR and the National Concept of Informatisation of Public Administration. Creation of a framework for definition of the conditions for general electronic access to basic public services with interconnected registers of public administration and facilitation of full electronic exchange of data between citizens, the public and the private sector. Strengthening informational safety and protection of personal data and a proposal of data standards for data exchange between cooperating information systems of public administration.
Objective of the measure:	Growth in the satisfaction of citizens and entrepreneurs with public administration via electronisation of the processes of public administration, decrease the administrative burden of citizens and companies, more effective and improved performance of public administration and improvement of its competence.
Analytical justification of the measure:	In 2005, the European Commission proposed a strategic framework which established wider political orientation in relation to the aims of the Lisbon Strategy via initiative i2010 – European Information Society 2010. In its medium term evaluation, it confirmed the positive role of information-communication technology in achievement the Lisbon aims. However, in relation to highly effective knowledge economy, at present Slovakia is one of the weakest members of the EU. One of the reasons for this state is also an insufficient technological infrastructure, low accessibility to electronic services and lack of skills in the area of ICT at the level of public administration and citizens. In on-line accessibility to 20 basic services of eGovernment as well as at the level of sophistication of these services, in 2007 SR was in 24th place from the 27 EU countries. When looking at the level of IT utilization, Slovakia ranks amongst those countries whose level of user skills is relatively low and SR is therefore behind in the readiness of human resources to effectively use ICT. Electronic education services are used by less than 4% of employees which is approximately three times less than the EU average. The government of SR considers informatisation of public administration to be a key element in building a knowledgeable society. In its Manifesto, the government undertook to modernise public administration through its economisation and informatisation, allow citizens to use electronic communication in contact with the bodies of public administration as a fully valuable alternative to written contact, create conditions for effective coordination of the bodies of public administration in the area of informatising the society.
Links to other strategic documents	The measure responds to the recommendation from the regular Strategy Report of the European Commission and is in compliance with the recommendations of the spring European Council 2008. The vision and strategic aims of informatisation of public administration were defined in the document “Strategy of Informatisation of Public Administration” which was approved by the government of SR in 2008 and which is followed by the document “National Concept of Informatisation of Public Administration” (NKIVS). NKIVS defines the main principles and priorities of informatisation of public administration and the architecture of an integrated system of public administration. A reference document which establishes the framework for withdrawal of EU funds is the National Strategy Reference Framework for SR for 2007 – 2013, which is the basis for the Operational Programme of Informatisation of Society (OPIS), through which the main projects of informatisation of public administration in the Slovak Republic will be financed in compliance with the results of feasibility studies.
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	2013 (a harmonogram of fulfilment of the measure in which the current activities for up to 2009 are proposed will be upgraded with more particular tasks which will arise from feasibility studies with an estimated term of completion by 2013).



List of potential risks:

- the existing legal framework will be a barrier in the development of eGovernment (e.g. equalisation of paper documents with electronic documents will not take place)
- unwillingness of the bodies of public administration to effectively change traditional working methods of carrying out administration
- reform of unnecessary processes in public administration and reduction in duplication in combining processes between offices will not take place
- overlapping of authorisation in the area of coordination of the informatisation of society
- solutions will not include the viewpoint of European interoperability which will limit the provision of cross-border eGovernment services
- financial resources allocated for informatisation of public administration within OPIS and the state budget will not be sufficient for implementation of all the necessary projects
- the aim to centrally manage the financing of ICT will not be in compliance with the actual process of creation of a state budget
- insufficient capacities of the MF SR for ensuring coordination, programme and project management for sectional projects
- formal and insufficient activities of the commission for management of changes and provision of quality
- Local self-governments will not be successfully included in the process of informatisation of public administration

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. Issuing public procurement for preparation of five feasibility studies for the 1 st priority axis of eGovernment from OPIS	30. 9. 2008	MF SR	Key studies will be related to the overall architecture of an integrated informational system of public administration, services at the level of state administration and self-government and infrastructure of an information system of state administration and self-government
2. Submission of a National Strategy for Informational Safety in the Slovak Republic to government proceedings	30. 9. 2008	MF SR	
3. Submission of proposal of a Clause regarding standards amended by data standards for exchange of data between cooperating information system of public administration, to Permanent Working Committee of the Legislative Council of the government of SR	30. 9. 2008	MF SR	
4. Submit a proposal for an Action Plan for 2008 to 2013 of document "National Strategy for Informational Safety in SR" to the proceedings of the government of SR	30. 6. 2009	MF SR	
5. Submit a proposal for the legislative aim of the law regarding informational safety of public administration in SR, to the proceedings of the government of SR	31. 12. 2009	MF SR	
6. Feasibility studies are prepared	30. 6. 2009	MF SR	



7. Issue new tenders for submission of projects for the 1 st priority axis of OPIS – electronisation of public administration	31. 12. 2008	MF SR	Via tenders, support will be provided depending upon specific conditions specified in feasibility studies and the National Concept of Informatisation of Public Administration of SR
8. Submit a proposal of the law which changes and amends law No. 275/2006 coll. regarding information systems of public administration and regarding changes and amendments to some laws in the wording of law No. 678/2006 coll., to government proceedings	31. 3. 2009	MF SR	
9. Sign a contract between SORO (intermediary body under the management body; for OPIS, it is MF SR) and MI SR (Ministry of the Interior SR) for implementation of a project for priority services under the authorisation of MI SR for the following areas – vehicle documentation, announcement of change of address, official copies from the register	31. 3. 2009	MF SR, MI SR	
10. Sign a contract between SORO and the Social Insurance Company and a contract between SORO and MLSAF SR for implementation of projects for priority services under the authorisation of the Social Insurance Company and MLSAF SR for the following areas – unemployment benefit, child benefit, student grant, expenses for healthcare and social benefits for employees.	31. 3. 2009	MF SR, Social insurance company	
11 Sign a contract between SORO and ÚGKK SR (Office for Land Surveyors, Cartography and Cadastres SR) for implementation of a project for priority services under the authorisation of ÚGKK for provision of cadastral services	31. 3. 2009	MF SR, ÚGKK SR	
12. Submit a proposal for a law regarding electronic public administration and registers of public administration to government proceedings	31. 12. 2010	MF SR	
13. Submission of concepts of development of information systems (KRIS) to MR SR by obligated persons in compliance with the provision of the government No. 331/2008	30. 9. 2008	Ministries, Office of the Government SR, other central bodies of state administration	
14. Approval of the submitted KRIS or sending a request for amendments or re-submission	31. 3. 2009	MF SR	



15. Rebuilding of a presentation layer of basic access components of the Central Portal of Public Administration (UPVS) 30. 6. 2009 MF SR

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. number of implemented electronic services available on-line (ITMS)	0 (2008)	12(2010), 192 (2013)
2. number of organisations of public administration implementing systems of eGovernment (ITMS)	0(2008)	220 (2010), 1224 (2013)
3. number of accessible integrated service places (ITMS)	0 (2008)	210 (2010), 1200 (2013)
4. share of citizens with access to integrated service places from the number of citizens, as a % (ITMS)	0 (2008)	25 (2010), 85 (2013)
5. number of obliged persons who submitted Concepts of the Development of Information Systems (KRIS) to MF SR in compliance with the provision of the government No. 331/2008 (total 24) (MF SR)	0 (2007)	24(2008)

Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
ir100 E-government - on-line accessibility (Eurostat)	35 (2007)	50 (2010), 100 (2013)
ir111 Use of E-government by individuals (Eurostat)	24 (2007)	30 (2010), 40 (2013)
ir120 Use of E-government by companies (Eurostat)	85 (2007)	90 (2010), 95 (2013)
Share of entrepreneurs using the Internet for communication with public authorities – to obtain information (Eurostat)	78 (2007)	85 (2010), 95 (2013)
Share of entrepreneurs using the Internet for communication with public authorities – to obtain forms (Eurostat)	80 (2007)	90(2010), 95 (2013)
Share of entrepreneurs using the Internet for communication with public authorities – to send completed forms (Eurostat)	56 (2007)	65 (2010), 75 (2013)
Share of entrepreneurs using the Internet for communication with public authorities – to obtain information (Eurostat)	20.1 (2007)	30 (2010), 40 (2013)
Share of entrepreneurs using the Internet for communication with public authorities – to obtain forms (Eurostat)	14.5 (2007)	25 (2010), 40 (2013)
Share of entrepreneurs using the Internet for communication with public authorities – to send completed forms (Eurostat)	7.9 (2007)	14 (2010), 20 (2013)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines: 9 Support distribution and effective use of ICT and build a fully open information society.
 Council recommendations: None
 "Points to watch": 1 Continue in the development of information and communication technology policy, mainly within the broadband infrastructure



Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	383,73423	3622,75885	5805,20291	7218,40985
From which, financial resources from EU sources:	16,53019	2512, 58961	4272,59746	5459,17254
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	- 383,73423	- 3622,75885	- 5805,20291	- 7218,40985

Note:

Partial estimate of expected expenses for OPIS, priority axis 1, updated to 30.6.2008 plus expenses for related projects from the budget of MF SR – SIS allocated with the existing expense limits



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Entrepreneurial Environment
Title of measure:	Development of one- stop- shops for entrepreneurs
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Economy SR,
Co-sponsors of the measure:	MF SR, MI SR, MLSAF SR, MEnv SR, ME SR, MS SR, MTP&T SR, ML SR, MVRR SR, ŠÚSR (Statistical Office SR), Office for Land Surveyors, Cartography and Cadastres SR, MH SR, Office for Audit Supervision, Employment Office (ÚPV) SR, GP SR
Description of the measure:	<p>After establishment and commencement of operation of one-stop-shops (OSS) for entrepreneurs – self employed, the next stage will be implemented, so OSS will be also functional and electronically available to subjects carrying out business in activities in accordance with special legal regulations, which are not classified as being self employed and are carried out on the basis of authorisations issued by appropriate bodies of state administration and professional chambers. OSS in regions are also a contact point for citizens of EU member states (in accordance with the directive regarding services) who come to Slovakia to perform entrepreneurial activities or provide services. OSS will allow entrepreneurs to perform the administrative tasks necessary, mainly for starting and performance of entrepreneurship in one place, and will provide electronic processing of the other formalities necessary for starting entrepreneurship in relation to authorised bodies e.g. to the appropriate tax office – registration of a tax subject, registration with a health insurance company in order to register the entrepreneur, the criminal register of GP SR – verification of not having a criminal record, with the statistics office in order to be assigned an Identification Number, etc. This will result in reduce and make administration procedures more effective for entrepreneurial subjects. Apart from professional chambers, some ministries and other bodies of state administration, as well as subjects outside public administration, will also cooperate in the development of OSS at this stage. With regards to the specifics of individual permission procedures within the affected institutions in issuing permission for entrepreneurship, establishment of more OSS in professional chambers and appropriate bodies of state administration is being considered, who issue permission for entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Methods for implementation of the mentioned steps will use the electronic interconnection of responsible institutions.</p> <p>The legal framework for preparation of OSS is a proposal of a law regarding services which is under preparation by the Ministry of Economy SR. MEc SR, in cooperation with co-sponsors, will prepare amendments to special legal regulations which will be implemented via the proposed law regarding services. Establishment of OSS will mainly require organisational-technical provision of individual OSS and if necessary, as well as personnel support.</p>
Objective of the measure:	Support of entrepreneurship and improvement of the entrepreneurial environment by simplifying entry to entrepreneurship and performance of entrepreneurial activities, mainly by simplifying administration processes and shortening the time for starting entrepreneurship
Analytical justification of the measure:	<p>At present, apart from entrepreneurs entrepreneurship in the regime of small business law, other entrepreneurs must contact several institutions and authorities (professional chamber, commercial register, copy from the criminal register, statistical office, etc), with the aim of obtaining permission for entrepreneurship. The average time for obtaining permission for entrepreneurship for entrepreneurs provided services in accordance with special legal regulations, is circa 30 days at present. After establishment of OSS, it is estimated that the average time for obtaining the necessary formalities for entrepreneurship will be shorted to 20 days. The task of OSS is also to provide information related to starting and providing services itself.</p> <p>The measure arises from the requirements of the directive regarding services in the domestic market No. 2006/123/ES, in accordance with which member states have the duty to establish a network of JKM by the end of the term for ensuring transposition of the directive (December 2009), which will allow service providers to obtain permission for entrepreneurship and will provide formalities in other institutions which are necessary, mainly for starting entrepreneurship.</p>



Links to other strategic documents: The measure is a reaction to the conclusions of the Strategy Report regarding renewed Lisbon strategy for growth and employment, fulfilment of obligations of the spring Session of the European Council 2006, 2007, 2008 in fulfilling the aims of the Lisbon strategy, fulfilling the conclusions of the contribution of the Council for Competitiveness for the Spring Summit of the European Council 2006, 2007, 2008 to the Lisbon Strategy and meeting the requirements of the conclusions of the Council for Competitiveness with regards to revision of the Single EU Market (March 2008). Adopting the measures is closely related to implementation of the transposition of the directive regarding services in the domestic market No. 2006/123/ES in the SR by December 2009.

Deadline for fulfilment of the measure: 31. 12. 2009

List of potential risks: - incompatibility of information systems within the EU
The directive requires member states to also process the issues with regards to entrepreneurship electronically at a distance, on the basis which interconnection of responsible institutions within the SR is necessary as well as interoperability of information systems within the EU.
One issue is incompatibility of information systems within the EU.
- poor flexibility of the affected institutions in acceptance of the requirements arising from the directive and other EU documents from a viewpoint of new approaches in the area of entrepreneurship to the benefit of the entrepreneur.

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. Preparation of a law regarding services, amendment to special legal regulations (e.g. law No. 586/2003 coll. regarding advocacy, 78/1992 coll. regarding tax advisors, law No. 344/2004 regarding patent attorneys, law No. 216/1995 coll. regarding Chamber of Land Surveyors and Cartographers, law No. 138/1992 coll. regarding authorised architects, etc).	30. 9. 2009	MEc SR, MI SR, MF SR, Deputy Prime Minister of the government of SR for a knowledgeable society, European matters, human rights and minorities, MJ SR, MLSAF SR, ME SR, MEnv SR, ML SR, MTP&T SR, MCRD SR, ÚNMS SR, Office for Land Surveyors, Cartography and Cadastres SR, MC SR, MA SR., Ministry of Health SR.	Direct bilateral negotiations between the affected departments and authorities.
2. Preparation of final agreements and methods of establishment of OSS with appropriate bodies and institutions as well as provision of the possibility for electronic connection.	2008 - 2009	MC SR, ML SR, MLSAF SR, ME SR, MJ SR, MEnv SR, MTP&T SR, MCRD SR, Office for Labour and Social Affairs and the Family SR, Office for Land Survey, Cartography and Cadastres SR, ÚRSO (Regulatory Office for Network Industries), Main Mining Office, Office for Audit Supervision, Statistical Office (ŠÚ SR), Criminal Register of GP SR, Industrial Property Office of SR (ÚPV SR), Tax Directorate of SR, Health Insurance Companies, Slovak Chamber of Patent	Written cooperation with ministries, other state bodies, professional chambers and other institutions.



Attorneys, Slovak Chamber of
Architects, Slovak Chamber of
Veterinary Surgeons, Slovak Bar
Association, Slovak Chamber of Civil
Engineers, Slovak Chamber of Tax
Advisors, Slovak Chamber of
Psychologists, Slovak Chamber of
Land Surveyors and Cartographers,
(provision No. 324/2006, 294/2007),
Bureau for normalisation, meteorology
and testing

Measurable indexes of the measure		
Output index	Initial value in 2008	Target value in 2010
Shortening the average time for starting entrepreneurship in regulated employment	circa 30 days	circa 20 days
Results index:	Initial value in 2008	Target value in 2010
Index of the entrepreneurial environment	117 points	130

Classification of the measure	
Integrated guidelines:	14 Create a more competitive entrepreneurial environment and support initiatives of the private sector via better legal regulation.. 15 Encourage a more entrepreneurial culture and create an environment favourable for small and medium sized companies.
Council recommendations:	none
"Points to watch":	2 Fully implement a system of one-stop-shops for starting companies.

Quantification of budgetary influence (in mil. SKK)				
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	20	10	10	10
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	-20	-10	-10	-10

Note: financial resources have not been allocated to date, it is an approximate proposal, financial resources represent the total overall allocated resources which will be required after stating the final model of the 2nd stage of OSS by individual departments within their budgetary chapters, including possible donations for professional chambers established by law.



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Entrepreneurial environment (Information-Communication technology)
Title of measure:	Consistent implementation of services of electronic registers and their interconnection
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Finance SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	The Ministry the Interior SR, Ministry of Economy SR, Ministry of Justice SR, Office of the Government SR, Office of Land Survey, Cartography and Cadastres, Social Insurance Company, Tax Directorate of SR, Customs Directorate of SR, Ministry of the Environment SR
Description of the measure:	Implementation of the measure will result in interconnection and integration between currently existing registers of entrepreneurial subjects (self-employed, commercial, cadastre and other registers) as well as with other registers which will, between each other, provide all data in secure electronic form. Integrated and consolidated electronic access to information will be created for citizens and entrepreneurs in these registers via the Central Portal of Public Administration.
Objective of the measure:	Improvement in the quality of the entrepreneurial environment and electronic provision of services of public administration, decrease in the administrative burden and better and more comprehensive information for citizens and entrepreneurs.
Analytical justification of the measure:	<p>In 2005, the European Commission proposed strategic framework which stated wider political orientation in relation to the aims of the Lisbon Strategy, which was the initiative i2010 – European Information Society 2010. In its medium term evaluation, it confirmed the positive role of information-communication technology in achievement of the Lisbon targets. However, with regards to development of a highly effective, knowledgeable economy, Slovakia is currently one of the weakest EU members. One of the reasons for this is also insufficient technological infrastructure. In public administration, there are a number of implemented autonomous information systems without mutual interconnection, at various architectural and quality levels which causes information in these systems to be used in isolation, data structures are often repeated and multiplied obtaining and processing of data is necessary. Public databases and registers currently do not always operate within compatible standards and technology, which could be simply and cheaply interconnected. The result is inconsistency of data, its ineffective utilisation as well as loss of financial resources and time. Definition and implementation of missing systems in basic registers, their administrators and related data together with data standards are unnecessary bases for electronic exchange of data between registers, as well as for making data accessible to other subjects. This requires creation of communication interfaces for exchange of data between institutions of public administration, physical entities and organisations as well as organisational and technical modification of access to reference data from basic registers for the needs of public administration institutions and the public, as well as modification of the necessary legislation, in order that data obtained in electronic form may be used for legal purposes. From a viewpoint of legislation, it is necessary to prepare a proposal for a law regarding registers of public administration and define standards for the area of exchange of data between registers.</p> <p>The government of SR considers informatisation of public administration as a basic element for building a knowledgeable society. In its Manifesto, the government undertook to modernise public administration via economisation and informatisation, and establish conditions for effective coordination of the bodies of public administration in the area of informatisation of society.</p>



Links to other strategic documents

The proposed measure is in compliance with the recommendations of the Spring European Council 2008 and is a response to the recommendations of the regular strategy report of the European Commission which stated that Slovakia lags behind in implementation of electronic services in public administration. A key role in interconnection of registers in public administration had already been recognised by the government in 2004 when in the approved basic strategy document concerning development of an information society, called Strategy of Informatisation of Society in the Conditions of SR and related Action Plan, the task of establishing a “System of Basic Registers of Public Administration”, as a system of mutually interconnected and harmonised registers which will be compulsorily shared by all ISPA and will be widely accessible, was stated. In the strategy document – Strategy of Competitiveness of Slovakia up to 2010 – approved by the government in 2005, one of the priorities was interconnection of basic information systems in public administration institutions via a reliable and safe method, and definition of standards and interfaces for exchange of data between bodies of public administration. In the document “Proposal of a Road Map of Implementation of Electronic Services of Public Administration”, the same tasks were basically defined which should provide a fundamental basis for implementation of electronic services in public administration. The mentioned tasks have not yet been successful fulfilled; therefore, they were once again formulated in the document “Strategy for informatisation of Public Administration” which was approved in 2008 by the government of SR for the period up to 2013 and in the consecutive document “National Concept of Informatisation of Public Administration (NKIVS), which defines the basic principles and priorities of the informatisation of public administration and the architecture of an integrated information system of public administration.

The reference document forming the framework for withdrawal of means from the EU is the National Strategy Reference Framework SRS for 2007 – 2013, which forms the basis for the Operational Programme of Informatisation of Society (OPIS), via which the main projects of informatisation of public administration in the Slovak Republic will be financed in compliance with the results of feasibility studies. Individual activities leading to fulfilment of this measure form part of priority axis No. 1 – electronicisation of public administration and development of electronic services.

Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:

2010

List of potential risks:

- the non-existing legal framework will be a barrier to the interconnection of the basic registers of public administration (missing law regarding electronic public administration and regarding registers of public administration)
- a legal obstacle for exchange of personal data of physical entities between registers resulting from law No. 428/2002 coll. regarding protection of personal data
- implementation of an explicit identifier for communication between information systems of public administration will not be successful
- unwillingness of the bodies of public administration to effectively modify traditional working methods in administration
- reform of unnecessary processes in public administration and a reduction in duplicity when combining processes between offices will not be successful
- overlapping authorisations in the area of coordination of informatisation of society
- solutions will not include the viewpoint of European interoperability which will limit the possibility to provide cross border eGovernment services
- delay in projects arising from feasibility studies
- inadequate time harmonisation of individual projects

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. Submit a proposal for a Clause regarding standards completed with data standards for the exchange of data between cooperating information systems of public administration to government proceedings	30. 9. 2008	MF SR	



2. Submit a proposal for a law regarding electronic public administration and registers of public administration, to the government	31. 12. 2009	MF SR	
3. Implementation of single identifiers of physical entities (JIFO)	31. 12. 2009	MV SR	Terms for solving tasks and time consecutiveness of projects will be specified in feasibility studies
4. Establishment of a register of physical entities	30. 6. 2010	MV SR	-/-
5. Establishment of a register of physical entities and entrepreneurs	31. 12. 2009	MF SR	-/-
6. Establishment of a register of addresses	30. 6. 2010	MV SR	-/-
7. Establishment of a register of area information	31. 12. 2009	MEnv SR, ÚGKK SR	-/-
8. Physical interconnection of basic registers	31. 12. 2010	MF SR, MI SR, MEnv SR, ÚGKK SR	-/-
9. Verification and cleaning of data in registers	31. 12. 2010	MF SR, MI SR, MEnv SR, ÚGKK SR	-/-

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. Percentage of public registers which operate with compatible standards and technology and which could be simply and cheaply interconnected	0 (2008)	2 (2010), 4 (2013)
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. E-government - on-line accessibility (Eurostat)	35 (2007)	50 (2010), 100 (2013)
2. Use of E-government by companies (Eurostat)	85 (2007)	90 (2010), 95 (2013)
3. Use of E-government by individuals (Eurostat)	24 (2007)	30 (2010), 40 (2013)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines: 9 Support widening and effective use of ICT and build a fully open information society.

Council recommendations:

"Points to watch": 1 Continue in the development of information and communication technology policies, mainly in a broadband infrastructure

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)



	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):				
Note:	Estimated expenses will be specified after the phase of evaluation of feasibility studies for the 1 st priority axis of OPIS. These expenses are allocated within existing expenditure limits and do not represent expenses over the approved budget.			



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Entrepreneurial environment (Information-Communication technology)
Title of measure:	Increasing the availability and support for broadband internet access infrastructure
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Finance SR.
Co-sponsors of the measure:	Office of the government of SR, Ministry of Transport, Post and Telecommunications SR, Ministry of Education SR.
Description of the measure:	The aim of this measure is to support investment in the private sector, development of infrastructure of broadband access networks via thorough application of the European regulatory framework for electronic communication and the principles of European policy for broadband connection approved by the provision of the European Parliament of 19 th June 2007. At the same time, lessening the gap in the availability of broadband access for homes and public administration in rural and remote area which are not attractive for the private sector due to long term economic return and the high risk of investment, the provision of financial sources for development of broadband access to networks from the funds of the Operational Programme – Informatisation of Society (OPIS). Provision of the mentioned will mainly arise from the recommendations of feasibilities regarding OPIS.
Objective of the measure:	Increase accessibility of broadband access for inhabitants and public administration.
Analytical justification of the measure:	Development of broadband access supports an increase in effectiveness in many areas of current human activities, e.g. in the area of public administration, education, transport, healthcare, business and enterprise. It is a means by which new possibilities for access are opened (via a computer, telephone, DTV, kiosk ...) to provided resources and services (data, voice and image). In its Manifesto, the government of SR declared the intention to support the development of broadband access via development of competition, economic use of the frequency spectra and also support the building of broadband networks in rural regions. The aims of the Lisbon Strategy, which also includes stimulation of the development of ICT and supports a transparent, stable and competitive environment in the area of electronic communication and electronic services, is reflected in the initiative i2010: European Information Society, whose aim is to support establishment of a single market for the digital economy. In a medium term evaluation of the initiative i2010, at the beginning of 2008 it was stated that broadband connection within the EU is becoming standard and the market of broadband access is developing dynamically. Despite this, signs of tiredness have occurred, growth of the coverage and availability is slowing and the differences between member states with regards to the implementation and use of ICT, speed, cost and coverage are deepening. The proposed measure responds to the recommendation from the regular Strategy Report of the European Commission and is in compliance with the recommendation of the Spring Session of the European Council 2008. In the regular Strategy Report EC, in their National Programme of Reforms, member states were advised to establish a target of 30% penetration of broadband internet and provision of internet connection for all schools by 2008. In SR, the quality of broadband access has grown within the last year thanks to significant commencement of the building of optical networks and an increase in the share of optical connections in the entire base of broadband access. Actual analyses evaluated the market broadband access in SR as diverse and dynamic with a good basis for development and sufficient satisfaction of customer needs. However, to date it is not sufficient for elimination of long term lagging behind developed EU countries. According to EC statistics, with regards to penetration of fixed broadband access, with 8.8% in 2007, SR is in 25 th place in the EU. In Europe, on average, two out of ten users connect to an international computer network via fixed broadband access. For comparison, in Slovakia, it is not even every 10 th user. It must also be said that in Slovakia, mobile broadband access is successfully developing which currently in many cases replaces a fixed connection. Mobile broadband connection has its benefits but from the viewpoint of provided transfer speeds, it has its limitations and it cannot be predicted that it will soon fully replace the advantages of fixed broadband connection, mainly optical. Low penetration is related not only to households but also public administration, mainly village offices. According to the research of ZMOS, approximately one third of village offices have no connection to the internet. Approximately 3% of schools currently have no internet connection. The problem of low penetration of broadband access is, apart from the insufficient supply of quality electronic services (addressed in measure vii. Informatisation of public administration), also caused by insufficient development of access networks in rural areas. Development of access networks in rural areas should be significantly supported by the implementation of the third priority axis of OPIS which will support the activities for stimulation of demand by households and inhabitants for broadband technology. Implementation of this



Links to other strategic documents	<p>measure will create a basis for further development in compliance with the latest EU trends such as implementation of networks of future generation, implementation of the internet protocol IPv6 and support internet items.</p> <p>The strategy of informatisation of society in the conditions in SR and related Action Plan (2004) – tasks for provision of cheaper, faster and safer internet and mainly promotion of implementation of modern technology for access and connection providing cost effective broadband connection to the internet for all citizens and strengthening competition in the provision of access to local access networks.</p> <p>The National Strategy for Broadband Access (2005) – aims and methods of the development of broadband access and particular measures for its support until 2008</p> <p>National Strategic Reference Framework SR for 2007 – 2013 – reference document establishing a framework for withdrawal of EU funds</p> <p>Operational Programme of Informatisation of Society (OPIS) - main projects of informatisation of public administration in the Slovak Republic. The third priority axis of OPIS focuses upon increasing accessibility to broadband internet. Selection of the projects will follow the results of feasibility studies.</p>
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	2013
List of potential risks:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ongoing high prices for broadband connection related to non-thorough application of law No. 610/2003 coll. regarding electronic communication in the wording of further regulations, mainly with regards to the application of the mechanism of releasing user connections - overlapping authorisations in the area of coordination of the informatisation of society - unwillingness of companies to invest in an infrastructure with a long term of economic return and high risk - possible delay of the implementation of the 3rd priority axis of OPIS related to preparation of the feasibility study - long term sustainability of the infrastructure financed from OPIS in rural areas

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. Issuing a public tender for preparation of a feasibility study for the 3 rd priority axis of eGovernment from OPIS	31. 7. 2008	OG SR (Office of the government)	The particular task which will provide fulfilment of the aims of the 3 rd priority axis of OPIS will arise from feasibility studies. This will be further implemented into this action plan.
2. Decision of the specialist panel regarding the result of the public tender	3. 10. 2008	OG SR	
3. Signing a contract with the provider of the feasibility study in the process of negotiation proceedings without publishing	30. 11. 2008	OG SR	
4. Submit national policy for electronic communication to government proceedings for 2009 – 2013	30. 4. 2009	MTPT SR	
5. Preparation and acceptance of the results of the Feasibility Study	31. 5. 2009	OG SR	
6. Issuing first tenders for submission of projects for 3 rd priority axis of OPIS	30. 6. 2009	OG SR	
7. Submit upgraded wording of a National Strategy for Broadband Access in SR to government proceedings	31. 5. 2010	MTPT SR	
8. Support further development of a tender –	31. 12. 2010	MTPT SR	



assignment of frequency within the frequency range 3 600 – 3 800 MHz

9. Provide by schools to broadband internet	31. 12. 2011	ME SR
10. Extend the database of accessibility of broadband access to the internet with data regarding service providers and their offers at a regional and local level, and regularly upgrade this database.	31. 12. 2013	MTPT SR, Social insurance company

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. number of implemented projects within the 3 rd priority axis of OPIS (ITMS)	0 (2008)	70 (2010), 200 (2013)
2. connection of schools to high speed internet as % (ME SR)	63 (2007)	90 (2010), 100(2011)
3. number of households newly connected to broadband internet (ITMS)	0 (2008)	50 000 (2010), 200 000(2013)
4. number of inhabitants newly connected to broadband internet (ITMS)	0 (2008)	175 000 (2010), 700 000 (2013)
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
% of households with broadband access to the internet (Eurostat)	27 (2007)	35 (2010), 55 (2013)
% of households in sparsely occupied areas (less than 100 inhabitants per km ²) with broadband access to the internet (Eurostat)	24 (2007)	30(2010), 40 (2013)
% companies with broadband access to the internet (Eurostat)	76 (2007)	83 (2010), 90 (2013)
Penetration of broadband internet (connections per 100 inhabitants, Eurostat)	8.8 (jan.2008)	15 (2010), 30 (2013)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	9	Support distribution and effective use of ICT and build a fully open information society.
Council recommendations:	None	
"Points to watch":	1	Continue in the development of information and communication technology policies, mainly in the broadband infrastructure.

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	7,11490	411,19225 + 705 (ME SR)	596,90525+ 783 (ME SR)	922,85922 + 742 (ME SR)
From which, financial resources from EU sources:	4,52882	362,30564	526,73902	815,34410
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	-7,11490	- 1116,19225	- 1379,90525	- 1664,85922

Note: The stated sum represents a partial estimate of the expected expenses for OPIS, priority axis 3, updated to 30.6.2008 (allocated within the existing expense limits) + estimated expenses for MDPT for provision of the tasks (allocated within the existing expense limits) + the budget requirements for the task of ME SR are planned at 2,230 mil. SKK from the state budget (the sum is stated in the



table), this sum includes the schools infrastructure and connection to the internet, implementation and operational costs for a period of 4 years for 2008-2011. The strategy of informatisation of regional education estimates that informatisation (data centre, school intranet and others) will receive 4 bil. SKK, approximately 1 bil. Annually. These financial resources will be allocated from the state budget to the level of the approved limits of planned expenses of the Ministry of Education. If feasibility studies and further development of informatisation bring higher demands from the state budget, it will be necessary to request MF SR for an increase.



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Entrepreneurial environment (Transport infrastructure)
Title of measure:	Intensive building of motorways and high speed transit
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Transport, Post and Telecommunications SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	
Description of the measure:	In accordance with the approved Programme of Preparation and Building of Motorways and Highways, in 2010, approximately 165km of motorway and 86 km of highway should be completed. Financing will be provided from (1) public resources (OP Transport 2007 – 2013 and the state budget), (2) income from tolls from selected infrastructures (electronic system of collection of tolls), (3) cooperation of the public and private sectors (PPP). For successful implementation of the measure, it will be necessary to prepare and submit transport projects for financing from EU funds to the European Commission for approval, complete public procurement for the supplier and operator of the tolls system and subscribers for implementation of the three groups of PPP projects.
Objective of the measure:	Provision of access of areas in SR to the network of motorways and highways, its connection to the TEN-T network, elimination of regional disparities, decrease the overload of critical parts of the road network, create conditions for improving the quality of the entrepreneurial environment within the entire area of SR.
Analytical justification of the measure:	Provision of better access to an area from the network of motorways and highways, and establishment of fluent connection between Bratislava - Žilina / Banská Bystrica and Košice is a condition of faster development of less development regions. At present, one third of the area of Slovakia has access to a motorway or highway within a time longer than 45 minutes which is one of the negative factors in attracting new investors. The ratio of kilometres of motorways to the area is approximately 7.11km/000 km ² (together with highways, it is 9.89), which is one of the lowest in the EU (EU average is 20km/000 km ²). According to current development in the SR as well as to international studies, the existence of domestic and international transport connection ranks amongst the most significant factors related to attracting new investment.
Links to other strategic documents	<p>The Manifesto of the government of SR "A priority of the government, in compliance with mutual European transport policy, will be acceleration of the tempo of building and modernisation of the transport infrastructure, with the aim of connecting a superior transport infrastructure to the trans-European transport network and improving access of all regions in SR to the superior transport infrastructure". The government will continue in the preparation and building of motorways and highways included in the trans-European transport network and network of highways with the aim of achieving an even coverage of the area of Slovakia taking into account transportation needs. The government will create conditions for building and operating 100km of motorways and highways by 2010.</p> <p>A programme of preparation and building of motorway and highways for 2007-2010 (provision of the government of SR No. 1084/2007), OP Transport for 2007 – 2013, Process of building a selected superior road transport infrastructure in the form of PPP (provision of the government of SR No. 753/2007).</p>
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	2010
List of potential risks:	Long phase of preparation for implementation of transport projects (insufficient project preparation of building works, incompleteness of project documentation, delay in decisions issued within the regime of building law), signing contracts with winners of tenders for public-private partnership by the end of 2008 and with the winner of the tender for building and operation of an electronic tolls system.



Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
1. Implementation of projects in accordance with approved documents		MDPT SR	
▪ completion of selected sections D1 in section Bratislava – Košice;	2010		
▪ completion of R1 in section Trnava - Banská Bystrica;	2010		
▪ completion of section of motorway D3 Svrčinovec – state border PR;	2010		
2. Implementation of PPP projects		MDPT SR	
▪ signing of concessionary contract package 1 – sections on D1,	31. 1. 2009		
package 2 – sections on R1	31. 1. 2009		
package 3 – sections on D1	30. 6. 2009		
▪ term of commencement of project package 1 – sections on D1,	31. 3. 2009		
package 2 – sections on R1	31. 3. 2009		
package 3 – sections on D1	30. 9. 2009		
3. Implementation of a system of electronic collection of tolls		MDPT SR	
▪ signing of concessionary contract	30. 12. 2008		
▪ term of commencement of project	31. 12. 2009		

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (31.12.2006)	Target value (31.12.2010)
1. Length of built highways and motorways in km	349 km motorways, 136 km highways	514 km motorways and 222 km highways
Results index:	Initial value (31.12.2006)	Target value (31.12.2010)
1. Density of motorways and highways per 1000 km ² in the area of SR	7.11 km motorway /1000 km ² (including highways 9.89 km/1000 km ²)	15 km/1000 km ² (motorways and highways)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	16	Extend, improve and connect the European infrastructure and complete priority cross border projects.
Council recommendations:	-	
“Points to watch”:	-	



Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, financial resources from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	10 300	12 000	16 110	
From which, financial resources from EU sources:	1 300	3 600	7 700	
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	- 10 300	- 12 000	- 16 110	
Note:				



Characteristics of the measure

Title of the key challenge:	Entrepreneurial environment (high recoverability by law)
Title of measure:	Informatization of the judiciary system
Sponsor of the measure:	Ministry of Justice SR
Co-sponsors of the measure:	
Description of the measure:	<p>For electronisation of the courts after implementation of electronic registers and their centralisation phase, it will be necessary to implement a further stage – electronic submissions to courts which will allow citizens and entrepreneurs to make submissions electronically via the portal. At the same time, to improve communication with the courts, part of the measure is also assistance with the preparation of claims. This measure has an impact upon the public. Within other services, there will be the possibility to make multiple submissions to the courts within the level of web services, when certain conditions are met. The measure also includes electronisation of submission of proposals for a European payment order and a European payment order will be electronically implemented through directive No. 1896/2006. A partial change of legislation is also necessary under the authorisation of the Ministry of Justice SR which is already in the process of being prepared (directive and amendment of OSP).</p> <p>Electronisation of court proceedings. Creation of conditions for electronic communication by the courts with citizens and entrepreneurs. Creation of conditions for electronic court documentation (2012) and delivery of judgements electronically (2014). The measure has an impact upon the public and optimisation of processes in the department.</p> <p>Electronic archiving by courts. Creation of conditions for electronic archiving of documents, maintaining the integrity of the documents. This is a necessary basis for the existence of electronic courts.</p>
Objective of the measure:	Increase recoverability by law, simplify access by citizens and entrepreneurs to the courts and quicken court proceedings.
Analytical justification of the measure:	<p>The current situation in the area of legislation allows electronic submissions to the courts (since 2003). However, during this period, there was formal support of electronisation as at that time the legislative framework for electronic signatures in official contact nor related tools (verification of signatures, signing documents, time stamps, etc) were not addressed in Slovakia. The solution at present is insufficient and is not in compliance with the aims of the EU Commission for eJustice. Some of the obstacles in the way of functioning electronic justice were eliminated and further changes in accordance with this measure will allow achievement of the mentioned aims. To support this measure, in 2008 the Ministry of Justice took steps related to electronic services: creation of a central database of Court Management, procurement of an electronic registry and its implementation, use of an electronic registry for the electronic services of the Commercial Register and implementation of electronic services of the Commercial Register.</p> <p>The target stage is creation of an information system of electronic courts for communication with citizens and development of an information system of courts for electronic services. After completion of this measure, the public will be able to communication with the courts electronically.</p>
Links to other strategic documents	Compliance with law No. 99/1963 coll. Public Court Regulations, 215/2002 coll. regarding electronic signatures
Deadline for fulfilment of the measure:	2011
List of potential risks:	Non-existence of a state archive of electronic documents, insufficient information for the public regarding guaranteed electronic signatures, non-existence of an application meeting all standards within valid legislation related to guaranteed electronic signatures, low rate of distribution of the internet with SR, poor development of the services of eGovernment.

Harmonogram for fulfilling the measures

Task	Planned term for fulfilment of task	Body responsible for the given task	Note
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1. Modification of the concept of informatisation of the department	30. 9. 2008	MJ SR	Submitted to the Ministry of Finance SR
2. Amendment to law No. 99/1963 coll. Public Court Regulations	1. 1. 2009	MJ SR	In the legislative process, after 1 st reading in the Parliament of SR
3. Creation of a portal for receipt of electronic documents	1. 1. 2009	MJ SR	
4. Creation of an archiving process and archiving of electronic submissions.	31. 12. 2009	MJ SR	
5. Analysis of archiving processes, harmonisation with the required status and creation of an implementation plan	31. 3. 2010	MJ SR	
6. Implementation of electronic archives	31. 12. 2010	MJ SR	
7. Preparation of a study of electronic court documentation			
8. Creation of electronic documentation of subjects listed in the Commercial Register	30. 6. 2011	MJ SR	

Measurable indexes of the measure

Output index	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)
1. electronic receipt of court submissions	0 (2008)	1,000 monthly (2009)
2. electronic maintenance of documentation	0 (2008)	By the end of 2010 – 10,000 documents
Results index:	Initial value (year)	Target value (year)

Classification of the measure

Integrated guidelines:	14	Create a more competitive entrepreneurial environment and support initiatives of the private sector via better legal regulation..
Council recommendations:	None	
“Points to watch“:	None	

Quantification of budgetary influence (ESA 95; in mil. SKK)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Influence upon the income of the public administration budget:				
From which, from EU sources:				
Influence upon expenditure from the public administration budget:	10	200	150	100
From which, from EU sources:		150	100	75
Net budget influence (income – expenditure):	-10	-200	-150	-100



Note:

from the EU have not yet been required, within the Operational Programme of Informatisation of Society, MJ SR will require allocation of these funds for the development of eGovernment. Allocation of for individual activities from OPIS resources and stating priorities will arise from a feasibility study and appropriate requirements.