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The material has been developed for the needs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic with the financial support of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

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Introduction

The integration of the Slovak Republic into the developed economy structures brings also liabilities of active contribution to the effort for supporting the development of less developed countries.

The subject of the following study is to assess the potential and comparative advantages of our republic in providing the official development aid (ODA), with the aim to determine the mid-term priorities in the nearest future. Important indicators taken into consideration at the assessment are as follows:

1. internationally acknowledged principles and policies of providing the ODA, mostly the compliance with the Millennium Declaration of the UNO and the EU priorities
2. needs of developing countries, with special focus on the approved programme countries for the aid from the SR (mostly Yugoslavia and Afghanistan, and subsequently Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Albania, Mozambique, Kenya, Vietnam, Nicaragua, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan)
3. potential of Slovakia with the focus on its comparative advantages in providing the ODA in comparison with other donors
4. efficiency of individual programmes

As it results from the assignment, the analysis is working on the opportunities of the SR in the form of bilateral aid. The issue of multilateral aid is therefore not analysed for the purposes hereof. The subject of the study also does not include the analysis of humanitarian aid with regard to its specific nature. The requested scope of study also does not provide for dealing in terms of content with a more detail analysis of specific needs of countries which are (or will be) in the position of the aid beneficiary. However, more efficient providing of ODA requires such analysis in the future.

1. Internationally Binding Development Priorities and Principles

The main priorities of the international community in providing the development aid were recently defined at the 55th General Assembly of the representatives of 189 member states of the United Nations Organisation (UNO) and at the subsequent so-called „Millennium Summit,, by the end of 2000. The outcome of it was the Millennium Declaration the aims of which for the regional development may be summarised as follows:

1. **Removal of extreme poverty and famine.** Two objectives were selected: up to 2015 to decrease – in comparison with 1990 – to one half the share of people with income lower than USD 1 per day, and at the same time to decrease to one half the share of people suffering from famine. Not taking into consideration the countries of Europe and Central Asia with specific situation with regard to applying of transition reforms by the beginning of the watched period, the above

objectives are more or less successfully fulfilled except for the countries of **Sub-Saharan Africa**, which is the only region where the stated number increased due to civil wars, poor economic development and the AIDS epidemic. Therefore, from the above point, this region can be assessed as the priority region from the global point.

2. **Achieving of General Basic Education**, with regard to it the target was selected assuming up to 2015 to achieve that the children all over the world have access to the complete basic education. The most problematic and priority are Afghanistan, African countries such as Cameroon, Kenya, Madagascar and Zambia, but also some „more developed,, countries such as Trinidad and Tobago, Bolivia and Venezuela and several countries of Persian Gulf.
3. **Support of Equality of Opportunities with Both Sexes and Support of Women**, which is mostly the equality of access to education.
4. **Decreasing Child Mortality**, i.e. in the period of 1990-2015 to achieve the decrease of the share to 2/3
5. **Improvement of Medical State of Mothers**, i.e. in the period of 1990-2015 to achieve the decrease of mother mortality to 3/4;
6. **Fight with AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases**, by means of goal of stopping the spreading and trend reversion to 2015
7. **Ensuring Permanently Sustainable Development in Environment**, mostly by means of integration of principles of permanently sustainable development into policy and programmes of countries and reversing the loss of natural resources. With this objective, the special stress is on the pollution and sustainability of **water resources**.
8. **Building of Global Partnership for Development**, which is of special importance for the purposes of this study as it deals also with the principles of the ODA. Pursuant to this objective, **the increase of the ODA to the sector of basic social services such as basic education, primary medical care and security of water resources and hygiene** should occur. As it was proved by practice, the development support lowers the poverty most efficiently if it is targeted to non-developed countries with good economic policy, if it is the tool for the domestic programmes for the poverty decrease. However, in many cases, the donor countries were conditioning the aid by purchase of certain goods and services which was contra-productive and it was lowering the independence of countries. Therefore, another objective is **preferring of unbound support**. The stress is on **exempting of debt and improvement of the access to the market** (by means of barriers decreasing) as another form of the ODA. Depending on the countries, for small isle countries the ODA should be directed with the focus on the environment improvement and for countries with access to the sea (such as Afghanistan) also the **investments to the transportation branch** should be preferred.

As the future EU member we cannot avoid the development objectives of the European Union, with regard to the joint foreign policy which will be binding for us. With regard to the similarity with the development objectives of the UNO, as well as the requirements of

the promulgator we will only briefly point to the issue. The main priorities are mostly focuses on the following:

- **mitigation of poverty**, also by means of:
 - i. the support of permanently sustainable development in the field of economy, social sphere and environment;
 - ii. support of gradual integration of developing countries to the world economy;
 - iii. decrease of inequalities
- **conflicts prevention**
- **democratisation and human rights**

2. Needs of Developing Countries and Efficiency of Various Programmes

2.1. Needs of Developing Countries in General

When deciding on the maximum efficient placement of the specific form of development aid it is important to analyse the causes of backwardness or causes hampering the development of the respective country or aid to be directed so that the respective causes are removed.

From the point of the causes of backwardness it is possible to divide the developing countries as the potential beneficiaries of the development aid into several intersecting groups:

- **unsuitable natural conditions**, mostly for the development of agriculture which in general represents the first degree of the development of country economy (which is followed by the development of industry and services). These are mostly the countries of Africa being the poorest countries in the world. Also countries with high density may have similar disadvantage (e.g. India, Bangladesh). The development strategies in the above countries should therefore concentrate on the orientation to secondary and territory sector, which can be achieved in most efficient way by means of projects in the field of education.
- **countries disturbed by war, politically unstable countries** (Afghanistan, some countries of former Yugoslavia, some countries in Africa). In these countries, it is therefore essential to pay attention to building of democratic institutions. However, in countries with missing infrastructure it is priority to direct the development aid here. The special case is Afghanistan, where with regard to non-existing basic infrastructure, as it is in fact impossible to achieve directed communication with major part of inhabitants, the effort for the creation of democratic institutions is failing and relative stability may only be achieved with the presence of foreign armies.
- **transition countries** where the reasons of backwardness are the long-term consequences of centrally planned economy. For the purposes of the present study, we mean countries of the former Soviet Union. As in similar countries, the infrastructure development does not represent any problem, the priority activities in addition to building of democratic institutions be focused on the creation of efficient market environment.

With regard to major differences among countries and number of indicators having impact on the regional development the division and priorities we stated, are not exhaustive and shall only serve as a manual. An important and not yet mentioned indicator preventing the development of many countries is the medical state of inhabitants, such as the presence of various epidemics (AIDS, malaria, etc.). In these countries it is therefore essential to perform significant effort also in the field of health-care, or to create such living conditions, including the basic infrastructure, which will provide the society existence. Some forms of the development aid can be performed also on the donor country¹ territory. Other, not mentioned and highly efficient opportunities of regional development which can be applied in no-developed countries is the orientation at the development of own sources (i.e. endogenous development). This strategy presumes the creation of decentralised structure of strategic planning, while key is as follows:

1. engagement of local players from various areas the first objective of which is the development of their territory
2. identification of comparative advantages of the respective region and subsequent definition of development priorities
3. ensuring of respective activities.

As it is witnessed by practice, a very efficient tool for ensuring of endogenous development is also the support of small and mid-scale business (SMB). However, this objective can also be successfully achieved by various reasons depending on various countries. In transition countries with certain conditions for the development of business, the SMB support can be efficiently performed by means of the support of risk financing². In less developed countries with high density of inhabitants and quite good conditions for development (e.g. India) the most efficient form of support proved to be micro-loan schemes. Another example (Afghanistan) are the countries with poorly developed economy, with prevailing exchange trade with goods and services (the means of payment is flour, wheat, etc.). A good example of the support of small and mid scale business could be e.g.:

1. construction of small brick-works at a suitable place
2. temporary providing of service personnel and personnel to ensure sales
3. training and substitution of personnel by local inhabitants
4. privileged sale of the brick-works to the local players in the form of auction.

2.2. Needs and Internationally Approved Priorities of the Priority Countries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SR

Due to the requirement of the promulgator to focus mostly on Afghanistan and Yugoslavia, we will briefly assess the internationally approved priorities (and needs also) of the two above mentioned countries.

¹ As an example we can state the research of the development of vaccine against malaria, for which there is not sufficient percentage of the world capacities provided with regard to high expenses on research in the field of medical care and substantiated worry of the pharmaceutical firms from the potential violation of copyright, as this type of disease usually occurs in countries with high poverty.

² These are private „risk funds,, with the aim to search for „quality ideas,, with small businessmen, not able to perform their intentions and their support by means of finance and know-how for the counter-value of the part of the firm which can be sold after its development.

2.2.1. Afghanistan

Based on the initiative of the donor countries, the World Bank together with the Asia Development Bank and UNDP made the preliminary analysis of the needs on Afghanistan³ reconstruction from which (however, not only from it) the following priorities of aid concentration to these areas result:

- *Security, police and human rights* (removing of mines, fight against drugs, food security, etc.)
- *Government and economic reforms* (government, rights, decreasing of bribery, decentralisation, banking sector development, etc.)
- *Social protection, health and education* (persons aggrieved by war and orphans, micro-grant schemes, building of public services in the field of health care, hygiene, reopening of schools and hiring of teachers, etc.)
- *Infrastructure* (only 23% of population has access to secure water resources, only 12% to adequate sewerage; only 6% to power, roads including bridges and tunnels are in terrible state, which inappropriately prolongs the supply routes, inoperability of public broadcasting, etc.)
- *Agriculture, food security and management of natural resources* (missing seeds, tools, fertilisers, problems with draught, non-functional veterinary service, dependence on the production of poppy, etc.)

2.2.2. Yugoslavia

The priority objective of the UNO for Yugoslavia is the consolidation of democracy and social equality by means of reform process and reconstruction with special focus on the support in the area of governance and politics. They are these 3 head sectors:

- democratic government
- crises prevention and reconstruction
- energy and environment

The focus should be also on:

- human rights and equality of women
- reform politics and consensus-building
- „E-governance,, by means of IT

³ see <http://www.undp.org/afghanistan/needsreports/needsreport2.html>

3. Potential and Comparative Advantages of the SR

3.1. Potential of Providing ODA and Players

From the point of value improvement of the potential of the SR in the future it is important to assess:

- **the production potential of the SR** represented by the potential of the SR to produce goods or services which may be subject to the development aid with no regard to the fact whether such products or services were provided in the past within the development aid or not
- **experience with specific projects of ODA**

3.2.1. Production Potential of the SR

For the purposes of this study the most suitable measuring device of the production potential is the so-called „coefficient of revealed comparative advantage,, RCA which considers for every commodity or type of products its export efficiency and import demands⁴. Pursuant to the stated indicator from the point of production potential the Slovak Republic has the biggest comparative advantages for providing the development aid in the following sectors and activities:

in the field of infrastructure building

- construction of asphalt roads, material aid in the field of construction materials, mostly in supplies of cement, concrete and tiles from heat-resistance material, suppliers of interior and metal components, building of railway system, designing
- active assistance at building of energy infrastructure mostly by means of supplies of components for power stations, designing and power supplies

in the field of agriculture

- material aid in the supplies of fertilisers, aid at breeding of agricultural animals, suppliers of agricultural crops and tools, designing

in the field of industry reconstruction

- supply of machines and devices, metal pipes, construction of furnaces, transportation containers, etc.

other

- supplies of textile products and shoes, supplies of plastic materials

See in more detail in Annexes No. 3 and 4.

⁴ usually the formula for calculation is $-100 \cdot \ln(I_x/I^*/E_x \cdot E)$, where E_x is the commodity x export, E is the total country export, I_x is the import of commodity x, I^* total import of the country and \ln natural logarithm

3.2.2. Major Players

3.2.2.1. Non-governmental Organisations

The Slovak Republic with regard to the scope and efficiency of economy and political development in the past does not have tradition in providing the development aid, neither if compared with the Czech Republic. Majority of present activity of non-governmental organisations is focused on humanitarian aid, and mostly dependant on private collections. The existing projects of bilateral active development aid are minor and insufficiently co-ordinated.

Notwithstanding the above stated, in Slovakia there is a potential of personalities in the non-governmental organisations who could be the bearers of projects of development aid, in more efficient manner than the public institutions with regard to the abilities to ensure additional resources.

The Slovak non-governmental organisations devoted to providing official development aid are gathered in the **platform of non-governmental development organisations**. At present, the platform includes about 10 members.

The most important non-governmental organisations providing development aid are as follows:

- Hnutie kresťanských spoločenstiev detí - Movement of Christian Communities of Children
- University in Trnava (Faculty of Medical Care and Social Work)
- The Slovak Catholic Charity
- Člověk v ohrožení – Man in Danger
- International Red Cross
- Protestant Diaconate
- Slovenská humanitná rada - The Slovak Humanity Council

For more detailed information on above organisation see the Annex No. 1.

3.2.2.2. Firms

From the point of firms in Slovakia at present there is slightly bigger potential in providing the ODA, than in the field of the third sector. Their active participation on the ODA projects usually requires, however, ensuring of sufficient financial sources. The most perspective forms of participation of the business sector are the supplies of selected commodities and services, while at the performance of specific projects the use of local capacities is needed with the aim of long-term efficiency of the provided aid. Several facts also pointed to the reality that with regard to lower prices in developing countries as well as transportation expenses, the use of the local firms may be event more efficient from the financial point.

Based on the research we can document the most important potential of Slovakia and selected firms in ODA in the following areas:

- Geological work and use of local mineral raw materials (Nafta, a.s., Progeo, a.s.)
- Infrastructure– Designing and engineering and consulting (Dopravoprojekt, a.s, Terraprojekt, a.s.)

- Supplying with drinking water (Geohyco, Hydroconsult)
- Hygiene and environment protection (Terraprojekt)
- Agriculture and forestry (Hydroconsult, Duslo Šaľa, Lesy SR)
- Energy (SES Tlmače, Hydroconsult)
- Health care (Chirana T. Injecta, a.s., Slovakofarma Hlohovec, a.s.)

For more detail information see Annex No. 5.

3.2.2.3. Other Players

Other players in the SR with the experience from ensuring the development aid include the branch ministries and authorities of the SR (Annex No. 6)

The potential players may be the institutions operating in the field of regional development in Slovakia. Even though the above entities do not have direct experience with providing the ODA in abroad, with regard to the similarity their products or know-how may be applied in the future also in this area. This is mostly the experience with the organisation and providing of various grants, warranties and loan schemes from micro-loans up to risk financing (Národná agentúra pre rozvoj malého a stredného podnikania - National Agency for the Development of Small and Mid-scale Business, Slovenská záručná a rozvojová banka, Slovensko-americký podnikateľský fond - Slovak American Entrepreneurship Fund, the National Bank of Slovakia, the Slovak Agency for Development of Investments and Trade - Slovenská agentúra pre rozvoj investícií a obchodu (SARIO), civil associations and foundations such as VOKA, Integra, Ekopolis and ETP-Slovensko, etc.). The above programmes often use the network of local banking institutions, the experts of which can also be considered. Other potential institutions in the field of regional development may be the regional development agencies, regional advisory and information centres - Regionálne poradenské a informačné centrá (RPIC), business and innovation centres (BIC), entities operating in advisory in the area of regional development (M.E.S.A.10), entities operating as co-ordinators at the performance of specific development projects (VVMZ East European Investment Service), etc.

4. Proposal of Priority Sectors of ODA in the SR

Based on the assessment of comparative advantages and existing potential of the SR, international binding development priorities and principles, needs of developing countries with the stress on the countries proposed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SR as well as the efficiency of the individual programmes, we propose the following sectors as the priority ones:

1. Creation of democratic institutions and market environment
2. Infrastructure (including social infrastructure, i.e. health care and education)
3. Land development, environment protection, agriculture and use of mineral raw materials

In following parts we will analyse in more detail every single priority above with the purpose of providing sufficient substantiation. The largest area will be devoted to the priority of „creation of democratic institutions and market environment“ considered by the M.E.S.A.10 experts to be absolute priority with regard to the fact that in comparison with other donors the Slovak Republic has the maximum comparative advantages in this field.

4.1 Creation of Democratic Institutions and Market Environment⁵

4.1.1. Substantiation of the Need of Aid in This Field and Advantages of the Slovak Institutions at Providing It

The beneficiary countries have damped internal moving powers of the society due to insufficient development of democratic institutions and deformed, and often not free economy. The success of other forms of aid (in other areas) is conditioned by advance in the field of democratisation and building of functional economy. The Slovak institutions with regard to the overcome historic development of the country have unique opportunity to understand the working of the society and its institutions in the conditions of limited democracy and limited economic freedom.

The entities in the SR are experienced in basic reforms that ensured elementary presumptions for making the democratic society with market oriented economy functional, but also experienced in „superstructure „ reforms, that are to ensure higher efficiency of the system (in the conditions of market economy). Although also developed market economies are experienced in the so-called „superstructure" reforms, however, they are not sufficiently experienced with their progress in the society with insufficient tradition in the field of liberal market, in the society with much lower living standard and economic power. Understandably, the developed countries are experienced in the way „the completed“ market economy works, however, they are not experienced in the way the reforms that quite quickly change the quality of society work.

The Slovak Republic is experienced in applying reforms in environment where:

- majority of inhabitants has problems with insufficient understanding of market economy;
- major part of inhabitants has paternalistic thinking;
- interest groups make benefit on half and incomplete reforms;
- inhabitants have not sufficient tradition in applying principles to accept as their own ones.

We assume that such environment is present in the countries to be the beneficiaries of the aid. In case of the countries of former Yugoslavia it is moreover the closeness of „Slavonic mentality“.

In spite of the fact that the SR overcome several years of stagnation of the reform processes, at present, it is at the lead of reform efforts from among the former socialist countries. Therefore, there is experience with the expenses and consequences of the delay of reforms, also with

⁵ The authors thank for the assistance at the preparation of this part of study to the people from non-governmental institutions: Milan Nič, Balázs Jarabik, Grigorij Mesežnikov, Eugen Jurzyc.

the stage of catching the top group. Slovakia (with regard to its economic power and financial power of the potential donor entities) does not have comparative advantages in the potentials of financial aid. However, we assume that the attractiveness of Slovakia as the donor country in the field of technical aid will increase significantly in the near future after achieving better results in ambitious programmes of reforms started by the government appointed in 2002. The successful progress in the reform of health-care, pension system, social system, reform of public finance management, liberalisation of energy sector will create environment in which Slovakia could be an exceptionally attractive donor of technical aid. Therefore, in the economy field we can name two fundamental areas of problems in which the Slovak institutions could assist at the technical aid:

- **Creation of market economy, change of ownership structure, creation of business environment.** In fact, within a decade, Slovakia moved from the model of almost absolute state (or collective) ownership of plants to the model which is in term of private ownership fully comparable with developed market economies. At that, several privatisation methods were changed in the SR, there is a wide range of experience with various approaches and their consequences. The institutions in the SR have the opportunity to provide knowledge with building of transparency in the process of ownership structures change, as well as knowledge with the ownership structure change in specialised areas (utilities, medical care, banking).

The technical aid can be realised by the Slovak institutions in the issues of creation of economic legislation, regulation of natural monopolies. The potential for the technical aid is present also in the field of banking reform.

- **Reforms in public sector.** It is mostly the technical aid in the field of public finance management, public administration reform, branches of public services.

The aid in the field of economic reforms is mostly oriented on the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Yugoslavia and the Balkans, potentially to Cuba (in case of expected change of political regime).

4.1.3. Potential Impact of Aid, Their Relation to Internationally Acknowledged Principles of ODA

The key impacts on the beneficiaries are deemed the following ones:

- Mobilisation of internal potential, internal country resources. By releasing the democratic powers, creation of free economic environment the powers will be freed that will help the performance of a wide range of other objectives.
- Aid in this field is aimed at the objectives of the life quality improvement. The aid is aimed at the opening of the opportunities of the development of every individual on non-discrimination basis. The participation of inhabitants on the administration of public issues, opportunity of self-realisation will increase and the risk of failure to poverty and social marasmus will decrease.
- Support of sustainable economic growth. The technical aid in the field of economic reforms shall create the base for revitalisation of own economic base, decrease of poverty and living standard improvement. That shall happen in the conditions which shall be

sustainable from a long-term point (with minimising the risk of financial crises, minimising the environment damaging, etc.).

4.1.4. Content of Aid and Entities Able to Participate at It

The most important entities able to participate at the official development aid in the field of creation of democratic institutions including the aid at the creation of economic reforms are as follows:

In the field of democratic environment creation

- Foundation Pontis
- PDCS – Partners for Democratic Changes Slovakia
- Občianske oko
- MEMO 98
- Inštitút pre verejné otázky – Institute for Public Issues

In the field of Economic Reforms

- INEKO- Stredoeurópsky inštitút pre ekonomické a sociálne reformy (Central European Institute for Economic and Social Reforms)
- M.E.S.A.10 – Centrum pre ekonomické a sociálne analýzy (Centre for Economic and Social Analysis)

For more detailed information on the above entities see Annex No. 2.

4.1.5. Drawbacks, Non-used Opportunities, Future Potential

From the statements of the representatives of the NGO (obtained from consultations) several problems and areas of non-used potential result:

- Non-used opportunities of development aid for Cuba. Pursuant to the statement of the NGO representatives, Cuba „is devoted „as the beneficiary country for the aid of Slovak institutions. It can be supported by high-standard relations in the past, created good image of Slovakia in Cuba, good reputation of Slovakia among Cuban dissidents, existence of personal contacts from the past. E.g. the foundation Pontis understands the area of aid to Cuban dissent as the space for their future activity.
- It is questionable why Ukraine and Byelorussia are included among the beneficiary countries of the ODA. With this territory, Slovakia has traditional historic relations and the Slovak NGO would be able to find the field of operation simply (in the field of society democratisation, creation of civil society and economic reforms). Special potential is in the field of Ruthenian area and Halič with which we have specially strong cultural and other relations.

- NGO repeat their insufficient power also in domestic environment. It is needed to get the Slovak NGO to the level of strong foreign entities so that in the future they have references when applying for projects of development aid within the EU.
- NGO working in this field mostly worked up to present on the basis of short-term projects, they feel the need of re-orientation on long-term projects.
- NGO traditionally working in the field of society democratisation see the potential for their activities also in linking with the institutions able to participate at the preparation of economic reforms. Their knowledge and contacts in the respective region can be at the disposal for the institutions ensuring aid in economic area. NGO also see valuable potential at their logistics (co-ordination of supplies of various forms of aid), by which they complete or substitute the activity of government.
- NGO with the potential of providing aid in the field of economic reforms are able to assist on technical aid, however, they do not have sufficient capacity to provide it independently. It is rather the form of assistance at the technical aid.
- There is a non-used potential in the technical aid in the field of economic reforms, in the form of low activity of teams from top bodies of individual branches. Just the combination of experts from top branch bodies and NGO experts it is possible to create strong teams for technical aid.

4.2. Infrastructure

As it results from the previous parts, the renewal, reconstruction of areas destructed by war as well as availability of basic infrastructure directly influencing the quality of life is one of key priorities of development aid mostly in less developed countries. The working infrastructure is the condition of the renewal and development of the country, as well as existence necessity e.g. in relation to supply routes for the supplies of basic food and other goods, and the development of foreign trade (see parts 1; 2.1; 2.2.1)

However, under infrastructure we do not mean only the technical infrastructure, but also energy infrastructure and social infrastructure, to which health care and education can be included.

With regard to higher financial demands of the projects in the field of infrastructure we recommend co-operation of the procedure in the individual projects with the entities of ODA from other countries, mostly the Czech Republic.

4.2.1. Technical Infrastructure

In part 3.2.1 we documented the major potential of the SR in the field of technical infrastructure. Therefore, the perspective in this field may be the ODA within the technical aid (mostly **designing and engineering**) as well as in the field of providing surplus materials (magnesite, dolomite, stone), semi-finished products (cement, concrete, heat resistant bricks and tiles) as well as goods (railway wagons, containers). These are materials and products where export many times exceeds import, so at this point our economy has specifically strong production potential.

In Slovakia, there are also quite significant **free capacities in civil engineering**, which could be used also by means of bound financial support (and thus to support indirectly the rate of employment in the SR). Within the ODA projects the use of them is limited, however, both by the geographical distance, interest on the use of local human resources in the performance of projects of construction and also support of employment rate in backward and not the donor countries, and general requirement of decreasing the bound financial ODA (see parts 1;2.1; 3.2.2.2.)

From the point of specific projects of the potential ODA of the SR in the field of technical infrastructure we mean:

- building of transportation infrastructure (construction, reconstruction or modernisation of asphalt roads, bridges, tunnel), aid at planning and realisation of new road and railway roads
- mine clearing
- construction of sewerage, sewerage tanks for waste water and water treatment facilities
- creation of waste economy (designing and building of waste piles, etc.)
- designing and engineering services in the field of **supplying with drinking water**. While from the short term point the priority in less developed countries and mostly in Afghanistan is supplying with non-contaminated drinking water within the humanitarian aid, from the mid-term point (period of 2-3 years) it is important to build working water-main system mostly in urban areas.

Selected entities:

- for mine clearing work it is possible to use special mine clearing units of the **Slovak Republic Army**, using in addition to top human resources also unique devices (mine clearing devices Božena)
- **Terraprojekt**, a.s. – designing and engineering in civil engineering– mostly big infrastructure projects in transportation (construction of road infrastructure; underground constructions, tunnels), environment protection– designing of sewerage tanks for waste water and stock piles; water constructions (dams). Terraprojekt is the member of ILF Gruppe, having 500 engineers all over the world able to work in any region, it has the certificate of accepted co-operative organisation for the World Bank and other international organisations
- **Dopravoprojekt**, a.s. – designing and supervision in the field of transportation construction of– highways, bridges, filling stations, railways, while it is experienced with similar projects also in other countries– Uzbekistan, Egypt, Algeria, Iraq
- **Hydroconsult** Bratislava with experience and capacities mostly in the field of hydrogeological research and identification and use of water resources, including designing of watering systems in agriculture.

4.2.2. Social Infrastructure

The aid at building working health-care and education is one of basic priorities of international community (see part 1). The strength of Slovakia (outside the mentioned field of civil engineering) is mostly:

- quite well established and working system of education; opportunity to relate to quite well working scholarship programmes of the Ministry of Education for foreign students for study in the SR
- quality personal in the field of health-care (mostly departments of foreign diseases of faculty hospitals), from which some experts belong among the top experts
- prevention and vaccination
- comparative advantages in the production of some medicaments, mostly antibiotics and some types of medical material, mostly injection devices

Examples of projects in the field of social infrastructure:

- consulting co-operation, designing, active direct participation at the construction of social infrastructure
- continuing in providing scholarships
- sending (not limited only to sending) of medical experts e.g. in the field of prevention and vaccination to selected countries
- supply of medical material

Selected entities

- Based on our knowledge we deem the firm **Chirana T.Injecta** to be perspective as the potential supplier of mostly injection devices (injections and syringes) and/or **Chirana Medical**, the producer and supplier of dentistry devices
- Perspective supplier of medicines, vitamins but also of production substances can be **Slovakofarma Hlohovec**

4.2.3. Energy Infrastructure

The priority in the field of energy infrastructure is not only represented by the production potential of the Slovak economy in this area (see part 3.2.1), but also by the fact that in the priority country - Afghanistan only 6% of inhabitants have access to power at present (see part 2.2.1.)

While in this and other similar developing countries the short-term priorities in the energy field are focused on the repairs and reconstructions of poorly working energy resources and distributions mostly for supplying the hospitals, schools and public institutions, from the mid-term point mostly the urban areas will request the existence of reliable resources and efficient distribution systems including regulation mechanisms providing for fluent supplying with energy, mostly to entreprenuring sector and households.

The forms of the ODA in the SR in the energy field can be represented in addition to supply of components (mostly generators, wires and measurement devices) also in designing, construction, reconstruction or modernisation of energy facilities.

The engineering firm **SES Tlmače** has quite rich experience with foreign supplies of energy facilities, mostly of turbines and boilers for various types of fuels, and construction of complete boiler-rooms.

4.3. Land Development, Environment Protection, Land Economy and Use of Mineral Raw Materials

With the aim of long-term economic development the careful use of natural resources such as development and protection of environment providing for intense development are essential for every country.

We dealt with the potential in the field of environment at the creation of technical infrastructure (mostly as regards building of waste economy and sewerage tanks)

In addition to the above stated, the Slovak entities have at the disposal the usable capacities and know-how in the following areas:

- afforestation – use of plants and know-how of **Lesy SR**
- watering systems (e.g. Hydroconsult Bratislava)
- support of agriculture (building of plantations, breeding stations, supply of fertilisers, aid in the field of veterinary care, etc.), the use of know-how of high number of agricultural entities on the territory of the SR
- supplies of industrial fertilisers and pesticides (Duslo Šaľa)

All the above areas are the priorities mostly in Afghanistan (see part 2.2.1.). They directly influence (except for the chemical fertilisers supplies) the environment quality and by that they have preventive impact on the quality of health of inhabitants. The field of agriculture, with regard to the ability of increase of food security, has direct impact on the poverty decrease, mostly on the number of suffering from famine. Therefore there is the compliance with the development priorities of the UNO and the European Union (see also part 1).

One of absolute comparative advantages on which the economic development can be based is building of branches using the domestic input. In this relation also from the point of Slovakia the field of support of the use of mineral richness of developing countries and the co-operation at building of relating industrial branches is interesting and perspective.

The Slovak Republic has a long-term tradition and experience as well as available capacities in the field of geological research. We selected the following three firms as the most perspective ones among the relevant entities:

- **Nafta a.s., Gbely** – having at its disposal the capacities for the research of the deposits of crude oil and natural gas, which also creates the opportunity of participation on the projects of revitalisation of deposits of natural gas in Afghanistan
- **Progeo Žilina** – experience and capacity in the field of the so-called deposit geology, mostly at the development of the so-called feasibility studies for industrial use of mineral raw materials pursuant to the methodology of COMFAR Agency of the UNO for Industrial Development UNIDO. From the point of ODA projects the experience of this firm from the performance of similar projects based on assignment by UNIDO in African states of Zambia and Djibouti as well as in Saudi Arabia is of special advantage.

- **Geohyco** – experience and capacity usable in ODA projects mostly in the field of hydrogeological research. Geohyco successfully participated at the project of hydrogeological research in African Nigeria.

ANNEXES

Annex No. 1 – Most Important Entities of Non-governmental Organisations Providing Official Development Aid and Overview of Their Projects

Platform of Non-governmental Development Organisations

The platform of non-governmental development organisations is an informal gathering of development and humanitarian non-governmental organisations interested in co-operation in the field of foreign development and humanitarian aid and co-operation.

The platform was established on January 23, 2002, at the incorporating members meeting, the founders of it are the non-governmental organisations Človek v ohrození, eRko, foundation Pontis, SAIA, Slovak Catholic Charity, Slovak Humanity Council, Slovak and South-African Society and Co-operation N.E.W.S. in the SR.

The following members were elected to the executive committee of the platform:

- Juraj Barát (SKCH),
- Milan Šindler (SJAS) and
- Marián Čaučík (eRko), who became the speaker of the platform.

The objectives of the platform are as follows:

- representing joint interests of the members of platform in the field of foreign development and humanitarian aid and co-operation,
- ensuring information flow current development of foreign development and humanitarian aid and co-operation, as well as the opportunity of co-operation of the members of platform in the field of foreign development and humanitarian aid and co-operation,
- co-ordination of joint activities and projects of platform members,
- co-operation with the bodies of state administration and local government in the field of foreign development and humanitarian aid and co-operation,
- active co-operation with foreign entities in the field of development co-operation.

The platform is opened for the NGO operating in the field of foreign development and /or humanitarian aid and co-operation, such as e.g. performance of projects of foreign development and humanitarian aid and co-operation, activity in the field of education and improvement of consciousness of public on the life in developing countries and representing the interests of partners in developing countries.

Contact:

Marián Čaučík

eRko - Hnutie kresťanských spoločenstiev detí

Pražská 11, 816 36 Bratislava

tel./fax: 02/ 5729 7236

e-mail: maros@erko.sk

The most important organisations experienced in providing development aid of the SR are as follows:

Movement of Christian Communities of Children

Operation: countries of African continent (Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan)

Volume of ODA in 2001 obtained by the Movement of Christian Communities of Children ranged about SKK 7 mil.

Projects:

§ St. John Mission– centre of care in Barbeton, South Africa (education, prevention and alleviation of consequences of AIDS, medical care, centre for dyeing people)

§ Development programme of the parish Lodwar and alphabetisation courses for adults, Kenya

§ Improvement of food security in the parish Jinja in Uganda by means of purchase and subsequent production of quality seed, planting of fruit trees and training for farmers on ecological soil farming. The pilot stage of project includes 2,000 families in 15 villages.

§ Education in Nubian Mountains in Sudan: Nubian Mountains form a specific and in terms of culture unique area of Sudan. Due to resistance against the Khartoum regime it was a frequent target of bombing. The whole area suffers from critical lack of teachers and schools. Dobrá novina supports the teachers institute and model basic school following the ñ local traditions and culture at the education.

Contact:

Martina Grochárová

eRko - Hnutie kresťanských spoločenstiev detí

Pražská 11

816 36 Bratislava

Tel.-fax: 02 / 57 297 294

Email: erko@erko.sk

www.erko.sk

University in Trnava (Faculty of Health Care and Social Work)

Within the study branches (social work: mission and charity work) the University in Trnava is the source of professionals who can be used at providing of ODA in developing countries.

The University in Trnava actively provides development aid by means of detached working place in Kenya (Nairobi), where they are annually sending medical material. Activity in the field of education improvement in the stated country is also ensured by means of teaching of specialised classes (Hygiene of children and youth, hygiene of nutrition, etc.)

Other Projects of the University in Trnava:

§ Field hospital in Mapuordit in Southern Sudan – project of the Faculty of Medical Care and Social Work of the University in Trnava in co-operation with the Movement of Christian Communities of Children

Contact:

Prof. JUDr. Peter Blaho, CSc., Rector

tel: 033/5511679

fax: 033/5511129

Internet: www.truni.sk

Slovak Catholic Charity

Operation: Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, Croatia, India, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Slovak Catholic Charity provides charity, social, medical, education and training and other services to people with no regard to race, nationality, religion and political persuasion

The ODA provided by the Slovak Catholic Charity in 2001 represented the financial value of SKK 3.5 mil.

Main Development Project:

- *programme „remote adoption,,* the main objective of which is providing funds to poor children, with the main objective to improve their access to education (mostly in India)

Pursuant to the statement of the representatives of Catholic Charity the best opportunities of the development aid for the poorest countries are represented by financial aid. As it results from their experience, with regard to high expenses on transporting and low prices in development countries it is much more efficient to purchase material and goods directly at the place.

Contact:

Mons. Dominik Tóth, President

Ing. Mgr. Juraj Barát, General Secretary

Slovak Catholic Charity

Kapitulská 18

814 15 Bratislava

Internet: www.charita.sk

Človek v ohrození

Človek v ohrození is a civil association established in 1999. Its objective is obtaining the support of wide public for the performance of projects of effective and efficient aid to people suffering from the consequences of conflicts, catastrophes and authoritarian regimes at home and in abroad. It is engaged in providing humanitarian and development aid. In 2001, the association provided about SKK 1.5 mil. to the ODA.

Examples of Projects

Reconstruction of school in Kosovo

Project validity: August 1999 - April 2001

Participants: Patrik Dubovský, member of civil association

The reconstruction was ensured by Kosovo firms based on the project of the student Edita Falátová who worked under the management of professional guarantor, Ing. Oto Makýš, PhD, Civil Engineering Faculty of the Slovak Technical University Bratislava, Department of Technology of Constructions.

Aid to Compatriot Communities in Abroad

Project validity: January 2002 - ?

Pilot projects in Romania, Federative Republic of Yugoslavia

creation of multi-media education centres with library, audio devices and VCR, mostly with IT and Internet.

SOS - Floods

Project validity: August 2002

- repair of school in Bežkovice
- material aid: disinfecting and hygienic tools (Henkel Slovensko, contract on donation in the value of SKK 1 mil.), regeneration lotions (Slovakofarma a.s. Hlohovec)
- purchase of power central, pumps, rubber gloves

Other Organisations Co-operating on the Projects of Reconstruction of Kosovo and Federative Republic of Yugoslavia

- Slovak Humanity Council
- Slovak Red Cross
- Slovak Catholic Charity
- Protestant Diaconate of Slovakia
- Slovak Union for Peace and Human Rights
- UNHCR
- Unicef
- Organisation for the aid to refugees
- Maltesian Aid
- Slovak Mission Movement in Banská Bystrica
- Society of Goodwill People in Košice
- Šándor Márai's Foundation

Prevailing activity: public collections, material aid

Material aid: beds, cloths, shoes, tools, hygienic and school supplies

Contact:

Nora Beňáková

Človek v ohrození

Svätoplukova 1, 821 09 Bratislava

Internet: www.clovekvohrozeni.sk

Slovak Red Cross

The International Red Cross (or the Slovak Red Cross) provided in 2001 to the ODA the amount of SKK 0.3 mil. for India and Ethiopia. Even though majority of the Red Cross aid is oriented as humanitarian aid, its scope of activities includes also projects up to structural long-term aid, while the organisation is selecting activities self-bearing from the point of existence.

Contact

Central Secretarial Office of the Slovak Red Cross

Grösslingova 24

814 46 BA

Tel.: 02/ 5292 5305

e-mail: headq@redcross.sk

Internet: www.redcross.sk

Protestant Diaconate

In 2001, the Protestant Diaconate provided about SKK 0.2 mil. to the ODA for the Federative Republic of Yugoslavia. In this country it works by means of the project called Aid to Children of Yugoslavia Suffering After the War. It also co-operates with the civil association Človek v ohrození.

Other players of non-governmental organisations providing development aid are also included in the Annex No. 2.

Annex 2 –Content of Development Aid in the Field of Creation of Democratic Institutions and Economic Reforms and Entities Able to Participate at It

Entity, Characteristics and Contact	Existing and Potential Activities
<i>In the Field of Creation of Democratic Environment</i>	
Foundation Pontis (in the past Nadácia občianskej spoločnosti/NOS – Foundation of Civil Society), non-governmental organisation with priority orientation on democratisation of the society, programmes related to elections, defence of vulnerable groups of inhabitants. It is focused on the whole region of Central and Eastern Europe. Contact: Grösslingova 4, 811 09 Bratislava Tel: 02 5296 2215 Fax: 02 5263 2362 www.pontisfoundation.sk	Programmes improving the civil consciousness, participation at social events, improving the participation at elections, etc. Co-operation with opposition entities in non-democratic regimes (parties, students movements, civil activities). Creation of recommendations for international institutions. Coalition building. Media development.
PDCS Partners for Democratic Change Slovakia (PDCS) is an independent civil association operating within Partners for Democratic Change (PDC) as non-party, non-governmental, helping and education institution. Contact: Štúrova 13, 811 02 Bratislava Tel: 02 5292 5016 Fax: 02 5293 2215 email: pdcs@pdcs.sk www.pdcs.sk ;	Preparation of processes of strategic planning, facilitation and training for not-for-profit organisations (experience with such work e.g. in Kosovo, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Azerbaidjan). Creation and use institutes for prevention and solution of conflicts in society. Education on human rights.
Občianske oko Association with the mission to defend and assert the interests of inhabitants and create means for their active participation at the administration of public matters. Contact: Staromestská 6, 811 02 Bratislava Tel./Fax.: 02 5441 9518, www.obcianskeoko.sk	Consulting, monitoring and expertise in the issue of election process. The association Občianske oko became an important partner of renowned international institutions in the issue of election process such as OBSE-ODIHR and NDI, but also partner MVO from Croatia (GONG), Ukraine (CVU), Serbia (CeSID), Romania (PDA) or Bulgaria (BAFE). Delegating activists to various monitoring missions (experience from the Balkans and countries of the former Soviet Union), organising of seminars and training for local activists of MVO.
MEMO 98 Association the objective of which is to help at building and development of civil society based on principles of democracy, freedom, plurality and legal state, justice, responsibility and solidarity. Contact: Gunduličova 14, 811 05 Bratislava Tel./Fax.: 02 5441 0309 www.memo98.sk	Monitoring of media objectivity. Education and consulting in the field of assertion of civil responsibility and interests of inhabitants in public matters, improvement of information for inhabitants with regard to public politics and government.

IVO Inštitút pre verejné otázky – the Institute for Public Issues is an independent civil association. It supports the development of open society and democratic political culture. Contact: Hviezdoslavovo námestie 15, 811 02 Bratislava Tel.: 02 5443 4030 Fax: 02 5443 4041 email: ipa@ivo.sk www.ivo.sk	Providing expertise in the field of creation of political institutions. Professional aid at solution of problems of minorities. Aid and education in the field of non-governmental institutions development.
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<i>Field of Economic Reforms</i>	
INEKO- Central European Institute for Economic and Social Reforms The objective of INEKO is the study of economic and social relations at home and in abroad, improvement of knowledge on economic processes in market economies Address: Bajkalská 25, 827 18 Bratislava 212 Tel.: 02/5341 1020, Fax: 02/5823 3487 E-mail: meskova@ineko.sk	Handing over of experience with the solution of economic problems of transforming states and technical aid in the following fields: creation and protection of economic competition regulation of natural monopolies creation and implementation of entrepreneuring codes development of transparency, fight against bribery management of public finance, auditing in public sector
M.E.S.A. 10 Centre for economic and social analysis, independent, non-governmental, not-for-profit organisation. Its objective is the support of free market economy, principles of free competition, limited government interventions, open economy, separation of economic and political power. Hviezdoslavovo námestie 17, 811 02 Bratislava. Tel. 02 5443 5328 Fax: 02 5443 2189 www.mesa10.sk e-mail: mesa10@mesa10.sk	Technical aid in the following area: reforms in public sector building of public administration creation of business environment p in the field of regional development

Annex 3: Development of Coefficients of Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) of the SR Pursuant to Main Commodity Groups (Two-digit level of customs tariff) in 1994-2002

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002*	weighted average
<i>weight</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,125</i>	<i>1,25</i>	<i>1,375</i>	<i>1,5</i>	<i>1,625</i>	<i>1,75</i>	<i>1,875</i>	<i>2</i>	
Ship, boats and nautical constructions	444	507	378	175	105	100	36	72	99	181
Cloths and cloth complements, other than knitted	156	154	159	191	189	200	205	199	194	168
Chemical synthetic or artificial silk	266	259	240	174	126	105	105	89	93	155
Iron and steel	174	160	169	170	146	135	141	124	106	155
Wood, wooden products and charcoal	182	167	167	155	124	123	112	103	112	142
Salt; sulphur; soil and stones; plaster; lime and cement	119	119	118	116	124	128	109	125	113	119
Glass and glass products	114	105	123	121	83	67	59	72	76	91
Shoes, gaiters and similar products	114	103	106	86	84	89	99	101	99	98
Furniture; medical and surgery furniture	113	127	116	97	54	64	64	71	89	90
Aluminium and aluminium products	25	37	121	103	91	76	67	64	64	70
Rail vehicles	95	98	85	47	47	97	49	73	37	67
Milk and dairy products, eggs, honey	40	61	80	88	83	66	58	82	79	68
Rubber and products of it	72	58	69	65	32	27	24	41	49	48
Paper, card-board and paperboard; paper products	53	55	77	72	67	62	64	59	58	63
Organic chemical products	8	1	52	35	29	24	22	34	36	28
Vehicles other than rail	17	-11	-18	6	40	54	64	46	47	27
Products of iron and steel	22	23	38	25	19	29	20	15	18	20
Plastic materials and products of plastic materials	45	46	47	28	7	-2	-5	-19	-27	18
Aircraft, spaceships and their parts	-131	-163	-336	-19	-154	119	28	-13	-157	-224
Electric machines and equipment and their parts	-46	-43	-32	-36	-34	-25	-26	-20	-7	-33
Nuclear replayers, boilers, machines, devices	-63	-69	-61	-58	-63	-40	-34	-41	-39	-56
Various chemical products	-35	-1	-38	-82	-80	-122	-104	-97	-63	-62
Meat and edible variety meat	10	-23	1	-67	-162	-142	-200	-114	-75	-116
Inorganic chemical products	-12	-56	-49	-50	-59	-89	-108	-109	-103	-89
Optic tools and devices	-82	-72	-82	-77	-106	-118	-110	-98	-91	-97
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products	-142	-142	-121	-122	-114	-100	-92	-85	-80	-109
Pharmaceutical products	-59	-79	-80	-95	-106	-127	-146	-135	-142	-102
Metal ores, scabs and ashes	-308	-272	-222	-248	-269	-250	-297	-300	-246	-268

Source: Statistical Authority of the SR, calculations M.E.S.A.10

The Slovak Republic has quite high comparative advantage (together with other candidate countries) also in the field of services (except for tourism)⁶

⁶ see „Statistics in Focus Bo 46/2002- International Services Transactions of Candidate Countries,, (Eurostat, 2002)

Annex No. 4: Overview of Groups of Goods of the SR with Top Coefficient of Comparative Advantage Pursuant to the Sectors in 1999 and 2000

- **energy field:** (processed mineral oils, power, generators for the production of water or other steam, steam boilers, electric generators, radiators of central heating, measuring devices, preparations from mineral oils)
- **agriculture** (malt, sunflower seed, living cattle, soups and stock, dairy products, cucumbers, maize, processed corn grain, starch, mineral or chemical nitrogen fertilisers)
- **civil engineering** (products from asphalt, cement, concrete, stone, raw cement, dolomite, magnesite, production of heat-resistant bricks, tiles and other materials, assembled constructions)
- **metallurgical and metal processing industry** (ferroalloys, rolled products from iron or steel, pipes, small pipes and alloys, nails, hobnails, tacks, clamps, copper waste and copper scrap, copper bars, ingots and profiles, non-processed aluminium,
- **chemical industry** (polymers /i.e. plastic materials /, antibiotics, explosives, chemical fertilisers, carbides, nitrogen acid and sulphonitric acids, sulphuric and nitrogen and nitration derivatives of carbohydrates, phenols and phenol alcohols, ketones and quinones, organic compounds of sulphur, nucleon acids and their salts, gel, polymers of ethylene and propylene)
- **textile and shoe industry** (mostly men or boy dresses, women and girl coats and costumes, shirts, blouses, sports dresses, neckerchiefs, scarves, ties, underwear, also cotton threads, threads of synthetic materials, quilted textile products at length, shoes)
- **wood, wood-processing and paper industry** (raw and fuel wood, cut, exfoliated, planed, joiner, carpenter products, chemical wood cellulose, paper and products from paper, furniture, non-processed paper, layer papers and card-board, paper, wall-paper, toilette paper, other papers and card-boards)
- **products of glass industry** (demijohn, bottles and banks for conserving, table glass and glass for households, kitchen glass, glass fibres,
- **machinery industry**(production of components for agriculture processing machines, lathes for metals processing, ball or cylinder bearings, electric engine, cargo wagons, carrier containers, locomotives, ship, insulated wires and cables
- **consumer industry** (washing machines for household and dryers, parts and components for audio devices and VCR, TV receivers and cars)
- **other** (tires, tanks, cisterns, vessels and similar tanks, aids for exhibition purposes, bombs, grenades, mines and similar military equipment and its components)

Note: The analysis was made from the data of the Almanac of Foreign Trade of the Slovak Republic in 2000 (Statistical Authority of the SR, 2001)

Annex No. 5: Selected Perspective Firms in the SR for ODA Projects in the Field of Infrastructure and Economic Development

Firm	Address	Tel.	e-mail / web	Priorities/strengths
Geological Work, Minerals				
Nafta, a.s.	Naftárska 965 908 45 Gbely	(034) 502 6932123	info@naftagbely.sk; www.naftagbely.sk	activation of natural gas deposits
Progeo, s.r.o.	Predmestská 75 010 01 Žilina	(041) 5000 542	progeo@bb.telecom.sk ; www.progeo.sk	feasibility studies of industrial use of raw materials
Infrastructure – Project and Engineering and Consulting Work				
Dopravoprojekt, a.s.	Kominárska 2,4 832 03 Bratislava	(02) 502 34 111	webmaster@dopravoprojekt.sk; www.dopravoprojekt.sk	roads, highways, bridges,
Terraprojekt, a.s.	Podunajská 24 821 06 Bratislava	(02) 4552 3771-6	info@terraprojekt.sk	roads, tunnels, water-economy construction
Supply with Drinking Water				
Geohyco	Hattalova 8 831 03 Bratislava	(02) 4446 2311-2	geohyco@gtinet.sk ; www.geohyco.sk	hydrogeological research
Hydroconsult	Exnárova 59 826 13 Bratislava	(02) 48224 360	hyco@hydroconsult.sk; www.hydroconsult.sk	project work and engineering – water-main and sewerage systems
<i>Hygiene and Environment Protection</i>				
Terraprojekt, a.s.				sewage plants, stock-piles,
<i>Agriculture and Forrest Economy</i>				
Hydroconsult				watering systems
Duslo, a.s.	P.O. Box 33, 927 03 Šaľa	(031) 7752510 (Director General)	duslo@duslo.sk www.duslo.sk	industrial fertilisers and tools for plants protection
Energy				
Slovenské energetické strojárne, a.s.	Továrenská 210 935 28 Tlmače	(036) 638 2000	haskovl@ses.sk (gen. riaditeľ Vladimír Haško) www.ses.sk	Supplies of energ. equipment – turbines, boilers, boiler-rooms
Health Care				
Chirana T.Injecta, a.s.	Nám. A.Schweitzera 194 916 01 Stará Turá	(032) 775 1111	gabriela_vdoviakova@t-injecta.sk (Dept. of Director General) www.t-injecta.sk	medical material– mostly hypodermic syringes and injections

Annex No. 6: Development Aid Provided By Individual Departments for 1999 Pursuant to Their Own Statements

Institution	Form of Development Aid	Sum
Antimonopoly Authority of the SR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation and Advisory Aid for the Ministry for antimonopoly support of entrepreneuring of Russian Federation • Consultation and Advisory Aid for the Authority for the Economic Competition Protection of Č• R 	<p>SKK 14,000</p> <p>SKK 17,000</p>
Authority of Nuclear Supervision of the SR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 11 experts from developing countries and Commonwealth of Independent States • Participation of the SR at the international project of the renewal of the cover of broken nuclear power station in Chernobyl 	<p>free of charge</p> <p>EUR 2,000,000</p>
National Bank of Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing of funds to University in Trnava for ensuring detached working place of the University training working place of the Slovak Clinics in Nairobi • Providing professional stay to 3 employees of the central bank of Macedonia 	<p>SKK 100,000</p> <p>paid by sender</p>
Ministry of Environment of the SR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to Ramsar Covenant on Marshes of International Importance Mostly as Biotopes of Water Birds • Contribution to Wetlands International • Contribution to Convention on International Trade with Endangered Freely Living Animals and Herbs (CITES) • Contribution to International Committee for Danube Protection • Contribution to Trust Fund of UNEP for multilateral fund under Montreal Protocol on Substances damaging the ozone layer • Contribution to Trust fund of UNEP for the Convention on Biological Diversity • Voluntary contribution to Environmental fund of UNEP • Voluntary contribution to Ramsar Convention on Marshes of International Importance Mostly as Biotopes of Water Birds • Participation of 2 experts of the Ministry of Environment of the SR at the UNEP mission in Kosovo 	<p>CHF 890</p> <p>EUR 1,658</p> <p>CHF 5,146</p> <p>ATS 646,608</p> <p>USD 151,591</p> <p>USD 5,734</p> <p>USD 10,000</p> <p>CHF 500</p> <p>paid from UNEP</p>
Ministry of Interior of the SR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid to refugees (including the paid aid to the people leaving Kosovo and recondition stay of the children of Slovak compatriots from Vojvodina) 	<p>SKK 52,145,000</p>

Ministry of Land Economy of the SR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subregional database centre FAO on placing of food-staff for the countries of SVE 	SKK 1,000,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminar of the International Institute for the Infections with the seat in Paris (Nitra, July 1999) for 12 countries of SVE, 5 countries of the EU and international organisations 	SKK 196,700
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International workshop based on agreement with WFP „Sponsors of Food-staff Programme from SVE,, (Nitra, October 1999) at the presence of 8 countries of SVE 	SKK 53,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work of Slovak experts on sample projects for other member states of FAO 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food aid provided to the inhabitants of Kosovo based on the Decree of the Government of the SR No. 274/99 in the projects WFP EMOP 604000 and SO 6139 	USD 503,000
Ministry of Finance of the SR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of financial donation for the settlement of part of access capital of Albania to the Fund of Social Development of the European Council 	SKK 452,000
Ministry of Economy of the SR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirect expenditure of the State Budget within the development aid – import from developing countries without average custom burdening 	SKK 5,800,000
Ministry of Education of the SR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing scholarships for students from developing countries and children of compatriots 	SKK 49,011,651
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid to compatriots by means of providing of Slovak teachers to schools with the educational language Slovak 	SKK 9,826,932
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing of material aid to compatriots 	SKK 226,072
Ministry of Defence of the SR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sending sapper unit of the Army of the SR within International Organisations to Kosovo and Albania 	SKK 48,805,940

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SR