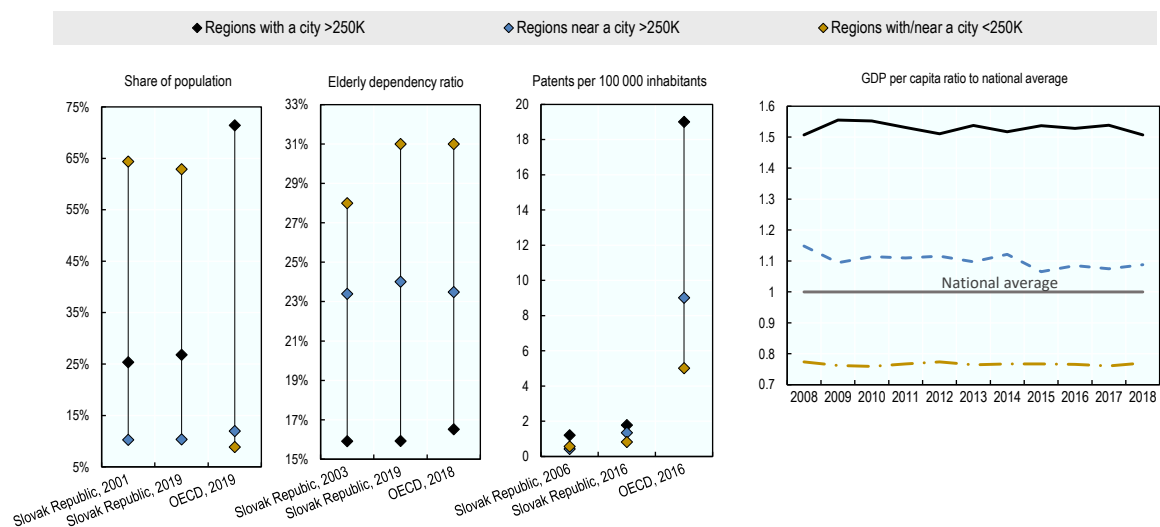


Slovak Republic

Statistical profile

Figure 1. Statistical profile



	Population growth 2008-2019 (%)	Growth in employment 2008-2017 (%)	GVA per worker (1 000 USD ppp)	GVA manufacturing share (%)	Hospital beds per 1 000 inhabitants
Regions with a city >250K	0.6 (0.7)	0.7 (0.9)	84 (92)	18 (18)	6.9 (8)
Regions near a city >250K	0.2 (0.3)	0.1 (0.5)	72 (79)	29 (26)	3.4 (8.1)
Regions with/near a city <250K	-0.1 (0.2)	0.6 (0.0)	53 (71)	26 (23)	5.6 (4.9)

Note: The Metro category includes metropolitan and metropolitan large regions. NM Close to M refers to Non-Metropolitan Close to a Metro, NM Close to S-M refers to Non-Metropolitan Close to a Small-Medium city. Data for GVA per worker and GVA by sector are from 2016, those for the unemployment rate from 2016. GVA and GDP are measured in USD PPP (2010).

Source: (OECD, 2019^[1]) OECD Regional Statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/region-data-e>.

Policy framework and Institutional setting of rural development

Rural Definition

- ❖ Slovak Republic does not have a specific definition of rural areas. The most used definition is based on OECD criteria and population thresholds. The definition acknowledges mixed rural/urban areas, rural areas close to cities and remote rural areas

National rural policy

- ❖ Slovak Republic has a national rural policy defined by Rural Development Programme 2014-2020. The plan has six policy priorities: i) Knowledge transfer and innovation, ii) enhancing farm competitiveness, iii) Promoting food chain organisation, iv) restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture, v) promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and vi) promoting social inclusion poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas

Policy framework and Institutional setting of rural development

Lead ministry(ies) and other co-ordination bodies in charge

Table 1. Main institutions in charge of rural development policies at the national level

Ministries and coordination bodies (most important first)	Role
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Planning, funding, implementation, evaluation
Agricultural Paying Agency	Implementation (payments, eligible expenditure)
Government	Evaluation
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Planning, funding, implementation, evaluation

Table 2. Main institutions in charge of rural development policies at the sub-national level

Institutions	Role
Agency for rural development	Information activities, dissemination of good practices, evaluation activities

Key objectives in rural policy and delivery mechanisms

- ❖ Slovak Republic's rural development policy allocates a high degree of importance to environmental areas (Table 3). Table 4 shows the main priorities of rural policy.
- ❖ The main delivery mechanisms of the rural development policy in Slovak Republic are dedicated grants program and contracts and agreements with local communities.

Table 3. Relevance of sectors in rural development policy

Policy areas	Slovak Republic	Average OECD
Environment	45%	30%
Economic	38%	40%
Social	17%	30%

Note: Self-reported responses from country delegate to the question: “Please grade from 1 to 10 the importance rural development policies in your country assigns to economic, social and environmental areas”.

Source: OECD (2018), “Responses to the institutional survey on rural policy in OECD countries”.

Table 4. Relevant objectives in rural development policy

Top objectives (Order does not imply ranking)	Programmes	Main financial mechanisms to support the strategy
Agricultural production	RDP, direct payments	Grants, subsidies
Land occupation, resilience and landscape preservation	RDP	Grants
Environmental sustainability	RDP	Grants
Support to private sector, jobs	RDP	Grants

Note: These objectives are the objectives with higher scores in the survey responses.

Source: OECD (2018), “Responses to the institutional survey on rural policy in OECD countries”.