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The Slovak Republic

Sectors:

- Justice, Home and Social Affairs
- Internal Market Development

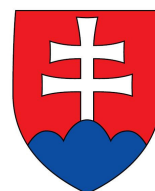
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Government Office of the Slovak Republic
Aid Co-ordination Unit



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Slovak Republic – Justice, Home and Social Affairs - Internal Market Development

Monitoring Reports: M/SR/JHS/08016, M/SR/INT/08016 (and their Components),
issued in April 2008

Interim Evaluation Report: R/SK/TF/CER/08.001

This Executive Summary covers the Transition Facility assistance under the following programmes/components:

- Justice and Home Affairs
- Human Resource Development and Health Care
- Agriculture
- Environment and Energy
- Internal Market

A) Objectives and Scope

The goal of this Interim Evaluation is to review the Transition Facility assistance to Slovakia under the Justice, Home and Social Affairs and the Internal Market Development Monitoring Sectors. The EU support to Slovakia represents the total allocation of almost 16 M€ for years 2005-2006 (plus one 2004 Project), including co-financing. For evaluation purposes the standard five criteria have been used, namely relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact¹.

B) Evaluation Results

Relevance

The Transition Facility assistance to the **Justice** and **Home Affairs** Component covers the top priority areas, such as the Schengen *acquis*, the Fight against Corruption or EU Drugs Strategy, often representing a follow-up from a number of previous EU interventions and being closely linked to the corresponding EU and national strategic documents, such as the National Programme for Fight against Drugs. The intention of the ruling Government to prepare an update of the National Programme for Fight against Corruption could be praised with positive influence on the implementation of the respective Transition Facility assistance as well. However, the assigned capacities for this priority area remain limited.

The **Human Resource Development** and **Health Care** projects remain relevant, even from the early ex-post perspectives, with clear linkages to the respective EU documents (such as the EU Fight against Drugs Strategy or Directives in the area of equal treatment or on EU-Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) and national policy documents, such as the Action Plan for Prevention of all Forms of Discrimination and reform processes (e.g. in the health

¹ *Relevance* relates to the project's design and concerns to the extent to which its objectives address real needs. *Efficiency* concerns how well activities have transformed inputs into outputs. *Effectiveness* assesses whether the project's purposes have been achieved. *Sustainability* evaluates whether project outcomes are likely to continue after external funding ends. *Impact* denotes the relationship between the project's purpose and overall objectives.

sector). Sometimes designs of projects had to be adjusted to new needs, however, not always reflected in the respective programme documents. Sequencing of activities did not usually jeopardise the success of projects.

The **Agriculture** projects are highly relevant even within the background of the recently started quite extensive support for the agriculture and rural development sector under the Rural Development Plan 2007-2013. Targeted projects are focused to overcome weak or missing administrative practices, methodological and control procedures mostly following needs for proper implementation of updated or newly adopted European Union legislation mainly in the area of Food Safety or the reformed European Common Agricultural Policy.

The 2005 and 2006 Transition Facility projects in the **Environment** Component show acceptable level of relevance. In principle, the projects properly address the obligations of the Slovak Republic that stem from the European Union legislation covering area of water quality, waste management, and the Environmental Impact Assessment. The assistance addresses the needs of the relevant institutions on the national as well as regional and sub-regional levels, primarily in performing their duties in the field of monitoring, control, assessment and reporting. Particular attention is given to proper involvement of relevant stakeholders and public.

The **Internal Market** Component is relevant as it is mainly focused on the implementation practice of related transposed legislation of the European Union and internationally adopted standards, such as Rome and Paris Declarations, international audit standards, the 6th European Directive on Value Added Tax, the European Measuring Instruments Directive or EU legislation on Consumer Protection or Intellectual Property Rights, and reinforcement of administrative capacities and institutional building.

Efficiency

Efficiency of the reviewed **Justice** and **Home Affairs** Component shows mixed results. The pre-implementation phase of several projects has suffered from well-known delays, plus being often influenced by the unfavourable external environment. Moreover, due to lengthy preparation and lack of interest from Member States, one of the 2005 Twinning Lights Fight against Corruption was unsuccessfully contracted. On the other hand the 2006 Rehabilitation Twinning is an example of well-functioning co-operation between Member States partners complementing different areas of expertise. However, the Grant Scheme part of the project has suffered from unexpected problems when identical grant proposals were submitted by Re-socialisation Centres. Overall, the Sector of Justice, Home and Social Affairs performs only adequate in this criterion, mostly due to non-implementation of activities caused by unsuccessful tendering or their delays.

Efficiency of the evaluated the **Human Resource Development** and **Health Care** projects has suffered from delays, especially at the pre-implementation (for instance, 2006 Pesticides) and early implementation stage, such as for the 2005 National Indicators intervention due to lack of co-operation between the key Beneficiaries when preparing the tender document but also absorption capacities of the Final Beneficiary. The performance of respective Residential Twinning Advisers and Contractors is highly praised from the side of Beneficiaries. The 2005 Monitoring of Drugs project is a victim of the un-successful circulation of its Twinning Light component and the subsequent loss of potential outputs and benefits from the training activities as well. The 2005 Administration Capacity performed well in its efficiency, mainly due to perfect preparation of activities.

Efficiency of the reviewed **Agriculture** projects is not uniform. In some cases it has suffered from previously repeated delays in preparation of projects selection of suppliers, start of planned activities or time response and availability of experts. Although the Senior Programme Officer maintains necessary continuity, fluctuation of project managers at the Ministry of Agriculture obstructs achievement of possibly higher level of professional skills. For the 2 running and 1 finalised Twinning/Twinning Light interventions at the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture the co-operation with the United Kingdom and Italian twinning partners has been efficient, Agriculture Paying Agency projects have been achieved efficiently and in appropriate way for the Beneficiary.

The overall efficiency of the **Environment** Component can be considered as good. Particularly, projects proved relatively high level of the efficiency since rather complex tasks have been successfully implemented and already produced good quality outputs, partly due to good management capacity and commitment of the Beneficiaries. The only concerns are related to the fact that 2006 Transition Facility projects are only at the pre-tendering and tendering stage, due to late preparation of programming documents after the collapse of the implementation structures at the Slovak Environmental Agency. The **Energy** projects declare a high level of efficiency in terms of quality of outputs and results, professional services provided and keeping the deadlines as agreed in the activity time schedules.

The efficiency of the **Internal Market** Component can be reported as satisfactory. The implementation of the **Finance** projects is currently efficient; however the start of the Finance projects was rather problematic, mainly due to the organisational changes or communication problems of the involved parties caused by the scope of competencies at the Beneficiary side. The **Taxation, Audit and Standards** projects report a high level of efficiency; its deliverables have been provided in the desired way and quality, respecting the Beneficiary needs. The **Culture** project reported the start-up phase delay due to communication problems both on the side of the Beneficiary and the Provider, but currently the implementation can be reported as efficient.

The commitment and disbursement rates for the 2 Sectors are rather poor; in particular, the 45 percent disbursement is rather worrying.

Effectiveness

Effectiveness of most of the projects of the **Justice and Home Affairs** Component under the implementation/or already implemented shows good results, such as for the 2005 Schengen assistance, as it managed to provide effective assistance to the Border and Alien Police management. For the successful implementation of the 2006 Penal Matters the increase of the staff at the Unit for Probation and Mediation Services in Penal Matters at the Ministry of Justice will be necessary.

The effectiveness of the **Human Resource Development** and **Health Care** projects is largely satisfactory with good perspectives to fulfil the respective Immediate Objectives at the same time. The 2004 Anti-discrimination acquis has resulted in a network of 7 administratively functional regional offices; the 2005 Administrative Capacity assisted Slovakia to become a Reference Member State in the area of human drugs. However, unclear timing of authorisation of especially tissue establishments by Ministry of Health made the evaluation of effectiveness of the 2005 Transplantation intervention rather difficult.

Delivery of massive training, supported by well organised the study tours and appropriate methodological and technical materials, should bring positive effects within the distinct beneficiaries concerned under the **Agriculture** Sub-component. The Food Safety network with

better co-ordination through the newly created Co-ordination Unit at the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture. In case of the Agricultural Paying Agency the assistance provides benefits in more professional performance of management and control functions within the operated Market Intervention and Direct Support schemes. Both beneficiaries take the advantage of high effectiveness of the provided technical assistance thanks to the long-term cooperation with the same key experts and/ or institutions. The 2005 Market Organisation is evaluated as highly satisfactory, as due to a good design and a suitable mix of deliverables, the benefits are well fitting into the everyday routine procedures of the Agricultural Paying Agency's Market Organisation Section and brings its substantially improved performance.

The effective use of the assistance within the evaluated projects is projected for the **Environment** Component. Little risk can be identified in relation to accomplishment of the project purposes. Taking into account design of projects, project purposes seem to be achievable. In general, the transfer of responsibilities from the Slovak Environmental Agency to the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic has not negatively affected the achievement of the objectives in the Component. The **Energy** projects can report high level of effectiveness in achieving their objectives. Especially, the 2005 Electricity and Gas Market project liberalised the related markets by the deadline stated by the European Commission and the recent adoption of the Energy Act amendment completely met the project purpose.

The overall effectiveness of the **Internal Market** Component is good, with a potential to rise, as most of its projects are still in their implementation phase. As for the **Finance** projects, meeting the project purposes depends mostly on the top management approach and decision and cooperation of the involved parties, and can be rather provable in a longer period of time. The **Customs** project achieved the enhanced implementation of the European and national legislation related to consumer protection and closer and transparent cooperation of the Slovak Customs Administration and the Slovak Market Surveillance Bodies, but there are still gap in legislation, which the project was not able to cover. The **Standards** project is approaching its objectives in a very effective way and indicates their full achievement by its end.

Sustainability

Sustainability seems to be secured for some of the completed **Justice** and **Home Affairs** interventions, such as the 2005 Fight against Corruption, in the update of the National Programme for Fight against Corruption or the growing network of Legal Advice Centres and the legal amendments, however staffing of the Fight against Corruption part of the Dept. for Protection of EU Financial Interests and Fight against Corruption needs further strengthening.. For the sustainability of the 2005 Fight against Corruption among Police Officers of training results the introduction of systematic arrangement regarding the anti-corruption training within the Section of Control and Inspection Service/ the Ministry of Interior will be needed.

Assessment of the sustainability of effects of the **Human Resource Development** and **Health Care** projects shows mixed results., such as for sustainability of the 2004 Anti-discrimination Acquis project when the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights possesses now finances for the operation of the network of regional offices but no resources were available for their development, including the increase of staff. No big concerns exist on the other hand with the sustainable outcomes of the 2005 Administrative Capacity due to the Reference Member State status of Slovakia and continuation of co-operation with the peer Dutch partner.

Sustainability of the projects in the **Agriculture** Component shows mostly positive results. Under the auspices of the Agricultural Paying Agency the sustainability seems to be well secured, even after its organisational adjustments and re-shuffle of the senior staff. It is

undisputed that Agricultural Paying Agency has the highest priority within the sector in terms of sufficient resources for adequate administrative capacity. On the other hand, we have to be slightly less optimistic when predicting sustainability of outcomes of the intervention to the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture, especially after the cuts of work places. Positively should be recognised, however, the establishment of a fully functioning Co-ordinating Unit at the Institute.

The sustainability of the **Environment** Component is satisfactory. Projects seem to have rather clear exit strategies after their completion including the provisions for technical, administrative and human resources necessary for effective use of the project outcomes in the future. The 2005 Unallocated Institutional Building Facility Water Framework Directive Compliant Method scores high in terms of sustainability as the conditions for application of the newly developed methods till 2014 seem to be secured. However, the human resources remain a risk factor of the sustainability of the effects mainly due to a high fluctuation of staff and rather limited number of persons being trained within the projects.

The **Internal Market** Component benefits' sustainability has a high potential to continue as they continuously sustain in professional practice of the Beneficiaries and target groups. The sustainability of **Finance** projects has improved through the personnel stabilisation of the relevant staff and the improved co-operation among stakeholders. The projects outcomes can be sustainable provided the Beneficiaries identify themselves with these outcomes, they continue in their mutual cooperation, and they follow the results and develop them gradually in the future. The **Standards** project indicates sustainability through the Slovak Office for Standards, Metrology and Testing's Metrology Development Tasks, however, it is recommended that sustainability can be supported by adopting legislation covering the uncontrolled measuring instruments detected in the national markets (mainly in the health sector) during the project implementation.

Impact

We can predict that the vast majority of the Transition Facility interventions under the **Justice and Home Affairs** Component will contribute to the fulfilment of their respective Wider Objectives, such as successful accession to Schengen, or combating corruption in a more efficient and specialised manner also when measured via the improving Corruption Perception Index.

In general, the interventions implemented under the **Human Resource Development and Health Care** projects should have some positive impact, also measured via the respective Wider Objectives., such as in social inclusion or the health care reform. The 2005 Administrative Capacity Twinning Light has had a tangible impact on acceptance Slovakia as a Reference Member State in the area of human drugs.

We can state that most of the Transition Facility projects will fulfil the goals in transposition of the relevant *acquis*, such as the Food Safety and the reformed Common Agriculture Policy of the European Union in the **Agriculture** Sub-sector with positive impact on increased exports of various agricultural commodities/products, more financial resources flowing to farmers, improved quality in the field of environmental analytical chemistry and quality control procedures.. Improved co-ordination of the whole pesticide regulatory network via the newly established Co-ordination Unit at the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture has definitely a positive impact, although there are still some co-operating institutions which are lagging behind appropriate performance mainly due to limited staff resources.

The projects under the **Environment** Component seem to have a good potential to produce desired impacts. Wider Objectives of the 2005 and 2006 Transitional Facility projects reflect the requirements of relevant legislation of the EU, which apparently contribute to the increased capacity of the institutions on national and regional level to perform their duties according to the European standards and in the end improvement of the quality of environment in the Slovak Republic. We are positive about accomplishment of the Wider Objectives set or the 2005 project since they have come into the final stage of implementation, while we stay neutral in relation to the 2006 projects being only at pre-tendering and tendering phase.

The **Internal Market** Component reports promising impact results. The **Finance** projects have a good potential to generate wider impact, such as the increased effectiveness of aid provided by harmonisation, alignment and management for development results. The **Culture** project impact shall be proved by strengthening enforcement capacities and raising knowledge concerning intellectual property rights, but due to the improper indicator, it will be difficult to recognise whether the impact was achieved by the results of this project or by also other measures taken in the Intellectual Property Rights area in the Slovak Republic. The **Standards** project successfully contributed to the Measuring Instruments Directive implementation and detected many uncontrolled measuring instruments in the Slovak related markets not yet covered by any state surveillance, where improved legislative framework is needed (especially in the health sector). There is recommended to launch a legislative initiative and draft the relevant legislation in order to protect related market participants.

C) Recommendations and Rating

French Project Leader in co-operation with the Austrian Junior Partner/Ministry of Interior SR

The Final Report from the 2005 Schengen Twinning to be re-drafted to include also assessment of the fulfilment of the respective objectives from Components 4 and 5.

Section for Control and Inspection Service / Ministry of Interior

The anti-corruption training delivered within the 2005 Fight against Corruption among Police Officers project should be integrated into the regular training curricula of the relevant police officers at the Section for Control and Inspection Service and other departments of the Police Force, for instance in cooperation with the Police Academy. Financial coverage should be ensured as well.

In order to ensure compatibility of the training delivered under the 2006 Fight against Corruption among Police Officers intervention with other police training, as well as the continuity of trainings after the end of the project, it would be beneficial to involve the Police Academy more into the project activities.

Project Leader/ Senior Programme Officer/Ministry of Justice SR

The personnel of the Unit for Probation and Mediation Services in Penal Matters of the Ministry of Justice should be strengthened by at least one professional with background and experience in this topic. The situation with only one staff member is threatening the project's implementation.

Office of the Government/General Secretariat of Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control

The 2nd round of the Grant Scheme under the 2006 Rehabilitation project should be carefully prepared, including the provision in the Grant Scheme materials of non-eligibility of identical proposals. Moreover, to achieve a bigger pool of high quality proposals, additional awareness raising activities to be performed for the network of the Re-socialisation Centres.

Ministry of Agriculture/Ministry of Health

The Ministry of Agriculture SR should assign higher priority to the administration of Food Safety requirements and work closer with the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture in order to maintain employment of qualified human and technical resources. At the Government level, the Ministry should address the personal capacity problem of other co-operating institutions involved within the pesticide regulatory network. (for instance, the Public Health Office SR).

Office of Standards, Metrology and Testing of the SR

The Office of Standards, Metrology and Testing of the SR shall discuss the problem of uncontrolled Measuring Instruments with the relevant surveillance bodies and the line ministries in order to launch a legislative initiative and draft the relevant legislation.

Rating

JHS	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Sustainability	Impact	Verbal Rating
Justice and Home Affairs						
2005/017-464.03.01 Schengen	2	0	0	1	0	S
2005/017-464.03.03 Corruption	2	0	1	1	1	S
2005/017-464.03.02 JAS	1	0	1	0	0	S
2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF 2005 Training of Judges	0	1	1	1	0	S
2006/018-175.06/018 UIBF Penal Matters	1	0	0	0	0	S
2005/017-464.03.04 Corruption Police	1	1	0	0	1	S
2006/018-175.06/018 UIBF Criminal Proceedings	1	0	0	0	0	S
2006/018-175.06/018 UIBF EC Financial Interests	1	0	0	-1	1	S
2006/018-175.05.02 Rehabilitation	1	0	1	1	0	S
Human Resources Development and Health Care						
2004/016-764.04.02 Anti-discrimination	1	1	1	0	1	S
2005/017-464.05.01 National Indicators	1	1	1	1	1	S
2005/017-464.05.02 Working Time	1	1	1	1	1	S
2005/017-464.04.01 Administrative Capacity	1	2	2	1	2	HS
2005/017-464.04.03 Monitoring of Drugs	1	0	1	0	1	S
2005/017-464.04.02 Transplantations	1	1	1	0	1	S
2006/018-175.05.03 Pesticides	1	-1	1	1	1	S
2006/018-175.05.01 Occupational Health & Safety	1	0	1	1	0	S
Total JHS	1	0	1	1	1	S

INT	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Sustainability	Impact	Verbal Rating
Agriculture						
2005/017-464.01.01 APA MO	1	2	2	2	1	HS
2005/017-464.01.02 CCTIA OF	1	0	1	1	1	S
2005/017-464.01.03 APA SPS	1	0	1	1	1	S
2005/017-464.01.04 NFC FRM	1	1	1	1	1	S
2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Food Safety	2	1	0	1	1	S
2006/018-175.01.01 CCTIA Control Services	1	1	1	0	1	S
2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF APA Direct Support	1	1	1	2	1	S
Environment						
2005/17-464.06.01 EQS for Water	1	1	1	1	1	S
2005/17-464.08.01 UIBF WFD Compliant Method	1	1	1	2	1	S
2005/17-464.08.01 UIBF TA on IS for SEA	1	1	1	0	1	S
2006/18-175.06.01 UIBF IS on Waters for HC	1	0	0	1	1	S
2006/18-175.06.01 UIBF Management of Waste from EI	1	0	0	1	1	S
2006/18-175.06.01 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB	1	0	0	1	0	S
2005/017-464.07.01 Electricity and Gas Market	2	2	2	2	2	HS
2005/017-464.07.02 Radioactive Waste	2	1	1	1	1	S
Internal Market						
2006/018-175.03.01 Audit Committees	1	1	1	0	0	S
2005/017-464.08.01 Enhancement ODA	1	0	0	0	1	S
2005/017-464.02.03 Consumer Protection	1	1	1	1	1	S
2005/017-464.02.02 Intellectual Property Rights	1	0	0	0	0	S
2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF Interpretation of the Directive 2006/112/EC	1	0	0	0	0	S
2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF Auditing Standards	2	1	1	0	0	S
2005/017-464.02.01 RACMI	2	2	1	1	1	HS
Total INT	1	1	1	1	1	S

Unacceptable	Poor	Sufficient/ adequate or no rating possible	Good	Excellent
-2	-1	0	+1	+2

Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No rating possible	Satisfactory	Highly satisfactory
HU	U	N/A	S	HS

D) Horizontal Issues

Programme designs have improved, especially the quality of programme documents, notably the modified logframes and the definition of the respective objectives and corresponding Indicators of Achievement, which are now vastly relevant and measurable, thus enabling their use also for Monitoring and Evaluation purposes, including the Unallocated Institutional Building Facility. Some designs show their flexibility, when being capable to adjust to the changed needs of the beneficiary institutions, mostly caused by delays at the pre-implementation stage of the project. Absorption capacities are often lacking, even for the priority areas, such as the Fight against Corruption and Fight against Drugs, as the staffing of the respective parts of the Office of the Government is not sufficient

Many Phare and Transition Facility implementing units at the respective ministries and other state institutions have undergone staff changes, including the departure of experienced people. The Aid Co-ordination Unit should undergo further organisational change and moving the office outside the main buildings of the Office of the Government. The Central Finance and Contracting Unit has taken the new agenda, such as the in implementation of the Structural Funds and should in near future assist the Ministry of Finance also with the Public Private Partnership projects. Contracting of the Transition Facility has performed with mixed success, when the 2005 projects reached a satisfactory commitment level of 92 percent; however the original plan to contract 2006 projects till March/June 2008, as envisaged previously was overambitious.

The effectiveness of the implemented Transition Facility projects usually shows promising results, even when measured with the help of the defined Indicators of Achievement. Evaluation of impact remains rather difficult, especially due to missing monitoring data. Several of the interventions have already brought concrete impacts, such as the 2005 Schengen.

Some problems to be reported with sustainability of training activities, including the Training of Trainers interventions. Though the training assistance is often supported by provision of training manuals. Staff fluctuation becomes a real threat for sustainability of some Transition Facility projects.

E) Recommendations for the Joint Monitoring Committee Consideration

Ref.	Key Issue	Recommendation
1.	Though the quality of logframes, including the Indicators of Achievement has improved, no follow-up monitoring system existed after the end of the Transition Facility 2006 disbursement period.	The Aid Co-ordination Unit, together with other stakeholders, should prepare a phase-out strategy from the Transition Facility Programme in Slovakia, including the follow-up monitoring system to serve, for instance ex-post evaluation purposes.
2.	The Ministry of Justice SR, after benefiting from several pre-accession assistance to the key areas of the Justice and Home Affairs does not seem to have a pro-active approach when or plans how to participate at the relevant Community Programmes, including the membership in consortia.	The Ministry of Justice SR should increase its activity and effort when applying for the relevant Community Programmes, using the gained experience from the pre-accession projects, notably its the Unit of Community Programmes and Bi-lateral Co-operation.
3.	Several Transition Facility assistance interventions into training miss the follow-up activities, for the outcomes of the EU interventions to be sustainable.	The beneficiary institutions, should explore possibilities for follow-up activities to sustain the TF assistance in to training, including the negotiations with the Ministry of Education SR in the case of possible accreditation of the particular training, such as the Office of the Government, the Department for Protection of Financial Interests of the EU and Fight against Corruption. The follow up of the training and information activities should be a part of the human resources development/information strategies of the institutions concerned. From the sustainability point of view, there should be more than one person from the single institution trained in order to be able to perform the assigned tasks.

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PREFACE

This Interim Evaluation Report covers Transition Facility assistance to the Justice, Home and Social Affairs and Internal Market Development sectors in Slovakia under the following programmes:

2005/017-464.03.01 Support to the Finalisation of the Setting-up of the Judicial Academy of Slovakia, 2005/017-464.03.03 Continued Support to the Fight against Corruption in the SR, 2005/017-464.03.04 Reinforcement of Capacities to Fight against Corruption among Police Officers, 2005/017-464.03.01 Finalisation of the Implementation of the Schengen Action Plan and the Setting up of the Integrated Model of Border Security, 2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Legal Advice and Training of Judges in the Field of Competition and Bankruptcy Law, 2006/018 175.06/018 UIBF Improvement of Criminal Proceedings in the Cases of Crime and Corruption Committed by Members of the Police Force, 2006/018 175.06/018 UIBF Training of Trainers in the Field of Protection of EC Financial Interests, 2006/018 175.06/018 UIBF Further Support for the Reinforcement of Judicial Capacity in the Area of Penal Matters, 2006/018-175.05.02 Improving and Broadening the Care for the Re-socialisation and Rehabilitation of Persons Addicted to Psychoactive Substances, 2004/016-764.04.02 Development of Improved Regional Structures for the Implementation of the Anti-discrimination *acquis*; 2005/017-464.05.01 Creation of National Indicators in the Field of Poverty and Social Exclusion (the Tertiary Indicators); 2005/017-464.05.02 Improvement of Working Time in the Health Sector; 2005/017-464.04.01 Strengthening of the Administrative Capacity of the State Institute for Drug Control as regards Medicinal Products for Human Use; 2005/017-464.04.03 Strengthening of National Monitoring of Drugs and Drug Abuse, 2005/017-464.04.02 Improvement of the Safety, Quality, Availability of Organs, Tissues and Cells for Transplantation in the Slovak Republic, 2006/018-175.02.02 Strengthening of Occupational Health and Safety Structure, 2006/018-175.05.03 Improving Analyses and Risk Assessments Regarding Residue Pesticides, 2005/017-464.01.01 Reinforcement/ Further Improvement of the Agricultural Paying Agency's Administrative Capacity in the Field of Market Organization, 2005/017-464.01.02 Strengthening of the Management Capacity of the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture in the Area of Organic Farming , 2005/017-464.01.03 Enhancement of the Agricultural Paying Agency and Implementation of the Single Payment Scheme according to the Reformed Common Agriculture Policy , 2005/017-464.01.04 Reinforcement of the National Control System for Forest Reproductive Material, UIBF 2005/017-464.08.01 Further Strengthening of Systems for Registration of Plant Protection Products , 2006/018-175.01.01 Strengthening of Capacities and Quality of the Control Services of the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture, UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01 Strengthening of APA in its Administration and Control Functions According to Integration of Supporting Measures Administrated by IACS, 2005/17-464.06.01 Establishment of the Environmental Quality Standards for Water and Strengthening of Regional and District Offices for Implementation of Water Controls and Monitoring, 2005/17-464.08.01 Development of the Water Framework Directive Compliant National Method for Water Quality Assessment of Lowland Rivers using Phytoplankton and Proposal for Phytobenthos Monitoring, 2005/17-464.08.01 Technical Assistance on Information System for Environmental Impact Assessment - part Strategic Environmental Assessment), 2006/18-175.06.01 Information System on Waters Intended for Human Consumptions, 2006/18-175.06.01 Implementation of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Management of Waste from the Extractive Industries, 2006/18-175.06.01 Strategy for Inventory and

Collection of Small Equipment Containing PCB in the SR, 2005/017-464.07.02 Development of an Information and Tracking System for Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel in Slovakia, 2005/017-464.07.01 Preparation for the Opening of the Market in Electricity and Gas to Households, 2005/017-464.02.01 Reinforcement of Administrative Capacity as regards Measuring Instruments, 2005/017-464.02.03 Enhancement of Coordination between Slovak Customs Administration and Slovak market Surveillance Bodies in the Field of Consumer Protection, 2006/018-175.03.01 Strengthening the Internal Auditors' Independence in the Public Sector by Creating Audit Committee(s), 2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Enhancement of the Ministry of Finance Official Development Aid Effectiveness, 2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF Interpretation of the Directive 2006/112/EC in connection with the Court of Justice of the European Communities' case law and the practice of EU Member States' Tax Administrations, 2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF Assistance to Supreme Audit Office of the SR in line with the European Implementing Guidelines for the INTOSAI Auditing Standards and 2005/017-464.02.02 Enforcement of an Intellectual Property Rights in the SR.

This Interim Evaluation Report has been prepared by the Consortium Distinct, a.s. and Octigon, a.s.² during the period from May to June 2008 and reflects the situation at 10 June 2008, the cut-off date for the Report. The factual basis is provided by the Monitoring Reports M/SR/JHS/08016 (Components JHA and SHS) and M/SR/INT/08016 (Components AGR, ENV, INT), prepared by the Aid Co-ordination unit of the Office of the Government, covering the period from 1 October 2007 to 29 February 2008 and issued in April 2008. Other findings are based on analysis of formal Programme documentation, interviews with the main parties and published material.

The Interim Evaluation Report examines the progress of the programmes towards the objectives stated in formal programming documents, i.e. Project Fiches. The report is intended to provide management information for the benefit of the Joint Monitoring Committee and other involved parties. It draws conclusions and puts forward Recommendations. It provides a general assessment of the programmes or components under consideration and those included in the corresponding Sectoral Monitoring Reports.

Comments have been requested on the draft Report from the following parties:

Party invited	Comments received
Office of the Government/Aid Co-ordination Unit	yes
Ministry of Finance/Central Finance and Contracting Unit	no
Ministry of Finance/Payment Department	yes
Office of the Government/Section of Human Rights and Minorities	yes
Office of the Government/General Secretariat of Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control	yes
Office of the Government/ Department for Protection of EU Financial Interests and Fight against Corruption	yes
Ministry of Health SR	yes
Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family	yes
Ministry of Finance SR	yes
Ministry of Culture SR	yes
Ministry of Agriculture SR	yes

² Authors: Viera Gazikova, Danka Kovalova, Miroslav Kosik and STEs Interim Evaluation Cell Distinct/Octigon.

Party invited	Comments received
Ministry of Justice SR	yes
Ministry of Interior SR	yes
Ministry of Environment SR	yes
Supreme Audit Office	yes
Office of Standards, Metrology and Testing	yes
Regulatory Office for Networking Industries	yes
Nuclear Regulatory Office	yes

Where possible, the Evaluators have integrated the comments received into the Report. Dissenting views are included in the Annex 7.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

AC	Audit Committee
ACU	Aid Co-ordination Unit
AGR	Agriculture
AMO	Antimonopoly Office
AP	Action Plan
APA	Agricultural Paying Agency
AR	Assessment Report
ARNI	Act on Regulation of Network Industries
ARSOZ	System for Administration and Maintenance of Technological Equipment
ASAO	Assistance to the Supreme Audit Office of the SR
AUD	Audit
BAPO	Border and Alien Office
BFCPP	Bureau of Fight against Corruption of the Police Presidency
CAC	Control and Audit Committee
CAD	Cadastre
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CCTIA	Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture
CFCU	Central Finance and Contracting Unit
CMR	Comprehensive Monitoring Report
Coll.	Collection of the Laws of the SR
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CU	Co-ordination Unit
CUL	Culture
CUS	Customs
DB	Database
DFGP	Department of Family and Gender Policy
DGEE0	Department for Gender Equality and Equal Opportunities
DOE	District Office of Environment
DPEUFIFAC	Department for Protection of EU Financial Interests and Fight against Corruption
DPF	Detailed Project Fiche
DRD	Drug Related Deaths
EC	European Commission
ECJ	European Court of Justice
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
ENE	Energy
ENV	Environment
EQS	Environmental Quality Standards
ESAW	European Statistics on Accidents at Work
ESC	Economic and Social Cohesion
ESF	European Social Fund
EU	European Union
EU-SILC	EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
FACPO	Fight against Corruption among Police Officers
FAD	Fight against Drugs
FB	Final Beneficiary
FIC	First Instance Court
FIN	Finance
FM	Financing Memorandum
FR	Final Report
FRM	Forest Reproductive Material
GAEC	Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions
GLP	Good Laboratory Practice
GMC	Gender Mainstreaming Committee
GS	Grant Scheme
GSBMDDDC	General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control
HC	Health Care
HCSA	Health Care Surveillance Authority
HR	Human Resource
HTU	Higher Territorial Units
HW	Hardware
IA	Indicator of Achievement
IACS	Integrated Administrative and Control System
IAS	Information and Analytical System
IB	Institutional Building
IE	Interim Evaluation
IFAC	International Federation of Accountants

INTOSAI	International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
IO	Intermediate Objective
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IPRD	Commission and European Parliament Directive 2004/48/EC on IPR Enforcement
IR	Inception Report
IS	Information System
IT	Information Technology
JAS	Justice Academy
JAVYS	Nuclear and Decommissioning Joint Stock Company
JHA	Justice and Home Affairs
JHS	Justice, Home and Social Affairs
JMC	Joint Monitoring Committee
LAC	Legal Aid Centre
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
LI	Labour Inspector
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MI	Measuring Instruments
MID	Measurement Instruments Directive 2004/22/EC
MO	Market Organisation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoC	Ministry of Culture of the SR
MoEnv	Ministry of Environment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoLSAF	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MS	Member State
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAP	National Action Plan
NFC	National Forest Centre
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NLI	National Labour Inspectorate
NMS	New Member State
NPFAC	National Programme for Fight against Corruption
NPFAD	National Programme for Fight against Drugs
NRA	Nuclear Regulatory Authority
NRL	National Reference Laboratory
ODA	Official Development Aid
OF	Organic Farming
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OIML	International Organization of Legal Metrology
OIS	Office for Inspection Services
OoG	Office of Government
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCT	Polychlorinated Terphenyls
PF	Project Fiche
PFMR	Public Finance Management Reform
PHA	Public Health Authority
PHO	Public Health Office
PL	Project Leader
PM	Project Manager
PMO	Probation and Mediation Officer
PMS	Probation and Mediation Service
PPP	Plant Protection Products
PR	Public Relations
PSD	Pesticides Safety Directorate
QMS	Quality Management System
RACMI	Reinforcement of Administrative Capacity as regards Measuring Instruments
RAPEX	EU Rapid Alert System
RAS	Rapid Alert System
RC	Re-socialisation Centre
RDP	Rural Development Plan 2007-2013
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical substances
RLI	Regional Labour Inspectorate
RMS	Reference Member State
ROE	Regional Office of Environment
RONI	Regulatory Office for Networking Industries
ROPH	Regional Offices of Public Health
RTA	Resident Twinning Advisor

SAO	Supreme Audit Office
SAP	Schengen Action Plan
SAPS	Single Area Payment Scheme
SARWM	Slovak Agency on Radioactive Waste Management
SC	Steering Committee
SCA	Slovak Customs Administration
SCIS	Section of Control and Inspection Service
SCM	Member of the Steering Committee
SEA	Slovak Environmental Agency
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHMI	Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute
SHRM	Section of Human Rights and Minorities
SIDC	State Institute for Drug Control
SILC	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
SIM	Slovak Institute of Metrology
SMSB	Slovak Market Surveillance Bodies/Authorities
SMSC	Sectoral Monitoring Sub-Committee
SMU	Slovak Medical University
SNCHR	Slovak National Centre for Human Rights
SOSMT	Office for Standards, Metrology and Testing of the SR
SOSR	Statistical Office of the SR
SPO	Senior Programme Officer
SPS	Single Payment Scheme
SR	Slovak Republic
STA	Slovak Tax Administration
STAN	Standards
STAT	Statistics
STE	Short-Term Expert
STI	Slovak Trade Inspection
SW	Software
TA	Technical Assistance
TAX	Taxation
TF	Transition Facility
TNA	Training Needs Analysis
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TW	Twinning
TWL	Twinning Light
UIBF	Unallocated Institution Building Facility
VAT	value added tax
WELMEC	European Cooperation in Legal Metrology
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WG	Working Group
WHC	Waters Intended for Human Consumption
WO	Wider Objective
WRI	Water Research Institute

MAIN REPORT

FINANCIAL AND CONTRACTUAL DATA

FINANCIAL AND CONTRACTUAL DATA OF THE SECTOR: JUSTICE, HOME AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Cut off date: 10/06/2008

Project number	Title	Beneficiary	Contract		Expiry of Disburs.	Transition Facility Support		Co-financing			
			Start of Contract	End of Contract/ Expiry of Contract.		Allocat. €	Disburs. €	Allocat. €	Disburs. %	Allocat. €	Disburs. %
SECTOR COMPONENT: JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS											
2005/017-464.03.01	Finalisation of the Implementation of the Schengen Action Plan and Set up the Integrated Model of Border Security in the SR	MoJ	23.5.2006	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	600,000	99,98	45,41	-	-	-
	TW		23.5.2006	23.2.2008	15.12.2008	600,000	99,98	45,41	-	-	-
2005/017-464.03.02	Support to the Finalization of the Setting-up of the Judicial Academy of Slovakia	MoJ	13.9.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	460,000	95,35	40,39	20,000	98,95	0,00
	TWL		13.9.2007	13.5.2008	15.12.2008	250,000	92,89	74,31	-	-	-
	TA		26.9.2007	26.5.2008	15.12.2008	150,000	98,00	0,00	-	-	-
	Supply		7.12.2007	10.4.2008	15.12.2008	60,000	98,95	0,00	20,000	98,95	0,00
2005/017-464.03.03	Continued Support to the Fight against Corruption in the SR	OoG	6.9.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	700,000	76,34	49,55	-	-	-
	TWL Strengthening Capacity		13.12.2007	13.7.2008	15.12.2008	180,000	100,00	80,00	-	-	-
	TWL Training and Transfer of Best Practices		-	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	160,000	0,00	0,00	-	-	-
	TA Special Training for Lawyers		6.9.2007	6.5.2008	15.12.2008	260,000	98,00	58,80	-	-	-
	TA Study		15.10.2007	15.6.2008	15.12.2008	100,000	99,60	50,00	-	-	-
2005/017-464.03.04	Reinforcement of Capacities to Fight Corruption among Police Officers	MoJ	13.6.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	680,000	99,85	29,41	-	-	-
	TWL		13.6.2007	13.2.2008	15.12.2008	250,000	100,00	80,00	-	-	-
	TA		11.12.2007	11.10.2008	15.12.2008	430,000	99,77	0,00	-	-	-

FINANCIAL AND CONTRACTUAL DATA OF THE SECTOR: JUSTICE, HOME AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Cut off date: 10/06/2008

Project number	Title	Beneficiary	Contract		Expiry of Disburs.	Transition Facility Support			Co-financing			
			Start of Contract	End of Contract/ Expiry of Contract.		Allocat. €	€ Commit.	% Disburs.	Allocat. €	€ Commit.	Disburs. %	
SECTOR COMPONENT: JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS												
2005/017-464.03.01	Finalisation of the Implementation of the Schengen Action Plan and Set up the Integrated Model of Border Security in the SR TW	MoJ	23.5.2006	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	600,000	99,98	45,41	-	-	-	
			23.5.2006	23.2.2008	15.12.2008	600,000	99,98	45,41	-	-	-	
2006/018-175.05.02	Improving and Broadening the Care for the Resocialisation and Rehabilitation of Persons Addicted to Psychoactive Substances	OoG	13.7.2008	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	950,000	74,61	33,39	10,000	87,50	52,50	
			13.7.2007	13.4.2009	15.12.2009	700,000	100,00	44,57	-	-	-	
			-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	190,000	0,00	0,00	-	-	-	
			-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	50,000	0,00	0,00	-	-	-	
			18.2.2008	18.8.2009	15.12.2009	10,000	87,50	52,50	10,000	87,50	52,50	
2006/018-175.06.01	Improvement of Criminal Proceedings in the Cases of Crime and Corruption Committed by Members of the Police Force	MoJ	21.4.2008	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	80,000	100,00	0,00	-	-	-	
			21.4.2008	21.1.2009	15.12.2009	80,000	100,00	0,00	-	-	-	
2006/018-175.06.01	Further Support for the Reinforcement of Judicial Capacity in the Area of Penal Matters	MoJ	-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	150,000	0,00	0,00	-	-	-	
			-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	150,000	0,00	0,00	-	-	-	
2006/018-175.06.01	Technical Assistance – Training for Trainers in the Field of Protection of EC Financial Interests	OoG	-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	200,000	0,00	0,00	50,000	0,00	0,00	
			-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	200,000	0,00	0,00	50,000	0,00	0,00	

FINANCIAL AND CONTRACTUAL DATA OF THE SECTOR: JUSTICE, HOME AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Cut off date: 10/06/2008

Project number	Title	Beneficiary	Contract		Transition Facility Support			Co-financing			
			Start of Contract	End of Contract/ Expiry of Contract	Expiry of Disburs.	Allocat. €	Committ. €	Disburs. %	Allocat. €	Committ. €	Disburs. %
SECTOR COMPONENT: HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH CARE											
2004/016-764.04.02	Development of Improved Regional Structures for the Implementation of the Anti-discrimination Acquis TA	OoG	10.10.2006	15.12.2006	15.12.2007	690,000	99,28	99,28	100,000	100,00	100,00*
			10.10.2006	10.11.2007	15.12.2007	690,000	99,28	99,28	100,000	100,00	100,00*
2005/017-464.04.01	Strengthening the Administrative Capacity of the State Institute for Drug Control as regards Medicinal Products for Human Use TWL	MoH	6.6.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	150,000	86,14	86,14	-	-	-
			6.6.2007	6.12.2007	15.12.2008	150,000	86,14	86,14	-	-	-
2005/017-464.04.02	Improvement of the Safety, Quality and Availability of Organs, Tissues and Cells for Transplantation in the SR TW	MoH	4.12.2006	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	850,000	88,94	88,94	-	-	-
			4.12.2006	15.11.2008	15.12.2008	500,000	100,00	100,00	-	-	-
			26.11.2007	28.8.2008	15.12.2008	350,000	73,14	73,14	-	-	-
2005/017-464.04.03	Strengthening the National Monitoring of Drugs and Drug Abuse TWL	MoH	4.5.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	400,000	49,92	49,92	100,000	71,33	64,33
			-	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	120,000	0,00	0,00	-	-	-
			4.5.2007	4.8.2007	15.12.2008	276,315.80	70,95	70,95	98,684.20	70,97	63,87
2005/017-464.05.01	Supply of Books and Publications Creation of National Indicators in the Field of Poverty and Social Exclusion (the Tertiary Indicators)	MoLSAF	27.11.2007	7.3.2008	15.12.2008	3,684.20	98,93	98,93	1,315.80	98,95	98,95
			15.10.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	250,000	84,80	84,80	-	-	-

FINANCIAL AND CONTRACTUAL DATA OF THE SECTOR: JUSTICE, HOME AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Cut off date: 10/06/2008

Project number	Title	Beneficiary	Contract		Expiry of Disburs.	Transition Facility Support			Co-financing			
			Start of Contract	End of Contract/ Expiry of Contract.		Allocat. €	Commit. €	Disburs. %	Allocat. €	Commit. €	Disburs. %	
SECTOR COMPONENT: HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH CARE												
2005/017-464.05.02	Improvement of Working Time Organisation in the Health Sector	MoH	30.11.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	200,000	99,59	0,00	-	-	-	-
	TWL		30.11.2007	30.7.2008	15.12.2008	200,000	99,59	0,00	-	-	-	-
2006/018-175.05.01	Strengthening the Occupational Health and Safety Structure	MoLSAF	5.9.2007	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	300,000	97,29	57,67	10,000	0,00	0,00	0,00
	TW		5.9.2007	5.12.2008	15.12.2009	300,000	97,29	57,67	-	-	-	-
	TA		-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	-	-	-	10,000	0,00	0,00	0,00
2006/018-175.05.03	Improving Analyses and Risk Assessments	MoH	-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	450,000	0,00	0,00	105,000	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Regarding Residue Pesticides		-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	150,000	0,00	0,00	-	-	-	-
	TWL		-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	300,000	0,00	0,00	100,000	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Supply International		-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	-	-	-	5,000	0,00	0,00	0,00
Supply Local												
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR:						7,250,000	77,96	41,38	395,000	50,60	42,93	

FINANCIAL AND CONTRACTUAL DATA OF THE SECTOR: INTERNAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Cut off date: 10/06/2008

Project number	Title	Beneficiary	Contract		Transition Facility Support			Co-financing			
			Start of Contract	End of Contract/ Expiry of Contract	Expiry of Disburs.	Allocat. €	Committ. €	% Disburs.	Allocat. €	Committ. €	% Disburs.
SECTOR COMPONENT: AGRICULTURE											
2005/017-464.01.01	Reinforcement/ Further Improvement of the Agricultural Paying Agency's Administrative Capacity in the Field of Market Organization	MoA	21.9.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	350,000	95.00	69.74	-	-	-
	TA		21.9.2007	21.9.2008	15.12.2008	350,000	95.00	69.74	-	-	-
2005/017-464.01.02	Strengthening of the Management Capacity of the Central Control and Testing Unit (CCTIA) in the AREA of Organic Farming	MoA	7.9.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	190,000	100.00	80.00	-	-	-
	TWL		7.9.2007	7.5.2008	15.12.2008	190,000	100.00	80.00	-	-	-
2005/017-464.01.03	Enhancement of the Agricultural Paying Agency (APA) and Implementation of the Single Payment Scheme (SPS) according to the Reformed CAP	MoA	25.9.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	500,000	98.00	62.91	-	-	-
	TA		25.9.2007	25.9.2008	15.12.2008	500,000	98.00	62.91	-	-	-
2005/017-464.01.04	Reinforcement of the National Control System for Forest Reproductive Material in the SR	MoA	4.12.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	180,000	97.97	29.67	25,000	98.89	89.00
	TA		4.12.2007	15.11.2008	15.12.2008	120,000	97.51	0.00	-	-	-
	Supply for SW and PC equipment		14.12.2007	14.2.2008	15.12.2008	9,246	93.44	84.10	3,854	93.39	84.05
	Supply of SW and Equipment Concerning the Sources of Forest Reproductive Material and Map Information		11.12.2007	11.3.2008	15.12.2008	11,153	99.74	89.77	4,647	99.74	89.77
	Supply of Equipment for Sampling and Assessment of Forest Reproductive Material Quality		10.12.2007	10.2.2008	15.12.2008	39,601	99.93	89.94	16,499	99.93	89.94

Cut off date: 10/06/2008

Project number	Title	Beneficiary	Contract		Transition Facility Support			Co-financing			
			Start of Contract	End of Contract/ Expiry of Contract	Expiry of Disburs.	Allocat. €	Committ. €	% Disburs.	Allocat. €	Committ. €	Disburs. %
SECTOR COMPONENT: AGRICULTURE											
2005/017-464.08.01	Further Strengthening of Systems for Registration of Plant Protection Products TWL	MoA	27.4.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	100,000	93,08	-	-	-	-
			27.4.2007	27.11.2008	15.12.2008	100,000	93,08	-	-	-	-
2006/018-175.01.01	Strengthening the Capacities and Quality of the Control Services of the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture – (CCTIA) TWL Parallel co-financing	MoA	1.7.2007	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	200,000	99,97	25,000	14,35	14,35	14,35
			6.11.2007	6.6.2008	15.12.2009	200,000	99,97	-	-	-	-
			-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	-	-	25,000	14,35	14,35	14,35
2006/018-175.06.01	Strengthening of APA in its Administration and Control Functions according to Integration of Supporting Measures Administrated by IACS TA	MoA	6.3.2008	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	204,000	99,67	36,000	99,67	0,00	0,00
			6.3.2008 ⁺⁺	6.3.2009	15.12.2009	204,000	99,67	36,000	99,67	99,67	0,00
SECTOR COMPONENT: ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND NUCLEAR SAFETY											

⁺⁺ The official signature of the Contract, implementation to comments in September 2008

FINANCIAL AND CONTRACTUAL DATA OF THE SECTOR: INTERNAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Cut off date: 10/06/2008

Project number	Title	Beneficiary	Contract		Expiry of Disburs.	Transition Facility Support			Co-financing			
			Start of Contract	End of Contract/ Expiry of Contract.		Allocat. €	Committ. %	Disburs. %	Allocat. €	Committ. %	Disburs. %	
SECTOR COMPONENT: ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND NUCLEAR SAFETY												
2005/017-464.06.01	Establishment of the Environmental Quality Standards for Water and Strengthening of Regional and District Environmental Offices for Implementation of Water Controls and Monitoring	MoE	21.6.2006	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	1,600,000	98.44	53.47	416,400	97.19	68.62	
			21.6.2006	21.9.2008	15.12.2008	1,100,000	99.91	77.77	100,000	95.56	95.56	
			15.10.2007	15.6.2008	15.12.2008	500,000	95.20	0.00	125,000	95.20	95.20	
			10.11.2006	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	-	-	-	191,400	99.35	99.35	
2005/017-464.08.01	TA on Information System for Environmental Impact Assessment, Part SEA	MoE	1.10.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	147,000	99.32	34.01	-	-	-	
			1.10.2007	1.6.2008	15.12.2008	147,000	99.32	34.01	-	-	-	
			12.7.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	120,000	100.00	80.00	-	-	-	
2005/017-464.08.01	Development of WFD Compliant Method for Water Quality Assessment of Lowland Rivers Using Phytoplankton and Proposal for Phytobenthos Monitoring	MoE	12.7.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	120,000	100.00	80.00	-	-	-	
			12.7.2007	15.7.2008	15.12.2008	120,000	100.00	80.00	-	-	-	
			24.5.2006	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	650,000	76.76	76.76	-	-	-	
2005/017-464.07.01	Preparation for the Opening of the Market in Electricity and Gas to Households	RONI	24.5.2006	23.2.2008	15.12.2008	650,000	76.76	76.76	-	-	-	
			24.5.2006	23.2.2008	15.12.2008	650,000	76.76	76.76	-	-	-	
			27.4.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	500,000	87.80	52.68	142,000	28.87	28.87	
2005/017-464.07.02	System for Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel	NRA	15.11.2007	15.11.2008	15.12.2008	500,000	87.80	52.68	-	-	-	
			27.4.2007	27.8.2009	15.12.2008	-	-	-	142,000	28.87	28.87	
			27.4.2007	27.8.2009	15.12.2008	-	-	-	142,000	28.87	28.87	

FINANCIAL AND CONTRACTUAL DATA OF THE SECTOR: INTERNAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Cut off date: 10/06/2008

Project number	Title	Beneficiary	Contract		Transition Facility Support			Co-financing			
			Start of Contract	End of Contract/ Expiry of Contract.	Expiry of Disburs.	Allocat. €	Committ. %	Disburs. %	Allocat. €	Committ. €	Disburs. %
SECTOR COMPONENT: ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND NUCLEAR SAFETY											
2006/018-175.06.01	Information System on Waters Intended for Human Consumption	MoE	-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	150,000	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
	TA		-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	150,000	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
2006/018-175.06.01	Implementation of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Management of Waste from the Extractive Industries	MoE	-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	210,000	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
	TA		-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	210,000	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
2006/018-175.06.01	Strategy for Inventory and Collection of Small Equipment Containing PCB in the Slovak Republic	MoE	-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	130,000	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
	TA		-	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	130,000	0.00	0.00	-	-	-

FINANCIAL AND CONTRACTUAL DATA OF THE SECTOR: INTERNAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Cut off date: 10/06/2008

Project number	Title	Beneficiary	Contract		Transition Facility Support			Co-financing			
			Start of Contract	End of Contract/ Expiry of Contract	Expire of Disburs.	Allocat. €	Committ. €	% Disburs.	Allocat. €	Committ. €	% Disburs.
SECTOR COMPONENT: FINANCE, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE											
2005/017-464.02.01	Reinforcement of Administrative Capacity as regards Measuring Instruments	OMST	13.11.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	450,000	96.67	69.11	-	-	-
	TWL		7.12.2007	7.8.2008	15.12.2008	250,000	100.00	80.00	-	-	-
	TA		13.11.2007	13.11.2008	15.12.2008	200,000	92.50	55.50	-	-	-
2005/017-464.02.02	The Enforcement of an Intellectual Property Rights in the SR	MoC	12.11.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	400,000	72.14	12.50	-	-	-
	TA		12.11.2007	12.9.2008	15.12.2008	330,000	68.78	15.15	-	-	-
	TA (PR Campaign)		13.11.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	70,000	88.00	0.00	-	-	-
2005/017-464.02.03	Enhancement of Coordination between Slovak Customs Administration and Slovak Market Surveillance Bodies in the Field of Consumer Protection	MoF	15.11.2006	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	250,000	83.68	83.68	-	-	-
	TWL		15.11.2006	15.7.2007	15.12.2008	250,000	83.68	83.68	-	-	-
	Enhancement of the Ministry of Finance		30.6.2007	15.12.2007	15.12.2008	150,000	72.60	33.33	-	-	-
2005/017-464.08.01	Official Development Aid Effectiveness	MoF	30.6.2007	29.4.2007	15.12.2008	150,000	72.60	33.33	-	-	-

FINANCIAL AND CONTRACTUAL DATA OF THE SECTOR: INTERNAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Cut off date: 10/06/2008

Project number	Title	Beneficiary	Contract		Transition Facility Support			Co-financing			
			Start of Contract	End of Contract/ Expiry of Contract	Expiry of Disburs.	Allocat. €	Committ. %	Disburs. %	Allocat. €	Committ. %	Disburs. %
SECTOR COMPONENT: FINANCE, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE											
2006/018-175.03.01	Strengthening the Internal Auditors' Independence in Public Sector by Creating Audit Committee(s)	MoF	13.7.2007	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	400,000	97.62	2.72	-	-	-
			13.7.2007	15.10.2008	15.12.2009	400,000	97.62	2.72	-	-	-
2006/018-175.06.01	Interpretation of the Directive 2006/112/EC in Connection with the Court of Justice of the European Communities' Case Law and the Practice of EU Member States' Tax Administrations	MoF	22.4.2008	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	120,000	100.00	0.00	-	-	-
			22.4.2008	22.1.2009	15.12.2009	120,000	100.00	0.00	-	-	-
2006/018-175.06.01	Assistance to Supreme Audit Office of the Slovak Republic in line with the European Implementing Guidelines for the INTOSAI Auditing Standards	SAO	28.2.2008	15.12.2008	15.12.2009	250,000	100.00	0.00	-	-	-
			28.2.2008	28.12.2008	15.12.2009	250,000	100.00	0.00	-	-	-
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR:						7,251,000	86.42	47.47	644,400	79.13	54.71

	Transition Facility Support		Co-financing	
	Allocation €	Committ. % Disburs. %	Allocation €	Committ. % Disburs. %
INT	7,251,000	86.42 47.47	644,400	79.13 54.71
JHSA	7,250,000	77.96 41.38	395,000	50.60 42.93
TOTAL	14,501,000	82.19 44.42	1,039,400	68.29 50.23

Allocation €	Committ. %	Disburs. %
15,540,400	81.26	44.81

TF + Co-financing **15,540,400** **81.26** **44.81**

1. SECTORAL BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF EVALUATION

1.1 Sectoral Background

1. This Interim Evaluation (IE) Report covers the Transition Facility (TF) assistance to Slovakia under two existing monitoring sectors for the TF support in the Slovak Republic (SR) – the Justice, Home and Social Affairs sector and the Internal Market Development sector. The programmes under review are closely linked to the respective EU documents such as the 2003 Country Monitoring Report (CMR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the TF 2004 – 2006 Implementation, and other sector-related documents such as the National Programme for Fight against Drugs (NPFAD), the National Programme for the Fight against Corruption (NP FAC), the National Strategy for the Protection of the EU Financial Interests, the Schengen Action Plan (SAP), Charter of Human Rights, the Joint Memorandum of Social Inclusion, the Government Action Plan for the Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination, the EU Common Agriculture Policy (CAP), Strategy for Development of Organic Farming (OF) in Slovakia or Public Finance Management Reform (PFMR).

1.2 Scope of Evaluation

For evaluation purposes, the evaluated Sectors have been split into the following Components and Sub-components:

Justice, Home and Social Affairs:

- Justice and Home Affairs (JHA)
- Human Resource Development (HRD) and Health Care (HC)

Internal Market Development:

- Agriculture (AGR)
- Environment (ENV) and Energy (ENE)
- Internal Market (INT) – Sub-components: Finance, Customs, Taxation, Audit, Culture and Standards (FIN, CUS, TAX, AUD, CUL and STAN)

1.2.1 Performance of Activities³

Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs

2005/017-464.03.01 Finalisation of the Implementation of the Schengen Action Plan and the Setting up of the Integrated Model of Border Security 2005/017-464.03.03 Continued Support to the Fight against Corruption (FAC) in the SR, 2005/017-464.03.04 Reinforcement of Capacities to Fight against Corruption among Police Officers, 2006/018- 175.06/018 Unallocated Institutional Building Facility (UIBF) Improvement of Criminal Proceedings in the Cases of Crime and Corruption Committed by Members of the Police Force, 2005/017-464.03.01 Support to the Finalisation of the Setting-up of the Judicial Academy of Slovakia (JAS), 2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Legal Advice and Training of Judges in the Field of Competition and Bankruptcy Law, 2006/018- 175.06/018 UIBF Further Support for the

³ For more detailed information on activities, outputs and effects, please see Annex 6.

Reinforcement of Judicial Capacity in the Area of Penal Matters, 2006/018- 175.06/018 UIBF Training of Trainers in the Field of Protection of EC Financial Interests and 2006/018-175.05.02 Improving and Broadening the Care for the Re-socialisation and Rehabilitation of Persons Addicted to Psychoactive Substances.

Activities and Outputs

1. The 2005 Schengen aimed at finalizing the implementation of the SAP, the Setting up of the Integrated Model of Border Security and the protection of the outer border with Ukraine. The 2005 Fight against Corruption (FAC) project deals with complex national corruption issues and should provide guidelines, training and a study on anti-corruption activities. The 2005 JAS project has provided further support to the establishment and operation of the JAS through the transfer of know-how and experience, development of the relevant Software (SW) and set-up of the library. The 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy focuses on the increase of capacity of judges to apply effectively the bankruptcy and competition laws. The 2005 Fight against Corruption among Police Officers (FACPO) aims at building an effective system for the detection of corruption through improvement of theoretical and practical skills as well as through the installation and operating Information and Analytical System (IAS). The 2006 Fight against Crime and Corruption among Police Officers deals with further capacity development of the operational unit responsible for combating corruption with the Police Force. The 2006 Penal Matters is focusing on further improvement of the results obtained in previous period in building up probation and mediation services at courts in Slovakia. The 2006 UIBF Training of Trainers (ToT) has an intention to train a group of national experts in the field of protection of EU financial interests. The 2006 Rehabilitation intervention focuses on the part of the Fight against Drugs (FAD) chain, notably the enhancement of the rehabilitation and re-socialisation care in Slovakia.

Effects

2. The 2005 Schengen Action Plan finished late last year. The project managed to bring some tangible outputs, especially from its French part, as the Austrian one has not been implemented, such as an audit of Sobrance Office as well as legal advice and training for the Border and Alien Police Office (BAPO), resulting in a functioning system of physical and technical protection together with the improved reaction capacity of the BAPO. Several effects to be reported from the three contracted Components of the 2005 FAC projects, such the transfer of know-how to Legal Aid Centres (LAC)s, a draft of the anti-corruption study, training and methodological documents for police officers, judges and prosecutors in the specialised field of FAC, notably the laundering, search, seizure and confiscation of proceeds from crime. The 2005 JAS project was finished. Thanks to the assistance rendered, the JAS is now capable to perform regular trainings on EU law both for initial and long-life training of target groups operating in the judiciary. The lecturers have been trained, the library has been stocked with publications available both in hardcopy and electronic form, and a new information system was introduced at JAS. JAS training programmes were reviewed on the basis of an analysis conducted by the Twinning Light (TWL). Judges have gained experience from the European court of Justice (ECJ) and from the French First Instance Court (FIC), and a database (DB) of the ECJ jurisprudence related to Slovakia was created. Recommendations and proposals to improve the organisation and performance of the training system have been considered in the course of preparation of a new JAS bill. The 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy project is threatened by an unpredictable interruption of the legislative process to amend the Bankruptcy Act. It's not likely that a relevant amendment will be adopted before the end of the project. All but one seminars have taken place. A glossary of competition law terms

and unified forms for simplification of judicial proceedings are about to be delivered as well as a publication containing the areas of bankruptcy, consolidation and the discharge from debts of natural persons. The TWL part of the 2005 FACPO project was finished in January 2008. Based on analyses of the activities conducted by the Section for Control and Inspection Service of the SR Ministry of Interior (SCIS MoI), and taking into consideration the EU standards and best practices and solutions, guidelines and concrete suggestions for the improvement and employment of capacities to fight corruption among police officers have been developed. Twinning (TW) experts have developed some recommendations in the field of indicators, secret investigation, supporting information and communication systems and related issues. The SCIS staff was trained in recognising different kinds of corruption and methods of prevention as well as finding methods to make it easier for whistleblowers to tell what they know. Based on interlinking different police databases, an Information and Analysis System (IAS) to enable direct access to information from all inspection regional units is under development as well as an Internet application to allow information from the general public on corrupt conduct committed by the police. The TW contract for the 2006 FACCPO project was signed on 21 April 2008; the project is at the beginning of implementation. The most important trainings are planned for September/October 2008. The 2006 Penal Matters is still in the preparation phase. The Belgium TW partner was chosen for cooperation. The implementation is planned to start in the autumn 2008 in accordance with the beginning of the new school year in the JAS. Due to on-going revision procedures for the 2006 UIBF ToT no effects could be reported. The 2006 Rehabilitation project has progressed with its TW part, being in the middle of its implementation and producing the first outputs such as reports about the situation in Re-socialisation Centres (RCs) and elaboration of their national standards, providing a solid base for improving the RCs care for addicted persons. ***

Component 2: Human Resource Development and Health Care

2004/016-764.04.02 The Development of Improved Regional Structures for the Implementation of the Anti-discrimination Acquis; 2005/017-464.05.01 Creation of National Indicators in the Field of Poverty and Social Exclusion (the Tertiary Indicators); 2005/017-464.05.02 Improvement of Working Time in the Health Sector; 2005/017-464.04.01 Strengthening of the Administrative Capacity of the State Institute for Drug Control (SIDC) as regards Medicinal Products for Human Use; 2005/017-464.04.02 Improvement of the Safety, Quality, Availability of Organs, Tissues and Cells for Transplantation in the Slovak Republic; 2005/017-464.04.03 Strengthening of National Monitoring of Drugs and Drug Abuse; 2006/018-175.05.03 Improving Analyses and Risk Assessments Regarding Residue Pesticides and 2006/018-175.05.01 Strengthening of Occupational Health and Safety Structure.

Activities and Outputs

3. The 2004 Anti-discrimination Acquis provided support to the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights (SNCHR) in strengthening its institutional and administrative capacities through the establishment of a network of 7 regional offices. The 2005 National Indicators project is focused on the improvement of a monitoring framework for the assessment of the social inclusion process. The 2005 Working Time project has the intention to reinforce the organisation and utilisation of health professional capacities throughout Slovakia by way of providing a range of training options and the preparation of a manual. The 2005 Administrative Capacity project supported the SIDC in the process of preparing Assessment Reports (ARs) on human drugs registration documents in line with the EC legislation and requirements. The 2005 Transplantations assistance is mostly aimed at implementing quality management in the field of organ transplantation. The 2005 Monitoring of Drugs project

focuses on strengthening the monitoring and reporting capacities in the field of Drug Related Deaths (DRD). The 2006 Pesticides project aims to strengthen the Public Health Authority (PHA) through upgrading the equipment and capacities in the field of health protection from pesticides in foodstuffs. The 2006 Strengthening the Occupational Health and Safety Structure (OHS) project should strengthen the performance of labour inspection through an increased capacity of inspection subsystems in its two key areas, i.e. major industrial accidents prevention and occupational accidents data collection and processing.

Effects

4. The 2004 Anti-discrimination Acquis project has resulted in a network of 7 administratively functional regional offices, staffed and trained under Technical Assistance (TA). The fact that the offices have started to perform their functions, such monitoring, providing legal advice and the relevant information, surveys in the field of human rights, also training activities and others is illustrated by approximately 400 announcements of potential discrimination so far received. Furthermore, a sustainability strategy has been elaborated and awareness raising and Public Relations (PR) activities have been implemented. For the 2005 National Indicators project first effects can be observed from the analytical and methodological work of the TA intervention when implementing the Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) in Slovakia. The 2005 Working Time being implemented since November 2007 has progressed with training activities supported by 1/1 consultations, thus enhancing the performance of Human Resource (HR) management in the health sector in Slovakia. The 2005 Administrative Capacity TWL was completed end 2007 with first tangible effects in the form of production of ARs and Slovakia being a Reference Member State (RMS) to be reported. The 2005 Transplantations project has managed to complete almost all its TW activities besides the final conference (scheduled for November 2008), such as the Quality Management System (QMS) guide. Also the SW development has progressed to the pre-pilot stage. For the 2005 Monitoring of Drugs assistance both supply of equipment and books were delivered, thus allowing the Health Care Surveillance Authority (HCSA) to provide valid and reliable data as required by the EU. However, the TWL component was cancelled, thus the transfer of EU know-how has not taken place. The 2006 Pesticides has progressed with the selection of a TWL partner, however the actual project activities are only expected to commence after successful delivery of the laboratory equipment. The 2006 OHS project has brought first effects in strengthening capacities of Labour Inspectors (LIs) via providing them with training and relevant methodology, especially in the field of EU Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW) and the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemical substances (REACH).

Component 3: Agriculture

2005/017-464.01.01 Reinforcement/ Further Improvement of the Agricultural Paying Agency's (APA) Administrative Capacity in the Field of Market Organization (MO), 2005/017-464.01.02 Strengthening of the Management Capacity of the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture (CCTIA) in the Area of Organic Farming, 2005/017-464.01.03 Enhancement of the Agricultural Paying Agency and Implementation of the Single Payment Scheme (SPS) according to the Reformed Common Agriculture Policy, 2005/017-464.01.04 Reinforcement of the National Control System for Forest Reproductive Material, UIBF 2005/017-464.08.01 Further Strengthening of Systems for Registration of Plant Protection Products (PPP), 2006/018-175.01.01 Strengthening of Capacities and Quality of the Control Services of the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture, UIBF 2006 and 2006/018-175.06.01

Strengthening of APA in its Administration and Control Functions According to Integration of Supporting Measures Administrated by Integrated Administrative and Control System (IACS).

Activities and Outputs

5. The 2005 APA MO has the intention to stabilise food and agricultural commodity market through reinforcement of the market organization system in the APA, upgrading of the intervention system for cereals and administration system for selected commodities (dry fodder, tobacco, energy crops and vineyards) and strengthening the export refunds system and its inspection for ANNEX I and NON ANNEX I products. It includes analyses, training, and elaboration of methodology guidance, inspection system and testing of information system for administration of MO. The 2005 CCTIA OF focuses on the enhancement of CCTIA performance in the field of organic farm production, the management of granting import certificates for organic products/ foods according EU regulations, the calculation of organic food and feed composition, OF data collection and notification to EC, and the inspection of storage and marketing facilities operators. The 2005 APA SPS project supports the improvement of APA sound management and administrative capacity necessary for future implementation of the SPS. It includes detailed legal analyses of relevant EU directives and a proposal for changes in national legislation that will be necessary to implement the SPS as well as the adjustment of the current Single Area Payment Scheme (SAPS) to new elements of the reformed EU CAP. The activities include the selection of an optimal SPS model, the modulation of funds and other important administrative procedures. The 2005 the National Control System for Forest (NFC) Reproductive Material (FRM), intends to reinforce the control system implementing the Council Directive 1999/105/EC on the marketing of the FRM by means of upgrading information system and equipment of the official body for the control of the FRM and improvement of the knowledge and skills of stake-holders, including inspectors of the official body, suppliers, and forest owners, regarding the quality of sources (basic materials), production and marketing of the FRM. The 2005 UIBF PPP has the aim of creating and training of Co-ordination Unit (CU) within the CCTIA to take responsibility for the co-ordination of all data evaluation and risk assessment work carried out by all co-operating institutions involved in the PPP registration in Slovakia. The 2006 CCTIA Control Services is aimed at improving and strengthening the quality control procedures and the statistical evaluation of analytical data according to EN 17 025 in order to attain Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) and achieve international accreditation of laboratory determinations in the frame of environmental analyses and the improvement of supervision over PPP in the vertical chain. The 2006 UIBF APA Direct Support, aimed at the integration, improvement and simplification of administrative procedures under direct support measures through enhanced knowledge and skills of responsible APA managers and controllers.

Effects

6. Within the ongoing TF 2005 to the APA MO, tailor-made training courses, seminars and study tours have been provided and additional training events are now in an advanced stage of preparation. Intervention manuals for cereals, guidance documents and manuals for the administration of support measures in dry fodder, energy crops, tobacco and for agriculture product export refund mechanisms of ANNEX I and processed products (NON ANNEX I) have been passed to APA MO Section. Manuals for the administration of support measures in vineyards and a common brochure to summarise all the related topics will be prepared and printed in an edition of 7,000 copies until the end of the project. The 2005 TWL to CCTIA OF another 15 professional staff (8 from NATURALIS and 7 from CCTIA) have completed training on required specific topics of the OF and the National Committee for the OF has been

established. The data collection linked to inspection processes and import certifications for products has been enhanced. Within the scope of TF 2005 to APA SPS, the headquarters' Direct Support Section staff and 18 regional APA offices (160 employees) received a 2-day seminar on amended legislation, working procedures and processes within the direct support schemes. A positive effect is recorded also by means of an information brochure prepared for direct payments applicants – farmers; the brochure has been distributed to almost 16,000 applicants, instead of 12,000 as originally planned. Among effects under TF 2005 to NFC FRM project, 3 distinct lots of equipment supplied for the national FRM control body that have already been completed are worth mention. Besides the equipment, the Contractor provided an analysis of the needs for a specific Information System (IS) (functional and data models) to be used for the management of processes related to FRM and also an analytical proposal of necessary legal amendments in the Slovak FRM sector. It is expected that, after the full implementation of the project, its key effect will be the improvement of FRM quality and the enhancement of knowledge and skills of FRM producers, suppliers and end users. Under the 2005 to CCTIA Food Safety related TWL projects, an extensive training and methodical guidance has been provided, which together with the previously supplied equipment and SW have brought effect of substantial strengthening of the overall coordination, analytical, statistical and technical improvement of pesticide regulatory process. The series of theoretical and practical training sessions brought the expertise and the EU best practice in the field of pesticide supervision to about 25 trainees of the responsible CCTIA staff and also staff of 6 involved co-operating institutions. The 2006 TWL to the CCTIA Control Services support, through its training efforts for the CCTIA laboratory staff has brought effects in an advanced stage of attaining the GLP under the EN17 025 quality system, common in EU Member States (MSs), being a precondition for international accreditation. Within the project, 14 local experts (staff) have been trained in environmental analytical chemistry and quality control procedures, 40 plant protection inspectors (of 36 regional offices and 3 border crossings: Bratislava airport, Vysne Nemecke and Cierna nad Tisou). No effects to be reported from the UIBF 2006 to APA Direct Support that has not yet started; nevertheless, thanks to the relevancy of the topic, a professional design and reputable experts it is expected to bring several effects once implemented.

Component 4: Environment (Environment, Energy)

2005/17-464.06.01 Establishment of the Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) for Water and Strengthening of Regional and District Offices for Implementation of Water Controls and Monitoring (EQS), 2005/17-464.08.01 Development of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) Compliant National Method for Water Quality Assessment of Lowland Rivers using Phytoplankton and Proposal for Phytobenthos Monitoring, 2005/17-464.08.01 Technical Assistance on Information System for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - part Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), 2006/18-175.06.01 Information System on Waters Intended for Human Consumptions (WHC), 2006/18-175.06.01 The Implementation of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Management of Waste from the Extractive Industries, 2006/18-175.06.01 Strategy for Inventory and Collection of Small Equipment Containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) in the SR, 2005/017-464.07.02 Development of an Information and Tracking System for Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel in Slovakia, 2005/017-464.07.01 Preparation for the Opening of the Market in Electricity and Gas to Households

Activities and Outputs

7. The 2005 EQS for Water is supposed to define EQS for priority substances and dangerous substances relevant for the SR and establish a functioning communication and management information system on regional and district level supporting the implementation of the WFD. The 2005 UIBF WFD Compliant Method aims at adjustment of significant indicator groups of phytobenthos in rivers in order to ensure the WFD compliant phytobenthos monitoring and ecological status assessment including development of the WFD compliant method for water quality assessment in lowland rivers using phytoplankton. Under the 2005 UIBF TA on IS for SEA the IS for the EIA/SEA has been developed and tested; publicity measures implemented and training for relevant target groups organised. The 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption is expected to ensure compliance with the Directive 98/83/EC and the Directive 2003/4/EC requirements by developing the IS on Drinking Water and training users and administrators. The 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries addresses in a complex manner the implementation of Directive 2006/21/EC including the elaboration of a strategy, guidelines, institutional provisions and training programmes for relevant target groups. The development of the IS that will also contain an updated inventory of closed and abandoned mining facilities is expected to be supportive of the whole process. The aims of the 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB cover the preparation of a strategy for the inventory, collection, handling and disposal of small pieces of equipment containing PCB and increasing the awareness by implementing an information and education programme. The 2005 Radioactive Waste is focused on assuring the quality of the reporting system of the Slovak National Agency on Radioactive Waste Management by developing a functional IS that is able to track all kinds of radioactive waste in all phases of its disposal from radioactive waste creation to placing it in the radioactive waste storage and that provides relevant information about spent fuel tracking. The purpose of the 2005 Electricity and Gas Market was to prepare an open market for electricity and gas to households by changing decisions on distribution regulation and the supply of electricity and natural gas to end consumers as well as by means of reviewing the regulation methods applicable to companies supplying electricity and natural gas to households in order to ensure consumer protection.

Effects

8. The 2005 EQS for Water has entered into the final stage of the implementation. In principle, activities are on the track and once completed will contribute to effective execution of the monitoring and control duties of the SR in area of the water quality. The Hardware (HW) (PCs, printers and monitors) was delivered and installed in the selected Regional Offices of Environment (ROE) and District Offices of Environment (DOE) in 2006. It shall allow the interconnection to the IS for summary evidence on waters. Some delays in the development of the IS have been observed affecting also the performance of monitoring and control activities using new facilities and the completion of training activities under the TW Component. After the completion of the phytobenthos and phytoplankton sampling and species determination at the selected sites in various seasons, the statistical analysis and water quality assessment have recently been under the 2005 UIBF WFD Compliant Method launched as the main pre-condition for the definition of WFD compliant monitoring and quality assessment methods. On 30 May 2008, the 2005 UIBF TA on IS for SEA was officially completed. The quality of the services provided within the project was highly appreciated by the beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders. The newly developed part of the IS for SEA is fully functional and made accessible to the public, both contributing to higher efficiency of the EIA/SEA process in the SR. For the 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption no effect to be reported yet as the project is now at its tendering phase. The deadline for submission of offers is set for June

2008, so implementation could effectively start early autumn 2008. The 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries is at the stage of finalisation of the Tender Dossier; therefore no effects can be reported so far. Similar situation is under the 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB where the start of the tendering is scheduled for early summer 2008. Over the past 6 months of its implementation, the 2005 Radioactive Waste project can report successful completion of 2 main project activities: (i) carrying out the existing IS analysis, and (ii) developing the detailed IS solution, the outputs of which can substantially affect the success of further project implementation. At the time of this IE, it only can be reported that in case of smooth implementation of the IS development, its installation and Beneficiary's staff training, direct effects of the quality of the IS analysis and a detailed IS solution proposal will be proved. Under the 2005 Electricity and Gas Market project completed in November 2007, all activities were successfully carried out. Regulation of the rules of functioning and identification of risks related to opening the electricity and gas markets and draft measures necessary for the markets opening substantially contributed to and effected the liberalisation of the given markets in the SR (opened on 1 July 2007). Partial delay with application and enforcement of the certain drafted measures, especially related to the quality standards, was caused by the postponed adoption of related primary legislation in February 2008. The provided training and a study trip substantially affected the Regulatory Office for Networking Industries (RONI) staff capabilities in drafting relevant decrees and decisions subject to the proposals prepared by the twinning partners.

Component 5: Internal Market (Finance, Customs, Taxes, Audit, Culture, Standards)

2005/017-464.02.03 Enhancement of Coordination between Slovak Customs Administration and Slovak market Surveillance Bodies in the Field of Consumer Protection, 2006/018-175.03.01 Strengthening the Internal Auditors' Independence in the Public Sector by Creating Audit Committee(s), 2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Enhancement of the Ministry of Finance Official Development Aid Effectiveness (ODA), 2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF Interpretation of the Directive 2006/112/EC in connection with the Court of Justice of the European Communities' case law and the practice of EU Member States' Tax Administrations, 2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF Assistance to Supreme Audit Office of the SR in line with the European Implementing Guidelines for the INTOSAI Auditing Standards, 2005/017-464.02.02 Enforcement of an Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the SR, 2005/017-464.02.01 Reinforcement of Administrative Capacity as regards Measuring Instruments (RACMI)

Activities and Outputs

9. The 2006 Audit Committees aims at strengthening the internal audit function at the SR administration central authorities by establishing Audit Committees (ACs) that shall enhance the effectiveness of the internal audit function by securing the senior management participation in internal control and governance issues. The 2005 UIBF ODA should increase the effectiveness of the overseas aid provided by Slovakia by applying the principles of modern aid management, such as the adoption of harmonised approaches, alignment to partner systems and management for development results using performance indicators. The 2005 Consumer Protection TWL project focused on the training of customs officers and market surveillance bodies' staff and the enhancement of their mutual cooperation in order to support consumer protection in the SR. Project activities were divided into a series of seminars, four 2-day consultations and 3 study trips. All project activities were completed in time. The 2006 UIBF Directive 2006/112/EC TWL project aims at improving the Slovak Tax Administration's (STA) performance in respect of Value Added Tax (VAT) by transferring know-how, professional knowledge and views in the application of Directive 2006/112/EC through its

interpretation in connection with the ECJ's case law and the practice of EU MSs' Tax Administrations. The 2006 UIBF Assistance to the Supreme Audit Office of the SR (ASAO) project focuses on the assistance to the SAO in applying the EU implementing directives for INTOSAI audit standards in respect of effectiveness of controls carried out by the Supreme Audit Office (SAO). The 2005 Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) aims at raising awareness and enhancing IPR enforcement by creating an IS including the DB of decisions, legislation and literature in the area of the IPR and by a series of training on the IPR enforcement to be provided for public and judicial administration. The 2005 RACMI intends to contribute to solving practical problems with the implementation of Measurement Instruments Directive 2004/22/EC (MID), entered into force since 30 October 2006), to assist in the liberalisation of the public utilities market (i.e. electricity, gas) by proposing relevant legislative changes, establishing network of authorities and surveillance bodies and interpreting the implementation of the MID and other related directives and legislation (EU and national).

Effects

10. Within the 2006 Audit Committees project effects can be stated in case of transfer of know-how during the study visit of the Slovak experts in the Netherlands (April 2008). Similar effects can be reported in case of training of internal auditors, financial controllers, trainers, and the SAO representatives performed in the period of January to March 2008. It can be stated that the expected effects shall be evident and significant once the Control and Audit Committee (CAC) starts to duly operate and once it has a stable position within the Ministry of Finance (MoF). Under the 2005 UIBF ODA project activities were completed and the outputs delivered. The effects of the project can be measured only after the project has been implemented and the key documents drafted under the project are applicable within the ODA sector in Slovakia. So far only effects can be reported in respect of training and study visit, the results of which broadly contributed to the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) methods and procedures design. The 2005 Consumer Protection led to the improvement of the cooperation between the Slovak Customs Administration (SCA) and the Slovak Market Surveillance Bodies (SMSB) by providing training in the form of seminars and study trips and thus to improvement of the consumer protection by the SCA and SMSBs. As the Directive 2006/112/EC TWL project is in its start-up phase, no effects can be reported at the time of IE. When the project implementation proves that amendment of existing VAT legislation is needed, the STA will propose the amendment of the Slovak Act No. 222/2004 Coll. on VAT, if necessary, despite the fact that the Slovak VAT legislation is fully harmonised, what can be considered as one of so far known possible effects. The 2006 UIBF ASAO project is, at the time of IE, in the 3rd month of its implementation and can report the delivery of the Inception Analysis disseminated through the following workshop. The Analysis will directly affect all other project activities and results. The real effect cannot be therefore reported, but the Beneficiary high satisfaction with the delivered Analysis indicates the positive effects in respect of the preparation and update of internal procedures, training, pilot audits and definition of requirements for the future IS audit system. No real effects of the 2005 IPR project can be reported at the time of the IE as the project activities are delayed and are expected to be delivered from June to September 2008 (Component 1) and to November 2008 (Component 2). Within the TA part of the 2005 RACMI project the carried out Analysis directly effected the elaboration of the related Guide and Manual and contributed to the training for the Beneficiary (the Office for Standards, Metrology and Testing of the SR (SOSMT)) and other involved surveillance bodies' staff and to better understanding of the related agenda. The preparation and elaboration of implementation documents derived from the European Cooperation in Legal Metrology (WELMEC) and the International Organization of Legal Metrology's (OIML) recommendations, the MID Directive and related EU directives aligned with the seminars

significantly affects the level knowledge and experience of the SOSMT and other involved surveillance bodies' staff as well as broader technical target group in application of EU legislation and contributes to enforcement of the position and scope of responsibilities of metrology surveillance bodies in the SR. The similar effects were incurred by the TWL activities and their results, which affected the implementation rules and procedures of the MID and served also as basis for the TA project.

2. EVALUATION RESULTS

2.1 Relevance

Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs

11. The evaluation of relevance of the 2005 Schengen remains high, even 6 months after its completion as a successful entry of Slovakia into the Schengen was one of the key priorities of the ruling Government. The relevance was further strengthened by the fact that Slovakia was lagging behind in preparation for Schengen accession, as well as negative evaluations from the side of the EC, for instance in October 2006. In order to improve the identified shortcomings and harmonise the work on these, a coordinator of the Government for Schengen was appointed and 7 working groups were established in November 2006. The Resident Twinning Adviser (RTA) cooperated closely with senior officials responsible for Schengen, such as the State Secretaries at the MoI or Plenipotentiary for Schengen.

12. Fight against Corruption remains an important task and priority for Slovakia, thus the corresponding 2005 FAC TF assistance to this area is highly relevant. The Corruption Perception Index (CPI)⁴ of 4.9 in 2007 is rather low, though comparable to other Visegrad countries. The importance of the 2005 project is also strengthened by the need to update the NP FAC as envisaged by the Government. The latest organisational changes at the Office of the Government (OoG) have merged the FAC agenda with the protection of EU financial interests, which have saved the implementation of the TF project (previously having severe difficulties with its ownership) but the absorption capacity for this priority area remains rather low.

13. The 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy is targeting the Commercial and Bankruptcy Law and providing special training for judges. Despite the start was delayed more than 2 years the project is relevant. There is a risk connected to the pending amendment of the Bankruptcy law which could markedly influence the activities as well as the outcome of the project. For the competition field, co-operation of the Antimonopoly Office (AMO) was sought for which can be assessed as positive. Although the training in bankruptcy and competition law for judges was supported by the EU previously, as these represent rather complex areas, the assistance provided by the project could be considered justifiable.

14. The 2005 JAS project is contributing to the proper functioning of the JAS and through that increased knowledge of the EU law by judges and their ability to communicate with the EJC. The assistance was provided through dissemination of knowledge and experience (i.e. internships), seminars and the establishment of a library. The internships were realised in order to help judges to find their way, be able to function optimally at the ECJ and become a trainer (of trainers) on the ECJ issues at the JAS. The implementation of the project was without problems.

15. Corruption is a long-term problem in Slovakia as it was also confirmed in the 2003 EU Monitoring Report. FAC among civil servants such as police officers remains a key issue as police should combat crime and corruption. The project 2005 FACPO deals with this issue by supporting a corruption detection system through the training of relevant personnel of the

⁴ CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt). See <http://www.transparency.org/cpi>

Office for Inspection Services (OIS) in operational and analytical techniques and the delivery of IAS to shorten the time needed for processing relevant operative information.

16. The 2006 FACCPO is a continuation of the 2005 FACPO with a narrowed down focus on operational unit of the Special Services Dept. The corruption level within police remains high so the further assistance into this area is relevant and desirable.

17. The TWL project SR 0110.01.01 implemented under Phare 2003 was aimed to complete the building up of the Probation and Mediation Services (PMS) at the Courts in the Slovak Republic and to evaluate the newly created system. Interactive workshops were organised for the Probation and Mediation Officers (PMO) from each Court and a manual of PMS was elaborated. The 2006 Penal Matters project should further help the recently appointed probation and mediation officers to take over their duties and responsibilities. This is even more important with regard to the planned amendment of the relevant legislation in the area of probation and mediation that will introduce new arrangements in this field.

18. The 2006 UIBF ToT is linked to the National Strategy of Protection of Financial Interests of EC in the Slovak Republic. As being primarily focused on building a pool of national experts in this field representing mainly the relevant institutions of public administrations and some others, such as the National Bank, its design seems to be logical including all the necessary parts of the training chain from a training needs analysis up to pilot training sessions.

19. The 2006 Rehabilitation project is fully in line with the NPFAD and also the EU Drug Strategy and the respective Action Plans (AP)s. It follows the previous Phare and TF assistance, such as the 2004 TF TW with Germany. The project is split into a TW, a TA and a Grant Scheme (GS) with some interlinkages, especially between the TW and the TA, however the training included in the TA part could have been covered also by the TW. The Final Beneficiary (FB) is again the OoG, particularly the General Secretariat of Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control (GSDDDC), however the involvement of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (MoLSAF) is crucial, especially in the field of legislation. The Steering Committee (SC), which has in fact started to work prior to the official kick-off of the TW activities, seems to work well.

Component 2: Human Resource Development and Health Care

20. The 2004 Anti-discrimination Acquis project is relevant also from the ex-post perspective in its effort to increase capacities of the SNCHR to monitor and enforce the principle of equal treatment at the regional level. The relevance continues to be supported by both the EU and the national documents, such as the Amendment of the Anti-discrimination Act of April 2008 empowering the SNCHR with new competencies in the area of independent detections and positive actions, including the regional approach and the new set EU Directives focusing of different areas of equal treatment in addition to the valid Government Action Plan Action plan to Prevent All Forms of the Discrimination, Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-semitism and Other Forms of Intolerance for the Period of 2006-2008.

21. The TF support under the 2005 National Indicators project is still relevant, as it is aligned with the EU Regulation concerning the EU-SILC, already transposed into Slovak legislation before 1 May 2004. Moreover, clear linkages exist to the EU Council Open Method of Co-ordination and the Common Memorandum on Social Inclusion. However, the original idea to use the TF intervention for the National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2004-06 has been missed due to the delay in the start of the project. The TA is now more relevant to the National

Report of Strategy of Social Protection and Social Inclusions for 2006-08 as prepared by the MoLSAF and its Department for Social Inclusion and Assistance in Material Need – the key Beneficiary of the 2005 TF project.

22. The evaluation of the relevance of the 2005 Working Time project remains rather positive, as the reform of the health system is still ongoing in Slovakia, though the personnel policy represents only one part of the jigsaw. In fall 2007 the Amendment of the Labour Code has come into force with severe implications on the health sector as well in addition to the exiting ones, such as lack of staff, limited capacities of schools and eldery population. Thus the assistance in this area is highly needed, besides clear linkages to the EU Working Directive. However, the MoLSAF is not included among FBs of this intervention. The need for improvement of the Human Resources (HR) Management was also defined during the policy dialogue organised by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the World Bank mid 2007. Probably the ambitious design of the project with relatively high numbers of participants per seminar/workshop might have contributed to its unsuccessful first circulation and afterwards after the selection of the UK/Irish partner required good planning of activities to use both the experts' and participant' time effectively.

23. The relevance of the 2005 Administrative Capacity can be evaluated positively even after its completion, especially from the point of view of the need of Slovakia to comply with obligations as a RMS, such as preparation of the ARs for medical products, i.e. practical implementation of the transposition of the *acquis* on the registration and assessment of medicines and the transfer of know-how from the Old Member States (MSs). The well-designed project with clear ownership on the side of the SIDC and the previous good experience with the co-operation with the Dutch TWL partner (representing at the same time one of the top medicine agency) have contributed to the successful implementation and evaluation of this focused TF intervention.

24. The 2005 Transplantations intervention shows positive results in its relevance. Besides being linked to the relevant EU Directives and the relevant secondary legislation, it is now also partially embedded in the relevant national policy documents, such as the National Transplantation Programme till 2013, approved by the Government in March this year or the sequencing of the project activities, notably between its TW and TA parts at the end did not represent a major threat to the project, and the respective local TA was contracted on time. The flexible inclusion of an extra-twinning activity in the field of liver transplantation could be praised as well with now positive implications to be reported under the other evaluation criteria as well (see below).

25. The 2005 Monitoring of Drugs: The 2005 assistance though not fully implemented seemed to be relevant, as the Slovak medical toxicology has been lagging behind in monitoring of the DRD compared to the rest of the EU, though Slovakia had already started to fulfil its membership obligations of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) via the National Focal Point at the OoG. Also the TF intervention into the equipment and library of the HCSA should assist in accreditation of the Bratislava laboratory as a reference one, thus being relevant.

26. The 2006 Pesticides project covers a field of control of pesticides in food of plant origin; the need to improve the Slovakia's performance in this field having been criticised, in addition to others, in the 2005 DG SANCO Report. The TF intervention now possesses also a national legal basis, notably the 3 amendments of the Food Codex in residue pesticides approved in 2007-08. The TF intervention as a follow-up of previous pre-accession assistance to the

Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) aims at strengthening the PHA, its Department of Nutrition and Food Safety. The sequencing of activities, notably between the supply of the laboratory equipment for diagnosis of pesticides and the training of the staff represented a problem, when the tendering of the supply has been rather delayed and the start of the TWL to be postponed accordingly.

27. As a follow-up of previous EU intervention in the area of health and safety at work, the 2006 OHS assistance focuses on strengthening the National Labour Inspectorate (NLI) and its LIs, especially in the implementation of the ESAW methodology and also the REACH Regulation to better serve Community statistics and, as such, be relevant. Nevertheless, the REACH Component has only been included in TW activities at a later stage to reflect the actual needs of Slovakia at the time of the project implementation without modifying the Project Fiche (PF). Besides NLI, the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (SOSR) represents another key Beneficiary of the 2006 TW with active participation at the project, including the SC.

Component 3: Agriculture

28. The TF 2005 to APA MO support was well designed and highly relevant due to an extensive EU legislative framework for common market organisation and its constant development. The preliminary accreditation of the APA for MO measures had been achieved in a time pressure in June 2004 and several weak points were identified since then. The TA project is virtually demand driven and the Beneficiary institution makes a good use of the experienced Austrian experts from the peer institution (AMA) for step by step improvement of identified mistakes in MO organisation. It focuses on the commodities where no assistance has so far been provided (cereals, vineyards, dry fodder, tobacco, energy crops) and other key commodities of the ANNEX I and Non-ANNEX products. The project is appreciated not only by APA but also agriculture warehouse operators. All activities seem appropriate; absorption and implementation capacities are adequate, although some changes in the original project design were needed, due to the recently amended EU legislation and, for instance phased out intervention for the potato starch. Evaluators discovered minor discrepancies in the logframe clarity and expected versus real quantities of verifiable indicators.

29. The 2005 TWL to CCTIA OF was originally very relevant due to marginal attention of the central administration in the past and existing weak points in the sector organisation and administration. Relevance is remaining and even more obvious due to the recently updated Council Regulation (EEC) n. 2092/91 on Organic Production of Agricultural Products and the currently drafted amendment of relevant national law on OF and the respective methodology guidance. Need for more professional management and direction of the organic sector in Slovakia will be formally met by establishment of the National Committee for OF, being an advisory body to the MoA SR. Demand for organic products in Slovakia shows rapidly growing trends and follows the situation of the advanced old EU MSs and together with the APA support measures for OF calls for increased interest of agricultural producers and improved domestic supply. The 2005 TF is directly supporting the relevant department of the CCTIA in performing the role of a Competent Authority for OF and enhancing its performance in the key areas, such as granting import certificates, calculating food and feed composition or data collection and inspection. All activities are appropriate, however, absorption could be more developed and implementation capacities spread over more staff - that applies for both the Provider and Beneficiary institutions.

30. The support under the TF 2005 to APA SPS was well justified at the time of the project design. Recent decision of the EU to further postpone the obligatory implementation of the SPS for the new MSs from 2010 to 2013 might cause that project is implemented too early. However, the decision on this topic (transformation from SAPS to SPS) is largely political and may come into life earlier than set in the obligatory legal deadline. At the same time, such a transformation of direct support system requires broader stakeholder consensus and importantly extensive preparation of support scheme operators, namely the APA. The earlier SPS implementation may be affected also by fact that from 2010 the net SAPS payments will start to decline. The TA is providing a detailed analysis of the relevant EU legislation; defines legal and technical needs to adapt the SPS, including revision of the IACS, reviews the current performance and administration of direct support schemes managed by the APA and provides awareness raising in the form of brochures for the applicants - farmers. All activities seem appropriate, absorption and implementation capacities are adequate, although some changes in the original project design were needed.

31. The TF 2005 for the NFC FRM TA to the state forest authority is relevant from the point of view of the relevant EU Directive's practical implementation that has so far not been fully implemented. The project's key target group remains rather small (about 10 people), consisting mostly of FRM inspectors, and the accompanying technical brochure for FRM, the IS for the FRM and new working procedures foresee broader benefits for all Slovak FRM producers and end users. The Supply element of the project provided for notebooks and basic SW for inspectors, laboratory equipment for handling FRM samples, special measuring equipment including mapping SW for the localisation and characterisation of FRM sources. The assistance to an official body responsible for the control of marketing and the quality of the FRM remains relevant also due to a wide range of specific areas that need to be addressed. All activities seem appropriate, absorption and implementation capacities are small, but adequate to this very specific scope and size of a beneficiary. Several changes within the original project design were needed and the procurement process was enormously long. Perhaps also several tiny supply tenders within the project could have been combined.

32. The UIBF 2005 to CCTIA Food Safety represents a direct follow-up from the 2004 Food Safety TW. The project finished by the end of 2007 with all planned activities delivered and guaranteed results achieved. Key result underlying project relevance was establishment of the CU at the CCTIA to regulate and supervise the PPP policy in Slovakia under one roof (a common practice in other MSs). The specific IB activities took the form of training (complementing the 2004 TW) and a study visit to a MS, i.e. the standard menu. The absorption capacity of the CCTIA was reasonable, although more efficacy was expected from some other co-operating institutions. The 2006 TF broadly related to the Food Safety is currently continuing that targeted assistance.

33. The TF 2006 to CCTIA Control Services is implemented to strengthen capacities and quality of control services and is last of the 4 TWL projects implemented at CCTIA in the close sequence. Irrespective of the recent change on the post of the CCTIA Director, the project continues to enjoy active support from the senior management of the CCTIA, including the Director's participation at the SC. The Institute has been successful in obtaining quite a number of TF 2004, 2005 and 2006 projects, which shows its ability to draft good projects suitable for external funding. Although several TW and TWL projects have been implemented with the aim of strengthening capacities within the past few years, the current project remains relevant. It builds on achievements of previous projects and continues to focus on a rather complex topic of EU Food Safety framework. The senior management supports implementation of progressive methods in work of its competent departments, in this case the

Department of Environmental Protection and Ecological Agriculture and the Department of Plant Protection. They focus on improvement of control services, such as quality system, determination and evaluation of pesticide residues, quality of sampling or control of end-users. It follows the previous EU assistance, including the delivery of equipment for the chemical laboratory and has been co-financed from the state budget in the form of the specialised SW supply. The 2006 TF intervention is a logical continuation of the previous assistance to secure Food Safety in Slovakia, and as such is relevant.

34. The relevance of UIBF 2006 to APA Direct Support can be evaluated positively from both original and current perspective. The APA's effort to be supported under this project is to fully integrate applications processing procedures and related IACS procedures under the direct payments support and thus respond to the amended EU legislation related to the reformed CAP. The new fully integrated system is planned to be effective from May 2009. Due to unexpectedly quick procurement process of the project at CFCU, the contract with the Provider was signed in March 2008, but the project is on 'stand by' until the beginning of September 2008, by which time the counterpart APA staff becomes fully available, due to presently ongoing 2007 payment claims processing and the start of on-spot controls, which for the given Section is in terms of administration the most busy season of the year. All planned activities remain relevant and focus on IB, notably the theoretical and practical training and support methodology for procedures and processes. Together with standard degree of flexibility they can be marked as the right approach for the learning curve of the related APA departments.

Component 4: Environment (Environment, Energy)

35. The 2005 EQS for Water has properly responded to the needs of the SR related to the effective implementation of the WFD. The project by introduction of the EQS, development of the IS and elaboration of procedures will empower the key stakeholders to perform sound monitoring, control and reporting on the quality of water. As a result, the capacity on the national and regional administration responsible for the water quality to implement national and EU legislation should be strengthened, thus being relevant.

36. Full transposition and application of the WFD in the SR exposes specific requirements for the monitoring and classification of biological quality elements of waters such as phyto-benthos and phytoplankton. The identified needs are still valid and implementation of the 2005 UIBF WFD Compliant Method is relevant.

37. The 2005 UIBF TA on IS for SEA represents a logical continuation in efforts of the SR to address gaps in a compliance with EU legislation. The project responds to the requirements in the field of SEA including the participation of public in design of certain types of plans/programmes and access of public to information on environment. The project is still justifiable although EU legislation has been in force for some years and the Act no. 24/2006 Coll. on EIA since the beginning of 2006.

38. The relevance of the 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption is determined by provisions of the Directive 98/83/EC and partly by the WFD (2000/60/EC), particularly in the field of the reporting, as well as by the national objectives in area of the water for human consumption. Reflecting the division of responsibilities and competences in the process of collection, monitoring and reporting on the water quality between the Ministry of Environment of the SR (MoEnv) and the MoH, the new system once up and running will provide a common platform for data exchange. Under the current regime with fragmented and incompatible systems, the reporting obligations of the SR towards the EC as defined in the relevant

Directives can be hardly fulfilled. Therefore, the project is relevant to prevailing needs in the sector and should contribute to strengthening the reporting capacity of the SR in the field of water for human consumptions.

39. The 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries shows good relevance to the compliance with EU legislation in the field of waste management and, specifically, to the practical implementation of Directive 2006/21/EC on Extractive Industries' Waste Management. According to the Directive, MSs shall bring into force any laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with its provisions by 1 May 2008. The MoEnv has already drafted new national legislation to be approved by the Government in autumn 2008. The developing of legislative, technical and administrative tools and administrative structures will be supportive of the transposition and effective implementation of the Directive into real-life practice.

40. The SR has not fully implemented the Directive 96/59/EC on PCB/ Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCT) when defined the provisions for handling the equipment containing the PCB over 5 dm³, but as a matter of fact the relevant strategy for collection, handling and disposal of smaller equipment is still missing. The 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB is supposed to address the existing gaps in compliance with the Directive and the Stockholm Convention. The sooner the project starts, the sooner the non-compliance will be removed as well as reasons for ongoing infringement in this respect from the EC. Thus the project is of significant relevance.

41. The 2005 Electricity and Gas Market: the full transposition and implementation of EU energy Directives required a complete opening and liberalisation of the electricity /gas market. This took place on the 1st of July 2007. Households became eligible customers and this was reflected in secondary legislation, implemented and controlled by RONI. The given legislation creates the non-discriminatory conditions for electricity/gas supply to households, ensuring their protection while guaranteeing quality, reliability and safety of supplies. The project provided RONI with the necessary expertise and experience in what was a completely new area in Slovakia and where there was no domestic expertise and knowledge, and thus it was highly relevant.

42. The 2005 Radioactive Waste project was designed based on the related EU and national legislation and recommendations resulting from the previous EU funded projects. This task will be assured by a centralised computerised IS operating at the national level. Such IS solution proposal will incorporate all information subsystems operating in the SR in the area of nuclear waste and spent fuel tracking and give the Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NRA) and Nuclear and Decommissioning Joint Stock Company (JAVYS) complex overview of movement and disposal of all nuclear waste and spent fuel located in the SR what, in fact, will contribute to the safe management at the national level, thus, the project can be evaluated as highly relevant.

Component 5: Internal Market (Finance, Customs, Taxes, Audit, Culture, Standards)

43. The purpose of the 2006 Audit Committees is to raise effectiveness of the internal audit function by ensuring participation of senior management of the central public administration in internal control and governance issues through the audit committees, which are to be established. Relevance of the establishment of audit committees is justified by the recommendation of the report of the SIGMA⁵ Peer Assistance carried out in September 2003,

⁵ SIGMA: Support for Improvement in Governance and Management in Central and Eastern European Countries under the auspices of the Organisation of Economic Co-ordination and Development and the European Commission.

by the recommendation of several EU-financed projects⁶, as well as by the KPMG evaluation report. The project has resulted in an amendment of the Act No. 502/2001 Coll. on financial control and internal audit; the amendment (No. 165/2008 Coll., entering into force on 1 June 2008) stipulates the possibility – not the obligation – to establish CACs, and the MoF is obliged to prepare specimen charters/statutes for such CACs. The project represents a completely new agenda in the SR administration and therefore can be evaluated as relevant.

44. The 2005 UIBF ODA objective is in line with the effort of the Government to increase the effectiveness of its public finance management system and aid management is a part of this initiative. With the expected growth in volume of aid provided by the SR resulting from the international commitments, the question of the effectiveness of the public finance management system, and of aid management in particular, is becoming more important. Thus, the project design and especially its results are highly relevant to the current situation in the ODA sector in Slovakia. Sufficient administrative capacities, clear structure and methods of cooperation of all parties involved in the ODA, primary legislation and especially the methodology for M&E of the ODA are the essential elements of an effective system. The short period of existence of the Slovak ODA proved that all elements have to be handled systematically and comprehensively.

45. Meaningful and close cooperation between the SCA and SMSB, the Slovak Trade Inspection (STI) in particular, is and always will be a necessary pre-condition for successful protection of consumers. Although EU legislation on consumer protection was accepted, its practical application is a challenging task. The insufficiencies in cooperation of the respective bodies as well as some imperfections in the domestic legislation were identified. Their elimination was a base for the training provided by the project. Therefore the 2005 Consumer Protection project can be considered as relevant.

46. Whereas the Slovak VAT national legislation is fully harmonised as from the date of the SR membership in the EU (1 May 2004), the STA noticed an absence in the interpretation of the 6th VAT Directive, especially in connection with the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Communities (ECJ) and the institutional practice. Therefore, the STA decided for a TWL project, which could transfer related knowledge and experience derived from the day-to-day practice of a similar institution. From this point of view, the design and aim of the 2006 UIBF Directive 2006/112/EC project is highly relevant. The project reports a close cooperation with the main partner, the MoF, deep engagement of target groups (working group consisting of 21 methodologists), high interest of (potential 100) tax auditors in follow-up training activities since the termination of the project until the September 2009, flexibility of TWL partners in designing the project activities in order to meet the Beneficiary's needs and set-up objectives, therefore project as such can be reported as relevant.

47. The high relevance of the 2006 UIBF ASAO project results from the requirement for harmonisation of the SAO activities with the EU audit instructions' activities and also from Act 39/1993 Coll. on SAO imposing the legal obligation to the SAO to apply international audit standards used in the EU to Slovak conditions in order to assure audit quality and professional audit capabilities. The relevance is also supported by the Summary Monitoring Report on readiness of Slovakia for the EU Membership of October 2003. Based on own initiative the SAO developed the related Terms of Reference (ToR) and applied for EU assistance at the MoF. The ToR as well as the project design and logframe are still highly relevant and reflect the Beneficiary current needs.

⁶ Such as the Phare project 'Strengthening of the protection of the communities' financial interests and the fight against fraud' (project number: 2003-004-995-01-04).

48. In relation to the transposition of the Commission and European Parliament Directive 2004/48/EC on IPR Enforcement (IPR Directive of April 29, 2004) to the national legislation (March 2007) and related following legislative changes the 2005 IPR project focusing on the IPR enforcement awareness raising, supported by an operational IS (comprising relevant court decisions, legislation, literature (annotations only), etc.) (Component 1) and by information campaign (Component 2) is still relevant and wanted by the Beneficiary. Despite the communication problem caused by the IS necessities clarification at the start of the project, the current project activities seem to have smooth progress in implementation and the expected outputs and results are highly relevant for the potential target groups (public and judicial administration and broad public (through the DB)).

49. The 2005 RACMI project, both the TA and the TWL part, directly results from the Beneficiary's needs regarding the implementation of the MID Directive 2004/22/EC (entering into force on 30 October 2006) and should have covered the gap of the implementation provisions in the SR. The project started in the appropriate time (November 2007) and designed activities and their real outputs and results continuously delivered can be reported as very relevant from the technical and quality point of view.

2.2 Efficiency

Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs

50. The initial implementation of the 2005 Schengen was negatively influenced by different kinds of delays, related to launching of the device of the technical and physical protection of the external border (Sobrance), including a slippage of the construction works as well. Moreover, Components 4 and 5, which were under the responsibility of the Austrian junior TW partner with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), such as fraud of documents being a FB were not implemented at all. It is a misfortune with this regard that an official explanation of the non realisation of the 2 Components is missing in the respective Final Report (FR). The work of the RTA is highly appreciated by the MoI due to his pro-active and flexible approach and several extra activities provided in the difficult Schengen accession process. However, quality of reporting still represents a problem, as criticised also before, together with the overall project management.

51. After a very slow preparatory phase of the 2005 FAC project has managed to progress with its 3 Components – 1 TWL and 2 TAs. However, 1 TWL was cancelled due to unsuccessful 2 rounds of circulation and lack of time for redesigning the project for a TA, which might have resulted from delays in the preparation of programme documents such as Detailed Project Fiche (DPF) and also lack of suitable experts on the side of the MS (due to rather demanding qualifications required) . In comparison to the previous IE, the implementation structures for this intervention have been created under the guidance of Control and FAC Section at the OoG – its Dept. for Protection of Financial Interests of EU and FAC (DPFIEUFAC). However, this complex project has suffered from frequent changes of the respective Project Manager (PM), currently being under the responsibility of the 4th one, which has not contributed to the smooth implementation of this cross-sectoral assistance neither, such as commenting on project's outputs. However, the individual activities, such as training ones on search, seizure and confiscation of property for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) under the Spanish TWL or assistance to the LACs or drafting a Study on Impact of Anti-corruption Activities in the SR have been implemented without major difficulties.

52. The 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy was at the final stage at the time of this Report. Draft legislative solution to the Law on Bankruptcy and Consolidation is being reviewed by the Ministry. 4 out of 5 planned seminars on Bankruptcy and Consolidation and 3 out of 4 on Competition Law were realised by the JAS. The publication was amended in order to reflect the actual situation regarding pending approval of the bankruptcy law. The development of electronic forms will be derived from the change of the basic law. The updated Glossary on competition law terms is under preparation in cooperation with the AMO. The project is likely to deliver the expected outputs in the area of training; however, the prospects are not so clear in terms of acceleration of Competition and Bankruptcy law procedures.

53. The 2005 JAS project is completed. The TWL was finished on May 13, 2008, the TA on June 1, 2008. Although the communication with the French contractor was complicated and their reporting skills were not very proper all activities defined in the workplan were delivered. The TW partner confirmed that both initial and long-life training of target groups operational in judiciary are ensured by the activities of the JAS. However, it is recommended, beyond acquisition of knowledge in the law field, to focus more also on the training on the improvement of professional behaviour, on the enlargement of the culture and personality of the judge. The great number of judges and higher court officials got training, some of them also in the form of internships to the ECJ and the FIC. Study visits organised for the staff of the JAS enabled to compare the systems of judicial education and helped to propose the suitable education scheme for the JAS. Members of the team involved in drafting of the new legislation on the JAS were also beneficiaries of the project that gives the high chance that the recommendations and lessons learned within the project will be reflected in the new law. Based on that the project could be considered as a successful intervention that contributed to the conclusion of the process of establishment of the JAS.

54. The 2005 FACPO has been almost completed. The TWL component was finished in January 2008. The planned seminars and trainings as well as the study tour were provided to the OIS and Dept. for Fight against Corruption staff after SCIS had been created by merging the OIS with the Control Service. The scope of trainings was extended to also cover the Control Service personnel. We can assume that the relevant SCIS staff got an overview about the corruption techniques and the methods for their investigation. The development of the IAS and the creation of the Website is progressing well and the deadline (October 2008) is likely to be fulfilled. The frequent changes in the leadership of the at the side of Beneficiary had been a risky component and had consequences in changing priorities that was affecting the continuity of the project, however the support from the management of the OIS/ SCIS was uninterrupted. Thank to the systematic coordination of the foreign assistance activities at the MoI the cooperation and the flow of information between project owner, the Senior Programme Officer (SPO) and other units at the MoI was excellent. The amendments made to the project have had a positive impact on the relevance and outputs achieved, however there is no follow-up planned for the project results.

55. The 2006 FACCPO project is at the beginning of implementation. The workplan has been adopted, but the implementation of the 2nd activity (analyses) did not start due to pending security certificates of experts of the TW partner. The activity will commence only in September 2008. Despite that we can assume that the experiences from the previous project realised in the same department as well as the continuous support from the management of the SCIS and commitment of the SPO will ensure the delivery of project outputs. Concerning the 4th Result *Training of internal lecturers in order to train the future new members of the Department of Special Activities* in order to align the trainings with other training activities of the police it would be good to involve also the Police Academy.

56. The 2006 Penal Matters project is aiming to support the institutes of probation and mediation out of which especially mediation is not sufficiently implemented in Slovakia yet. The prepared legislation amendment will divide probation and mediation service that will result also into personal division at courts (current practice is that both services are covered by the same officer). The project will provide support in the form of training and internships as well as the methodology. With regard to the involvement of the JAS that has thorough experiences with EU projects we can predict the implementation will be successful although the very tiny staffing at the relevant department at the MoJ might not be able to cope with all duties concerned. To overcome this weakness active assistance and commitment to the project from the side of the SPO will be needed.

57. The local tender for the 2006 UIBF ToT TA, similarly to several other tenders for the TF was a subject to revision procedures at the time of this IE with rather unclear timing for a possible start of the planned activities. However, the envisaged 10-month assistance provides enough time for its implementation even when lengthy contracting occurs. Also participation at training activities (about 40 people envisaged) should not represent problem, as potential trainees have already expressed their interest to take part at the project activities. In addition the DPFIEUFAC should now possess more experience in implementation of a TF project, when coordinating the 2005 FAC one.

58. The 2006 Rehabilitation project, notably its TW part was in the middle of its implementation stage at the time of this IE. The consortium of the selected TW partners - France and Finland seems to be logical, especially when comparing different approaches of these MSs with regard to responsibilities for RCs (the state in the case of France as a Senior partner and the self-government in the case of the Junior one). The original idea to use Finland especially for the analytical Component of the project has been changed and the Junior partner has participated also at the other Components. Also the East-East approach when including Polish expertise could be praised due to similarity of problems of these New MSs. Timing of the project seems to be optimal, bearing in mind also the legislation plan and the preparation of the Amendment of the relevant Act Nr.305/2005 Coll. by the MoLSAF scheduled for this spring and the new NPFAD by the GSBMDDDC for March 2009. The timing of the TA and the necessary preparatory activities from the TW seems to be well on track. Some problems have occurred with the implementation of the GS when 6 of out the 12 proposals submitted under the 1st round of the GS were identical. After consultations with the Central Finance and Contracting Unit (CFCU) and the EC, the identical proposals to be rejected, however pending on the official decision of the selection committee around the cut off. The implications of the rather limited pool of the eligible applicants has therefore negative influenced the quality of grants proposals, as already foreseen in the previous IE.

Component 2: Human Resource Development and Health Care

59. The efficiency of the 2004 Anti-discrimination Acquis suffered from delays mostly at the pre-implementation stage with the successful Contractor being selected for the first time during a competitive dialogue as a selection method. Further delays occurred during the physical set-up of regional offices (about a 2-month slippage), due to lengthy approval process of co-financing sources. However, the key project's activities were implemented smoothly. The Contractor showed an active and flexible approach when rescheduling the second round of training to suit the needs of the regional offices the SNCHR better. Moreover, he provided a database SW programme for offices with the Internet application to serve analytical purposes an extra project activity.

60. The 2005 National Indicators had suffered from delays, especially at the pre-implantation stage of the project, due to lack of co-operation between the MoLSAF and the SOSR when preparing the tender document but also absorption capacities of the FB, notably the Social Inclusion Dept. at the MoLSAF. However, after stabilisation of the technical staff at the MoLSAF (currently 9 people working for the Dept. with only 1 vacancy), improvement of the co-operation with the SOSR (being an active member of the SC at the same time) and an efficient coaching of the PM towards the Contractor (especially during the preparation of the Inception Report (IR)), the project seems to be right on track to accomplish all the planned activities. The latter could be proved by the quality of the delivered outputs, such as the Analytical Study or the proposal of the Reference Manual.

61. The 2005 Working Time now shows better results in its efficiency compared to the previous IE Report. The MoH has taken a clear ownership of the project, both on its technical and administrative level. The co-operation with the selected TWL partner seems to work well, for instance the Irish experts providing also practical know-how to the Slovak counterparts using also direct communication with peers. Also the ambitious training plans with regard to the number of participants to be trained are now realistic to be fulfilled, with more than top 100 managers and senior officials of public administration and self-government trained so far and more than 200 line managers of hospitals and personnel people undergone training sessions under the second target group. With this regard it is surprising, however that the training is free also for the representatives of private hospitals.

62. Several elements for the high evaluation of the efficiency criterion for the 2005 Administrative Capacity seemed to be present for this TWL. All the planned activities have managed to be transferred into outputs, such as training activities for the 4 selected target groups, or the preparation of ARs, including the public ones without any major difficulties. The key success factor seems to be the proper preparation of the project, for instance, the ARs had been already drafted prior to the start of the TWL. Also the selected Dutch partner represented long-term peer institutions, which had also accompanied the SIDC during the EU accession process (the 2005 TWL was the 3rd common project with the same partner). Another plus was the co-ordination of the project with the MoH, which enabled the SIDC to concentrate on the technical part of the needed input, leaving the ministry officials the more administrative and bureaucratic issues of the project's implementation, such as arranging approvals of short-term experts

63. The 2005 Transplantations: Almost all the TW activities have been implemented at the time of this IE; also the SW development was close to the pilot stage. Some problems have occurred in lower number of training participants, due to different reasons, one being also the lack of finances for per diems and travelling as criticised in the previous IEs as well resulting in only a partial participation of tissue establishments and transplantation centres. Moreover, the target value of 100 participants was too ambitious. Also some additional costs needed to be covered by the MS partner for proof-reading of the materials related to the QMS Guide, due to poor quality of translation. However, the evaluation of the RTA and the TW team performance remains high. The local TA though providing good quality of work in SW development, lags on the reporting front, as the progress reports do not comply with the standard format to be used for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

64. 2005 Monitoring of Drugs: The main drawback of the efficiency criterion was caused by the unsuccessful re-circulation, and subsequently cancellation of the TWL component, mainly due to limited capacities of the potential laboratory specialist from MSs to participate at missions abroad., though the SPO and his team seemed to take all the pragmatic steps to

approach the potential candidates via the awareness raising activities, including wide distribution of the DPF. The gap has been partially filled via informal contacts of the peers and also internal transfer of know-how from toxicologists with international experience to other colleagues. Also the MoH is preparing a bi-lateral French project in this area to substitute for the missed TF TWL. The modern laboratory equipment and the delivered books for the library seem to serve their original purpose, improving the quality of work of the forensic specialists in Slovakia.

65. The project activities of the 2006 Pesticides assistance have not yet started. The key Beneficiary - PHO has communicated extensively with CFCU about the method of public procurement for specialised laboratory equipment. Finally, an open tender was chosen to be applied. Though the TWL partner has already been selected, notably from Austria, the respective contract is still waiting for signature depending on the successful delivery of the laboratory equipment with activities foreseen to only start in autumn 2008.

66. The 2006 OHS TW has successfully commenced with its TW activities, especially training of LIs and other relevant stakeholders such as the SOSR and provision of the relevant methodology materials in the form of manuals and preparation of guidelines. As the design of the project requires some sequencing, i.e. the installation of SW followed by the training activities for the Component of the major industrial accidents prevention, some delays to be reported due to the slippage in obtaining the SW financed from the parallel co-financing. Also some problems in communication were observed, especially between the RTA and the NLI as the RTA is placed in Bratislava and the NLI Headquarters in Kosice, especially during the renovation of the Kosice office when even the email system did not work.

Component 3: Agriculture

67. The TF 2005 to APA MO is well managed and a whole range of activities have so far been well transformed into tangible results and benefits. The coordination between the Beneficiary and the service provider and experts is optimal and SC keeps a firm hold of the project's reins. The management and communication of all involved parties is adequate and flexible practically reducing the risk of project failure to an acceptable minimum. Despite several changes have been made to the topics of activities due to an extensive EU legislative framework for CMOs and its constant development, the efficiency of the intervention was not compromised. Provider and counterpart staff of the APA works closely on preparation and implementation of activities respecting the necessary timing of the assistance, so the deadlines for e.g. intervention purchase are respected and the foreign expertise and inputs are highly exploitable. Contractor's experts showed high degree of flexibility and adaptability to facilitate rapid response to changed circumstances.

68. The TF 2005 to CCTIA OF project seems to be efficient. A variety of activities have so far been well transformed into results and benefits. However, the project's daily management lies on the shoulders of a single person, same for the rest of CCTIA projects as well as other routine job activities. That fact puts enormous pressure on to the person responsible for the implementation, planning and management, which may reflect in shortage of time for preparation, discussions with partner institution, experts and other involved parties. In such case the management risk is higher which may bring potential negative influence on project success (e.g. misunderstandings of project parties, delays, etc.). Project duration was prolonged by 2 months (addendum) and for additional 2 months, during winter, the project was on stand by. Of particular importance were training workshops including expert presentations followed by tailored study visits to Italy. The TWL partner ideally possesses enough experience in the

selected areas of the organic production and project has ideally combined with the local experience and knowledge of the respective department of the CCTIA and the inspection organisation NATURALIS. Shortly before the project's end there is a reason for optimism that satisfactory results have been achieved in the efficiency rating.

69. The support under the TF 2005 to APA SPS can be marked as efficient. Although the start of the project has been delayed for more than a year the efficiency is not negatively affected. The recent decision of the EU to further postpone the obligatory implementation of the SPS for the new MSs from 2010 to 2013 gives even more time for sound administration to be in place. It will facilitate a discussion and involve responsible decision makers into process at early stage that could in fact bring positive influence by better understanding and well prepared and adopted SPS. The project brought on table also a problem of effective co-operation between the APA and responsible officers of the MoA, pushing for change of the used behavioural patterns and better balance of responsibilities for overall preparation, flexible approach and stable management of important preparatory process for the SPS. The set of activities selected and provided by the TA is ideally transforming available resources into intended results (detailed analysis of the relevant EU legislation, legal and technical needs to adapt SPS, revision of the IACS, etc.). The APA Department responsible for the SPS implementation seems to possess enough absorption capacity for the project, including the stable staff. However, after an organisational change, the respective department has a broader agenda related to the direct support scheme, notably control of Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC) and support measures under axis 2 of the new Rural Development Plan 2007-13 (RDP). Contractor's experts showed high degree of flexibility and adaptability to facilitate rapid response to changed circumstances.

70. The TF 2005 to NFC FRM, providing TA to the state forest authority is in a full pace of implementation, catching up previous delays. The key activities such as legal analysis, function and data model of the IS and several smaller equipment deliveries have taken place. Contractor is a professional supplier of IT solutions and gives guarantee of successful results. In spite of an absence of previous project management experience of the NFC staff, the close co-operation of Beneficiary with the CFCU and the implementing unit at the MoA should be highlighted. This rather small project has been for pragmatic reasons formally split into several partly independent parts and gives impression of being very ambitious. The key target group of the project remains rather small, about 10 people, mostly inspectors of the FRM. The project approach is flexible and its efficiency is underpinned by the provided project co-financing from the side of the NFC. The beneficiary institution shows a high degree of dedication and flexibility to facilitate rapid response to changed circumstances.

71. The UIBF 2005 to CCTIA Food Safety did not suffer from major problems with efficiency, apart from some delays at the beginning. Beneficiary praised the performance of the UK partner, the Pesticides Safety Directorate (PSD) (for, among others, its flexibility, which justifies the further participation of the PSD on the TF 2006 assistance to the CCTIA). The TWL has managed to implement an impressive number of different training activities and study visits within more than a year. Participation at some training sessions from the side of some co-operating institutions (e.g. PHO) was low. At this point it is necessary to mention that simultaneously under the MoH 2006 TF allocation, there is a separate project aimed at supporting the PHO administrative capacities for pesticide residues analyses. The TWL with very restricted budget has managed to implement all the planned soft skills activities, also in the form of hands-on training. The special Supplies have been delivered along with complementary user training, both of which serving their purposes in food testing and health protection.

72. Strengthening of the CCTIA Control Services under follow-up TF 2006 project is nearly finished. The project was split into two parts; each has been managed independently by different responsible technical department of the CCTIA. This in fact had positive influence on efficiency when more staff has been pulled into implementation process and absorption capacity has increased. Projects continued to focus on a complex topic of EU Food Safety framework. It follows the previous EU assistance, including the delivery of equipment for the chemical laboratory and has been co-financed from the state budget in the form of the specialised SW supply. The initially foreseen number of trainees have not been fully achieved due to political decision on CCTIA job cuts (appr. 12 percent, in 2007), however, the project training outcomes are quite impressive - 14 local experts (CCTIA staff) have been trained in environmental analytical chemistry and quality control procedures, 40 plant protection inspectors (of 36 regional offices and 3 border crossings: Bratislava airport, Vysne Nemecke and Cierna nad Tisou), plus management staff from the CCTIA headquarter.

73. The efficiency of UIBF 2006 to APA Direct Support cannot be really evaluated, since the project implementation is in the preparatory phase after the contract has been signed in March 2008. Contractor is well known at the APA from previous and ongoing projects and its previous performance has been always appreciated. The new fully integrated direct support system is planned to be effective from May 2009 and Beneficiary and Contractor provided assurance to meet this deadline. Currently, the project is on 'stand by' till beginning of September 2008, by when the appropriate absorption capacity of the respective APA departments will become available.

Component 4: Environment (Environment, Energy)

74. The 2005 EQS for Water consists of 3 interlinked Components (TW, TA, Supply), which requires a good coordination. The overall project is on the track and well managed by the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute (SHMI). The delivery of the Supplies has been completed already in the December 2006, when computers with monitors and printers were installed in the selected ROEs and DOEs. Under the TA Component, analysis and design phases have been completed and the development of the IS has entered into its final stage. Consolidation of the HW and SW environment of the SHMI is a precondition for testing of the system to be followed by the training of administrators and users of the IS. Both activities should be finished by the end of the July 2008. The implementation of the TW progressed substantially. However, due to later start of the TA Component certain activities such as training, elaboration of manuals and procedures, assistance in monitoring and control activities using the outputs of the TA part have to be postponed to the last quarter of the TW implementation. Already limited number of participants of the training activities can be reduced by scheduling the training for the summer.

75. Monitoring and assessment of the biological quality elements of waters including phytobenthos and phytoplankton in rivers resulting from the WFD requirements is rather new and specific domain for most of the MSs, so the implementation of the 2005 UIBF WFD Compliant Method in a form of the TWL is very appropriate. Moreover, the outstanding know-how of the Austrian partner in the given field and some similarities in a typology of rivers in the SR and Austria positively influences the overall efficiency of the project in terms of knowledge capitalisation. At this stage, when the sampling in different seasons has been completed and statistical analyses just started, the efficiency of the implementation can be considered as a reasonable. From the very beginning, the Water Research Institute (WRI) benefits from the transfer of know-how from the Austrian partner and shows high involvement and professional commitment.

76. The implementation of the 2005 UIBF TA on IS for SEA finished in May 2008. Beneficiary expressed satisfaction with the quality of services provided within the contract and outstanding working relations with the project team. Good project management on the side of the Beneficiary as well as the Contractor resulted in a timely delivery of all project outputs. The resources allocated to this project were in principle utilised efficiently and materialised into the development of the IS, production of the guidance and promotional materials and better knowledge on the SEA related issues of the professionals and the wider public.

77. The 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption is at the tendering stage with expected launch of implementation of the project in the autumn 2008. The experience of the Slovak Environmental Agency (SEA) with the implementation of the similar type of projects can positively affect the efficiency of the project implementation. The financial allocation for the project is reasonable for the expected outputs. The pilot testing is foreseen within the project, so no additional costs related to fine tuning of the system should appear in the short-term perspective.

78. The 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries is at the pre-tendering stage; therefore the actual efficiency of the project can not be assessed. If the project is completed successfully, it will show very high level of efficiency (value for money) considering complexity of the project in terms of activities to be performed and outputs to be produced within 10 months of the implementation. At the same time, the complexity of the project and limited resources expose a certain risk related to a quality of the required outcomes. The Department of Geology and Geofactors of Environment of the MoEnv should by the start of the project increase its capacities to manage the project as very limited human resources are available at this moment. It is recommended to update the indicators of the project, particularly the time lines for their achievement of the objectives.

79. The 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB project is a step required by EU legislation towards effective handling of the equipment containing PCB in the SR. As a number of projects have been implemented in this field by the SEA, partly financed from Phare/TF, there is sufficient absorption capacity on the side of the Beneficiary. Taking into account the project design, the resources allocated for the project will produce adequate outputs.

80. The 2005 Radioactive Waste project's ToR were designed on the basis of outputs of an external audit, which recommended, as the most effective option, to develop an independent IS with the external data source within the exiting ARSOZ IS operated currently by the JAVYS. The new IS being developed under the given project will be compatible with the other systems operating by the JAVYS and will create an integrated system for tracking nuclear waste and spent fuel and shall improve the flow of information and reporting between the operators and supervision body (NRA). The draft IS solution comes out from the detailed analysis of the JAVYS IS environment and a detailed specifications derived from the regular working sessions and discussions with the FB and represents the most effective solution, which merges the know-how of the Provider and special needs of the FB. The draft IS solution is tailor-made and due to its characteristics cannot be substitute by any other IS.

81. Despite delays in the contracting process of the 2005 Electricity and Gas Market, political changes in 2006 and related changes in the position of RONI (based on the new Act on Regulation of Network Industries, which came into force on 15 March 2007 (ARNI)) and the top management changes of RONI, mainly in the 2nd quarter of 2007, all planned results were fully and very satisfactory achieved, expect the application of quality standards. The draft decrees and decisions related to quality standards for electricity and gas supply were developed

but their application depended on the changes of the primary legislation framework which had not been changed by the end of the project and the implementation of this result was objectively postponed until the amended Energy Act was effective (as of April 1, 2008). A combination of the experience and the attitude of the German TW experts, highly appreciated by RONI, and the managerial attention given to the project have shown results in the smooth and efficient implementation of activities. Involvement of the TW experts into the solution of everyday operative tasks, which had to be solved by the Divisions of Electricity and Gas Regulation of RONI, proved as the most efficient way in achieving the planned results and transfer of know-how and expertise required. The time-tested managerial system, including the regular SC meetings, stayed unchanged and no negative influence on the implementation can be reported.

Component 5: Internal Market (Finance, Customs, Taxes, Audit, Culture, Standards)

82. The activities under the 2006 Audit Committees project have been postponed due to the following reasons: (i) personal changes at the Beneficiary's side (the replacement at the Project Leader position and other organisational changes within the Beneficiary's unit); (ii) the amendment of the Act No. 502/2001 Coll. on financial control and internal audit entering into force only on 1 June 2008, what caused the delay in final approval of other project documents (CAC Handbook, Charter, Ethical Code); (iii) additional training on risk management planned in September 2008. Therefore, the respective Addendum proposing to extend the project activities to 30 September 2008 has been submitted to the CFCU for approval. The performance of the RTA and other TW advisors within the project implementation is satisfactory. The outputs and results (CAC Handbook, Charter, and Ethical Code), are provided in time and in expected quality, however, sometimes it is necessary to adapt them to the Beneficiary's needs and to the circumstances in Slovakia. There are regular working meetings of the Slovak staff with the RTA taking place once a week, as well regular quarterly SC. The project has flexibly reacted to the necessary changes like personal and organisational changes at the Beneficiary' side, prolonged legislative process, which caused the delay of certain project activities. In general, providing the project results is considered efficient.

83. There has been some delay in the preparation and contracting phase of the 2005 UIBF ODA project as a result of which Parliament started to deal with a bill on ODA submitted from outside of the project before the draft project bill was completed. Some difficulties had to be overcome when setting up the system of work and cooperation with the contractor in an early phase of the project. Later on, the project activities were coordinated by the contractor and regulated by the Beneficiary. The deadline for primary legislation drafting was adjusted with respect to the hearing of a different bill in the Slovak Parliament. Comments and recommendation of the SC are being implemented into the final draft M&E methods and procedures manual although the project officially ended on April 29th.

84. The 2005 Consumer Protection schedule was very ambitious, but still realistic. A series of seminars and 3 study visits were organised in the course of the project. Although the beginning of the twining activities was postponed by one month for practical reasons with the agreement of the TWL partners, all activities were implemented smoothly, without any delay according to the schedule although the preparation of seminars and study trips put a strain on management and organisation. The SCA provided the training facilities and was also in charge of the organisation of the seminars. The successful completion of all activities in this very activity intensive project was helped also by the absorption capacities of the SCA and SMSBs being sufficient. The TWL partners were actively involved in project implementation. The Contractor was trying to respond in as flexible a way as possible to the comments and demands regarding

information and new skills needed by the Beneficiary. A new qualitative dimension was given to the seminars by active discussion amongst the participants and trainers, which often resulted in mutually useful exchanges of experiences.

85. Despite the longer preparatory phase for circulation, which postponed the project starting date from January to April 2008, the 2006 UIBF Directive 2006/112/EC TWL project shall deliver all originally designed results and outputs (methodological guidelines, transfer of know-how through consultations and training) within planned 6 months. As the project envisages many training activities and a backlog of training supporting materials' translation before each seminar, the STA will consider requesting for the project extension once it proves necessary during the further implementation. As the STA budget for project is limited and translation part proves to be very costs consuming, the STA will look for the solution if necessary. From all implementation and organisational aspects the project can be so far evaluated efficient.

86. As already mentioned the 2006 UIBF ASAO project was procured through a competitive dialogue and the activities and results required in the ToR were further directly negotiated and developed with the competitors. Based on the most effective approach presented within the competition the best project proposal was selected and thus contributed to the project effectiveness. The most effective approach was also reflected in extension of activity 3 "the assistance in the SAO staff training regarding the audit and audit standards application and pilot audit" where 180 training days and 15 pilot audits are required. The project reports the smooth implementation, regular monitoring by the Beneficiary and keeping deadlines and quality of outputs and so far can be evaluated as efficient.

87. The 2005 IPR project consisting of 2 separate components (IS and Information Campaign) are interconnected and results of component 1 (IS including the DB and related training) significantly affects the efficiency of component 2 (Information Campaign) from the time planning point of view. As Component 1 activities and related results are delayed in respect of most activities, the same relates to the Information Campaign Component the efficiency of which cannot be reported as the Component activities will be launched in August 2008, only. The registration of web domain (under the government 'gov.sk' domain) done in line with the project schedule and its operation through the Ministry of Culture of the SR (MoC) server and the IS and DB expected further maintenance by the MoC as the project Beneficiary contributes to the increased efficiency of the project and its results. Likewise, the detailed analysis of the expected IS including the DB and the IS design indicates the efficiency of the selected approach. The efficiency of the IS and training can be reported once the IS is in place and operational and training appraisal is carried out. The efficiency is also supported by the regular monthly working meetings required by the Beneficiary in order to improve communication and deliverables. On the other hand, the project, especially at its beginning, faced the communication problems caused by week project management at the level of the Beneficiary.

88. Although the application of the related EU legislation under the 2005 RACMI project was a rather a new element in all EU MSs at the time of the project's start-up (November/December 2007), the benefits of the TA and the TWL have proved as highly efficient and brought a significant volume of know-how and new approach in the related field. Despite the fact that the TA part of the project involves fewer experts to the expected number of activities/results than the TWL part, both parts of the project so far proved efficient achievement of the expected results with a direct impact on the Beneficiary and broad professional public satisfaction. Moreover, the results of the TWL part are recommended by the Beneficiary and the SC to be

used for the activities within the TA part, thus the efficiency reflected in interconnection of the expected project results is increased.

2.3 Effectiveness

Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs

89. After the completion of the 2005 Schengen intervention, especially its French part (thanks to its dynamic second half of implementation), we can conclude that the TW has managed to fulfil bulk of its Immediate Objectives (IOs) (see also Annex 1) The TW assisted the BAPO when undergoing an organisational change following the Schengen Catalogue being now an autonomous, professional organisation with direct reporting lined to the MoI. Also the Direction of Protection of the Border with Ukraine has benefited from supervision work of the RTA and his team and ad hoc advice, thus increasing its management capabilities. In addition, legal advice and training in the field of illegal immigration should materialise in near future in the Amendment of the Penal Code. The positive evaluation in October 2007 finally gave a green light for Slovakia to access Schengen, thus the 2005 intervention clearly helped in the '*finalisation of the Schengen Action Plan and the Setting up of the Integrated Model of Border Security*' as required by the respective IO. However some losses from the reluctance of the Austrian partner but also the MFA to implement the activities in the field of documentary fraud to be reported, though the proper reporting is missing on the 2 relevant Components. The losses should not be however detrimental as the level of expertise of the Slovak target group is higher than originally expected.

90. The 2005 FAC project via a recent completion of the TA for LACs should have brought effects via a comprehensive training, methodological and information material for the experts and also broader public, thus at the same time fulfilling the respective IO: *ensure adequate access to justice by improving the capacity of newly created free legal aid centres*. Also the finalisation of the draft of the anti-corruption Study gives hopes for its successful completion, thus providing the relevant authorities with *the overview of the evaluation of the regulation and the mechanisms favouring the activities in the field of FAC*. The series of training sessions for different LEAs, including the Special Court and the Special Prosecutor's Office, after being later complemented by specific guidelines and model documents, together with legal recommendations later this year should *further strengthen institutional and administrative capacity to prevent and combat corruption*. As part of the original activities planned for the unsuccessful TWL, notably training and transfer of best practices in EU countries to the analytical section of the Bureau of the Fight against Corruption and of the Police Presidency are now covered partially by other project's Components; the loss of its effects is only partial.

91. The 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy once finally implemented has the potential to achieve the project IO *Develop the draft legislative solutions to strengthen the application effectiveness of Competition and Bankruptcy law and strengthen the effectiveness and transparency of procedures through trained human resources* and thus to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Slovakia's judiciary, by for instance enhancing the capacity of judges to apply the Bankruptcy Law or more effective use of the Commercial Register. However, pending approval of the relevant legislation limits the impact of project outputs although the capacity of judges has been developed. In the area of competition law substantial improvement was achieved both by judges and by the staff of the AMO.

92. The implementation of the 2005 JAS project positively contributed to the project's IO *Improved functioning and organisation of the Judicial Academy of Slovakia, transfer of the*

experiences concerning professional and methodological aspects of the training in the judiciary from EU MS partner. The staff of the JAS was trained with the aim to transfer of professional and methodological experiences and improve functioning and organisation of the JAS. The realised seminars (each of them attended by appr. 30 participants), internships and a new library should lead to a decreased number of cases with erroneous EU applications brought to the ECJ, and should positively influence also the training system within the sector of justice. The prepared amendment of legislation about the JAS (to be adopted by September 2008) has been taking into account experiences and lessons learned from the project in different cases such as the role of higher court officials, financing of the JAS and introduction of systematic and control mechanisms into education process .

93. The 2005 FACPO provided a lot of training and experiences to the staff of the SCIS that will be able to operationally better identify and document corruption behaviour. The works are successfully progressing to the achievement of the project's *IO Information and Analytical system for central and regional units of the Office for Inspection Service installed and fully operational.* The IAS is intended to increase the access to information for operative – searching activity and decrease the time for analytical processing is under development. The SCIS anticipates its implementation to be accompanied in the near future by the modernisation of technical (computer) equipment of its offices from own resources. The need for further training in topics covered by the project was identified.

94. Because the 2006 FACCPPO project only started recently, it has not yet yielded any outputs. Based on the previous experience of the project owner from the 2005 FACPO and with regard to the specific target group and the scope of the project that is limited to a single SCIS department, we can predict its positive contribution to the *IO to increase the exploitation rate of records monitoring persons and objects as a direct evidence in criminal trial and increase of the informative value of the records made during observation.*

95. The 2006 Penal Matters project has not started as yet. It will complement the other training projects realised in the sector of justice and at the same time continue in the effort to develop probation and mediation services initiated by the Phare 2003 project. Provided the planned legislation amendment of the law on Probation and Mediation Officers (550/2003 Coll.) and the Law on Courts (757/2004 Coll.) will take place during the lifetime of the project the project will be able to move on from the results of the previous EU assistance and contribute to the desired *IO increase of successfully solved penal cases through the development of probation and mediation services at courts in Slovakia.* Because of the limited staffing of the Unit for Probation and Mediation Services in Penal Matters at the MoJ (currently only 1 employee) that is the principal counterpart for the TW partner there is a risk that the project implementation will be endangered.

96. The 2006 UIBF ToT has not yet shown any effects. Nevertheless, thanks to its design we can predict that once successfully tendered and subsequently implemented, it will contribute to the fulfilment of the respective *IO to train national experts in the field of protection of EU financial interests who will operate as trainers* via a pool of a trained trainers capable to spread the knowledge further among their peers.

97. From the first effects produced mostly by the TW part of the 2006 Rehabilitation intervention, such as the analytical documents on the situation of the RCs in Slovakia and the 11 MSs, together with the set of quality standards, including the personal and professional ones and the transfer of best practices, together with their materialisation in the relevant legislation and policy documents in the sphere of FAD, we can predict contribution to the set IO, notably

to raise the standard of all activities performed by re-socialisation facilities for the provision of care for persons addicted to psychoactive substances.

Component 2: Human Resource Development and Health Care

98. The 2004 Anti-discrimination Acquis has delivered a set of tangible results, such as the regional needs analysis or the concept for sustainability of offices for 3 time horizons from short-term to long-term. The one year ago established regional offices are functional, i.e. equipped, staffed with trained employees; also the local partnerships have been created. In the area of publicity several communication vehicles were used to increase the broad public awareness, including a TV-shot with the broad reach. The offices fulfil their monitoring function, processing about 400 announcements of potential discrimination received so far. The 7 offices are fully incorporated in the SNCHR system of monitoring and enforcing the principle of equal treatment. All this confirms that the respective IO aimed at *strengthening the institutional and administrative capacities of the SNCHR* has been achieved.

99. Once finally implemented later this year, we can assume that the 2005 National Indicators project should fulfil the respective IO, which is defined as *creation of third level indicators of poverty and social exclusion regarding the national particularities to complement the Common Laeken Indicators*. The project, especially via the provision of the relevant methodology for calculation of poverty and exclusion indicators and establishment of their permanent monitoring as part of the final reference manual, should enable the SR, among others to fulfil the tasks of the National Action Plan (NAP) as part of the relevant National Strategy of Social Protection and Inclusion. Moreover, the monitoring should be now covered by the state budget with the respective allocations made for the 2009 budget (see also Annex 4).

100. The 2005 Working Time project has shown early effects, especially in the transfer of know how, such as performance evaluation of employees and management of change in the field of the HRD for us to predict its *strengthening human capacities responsible for Human Resources within the health sector to implement the relevant EU Directives*, especially once it is fully implemented. As a result, more than 300 participants (according to the valid logframe) from the whole Slovakia and different, national and regional health care bodies should be trained, as well as internal documents and organisational structures of health care providers should be updated according to the gained EU know-how, together with a provision of a reference guidebook on HRD methodologies for the healthcare system (to be produced later this year).

101. Positive rating continues for 2005 Administrative Capacity TWL even for its effectiveness criterion, also due to the first tangible effects contributing to the achievement of the respective IO. The trained SIDC coordinators, external clinical/non-clinical assessors and pharmaceutical assessors are now able to prepare good quality *Assessment Reports of Registration documents of human drugs in line with the Directive 2001/83/EC Art.18 as a duty of a RMS*. The produced ARs have been accepted by other MSs, and thus Slovakia is capable now to perform its RMS duties.

102. 2005 Transplantation: Due to the final stage of the implementation of the TW part with only mainly PR activities to be realised later this year and a significant progress of the TA one, plus final stage of the contracting of the complementary HW financed from co-financing, a positive prediction can be made regarding the fulfilment of the respective IO aimed at *introducing quality management for organ transplantation, tissue and cell banking, to assure the highest possible level of public health protection*. The tissue establishments and organ

transplantation centres once using the QMS methodology developed under the 2005 TF accompanied by training and Information Technology (IT) tools, should definitely improve their performance in their establishments. However, the process and timing of authorisation and re-authorisation most of the tissue establishment form the side of the MoH was not fully clear at the time of this IE.

103. 2005 Monitoring of Drugs Mainly via the delivery of state of the art equipment and also books, the forensic toxicology laboratory in Bratislava has clearly improved its work when performing monitoring of DRD in Slovakia, though not benefiting from direct transfer of know-how from a developed MS. Contrary to the previous round of evaluation, we are now more confident that the HCSA is now doing steps for the Bratislava laboratory to become a National Reference Laboratory (NRL), as foreseen in the respective IO *to strengthen the Laboratory of the Forensic-Medical Toxicology to be established and accredited as the NR*. Plans exist to complement the TF equipment with additional one financed from the state budget; also the Authority should sign a service contract for maintenance of the TF delivery. The new HSCA Director has been pursuing all the steps, including the new organisational structure, for the Bratislava laboratory to become a NRL next year.

104. Once successfully implemented, including the tendering of the state-of-the-art equipment, the planned TF activities via the transfer of know-how to the PHA staff, should at the same time fulfil the relevant IOs of the 2006 Pesticides intervention, aiming at *improvement and upgrading of PHA capacities in the area of human health protection related to foodstuffs containing residue pesticides and improvement and upgrading of present knowledge on risk assessment and analyzing in the field of residue pesticides issue especially in infant and baby food* (as reflected in the selected topics for training at the same time). The delivery of the modern laboratory equipment, together with the tailor-made training for the laboratory staff indicate good chances to contribute to the 3rd IO, defined as *strengthening the laboratory capacities of PHA in the field of analysing of residue pesticides in foodstuffs* (see also Annex 1).

105. The 2006 OHS assistance shows some effects from the implementation of the planned TW activities in the transfer of know-how to LIs in Slovakia, especially in the area of ESAW and REACH. Once successfully implemented, including the component focusing on major industrial accidents, the TW via its analysis, assistance, training and the MS experience from Austria should bring effects in *reinforcement of the labour inspection administrative capacity structures in implementation of EU legislation in the field of major industrial accidents and in the field of occupational accidents data collection and processing*, when the LIs will be capable to perform their work more efficiently and effectively, including the increase in number of inspections. Moreover, they should enhance their capacity to handle the EU statistics and provide the EU compatible information also for the MoLSAF reporting obligations towards Brussels.

Component 3: Agriculture

106. The TF 2005 to APA MO is well managed and preliminary results and benefits so far have been well transformed into a real life. In practice the project made several differences in administration of the MO, such as improved intervention of cereals thanks to the prepared manual for cereals intervention, better administration of measures in the Sub-sector of energetic crops, dry fodder, tobacco, manuals for administration of export refunds for ANNEX I and NON ANNEX I products. Thanks to training and study visits the responsible staff of the APA has achieved higher level of professionalism and compliance to EU legislation.

Elaborated supporting documentation delivered via project were appreciated and gradually transferred into standard APA administrative procedures, thus meeting also the IO aimed at *upgrading the intervention system and strengthening the export refunds one*.

107. The project's activities of the TWL 2005 to the CCTIA OF have occurred with small delays according to the agreed plan and the planned expert missions were carried out to generate programmed actions and results. Thus the overall evaluation of achieved benefits can be positive, although there will be some time needed for the CCTIA to make a full utilisation of the provided expertise and guidance and transform them into practice. The trained staff of the CCTIA already provided their advisory role to the MoA under the National Committee for OF and currently takes part in drafting of amended national act on the OF. This proves that intervention has been effective and has brought effects in *establishment and management of granting import certificates for third countries organic products/foods. Update collection of data on organic farming for EU notification purposes*

108. Under the TF 2005 to the APA SPS so far so about 160 of APA's regional and HQ staff (compared to planned 130 in the logframe) received basic training explaining differences and modalities of SPS compared to presently applied SAPS. Relevant APA staff has become fully aware of revised procedures and is gradually preparing to be able to administer the SPS. Although it is not yet clear from which date Slovakia will adopt SPS, the principle of effectiveness already has been met. In further implementation we can predict other positive outcomes of the TF assistance to *implementation of the SPS (IO)*, namely the prepared relevant legal amendments, strategy and methodology for upgrading of the IACS, including description of its functionalities needed for administration of the cross-compliance requirements.

109. After a major TA contract was signed within the TF 2005 to NFC FRM (Dec. 2007), thanks to the inflamed staff of the Beneficiary, the originally marked 'risky' project turned up to be a good example of effective intervention. The team of experts managed to organise several implementation meetings and discussions with stakeholders and outcomes have been reflected in the analysis on legislation requirements and an Analysis report, containing data and functional models of the intended IS for the FRM. Major discussion is ongoing on amendment of the existing national act in order to allow higher degree of flexibility in declaring the FRM, which in fact provoked more active involvement of the responsible section of the MoA into project and its promise to speed up new legislative process. Irreversible benefits in form of three distinct lots of supplied equipment already considerably improved work of the FRM inspection. Through legal advice and training activities also the knowledge and skills of the stakeholders regarding the quality of production and marketing of the FRM will be improved. In a few months, provided that project is successfully finalised, the NFC's controllers should be able to perform their tasks more effectively and efficiently, using the new methodological tools (information brochure and inspection manual), equipment and the newly developed IS, thus at the same time meeting the IO aimed at *improving knowledge and skills of the stakeholders regarding the quality of production and marketing of FRM*.

110. The key effect from the UIBF 2005 to CCTIA Food Safety intervention is already materialised since the national CU has been established and operating within the CCTIA, thus at the same time meeting the respective IO, notably *establishment of a fully functioning Coordinating Unit at CCTIA*. Staff of the 2 relevant CCTIA departments have been intensively trained and prepared to perform effective pesticide regulatory work. The informal feedback from the Slovak staff has been consistently positive and they have all gained a great deal of knowledge and expertise in a relatively short timescale, although with the study tour implemented the transfer of know-how from a peer institution could have been more effective.

Importantly, the Short Term Experts (STE)s have commented that the confidence of the staff has increased greatly during the project and this confidence should enable involved institutions to make continued progress in the implementation of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC and the continual development of effective communication with the CU and all specialist areas. All recommendations from the previous full TW project still apply and throughout the delivery of this project it was noted that there is still a lack of resources (staff) available in some of the institutes. The Competent Authority has been provided with the relevant methodology and standard operating instructions. However, it has to be noted that even after establishment of the CU the pesticide supervision process is still partly impeded (e.g. delayed assessment of samples) by insufficient personal capacities of some co-operating institutions, notably the PHO - the Mammalian Toxicology and Human Risk Assessment part, which could lead to a detrimental impact on public health in Slovakia.

111. After assessing a nearly finalised TF 2006 to CCTIA Control Services, we are reasonably positive that project achieved all its guarantee results, in aggregated expression namely improvement of the quality of analytic and control procedures, thus also fulfilling the IO aimed *at improving the supervision over plant protection products in the vertical chain*. That will be definite after reaching international accreditation of laboratory determinations for environmental analyses. The laboratory round tests are ongoing. The TWL partner institution (the PSD, U.K.) provided a successful training programme for validation of analytical methods of gas/ liquid and gel chromatography, implementation procedures for preparation and cleaning of samples and implementation of EN 17 025 on quality of statistical evaluation. Under the second part of the project it provided a complex training on the national level for more than 40 phytosanitary inspectors. Balance of responsibilities between the 2 major stakeholders (CCTIA departments) proved to be correct and confirmed a major TWL conclusion of continuing work co-ordination within the CCTIA itself. All key results and benefits were positively perceived by beneficiaries although in future may need a thorough attention of the MoA, related in particular to further job cuts as foreseen by the Government resolution.

112. We are unable to judge effectiveness of the UIBF 2006 to APA Direct Support, since the project has not started yet. From the design it should bring the first tangible effects, in the form of a better administration and performance of current SAPS, mainly via improved and integrated application forms, which should be less administratively demanding and more user friendly compared to present ones. The quality of the control actions should also improve using the upgraded methodology, notably the manuals. Scheme managers and operators at the APA will benefit also from the lessons learnt from training workshops and study tours, when being exposed to real-life situations in the other EU MSs. Overall, the IO focused on *integration of supporting measures* should be ideally met.

Component 4: Environment (Environment, Energy)

113. The performance of the 2005 EQS for Water can be evaluated as effective. The supplies have been delivered and installed in order to allow proper use of the newly developed IS and the relevant staff now is capable to perform their roles better. Under the TA Component the new IS for Summary Evidence on Waters has been almost completed. Both resulting in making a significant progress towards *the fulfilment of the requirements of the Water Framework Directive 60/2000/EC and Council Directive 76/464/EEC, by using proper communication and information exchange for relevant decision making process*. Good performance of the TW, despite of minor delays, effectively contributed to *establishment of EQS for priority substances and dangerous substances relevant for the SR*. Full accomplishment of the IOs of the project requires a completion of number of tasks, which are conditional to development of the IS.

114. The 2005 UIBF WFD Compliant Method has come into the final stage of its implementation, in which activities that are conditional to *the adjustment of the monitoring and assessment of the biological quality elements in rivers according to their specific preferences as an integral part of the assessment of ecological status of the surface* will be executed. There is a low risk of failure in successful execution of the planned tasks necessary for the development of the WFD compliant methods relevant for the SR, thus the probability of achievement of the specific objective of the project is high.

115. The 2005 UIBF TA on IS for SEA being completed just recently (in May 2008) has allowed the assessment of the immediate effects of the project. Apparently, the activities effectively contributed to *building the conditions for implementation of the Act no. 24/2006 Coll. on the EIA in the field of ensuring the information for participating subjects and involvement of the public in the process of SEA*. The created module of the IS dedicated to the SEA contains also the materials produced by the TA, some of them translated also into English, which are available to interested public.

116. In the given time frame, *the fulfilment of obligations of the SR resulting from the Directive 98/83/EC in relation to rationalization of national drinking water data flows and strengthening of reporting process towards the EC under the Directive set for the 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumptions* seems to be achievable. However, the full exploitation of the system in the preparation of the first report on the quality of drinking water for the EC, which is due in March 2009, is questionable since the project implementation can realistically start only in the autumn 2008.

117. The objectives of the 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries are well defined, but seem little bit overambitious. There are justified concerns whether all *administrative, legislative and technical tools and administrative structures for smooth implementation of the Directive of the management of waste from extractive industries* can be produced within the given time and with available resources in sufficient quality (e.g. collection of data on closed and abandoned mining facilities, approximately of 6,000 sites, and development of the related database will be extremely time consuming and will require sufficient human resources).

118. Since the 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB is only at the pre-tendering phase, no actual effects can be reported. The specific objectives set for the project: *drafting a strategy for inventory and collection of small equipment containing the PCB and elaboration of education and information programme to increase awareness of PCB equipment holders* are realistic and achievable. No specific factors negatively affecting the effectiveness of the project besides the objectives set being rather ambitious.

119. The 2005 Radioactive Waste project is in the mid of its implementation and 2 most important results (the IS environment analysis and a draft IS solution), which will substantially influence the achievement of the project purpose, were successfully delivered in time. Based on the interim assessment of the planned deliverables it can be stated that provided deliveries significantly contribute to the *establishment of a reliable and user-friendly IS for all kinds of radioactive waste generated or to be generated during operation, decommissioning and dismantling of nuclear installations in Slovakia* and are inevitable for the *development of a computerised IS enabling tracking of all kinds of radioactive waste and spent fuel*. The development of the planned IS based on the delivered analysis and draft tailor-made IS solution will strengthen the JAVYS position derived from the law and contribute to the *fulfilment of one of the main tasks of the future national Slovak Agency on Radioactive Waste Management*

(SARWM). Once the IS is in place and operational, following the draft IS solution co-specified by the FB within the project, the actual effectiveness of the final complex IS in respect of *supporting reporting of the SARWM to supervision authorities and other organisations on waste management and spent fuel inventories* can be evaluated.

120. The 2005 Electricity and Gas Market can be evaluated as effective. It can be stated that the required *preparation for opening of the market in electricity and gas to households until July 2007* was satisfactorily done and was so effective that the market was actually opened as of July 1, 2007. In connection with market liberalisation for households, the purpose of the project was met and *decisions on regulation of distribution and supply of electricity and natural gas to end consumers were changed, regulation settings for companies supplying electricity and natural gas to households were revised*. From the point of view of the measures concerning the secondary legislation, the project purpose was fulfilled. The actual effects of the project activities in the area of gas and electricity market liberalisation are demonstrated on the applicable decrees of RONI, the most important decisions of RONI connected to decrees and other applicable legal norms and network codes issued for individual regulated companies. From the practical point of view, the trade with electricity and gas on the Slovak market has not been developed yet and traditional suppliers still dominate. However, the measures are prepared for the switching of customers, protection of customers and information dissemination to consumers. Under favourable circumstances they can be fully applicable. The only decisions on quality standards, preparation of which was influenced by the new ARNI entering into force on 15 March 2007, were developed and have been waiting until the amendment of the Energy Act entered into force as of April 1, 2008, respecting the prescribed phases of the legislative process.

Component 5: Internal Market (Finance, Customs, Taxes, Audit, Culture, Standards)

121. In general, it can be stated that the 2006 Audit Committees project's objective, which is *establishment of the Audit Committee(s) at the MoF and at the other central state administration bodies*, is fulfilled in accordance with the project work plan, however, the project time schedule and the respective deadlines had to be changed for the reasons mentioned within the efficiency evaluation. Accordingly, the indicators have not been changed except for their time schedule and deadlines. The project Components 3 to 6 (i.e. the CAC Handbook, Charter, Ethical Code) and partly Component 7 (training for middle and top management) are expected to be finalised within the next two months, in June and July 2008. According to the current state of implementation and taking into account that the project is likely to be prolonged by September 2008, there is a serious assumption that some of the project activities will be performed till the end of September 2008 and all finalised by the end of the project.

122. Under the 2005 UIBF ODA project the legislation and strategy for introduction of the M&E system was drafted, the M&E methods and procedures manual was drafted but not yet approved, comments and recommendations are being implemented. Training was provided and was considered to be useful even if participation was not as high as expected. Once the delivery of all 3 key results is completed the project should achieve its purpose and facilitate *the increase in effectiveness of the aid provided by harmonization, alignment and management for development results, meeting the needs of Rome and Paris Declarations*.

123. The project purpose of the 2005 Consumer Protection, *the enhanced implementation of the EU and national legislation related to consumer protection in the practice of the SCA and SMSB*, was achieved via trainings provided for the SCA and the SMBS staff, revised agreements on cooperation where needed, revision of the internal regulation of the SCA

procedures and the compilation of a database of relevant legislation and interpretation of the respective legislation. Constantly a high degree of engagement of all involved bodies contributed very much to the achievement of the project objectives according to the schedule.

124. The 2006 UIBF Directive 2006/112/EC TWL project should achieve its purpose, i.e. *to increase the proficiency of the STA's employees dealing with VAT issues by overviewing issued and resolved ECJ legal cases connected with the interpretation of particular articles of the Directive 2006/112/EC and to adopt the abovementioned knowledge into the practice of the STA and the Slovak taxpayers*. The straightforward design of the project and delivery of clear results (legislation, guidelines and training) to be disseminated within 8 tailored-made training activities should facilitate it.

125. Whereas the 2006 UIBF ASAO project reports the delivery of the only activity 1 result in the form of the Analysis affecting all other project activities and thus contributing to building and strengthening the necessary knowledge and best professional practice to fulfil the SAO mission and vision statement, the project objectives, i.e. *support for the development of the SAO to the level which enables it to play a proactive and leading role in the enhancement of public accountability in the public sector and acting as a modern supreme audit institution which is functioning in compliance with accepted auditing standards and close to EU practices* is highly supposed to be achieved gradually along with the project progress.

126. The 2005 IPR project through the so far delivered benefits, like the detailed IS analysis, the designed and developed IS, Training Needs Analysis (TNA) and training materials indicates achieving its objectives, i.e. *strengthening enforcement of capacities and raising knowledge concerning IPR within enforcement authorities, right holders, users and public*. The key indicators measuring the project IO's achievement (like public awareness raised, IS operational and tested) can be evaluated once the IS and campaign are publicly launched (September/November 2008), but the increase of efficiency of the work of the IPR enforcement authorities and decrease of unfinished cases by the IPR enforcement authorities, reflecting the project purpose (IO), cannot be evaluated once the project ends, as it needs longer period of time (min. 1 year). From this point of view the comparing base years 2005 and 2008 are not very appropriate and can distort the evaluation of the indicator related to the project objective. Moreover, the designed DB which does not involve the complete information sources (based on the decisions taken at the SC meetings) represents the risk which might affect the knowledge and awareness level required for meeting the project objective.

127. The expected results of the TWL part of the 2005 RACMI project, which are delivered continuously and in the expected quality and consist of the Guide on Procedures of Administration for Optimising the National Regulations and the Rules for Right Implementation of the MID (both supported by the seminars), together with the highly qualitative results of the TA part of the project consisting of the 'Metrological Assurance Guide' and 'Harmonised Interpretation of the MID' contribute to the transposition of the MID Directive and application of its implementing rules at the national level, and therefore contribute to the achievement of *the implementation of the Directive 2004/22/EC and smooth transferring of the application of the former old approach or national regulations to the new approach*.

2.4 Sustainability

Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs

128. Expectations with regard to sustainability of the 2005 Schengen are positive. Because remaining a priority area even after the full accession to Schengen (including international airports in spring 2008), both the national budget and other sources, such as the Fund for External Border Management to be used for follow-up activities. More finances are expected to be allocated also for the implementation of the Prum Convention.

129. The perspectives for sustainability of the 2005 FAC project are mostly positive, especially when compared to the situation at the start of the project preparation. Besides the commitment of the Government to continue in implementation of anti-corruption measures, also the respective structures at the OoG were created to deal with this complex topic, though with rather humble capacities. The concrete outputs from the 2005 Components have good chances to materialise in concrete policy documents, such as the anti-corruption study in the update of the NP FAC or the legal recommendations on search, seizure and confiscation of property in the drafts of new laws or their amendments, such as on the money laundering or the penal code. Also the under the TA supported LACs enjoy the support from the state budget and their network is growing (from 5 at the start of the project to currently 7). However, the future of the Special Court and the Special Prosecutor's Office was not fully secured at the time of the IE.

130. Within the 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy project we can assume sustainability of some of the outputs, such as the improved Civil Procedure Code and commercial Register's forms. After integration of the trainings on competition and bankruptcy legislation into academic plan of the JAS no big concerns exist concerning the sustainability of the outputs provided by the project, especially with regard to the ToT element incorporated into the original scope of activities that will enable trained staff to perform their lectures within the JAS.

131. The TF 2005 JAS project has good perspectives for maintaining sustainability. Despite certain misunderstandings both the JAS and the MoJ show ownership of the project. There is a financial support from the Government and external funding from the European Social Fund (ESF) (2 projects, focused on EU law and language training have been implemented since June 2006). Moreover, the prepared amendment to the Law on the JAS will improve some procedural arrangements and will strengthen its financial viability. We can expect that good quality training on the ECJ procedures, library, and seminars in line with the new outline of the website will attract judges to use JAS services in the future.

132. We can expect that the effects of the 2005 FACPO will be sustainable when the IAS is implemented and utilised by the OIS. The IAS will speed-up the work, increase economy and effectiveness of the OIS's activities. The TWL training provided useful background on which the OIS along with the planned modernisation of the technical equipment (computers) could build on provided the continuous support from the managements of the SCIS will be assured. The co-operation between the TWL partners was very successful and the negotiations are ongoing about the cooperation in the new TW project delivered to the 3rd country. For sustainability of the project results it would be also necessary to arrange systematic anti-corruption training mechanism for the staff of the SCIS and other relevant police units.

133. The sustainability of the 2006 FACPO is conditional upon continuous support from the management of the SCIS as well as the Mol. In order to ensure the continuity of trainings after

the end of the project it would be good to involve the Police Academy, as a roof training institution for the Police Force more into project activities, in order to co-ordinate the training activities within the MoI.

134. The newly created Unit for Probation and Mediation Services in Penal Matters at the MoJ, although currently understaffed, created in consequence to the results of the Phare 2003 TWL could be considered a guaranty of the sustainability for the 2006 Penal Matters project. After the withdrawal of the experienced SPO it is crucial that his responsibilities will be smoothly carried over by his replacement and the support from the MoJ to the project will continue.

135. The forecasts of sustainability of the 2006 UIBF ToT are mixed. Though the design of the project includes some sustainability elements, such as provision of training materials and also on hands assistance via pilot training sessions, no follow-up activities were envisaged at the time of the IE for the pool of trainers to spread the gained know-how, nor accreditation process was prepared neither.

136. The 2006 Rehabilitation shows pretty good prospects of its sustainability, as the key project's results to materialise in the Amendment of the respective legislation later in 2008, notably the quality standards. Moreover, the project's outcomes to be reflected in the prepared update of the NPFAD for the years 2009-2012 and its APs to be finalised in March 2009. In addition, the TF assistance has a potential to contribute to the successful re-accreditation of the centres in the mid-term period, which concerns more than 20 RCs.

Component 2: Human Resource Development and Health Care

137. Sustainability of the 2004 Anti-discrimination Acquis shows mixed results. Though the offices are now a operational and the SNCHR possess finances for their running costs (which a s improvement compared to the previous evaluation), no finances has been available for the development of the offices despite of support of senior officials, including the Deputy Prime Minister when negotiating the budgetary requirements with the MoF (see also Annex 4). The SNCHR takes a pro-active approach, using also outputs from the under the project completed sustainability strategy when applying for EU funds, such as from PROGRESS or the national GSs. As also criticised by the independent ion the spot monitoring, the staffing of the offices just with one person, leaving no scope for a substitution in case of need (i.e. sickness, leave) is not optimal. To solve the situation often volunteers are used to work for offices.

138. With regard to the 2005 National Indicators project we can now forecast more positive perspectives of sustainability, compared to the previous IE. Besides a solid ownership of the project from the side of the MoLSAF, and its Department dealing with social inclusion and family policy, the MoLSAF should use the Common Laeken (national 3rd indicators,) for the 2008-2010 NAP for Social Protection and Inclusion, which should be submitted to the EC mid September 2008. Also once the relevant permanent monitoring starts after the TA completion, it should also contribute to the sustainability of the project's outputs as well.

139. Once fully implemented, including the methodological documents, the assistance under the 2005 Working Time project should bring sustainable results, which are related to the implementation of the QMS in the health sector. The system covers, among others, also information on the organisational structure of the institution, its rules, responsibilities, competencies, duties, etc., which should be developed under supervision of this project. Some of the project's outputs to be materialised also in the new Regulation prepared by the MoH on the new personal standards to be enforced in 2009. Also plans exist for further co-operation of

the MoH with the MS TWL partner. In addition training of the healthcare people to be a subject of SF support, though not directly linked to the 2005 TF assistance.

140. Sustainability of the results of the 2005 Administrative Capacity project shows promising results, as the Slovak Republic has become a RMS. Also the SIDC has been institutionally strengthened via the training activities. Moreover, the SIDC staff seems to stabilise after a period of high fluctuation in the past. However, the pharmaceutical private business represents a real threat for the outflow of SIDC employees, especially due to the difference in the offered salaries. The trained external assessors now meet regularly at the SIDC on a monthly basis and continue in their self-education under the peer review process. The co-operation with the Dutch TWL partner continues, especially in providing the advice to the SIDC in the relevant areas.

141. 2005 Transplantations: The sustainability of the project shows rather mixed results. Though the TF intervention could represent the first step in achieving the future authorisation of tissue facilities, the actual timing and procedures of the MoH were unclear at the time of this Report. Also the recently approved National Transplantation Programme does not include enough finance for the full implementation of the QMS in the key target group of the TF TW; neither sufficient finances were allocated for the renewal of the liver transplantation. However, the creation of the of the Transplantation Commission at the MoH, the statutes of which were under preparation at the time of this Report, together with the position of the National Transplantation Co-ordinator could be praised. The previously criticised sustainability of the IS still represents a problem (though parallel co-financing from the state budget was arranged for the HW part), as finances were missing at the time of this IE for the post-warranty maintenance and upgrade of the system.

142. 2005 Monitoring of Drugs: forecasts of sustainability of the 2005 assistance show now slightly better results compared to the 2007 evaluation. Though the Laboratory of the Forensic-Medical Toxicology in Bratislava was still not accredited at the time of this IE, plans existed from the side of the HCSA to obtain the accreditation in 2009. Also the follow-up project from the French bi-lateral assistance to deliver the missed TWL training was prepared by the MoH. However, enhancement of the 4 other Slovak forensic-medical laboratories (besides the Bratislava one) performing similar work in monitoring of drugs was not clear at the time of the IE, neither the financing of other necessary costs, such as access to the paid Internet databases.

143. First forecasts of the sustainability of the 2006 Pesticides for the PHA are vastly positive. The TF training activities are supported by the provision of the relevant methodological documents and the complementary literature to be financed form co-financing. However, financing of the post-warranty service of the lab equipment to be defined only in its service contract. On the positive front, some project' s outputs to materialise in the Multi-annual National Plan for Control of Foodstuffs for the yeas 2007-11 and its update for 2008 to be submitted to the EC by the MoA with the PHA's contribution. The PHA has undergone 20 percent of downsizing last year, luckily not influencing directly the Dept. for Nutrition and Food Safety.

144. The assistance under the 2006 OHS project should bring sustainable results in the form of methodological guidelines & manuals, functional SW and know-how and skills obtained from training. First, however all the planned activities need to be implemented, especially on the major industrial accidents front. Also the pool of the trained LIs represents quite a stable group of all Slovak inspectors. Moreover, the NLI ha prepared a follow-up project. in the relevant

area of the Global Health Safety to be financed either from the state budget or the Structural Funds (SF)s.

Component 3: Agriculture

145. Forecasts of sustainability of the TF 2005 to APA MO remain largely positive. The key outputs from the TF intervention will be an improvement of the methodology of the market intervention to be made in the MoA regulations as well as the development of the respective internal manuals. It is obvious that after the relevant administrative procedures have been improved the APA will provide necessary effort and resources to maintain them. All the achieved benefits of the TA are designed to be maintained in the form of improved professional knowledge of staff, accompanied by internal manuals, an information brochure (in volume of 7,000 copies) and suggested changes for the currently used IS (AGIS) for administration of MO tools. The proposed changes and upgrade of the IS will have to be done by its provider. Under the institutional coverage of the APA the sustainability seems to be well secured. Fluctuation of the relevant APA management staff remains low and this institution is obtaining the highest priority within the sector in terms of sufficient resources for adequate administrative capacity. In addition, the Austrian key experts, involved in the projects, are relatively easy at the disposal of the APA managers in case of questions or further assistance needs. In this way their cooperation continues on informal level already for several years.

146. The prediction of sustainability of the TWL under the TF 2005 to CCTIA OF is slightly less optimistic, mainly due to flat-rate cut of 12 percent work places in 2007 and further 7-8 percent cuts foreseen for 2008. The shortage of staff has been declared by most of the TF relevant and assisted CCTIA departments. This element in combination with the high fluctuation makes this issue quite alerting. Fortunately, there are members of managing staff who are stable for several years and provide for necessary continuity of work. The project's outcomes and benefits related to better supervision and performance of the Competent Authority for the OF, efficient inspection of operators with storage and marketing facilities for organic products, granting of import certificates etc. are generally expected to last, thanks to a high degree of commitment of major parties involved in implementation, improved co-operation of NATURALIS (organisation certifying OF production in the SR) and also the assurance and active involvement of the General Director of the CCTIA provide a certain guarantee.

147. No major concerns can be raised with regards to sustainability of the TF 2005 to APA SPS, acknowledging that the project is well advanced and designed to transfer and maintain all the provided benefits into real life. The respective APA department is stable, the introduction of the SPS remains a priority area, and the adaptation of the IACS is to be financed from the state budget. In general the same positive remarks as mentioned under the APA MO project apply.

148. The assistance under the TF 2005 NFC FRM project will also bring mostly sustainable results in the form of a functioning control system within the NFC, equipped with the relevant methodology, technical support and an accompanied documentation. The NFC, its Centre of FRM Control possesses stable and highly qualified staff with an outlook for adequate FRM policy administration. In the mid-term, the TF should help the NFC's laboratory to be re-accredited for testing the quality of forest seeds.

149. The UIBF 2005 to CCTIA Food Safety shows predominantly good results in its sustainability. Some effects from the TWL project have already reached a sustainable status,

such as the establishment of a fully functioning CU at the CCTIA, which upon recommendation of TWL experts, combines co-ordinators and analytic laboratory experts to cover all aspects of pesticide regulatory procedure. As indicated under the previous evaluation, staffing can cause some problems, especially after further work places cuts at the CCTIA and high fluctuation of the laboratory staff. Sustainability of the results is provided also by the delivered methodological documents for the efficacy staff and by permanent co-operation of relevant co-operating institutions.

150. Reasonable sustainability can be acknowledged also within the TF 2006 to CCTIA Control Services. The improved level of professionalism of the involved two key CCTIA departments together with already mentioned institutional commitment gives guarantee of the expected effectiveness and sustainability. Beneficiary is undergoing gradual internal reorganisation and even with some delays materialises the provided benefits, including those from the previous TF assistance. In this sense, positively should be recognised, for instance e implementation of a statistical evaluation of analytical data according to the international standard EN 17 025 for quality of laboratory trace analyses, which is essential for international accreditation of laboratory determinations in frame of environmental analyses, improved internal procedures for phytosanitary inspectors, etc. an important change is also a new statute of the CCTIA facilitating and supporting internal communication and co-ordination of the key specialised departments in the area of Food Safety.

151. Without major concerns we can foresee sustainability of the UIBF 2006 to the APA Direct Support, although it has not started yet. From the discussion with the responsible APA staff the ongoing preparatory phase gives assurance of a successful project, which is well designed to transfer and maintain all the provided benefits into real day- to- day administration within the APA Direct Support Section. The respective APA department is stable, the adaptation of the integrated administration of applications and respective processes under the IACS (direct payments, national top-up payments and payments under support measures of axis 2 of the RDP 2007-13) is to be preferably financed from the state budget.

Component 4: Environment (Environment, Energy)

152. Under the 2005 EQS for Water, most of the activities will produce tangible outputs enabling relevant stakeholders to benefit from these in execution of their daily duties in future. The SHMI has the capacity to properly administer and manage the developed IS, so the project is about providing the sustainable effects on the target groups. However, for a proper functioning of the system in line with the national and EU legislation, the quality of human resources is a precondition. Therefore, the training of trainers organised under the current project deserves a specific attention. The trained trainers are supposed to be involved in the follow up training to be organised by the SHMI for the staff not involved in the pilot training delivered within the project.

153. The WRI is from the very beginning actively involved in the implementation of the 2005 UIBF WFD Compliant Method and closely cooperates on the execution of individual tasks with the Austrian partner. The necessary technical, financial and human resources necessary for application of the new methods of monitoring and assessment of water quality in rivers using phytobenthos and phytoplankton in the SR till 2014 seem to be available. Moreover, the WRI has the responsibility for training in this domain, which also contributes to the sustainability of the project outcomes.

154. The SEA has sufficient capacity to properly administer the new IS developed under the 2005 UIBF TA on IS for SEA as one of the key outcomes. Moreover, there is willingness to provide, besides the training on technical aspects of the IS, also the specific issues related to the SEA process in the SR in case an agreement with the MoEnv is reached. The intended update of the Act no. 24/2006 Coll. on EIA can to some extent undermine the sustainability of the outcomes as adjustment to the new legal provisions will be required.

155. Responsibilities for the management of the IS to be developed under the 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption have been already defined. The National Reference Centre for Drinking Water of the MoH will be as the system administrator in charge of the content and the SEA for actual running and technical aspects of the newly developed system. The proven experience of the SEA with the management of environmental ISs, technical capacity and forecasted financial resources for eventual updates of the system shall support its proper functioning in the future. The IS once completed will be a practical instrument for relevant national and regional authorities in fulfilment of their tasks related to collection, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the quality of water for human consumption. At the same time, interested public will be given an access to data on the quality of drinking water in Slovakia on the web application or through other websites (e.g. enviroportal).

156. At this stage, the provisions planned for ensuring a sustainability of the 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries seem to be appropriate. The new national legislation for managing the waste from mining activities in the SR does not only provide the main framework for implementation of the Directive, but also defines the main outputs to be produced within the project, their use and main beneficiaries. Sustainability of the project results shall be strengthened by organisation of the training activities for 150 practitioners and 15 future trainers by the selected Contractor. Critical point for the sustainability is an active involvement of key stakeholders in the project implementation (i.e. Central Mining Office, Regional Mining Offices, ROEs, and DOEs).

157. There seems to be good conditions for sustaining the effects produced within the 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB after its completion. The outcomes of the project will have to be reflected in the amended legislation related to the waste management in order to fully comply with EU legislation.

158. Whereas the main result of the 2005 Radioactive Waste project in the form of a complex IS tracking the nuclear waste and spent fuel are strongly monitored and wanted by the NRA (as a supervision body) because they will have direct impact on the existence of the National Slovak Agency on Radioactive Waste Management, the results are supposed to sustain in a long-term perspective with a strong support and supervision of the NRA. Maintenance and operation of a complex IS tracking nuclear waste and spent fuel at the national level will support one of most important tasks of the Agency resulting directly from the national law (Nuclear Act 541/2004 Coll.), i.e. the nuclear waste and spent fuel management. As a legal obligation the maintenance of the new IS will be supported from the public funds and will be kept by the JAVYS permanent staff. The sustainability can be only endangered by the prolongation of licences which is not clearly settled.

159. Achieving of planned objectives of the 2005 Electricity and Gas Market brought stable legislative environment in the area of electricity and gas supply to households, new skills, experience and transfer of know-how to RONI so that its staff is capable of managing the new area of its responsibility. All relevant EU directives were transposed and reflected in the secondary legislation so that the liberalisation of the electricity and gas market is in line with

the relevant EU directives. Within its official reports RONI declared that it kept improving conditions for all electricity and gas markets' participants through the legislative amendments and assessment of experience derived from application of rules for electricity and gas markets functioning, which were prepared by RONI and approved by the Slovak Government. In the course of the project a close cooperation has been developed between the German and the Slovak institutions involved. This laid a ground for a deepened cooperation, which was already proved in the form of a multilateral project and activities such as a new TW project for the Republic of Azerbaijan where RONI was invited as the TW Junior partner by the former German TW partner.

Component 5: Internal Market (Finance, Customs, Taxes, Audit, Culture, Standards)

160. The 2006 Audit Committees project outputs sustainability can be ensured if: (i) the CAC existence is promoted; (ii) the MoF assists in establishing CAC at other public administration bodies and authorities; and (iii) the top management is interested and involved in the process of CAC creation and embedding within the Slovak public administration. The sustainability of the project outputs is assured by the fact the related part of the top management at the MoF is supporting the project and is personally involved in several project activities, what in fact promotes the project's purpose as such within the central government. The project outputs fulfilment is duly monitored by regular working meetings, SC meetings, and the respective reporting. Despite the fact that not all project activities have been finalised yet, the outputs are expected to become sustainable, provided the prerequisites mentioned earlier are observed. The issues of the financial sustainability and further financing of activities and outputs after the project completion shall be solved once the CAC operation proves to be useful and feasible in practice.

161. The key for sustainability of the 2005 UIBF ODA project will be the future communication and cooperation between all parties involved in both, the bilateral and multilateral aid. Recommendations and suggestions for better cooperation between public and private and non-profit sectors and defined contact points for cooperation with private and non profit sectors as well as training provided by the project should form a base for sustainability of the project. Both, the MoF and the MFA declare having functioning departments dealing with the ODA. Although the attitude of the MFA changed during the course of the project their stand was positive towards the end of the project phase. It is important that both Ministries expressed their will to implement the project results. The approval of the M&E methodology for public funds and its application would also contribute to the sustainability of the project.

162. The sustainability of the 2005 Consumer Protection is guaranteed by even more intensive cooperation between the SMSBs and the SCA than existed before the project's implementation. The SCA and the STI execute joint evaluations each year. The institutional capacity of the involved Beneficiaries was also increased due to systematic dissemination of information and knowledge gained from the project and its implementation into internal regulations. The SCA incorporated new information also into their customs training courses. Some attempts to amend the current legislation were also made as a result of the project. It is highly likely that these initiatives will continue also in the future.

163. Sustainability of the 2006 UIBF Directive 2006/112/EC TWL can be assured by the dissemination of the project results through the planned follow-up trainings dedicated to a broad professional public (100 auditors) and through the application of the project results in a daily practice of the STA staff . The STA is planning to provide further training activities through the ESF assistance. If the TWL partner delivers the expected results as they are

planned, there is a high chance that the project will increase the proficiency of the STA staff dealing with the VAT, what can be reflected and sustained in the practice of the STA and the Slovak taxpayers. At the time of his IE, however, any assessment was premature.

164. The 2006 UIBF ASAO sustainability is expected through a proactive approach of the SAO in applying for the EU aid to support its idea on the audit procedure enhancement and harmonisation with the INTOSAI audit standards. The expected project training activities shall, according to the Beneficiary's vision, further continue in training of auditors and controllers, in updating the results to be derived from the current project (like handbooks, internal procedures etc.), in tracking the applicable International Federation of Accountants' (IFAC) and INTOSAI audit standards. As the SAO staff is involved in various working committees of international audit institutions the knowledge and experience resulted from the project are likely to be used and enhanced at the international cooperation level.

165. Results and outputs derived from the 2005 IPR project are likely to sustain through the direct involvement of the Beneficiary (the MoC) in the IS maintenance and operation and especially in filling and maintaining the designed DB. The Beneficiary plans to extend the current possibilities provided by the designed IS by new elements and components and therefore considers the current IS as a solid base for its further activities in IPR area.

166. Sustainability of the 2005 RACMI project benefits is assured mainly by the SOSMT further activities resulting from the Metrology Development Tasks of the Beneficiary's office itself, with an impact on other surveillance bodies at the market. The sustainability will be visible through different manuals to be further developed by the Beneficiary, amendment of legislation if needed, translation of related implementing EU legislation and rules and by providing instructions to the target groups benefiting from the results (like other surveillance bodies, private sector and other related institutions acting in the metrology area). The sustainability is indirectly reflected also on the Web site, especially created for the project results related purposes, which is to be further maintained and updated by the SIM as the Beneficiary.

2.5 Impact

Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs

167. From the ex-post perspective no doubts exist that the 2005 Schengen has contributed to 'meeting all the requirements by the time of entry of the Slovak Republic into the Schengen area' (Wider Objective (WO)), especially on the front of the physical and technical protection of the eastern border, as Slovakia accessed the Schengen space late 2007. Moreover, an active involvement of the RTA has materialised in the reform of the BAPO and its organisational structure mid 2007, among other things the BAPO is now reporting directly to Minister. Also the Office has been institutionally strengthened by the TW via providing of training activities, including the one in France focused on the topic of SIRENE.

168. The successfully implemented activities from the 3 contracted Components of the 2005 FAC have a potential to lead to the expected impact, i.e its WO '*combat corruption in a more efficient and specialised manner*'. The ruling Government established a Working Group (WG) as a advisory body to the Prime Minister to update the NP for FAC mid last year, where also the outputs from the TF could be used by different LEAs and other bodies. It is however surprising with this regard that there was only one person dealing full time with the FAC agenda at the DPFIEUFAC at the time of this IE. Also the CPI has improved slightly in 2007

compared to 2006 from 4.7 to 4.9 according to the Transparency International Website, thus the aim to reach minimum of 5.2 by 2010 (as presented in the modified PF) seems to be realistic.

169. Throughout the implementation of the 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy the total of 30 judges and higher court officials was trained in Bankruptcy Law and Consolidation Law and the total of 20, including experts from General Prosecution Office and the AMO, was trained in Competition Law. This represents the entire community in the country engaged in the area of Competition and Bankruptcy Law. Some impact can be foreseen resulting from the legal advice on simplifying court proceedings via using of new forms, publication dealing with legal arrangements and also from the ToT activities, esp. once the new group of trainees disseminate the new knowledge in the bankruptcy and competition areas to the JAS lecturers. Project contributes to its WO *Continue to strengthen the efficiency of the judiciary in civil law area. and to simplify the access to justice.*

170. We can also expect that the transfer of know-how and experience on professional and methodological aspects of training in the judiciary under the 2005 JAS assistance will contribute to the achievement of the respective WO. The availability of a solid methodological training basis and professional trainers of trainers in EU law, well equipped library, and a resulting well-functioning JAS, are important factors in *the improvement of the training system for the judiciary in Slovakia and enhanced ability of Slovak judges to apply EU law* (WO objective). At the end this project might have a positive impact not only at the judiciary but also at the whole society.

171. We can predict that the trainings received by the staff together with faster, more economic and effective access to information facilitated by the implementation of the IAS under the 2005 FACPO project will contribute to the establishment of *an effective system for the detection of corruption among the Slovak Police Force at the Office for Inspection Service and strengthening the Fight against Corruption and organised crime* (WO). The project has also a potential to serve as a model approach for investigation to other LEAs by providing fast and complex information.

172. Based on the results for the 2005 FACPO we can assume that with the help of 2006 FACCP the staff of the Department of Special Activities of the SCIS will be skilled and competent to detect and investigate corruption crime, increase the exploitation rate of records and strengthen the judicial value of evidence in criminal trial and thus to contribute to the control of corruption within the police force as represented by the project's WO *Acceleration and improvement of the criminal trial proceedings in cases of crime and corruption committed by the members of the Police Force, as well as enhancement of cooperation among Police Force units, Prosecutor 's offices and courts.*

173. The 2006 Penal Matters project represents the further EU funded assistance to this field that means continued support to the use of probation and mediation proceedings in resolving of penal matters. The project is aiming to look for a separation between the PMS, facilitate the acceptance of the (non-legally prescribed) institute of PMS by prosecutors and judges in Slovakia and seek for the extension of PMS to all levels of the criminal procedure i.e. police investigation, court proceedings and imprisonment. Through this project the *continued support to the reinforcement of judicial capacity in the area of penal matters meeting political criteria of the acquis* (WO) is foreseen.

174. The 2006 UIBF ToT's should contribute to the *improvement of the system of protection of EC financial interests and enhance the administrative capacities of Slovakia in this field through providing of training activities according to the demand of bodies involved into the protection of EC financial interests in Slovakia* as defined in the respective WO, especially via the fulfilment of the AP of the National Strategy for Protection of the EC Financial Interests, notably its training part, especially once a systematic training would be put in place in the future. More impacts are also expected from the improved work of the network partners for the Anti-Fraud Co-ordination Structures - AFCOS of the EC.

175. The WO for the 2006 Rehabilitation assistance is rather ambitious, aiming at *achieving the level of re-socialisation and rehabilitation of persons addicted to psychoactive substances comparable with other EU MSs*. The process of definition and implementation of quality standards usually takes several years; in Slovakia, this has been much more shortened. However, once the relevant Act is amended later this year to include the set of the conditions for functioning of the RCs, we can predict their improved functioning, with a positive impact on the increased number of clients who complete the re-socialisation programme and also are absent from drug abuse (as envisaged in the relevant Indicators of Achievement (IA)s at the same time). However, a broader impact could be reached once the networking of relevant professionals (besides the Association of RCs) works better, comparably to other MS and relevant financial sources for this purpose are used, including the Anti-drug Fund.

Component 2: Human Resource Development and Health Care

176. We are convinced that the 2004 Anti-discrimination Acquis has the potential to generate a wider impact in society when changing old paradigms and raising awareness in the field of discrimination in different areas. The number of about 400 announcements of a potential discrimination, reported during one year of existence of the regional offices to them by individuals, supports this. Also the already built local partnerships, including among others representatives of Non-governmental Organisations and municipalities should help to implement the principles of equal treatment, as defined in the respective WO *'increase the capability of the SR to monitor and enforce the principle of equal treatment'*.

177. The 2005 National Indicators TA, once successfully implemented in fall 2008, will definitely have a positive impact measured via its contribution to the respective WO improvement of monitoring framework of the social inclusion process. The TF assistance via providing the methodology for defining, calculation and interpretation of national indicators on poverty and social exclusion, together with the monitoring instruments will be used for setting up the framework of regular monitoring of the socially excluded groups. Also the MoLSAF should be able to adopt more effective state subsidies or benefits for the lowest income groups, together with the improved reporting towards the EU.

178. The 2005 Working Time project through its training activities and practical implementation of the obtained know-how in upgrading of internal documents and organisational structures of health care providers, as well as the elaboration of guidebook expected to be broadly used (should be also published on the Internet), should contribute to *the improvement of the structure and the increase of the effectiveness of the utilisation of health professional capacities within the health sector in the Slovak Republic* via, for instance better organisation of working time of health professional and more extensive use of working time with positive implications on the patients satisfaction at the same time.

179. The 2005 Administrative Capacity has a real potential to bring a broader impact in the form of an increased free movement (trade) of pharmaceuticals as Slovakia is now accepted as a RMS capable to assess and register human drugs and co-operate with the EU Medicines Agency at the same time. Also, the 2005 assistance should contribute to its WO focused on *strengthening of the administrative capacity of the SIDC to implement the Directives and Regulations⁷ related to free movement of goods, including the renewal of all marketing authorisations for pharmaceuticals on the Slovak market* vastly due to factors mentioned in its effectiveness criterion with 3 ARs produced so far. Moreover, dissemination of the gained knowledge is publicly available at the SIDC Website and those of its peer agencies.

180. The 2005 Transplantations assistance has shown some early tangible impact, when the number of donations in Slovakia in 2007 has doubled compared to 2004, especially via the awareness raising activities and the complementary legislative changes. More to be expected in this field once the final conference is organised in November 2008 and leaflets for the general public disseminated. Especially after the implementation of the QMS and the functioning IS, the project should have positive impact on the *enhanced quality and safety of donations, processing and distribution of human tissues and cells in Slovakia*, however, the transplantation programme requires heavy financial investments, which was unfortunately not reflected in the key policy document, notably the National Transplantation Programme.

181. We can only make some predictions of the fulfilment of the 2005 Monitoring of Drugs WO requesting *high quality of monitoring and reporting on DRD to comply with the EMCDDA key indicators*. The 2005 project should have a positive impact on the improved performance of the analytical work, especially the Bratislava forensic lab and the quality of the input data provided to the National Monitoring Centre for Drugs at the OoG also from all other standards laboratories. In 2007 the systematic monitoring of the Slovak drug scene was designed and in 2008 its statistical assessment continues, which has helped Slovakia to fulfil the EMCDDA membership obligations at the same time.

182. The TF intervention under the 2006 Pesticides project should have some positive impact on *protection of consumers from food products with residue pesticide content* (its WO), as the PHA after strengthening its institutional capacities via capital investments and transfer of know-how should be more capable to perform official controls and monitoring of residual pesticides, especially in the baby food in a better quality with the help of the new equipment (using an enlarged scale of indicators on residue pesticides). Moreover, the relevant reporting towards the EU should improve via audits based on the EU plans, together with the most important impact on the quality of the public health of the most sensitive group of infants and babies.

183. The 2006 OHS project via the designed activities, including among others training and the complementary methodological tools, should have a positive impact on the *correct transposition of acquis communautaire in the area of occupational safety and health in order to strengthen labour inspection performance*. The project should contribute also to the improved reporting in the field of safety at work, which should materialise in the improved quality of the relevant yearly reporting to the EC by the MoLSAF. At the same time, a better registration and reporting on ill-health by progressive instruments and methods may contribute to a decrease in major industrial accidents occurrence in future.

⁷ Directives 2001/83/EC, 2004/27/EC, 2004/24/EC and 2003/63/EC and the Regulations EC No. 1084/2003, 2309/93, 726/2004.

Component 3: Agriculture

184 The TF 2005 to APA MO has a potential to give rise to some macroeconomic impact in the form of the increased exports of the Slovak agricultural products via the provided support. This TF assistance to the APA should have an impact, among others, on better intervention of cereals, restructuring of vineyards, increased exports of various agricultural commodities/products (utilisation of available export refunds), and better administration of the expanded sub-sector of energetic crops. At the same time via the information campaign the potential group of up to 800 large-scale agricultural producers should be able to use the various forms of support available under the APA MO. The 2005 assistance should contribute to its WO focused on *reinforcement of the administration system in the APA, especially when reinforced on the methodological front.*

185. The TF 2005 to CCTIA OF via the planned training activities and also practical transfer of know-how from study visits should have a positive impact on the *enhanced CCTIA management in the field of the OF*, as stipulated in the WO. The project should have a broader impact on quality of organic production and wider supply of organic produce in Slovakia. At the same time it should support the trade within the EU in the field of the OF (promoting both exports and imports), consumer protection and implicitly the environmental protection in general (no PPP or fertilizers used for the production of the organic products). The final impact will be performance of the OF system in the SR in line with the EU provisions stipulated in the Council and Commission Regulations on the OF and achieved the EU comparable level in management of the Competent Authority for the OF in a field of inspection system of organic food and feed, inspection according to the new *acquis* (stores and market), supervision of the inspection system, data collection and reporting obligations, marketing of imported organic products and foods from the third countries.

186. The TF 2005 to APA SPS has a rather broad goal in its well corresponding to the WO, namely *enhancement of legal background, APA administrative procedures and on-line supporting automated processes*. Achieved results from the fine-tuning and adjustment of shortcomings observed in the IACS, full and correct adoption of the SPS originating from the Council Regulation No.1782/2003 and recent amendments, legislative amendment(s) of the national acts to be implemented up to 2010, revised IACS procedures in line with recently amended EC legislation, staff trained on revised procedures and able to administer the SPS will achieve impact on minimised negative findings of EC regular audits potentially resulting to fines or lost of funds. The SPS system should be more transparent compared to the existing SAPS and topping-up. Also the potential impact on farmers should be rather broad (16,000 information brochures printed and distributed in hand, informing about the new system of payments) and ultimately providing them with the available financial resources. Also a potential East-East TW co-operation could be anticipated for the future, as the employees of the Direct Support Section already provided some expertise on projects in New MSs.

187. Once finally implemented, the TF 2005 to the NFC FRM project should contribute to the defined WO aimed at *reinforcing the control system on the marketing of FRM and improving its quality and skills of producers, suppliers and end users*. The NFC's control capacities will be reinforced and another target group of about 100 people, including FRM suppliers will be trained on the relevant FRM topics. At the same time with the help of the 2005 TF intervention the NFC should become the first Control Centre from New MSs to start operating in the field of the FRM and be recognised by the Old MSs. The project should also have a positive environmental impact when influencing the suitability of the FRM according to regions in Slovakia.

188. Some question marks exist with regard to the impact of the UIBF 2005 to CCTIA Food Safety. Though the establishment of the CU at the CCTIA should definitely have a positive impact on the Slovakia's regulation of pesticides, including its preparation for the new EU regulation (to come into force in 2008), thus contributing at the same time to *the effective implementation of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC*, as required by the WO, the possibility of further integration or a direct inclusion of employees from co-operating institutions (such as the PHO or the WRI) as well as adequate staff resources in near future is still unclear.

189. The WO of the TF 2006 to CCTIA Control Services project is rather broad, notably *improvement of CCTIA capacities towards enhancement of the quality of control services to secure Food Safety in the SR*, and thus we can confirm some contribution of the designed IB activities to its fulfilment. After the planned international accreditation of laboratory, the reputation of Slovakia in the relevant field should grow up, also in the form of an active participation in the EU Food Safety monitoring. Besides improvement of the consumer protection, the project should also have a positive impact on the environment due to similar reasons as mentioned under the 2005 project in the respective area.

190. The impact under UIBF 2006 to APA Direct Support at a stage before implementation started cannot be evaluated, although the impact forecast is very optimistic. Main goals are well corresponding to the WO, namely *enhancement of national legal background, APA administrative procedures and on-line supporting automated processes*. Achieved results from the integration of currently separated direct payment applications and claims should foster impact on simplified administration and thus less workload for farmers. Assistance should bring improvement of administration of the APA supports and control measures backed up by the IACS, providing incentives for environment protection, improvement of living standard in rural areas, fighting against their marginalization and land abandonment.

Component 4: Environment (Environment, Energy)

191. The 2005 EQS for Water by developing the EQS and providing guidance on planning, execution and evaluation of monitoring and control of water quality using the IS for summary evidence on waters will *strengthen and enhance the capacity of the central and district administration responsible for water quality to implement the national legislation and the EU acquis on water quality* set as the WO of the project.

192. No impact can be objectively identified at this phase of the 2005 UIBF WFD Compliant Method implementation. However, the strengthening capacities to effectively monitor and assess biological quality elements, particularly phytobenthos and phytoplankton in rivers according to their specific preferences is an important part of *the harmonisation of water legislation of the SR with regulation of the European Union, mainly regarding the requirements of the Directive 2000/60/EC (WFD)* being the WO of the project.

193. By developing the IS, elaboration of guidance and promotional materials and organising thematic workshops on the SEA related issues for practitioners and interested public, positive impact of the 2005 UIBF TA on IS for SEA implementation can be detected. However, the actual achievement of the WO defined as *creation and realization of the instruments that support awareness of all stakeholders and the public in the process of the SEA* must be verified after certain time span.

194. The 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption, being only at the tendering stage, the assessment of a probability the project will produce the desired impacts can be based only

on the project design. Clearly, the updated national data flows on drinking water, improved communication between relevant stakeholders and access of public to information on quality of drinking water shall bring the SR closer to fulfilment of obligations resulting from EU legislation relevant to the quality of water for human consumption and public access to environmental information objectives.

195. Given that all activities are performed and expected outputs produced in acceptable quality, the 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries has a potential to substantially improve mining waste management in the SR and enhance overall protection of the environment and quality of life of inhabitants in concerned areas.

196. Due to the fact that the implementation of the 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB can start only in the autumn 2008, strengthening of the PCB management in the SR according to the obligations pursuant to EU legislation and the Stockholm Convention can not be assessed at this stage, however, there are some risks to fully comply with the requirement of the collection and disposal of all equipment containing PCB 2010.

197. The 2005 Radioactive Waste project due to its complex design is likely to contribute to the safe management of radioactive waste and spent fuel in Slovakia through establishment of a radioactive waste and spent fuel information system (WO). The desired IS will significantly support building and maintaining the high level of the nuclear safety in the SR in order to meet international standards and perspective utilisation of the nuclear energy. It will also indirectly contribute to improvement of technical capacities of the NRA and JAVYS staff through systematic training programme.

198. As the 2005 Electricity and Gas Market project prepared conditions for development of electricity and gas markets in accordance with Directive 2003/54/EC and Directive 2003/55/EC (WO), the transposition of the relevant EU Directives and Regulations into the Slovak gas and electricity market can be assessed as indisputable impact. Likewise, liberalisation of the related markets derived from the legislative changes and implementation of related secondary and tertiary legislation has direct and indirect impact on the large group of market participants. It can be reported that RONI succeeded in establishing conditions to assure reliability, safety and stability of the electricity and gas networks and the competitive environment and market transparency. The effects of this measure have not yet sufficiently reflected, mainly due to the fact that there is insufficient competitiveness in the electricity and gas markets.

Component 5: Internal Market (Finance, Customs, Taxes, Audit, Culture, Standards)

199. The main planned impact of the 2006 Audit Committees project implementation is being reflected the fact that it is heading towards the appropriate fulfilment of the project global (wider) objective – i.e. to strengthen Internal Audit in the central authorities of the SR through the establishment of ACs, which raise effectiveness of the internal audit function by ensuring participation of senior management of the central public administration in internal control and governance issues. This impact shall become evident in a stronger position and independence of a public administration internal auditor. One of the project activity impacts within the project implementation was the primary legislation amendment as already reported.. Effects or impacts will be more evident once the CAC starts to operate and fulfil its functions properly.

200. The impact of the 2005 UIBF ODA project will not be visible immediately but it should gradually contribute to the achievement of the Slovak financing goals set by the EC by further

improving of the financial management system. The target value of the measurable indicator is to be achieved by 2015 in line with the project WO - *to contribute to the achievement of the SR financing goals set by the European Commission by further improving of the financial management system.* The history of ODA in Slovakia is short since it only started in 2003, and the whole infrastructure has to be gradually developed. The results of the project should help this long term process of development. The project helped to better understanding of the current degree of development of the ODA in Slovakia and also identified some areas that will require more attention in the future, e.g. the effectiveness of multilateral aid which is a relatively new topic also for the countries with a long ODA tradition. A need for an ODA IS providing information on the funded activities for the public was also identified.

201. The direct or indirect impact of the 2005 Consumer Protection project on the consumer cannot be quantified but it is sure that the project's implementation contributed to *the overall improvement of consumer protection from the sides of the SCA and the SMSBs.* The cooperation among the respective bodies is improved and exchange of information reached a higher qualitative level. The SCA and SMSBs have a better understanding of each other's needs, attitudes and standpoints and they are able to focus more on the concrete facts and deal directly with the substance of each problem. New discussions were and are still being opened and the customs and the market surveillance authorities have discovered new incentives for their mutual cooperation.

202. The 2006 UIBF Directive 2006/112/EC project if successfully implemented shall *improve the STA performance in the sphere of VAT by gaining professional knowledge and view in application of particular articles of the Directive 2006/112/EC in order to ensure fulfilment of the planned state budget revenues,* what can be directly proved in the STA staff daily practice and performance, tax control results and, in a broader sense, in an increase of state budget income related to the VAT and voluntary payment of tax entities.

203. The 2006 UIBF ASAO project are supposed to have a direct impact on the SAO daily audit practice, audit outputs and results, audit efficiency and effectiveness, audit quality, detection of irregularities, legal use of public funds, the IT supported effective audit performance based on reduced audit related costs and therefore will finally contribute to *strengthening the institutional capacity in the SAO of the SR in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the institution and assure its conformity with the EU Implementing Guidelines for the INTOSAI Auditing Standards.* The side effect of the project can be reflected in the SAO representation and involvement in various international professional associations/societies.

204. The expected 2005 IPR project impact on the potential project target groups (public and judicial administration), professional and wider public remain positive. *Assurance of awareness and protection of intellectual property rights and reduction of the level of piracy and counterfeiting in Slovakia* (WO) should be partially achieved by the 2005 IPR project, but the real margin line reflecting whether the WO was achieved through the project or other effects is difficult to set up. Anyway, the decrease in the acts of counterfeiting and piracy in Slovakia after the DB is publicly accessed shall be measured and in longer time span (min. 1 year) and evaluated in order to support the impact of the 2005 IPR project. Once the Beneficiary will upgrade the DB (as currently wanted) the impact can prove to be more precise and visible.

205. In fact, the 2005 RACMI project has a real impact on establishment of network of authorities and surveillance bodies further applying the unified principles of Guide and other

working documents derived from the project as its main results and thus *ensuring the enforcement of the legislation in the field of measuring instruments (MI)*; it also contribute to *free movements of goods having measuring function covered by another directives or regulated in non-harmonised area without distortion caused by changing environment in their usage and operation* what is measurable once the network participants are fully operating based on the new approach transposed in the national legislation. The indirect positive effect of the project was reflected in the improved cooperation and communication of the involved project participants, in many questions related to the MIs application which had to be clarified on-the-spot and involved in the Rules and Guides. Further side-effect that has a significant impact on the MI market is detection of numerous numbers of MIs within the project implementation, which are not covered by any control or inspection (mainly medical measuring instruments). This fact caused that the public health surveillance body started carried out inspections in the medical establishments and started requesting the related line ministry for clarification of legislation in force. This finding can have a significant impact on the amendment of the existing legislation.

2.6 Specific Issues

206. There were no specific issues during this IE.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Conclusions and Recommendations

3.1.1 Relevance

207. The TF assistance to the **JHA** Component covers the top priority areas, such as the Schengen *acquis*, the FAC or FAD, often representing a follow-up from a number of previous EU interventions and being closely linked to the corresponding EU and national strategic documents, such as the NP FAC or the NP FAD. The intention of the ruling Government to prepare an update of the NP FAC could be praised with this regard with positive influence on the implementation of the 2005 FAC TF project as well; however the assigned capacities for this priority area remain limited, similarly to the 2006 Rehabilitation assistance. Based on the results of the 2005 FACPO the 2006 FACCPD was prepared that will develop further the capacities of the Department of Special Activities operationally dealing with corruption cases.

208. The **HRD** and **HC** projects remain relevant, even from the early ex-post perspectives, with clear linkages to the respective EU documents (such as the EU FAD Strategy or Directives in the area of equal treatment or on EU-SILC) and national policy documents, such as the AP for Prevention of all Forms of Discrimination and reform processes (e.g. in the health sector). Sometimes the design of the project had to be adjusted to new needs, which was the case of the 2006 OHS TW and inclusion of the REACH component, or the 2005 National Indicators, however, not always reflected in the respective programme documents, notably Project Fiches. The clear ownership of a project and proper project preparation is the key success factor for later smooth implementation, as was the case of the 2005 Administrative Capacity TWL for the SIDC. Sequencing of activities did not usually jeopardise the success of projects, for instance for 2005 Transplantations or 2006 OHS, however might cause difficulties due to unclear timing of the laboratory equipment delivery and the subsequent timing of the TWL for the 2006 Pesticides assistance.

209. The **AGR** projects remain relevant even from the ex-post perspective, mostly contributing to implementation of complex EU Directives. The key beneficiaries of the TF interventions 2005-2006 are the CCTIA, including its laboratory and the APA. Within both beneficiaries the TF interventions enjoy the support of their senior management. Targeted projects are focused to overcome weak or missing administrative practices, methodological and control procedures, mostly following needs for proper implementation of updated or newly adopted EU legislation mainly in the area of the Food Safety, the reformed EU CAP, organic production of agricultural products and production of the FRM. Adequately skilled staff remains a relevant need of Slovak state administration and therefore training of staff and study tours to professional institutions within the EU represents an important part in most of concerned projects.

210. The 2005 and 2006 Transition Facility projects in the **ENV** Component show acceptable level of relevance. In principle, the projects properly address the obligations of the SR that stem from EU legislation covering area of water quality, waste management, and the EIA. The assistance addresses the needs of the relevant institutions on the national as well as regional and sub-regional levels, primarily in performing their duties in the field of monitoring, control, assessment and reporting. Particular attention is given to proper involvement of relevant stakeholders and public. Likewise, the **ENE** projects involved in this Component declare the

high level of relevancy as they mainly focus on implementation practice of the related EU directives and therefore improve the capacities of the benefiting institutions as well as stability at the related markets.

211. The **INT** Component can be reported relevant. The **FIN** projects are relevant. They reflect the internationally adopted practice and legislation, and thus shall increase the state budget spending efficiency. The **CUS** project reflects to the gap in application of the EU related customer protection legislation and to the need of the closed cooperation of involved market surveillance bodies. The **TAX** and **AUD** projects also reflect to the insufficient national practice in implementation of the EU related directive and internationally adopted standards. The **CUL** project also remains relevant especially in raising public awareness regarding the IPR enforcement and connected decrease of judicial cases. The **STAN** project is relevant as it aims at implementation practice of the recently adopted EU MID and corresponds to the current needs in the related sector.

3.1.2 Efficiency

212. Efficiency of the reviewed **JHA** Component shows mixed results. The pre-implementation phase of several projects has suffered from well-known delays, plus being often influenced by the unfavourable external environment, such as late tendering of the device for the eastern border in the case of 2005 Schengen, or collapse of the implementation structures for the 2005 FAC. Also on-going revision procedures have caused delays in the implementation of the 2006 UIBF ToT. Moreover, unsuccessful circulation of the DPF for the TWL Component of the 2005 FAC and non-participation of the Austrian TW partner at the 2005 Schengen have worsened the efficiency of these priority interventions. In addition, the respective FR for the 2005 Schengen does not include sufficient explanation of the causes and consequences of the non-implementation of the Components 4 and 5 (originally under the auspices of the Junior Austrian partner). The historically poor reporting makes therefore the evaluation of the project difficult. The 2005 JAS shows good results in training of JAS clients, training and exchange of experiences for JAS lecturers and technical improvement of the JAS. Project participants are involved in the preparation of the legislation amendment on the JAS the consequence of which is a straightforward implementation of many of project recommendations. The 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy project seems to deliver all the results expected, however, due to the pending amendment of the Bankruptcy and Consolidation law that is not likely to come true by the end of 2008, limits the results of the project in this area. The 2005 FACPO TWL component was successful; the IAS part has been developed according to the workplan and with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders. The start of implementation of 2006 FACCPO has been slightly delayed but it does not create a significant risk for the achievement of the expected result. The Police Academy should be involved in the training component. The efficiency of the 2006 Penal Matters will depend on harmonisation with the planned amendments of the relevant legislation. The 2006 Rehabilitation TW is an example of well-functioning co-operation between MS partners complementing different areas of expertise in FAD, especially its rehabilitation and re-socialisation part of the chain. However, the GS part of the project has suffered from unexpected problems when identical grant proposals were submitted by 6 RCs, thus undermining the idea of a GS as a competition of project ideas. As during the 1st round of the GS only 4 grants to be awarded, the successful implementation of the Scheme was threatened.

213. Efficiency of the evaluated **HRD** and **HC** projects has suffered from delays, especially at the pre-implementation and early implementation stage, such as for the 2005 National Indicators intervention due to lack of co-operation between the MoLSAF and the SOSR when

preparing the tender document but also absorption capacities of the FB. The worrying situation at the MoH with regard to the TF implementing structures have been significantly improved and the respective SPO and Deputy SPO perform their jobs in a very pro/active way. Also the performance of respective RTAs and Contractors is highly praised from the side of Final Beneficiaries, such as for the 2004 Anti-discrimination Acquis or 2005 Transplantation, where also some extra project activities were delivered. A rather ambitious set-up of the 2005 Working Time project did not seem to represent a major obstacle to deliver training to a big number of participants, on the other hand the 2005 Transplantation has not succeeded in this criterion, when about half of the planned audience has been trained under the TW. The 2005 Monitoring of Drugs project is a victim of the un-successful circulation of its TWL component and the subsequent loss of potential outputs and benefits from the training activities as well.

214. Within the **AGR** Component, efficiency in some cases suffered from previously repeated delays in preparation of projects, selection of suppliers, start of planned activities or time response and availability of experts in case of 2 TWL projects. In one case the project was tendered too early without assurance that appropriate absorption capacity is ready at the side of Beneficiary. Although the SPO maintains necessary continuity, fluctuation of project managers at the MoA obstructs achievement of possibly higher level of professional skills For the 2 running and 1 finalised TW/TWL interventions at the CCTIA the co-operation with the UK and Italian TW partners has been efficient, perhaps Contractor's experts could show higher degree of flexibility and adaptability to facilitate rapid response to changed circumstances, for instance in the case of the TF 2005 support for the OF and the 2005 UIBF Food Safety. Under the Food Safety project the multi-institutional involvement was underestimated. Although the same subject has been supported already under the 2004 intervention, having in mind technically demanding and wide scope of the concerned subject (the PPP regulation), the Beneficiary and other 6 co-operating institutions perhaps would deserve more thorough training with elements of on the job coaching, which was impossible due to the tight budget. Activities and results of projects implemented at the APA have been achieved efficiently and in an appropriate way for the Beneficiary. However, the MoA as a universal policy maker should be more active and flexible in discussing the SPS options and should not postpone this important decision too far for future. Similarly, the MoA as a forestry policy and legislation maker should be informed more in advance on activities related to the legislative process and also more active to support optimal solutions for improvement of the project's impacts.

215. The overall efficiency of the **ENV** Component can be considered as good. Particularly, the TF 2005 projects score relatively high in terms of the efficiency since rather complex tasks have been successfully implemented and already produced good quality outputs, partly due to good management capacity and commitment of the Beneficiaries. The only concerns are related to the fact that 2006 TF projects are only at the pre-tendering and tendering stage, what makes in case of prolonged tendering due to the revision procedures the contracting possible only in the last months of the 2008. The **ENE** projects within this Component declare a high level of efficiency in terms of quality of deliverables, professionalism of services provided and implementation of activity time schedule agreed.

216. The efficiency of the **INT** Component can be reported as satisfactory. The implementation of **FIN** projects is rather efficient, some problems were detected in the start of both projects, but current implementation can be reported as smooth. The **CUS** project already completed reported the satisfactory level of efficiency in implementation and provision of desired results. The **TAX** and **AUD** projects can also currently report efficient implementation, despite the fact that they are in starting phase, On the other hand, the **CUL** project reported the start-up phase delay due to communication problems both on the side of the Beneficiary and the Provider, but

currently the implementation can be reported as efficient. The **STAN** project proves a high level of efficiency; its deliverables were provided in the most appropriate way and quality respecting the Beneficiary needs.

217. The commitment and disbursement rates for the ESC Sector are rather poor; in particular, the 45 percent disbursement is rather worrying.

3.1.3 Effectiveness

218. Effectiveness of most of the **JHA** projects under implementation/or already implemented shows good results, such as for the 2005 Schengen assistance, as it has managed to provide assistance to the BAPO in management of its organisational change, plus strengthening of its human resources via training and legal advice, combined with supervisory work of the RTA to the Sobrance Direction, all leading to a positive Schengen evaluation in October 2007 and the consequent accession. The 2005 FAC has led to the delivery of expected outputs, especially from the 2 TAs in providing assistance to LACs and also drafting the anti-corruption study. Also the TWL was well-advance in transfer of know-how to the police and judges and preparing the respective guidelines and legal recommendations. Following to the 2004 project 2005 JAS further continued in training of judges, higher court officials and prosecutors where around 150 people were trained. The project contributed to the increase of the role of the JAS as a central training institution in the area of justice. The 2005 FACPO is expected to decrease the time for analytical processing of information from several days to several minutes that together with the increase of knowledge and skills delivered within the TWL might be crucial when solving a corruption case. While through the 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy project the knowledge of judiciary in civil law area might be strengthened, the greater effectiveness and transparency of procedures and the simplification of the access to justice might not be achieved. The 2006 FACPO project will train the staff of the Department of Special Activities of the MoI in the way to increase the validity of records of monitored persons and objects as direct evidence in criminal trial and to increase the informative value of records made during observation. For the successful implementation of the 2006 Penal Matters the increase of the staff at the Unit for Probation and Mediation Services in Penal Matters at the MoJ will be necessary. No doubts exist that the well designed and 2006 Rehabilitation project will deliver the intended outputs, especially from its TW part in the field of introducing EU-compatible quality standards in the network of Slovak RCs.

219. The effectiveness of the **HRD** and **HC** projects is largely satisfactory with good perspectives to fulfil the respective IOs at the same time. The 2004 Anti-discrimination Acquis has resulted in a network of 7 administratively functional regional Centre; the 2005 Administrative Capacity assisted Slovakia to become a RMS in the area of human drugs. Some early effects allow us to predict that also 2005 National Indicators will effectively assist the MoLSAF in creation of the third level of indicators of poverty. Contrary to the previous round of evaluation, we are now more confident that the HCSA is now doing steps for the Bratislava laboratory to become a NRL, using also state-of-the-art equipment delivered under r the 2005 Monitoring of Drugs project. However, unclear timing of authorisation of especially tissue establishments by MoH made the evaluation of effectiveness of the 2005 Transplantation intervention rather difficult.

220. Effectiveness in the **AGR** Component can be declared positive under all reviewed projects. Delivery of massive training, supported by well organised the study tours and appropriate methodological and technical materials, should bring positive effects within the distinct beneficiaries concerned under the AGR Sub-component. The Food Safety network

with better co-ordination through the newly created CU at the CCTIA, better cooperation between its professional departments and laboratories (also thanks to the new CCTIA statute) and well organised inspection duties gives a positive outlook for the consumers' protection and healthier foodstuffs. However, the PPP regulation issue deserves a further attention of the Government in order to judge whether the divided responsibility over several inter-sectoral institutions is correct, and whether there is a possibility for further integration of their functions. Sound benefits can be expected in the area of certification, inspection and supervision of organic production of agricultural products and its calculations. In case of the APA, the assistance provides benefits in a more professional performance of management and control functions within the operated Market Organisation and Direct Support schemes. Both key beneficiaries take advantage of high effectiveness of provided TA thanks to the long-term cooperation with the same key experts and/ or institutions. In case of the FRM project the legislation is lagging behind the actual needs and benefits brought by the TA.

221. The effective use of the assistance within the evaluated projects is projected for the **ENV** Component. Little risk can be identified in relation to accomplishment of the IOs) set for the 2005 TF projects as they have come into the final stage of their implementation (the IS for SEA just finished). We stay neutral in the assessment of the effectiveness of the 2006 TF projects. Taking into account design of the projects, IOs seem to be achievable. In general, the transfer of responsibilities from the SEA to the MoEnv has not negatively affected the achievement of the objectives in the Component. The **ENE** projects can report high level of effectiveness in achieving their objectives. Especially, the 2005 Electricity and Gas Market project liberalised the related markets by the deadline stated by the EC and the recent adoption of the Energy Act amendment completely met the project purpose.

222. The overall effectiveness of the **INT** Component is good, with a potential to rise as most of its projects are still in their implementation phase. The **FIN** projects have already delivered some results in enhancing the institutional capacity of related subjects. The Audit Committee project is still in the phase of transferring know-how and practical experience in setting up a functional audit structure and improving the auditor's position and the ODA project results shall contribute to increasing the ODA efficiency, but its effects can be provable only in a longer period of time. The Audit Committee project supports the establishment of the Audit Committee(s) at the MoF and at the other central state administration bodies, but their real putting in place and operation depends mostly on the top management approach and decision, even if the needed structure and legislation will be prepared by the project. The **CUS** project achieved the enhanced implementation of the EU and national legislation related to consumer protection and closer and transparent cooperation of the SCA and the SMSB, but there are still gap in legislation, which the project was not able to cover. As for the **TAX** and **AUD** projects are in its start-up phase, however the current project results, progress and satisfaction of the Beneficiaries indicate expected project effectiveness. The **CUL** project has a chance to strengthen enforcement capacities and to raise knowledge concerning intellectual property rights within enforcement authorities and public, but it significantly depend on the operational capabilities and accessing the IS DB to the broad public. The **STAN** project is approaching its objectives in a very effective way and indicates their full achievement by its end.

3.1.4 Sustainability

223. Sustainability seems to be secured for some of the completed **JHA** interventions, such as the 2005 FAC , in the update of the NP FAC or the growing network of LACs and the legal amendments, however staffing of the FAC part of the DPFIEUFAC needs further strengthening. Sustainability seems to be secured for some of the completed interventions, such

as the 2005 JAS, as the JAS standard training programme, which now includes also seminars on the EU Law, is going to replace the training delivered under the TF assistance, and the other development of the JAS (library, information system) will provide added value for its clients. The institutional sustainability will be further strengthened by the new legislation amendment. Within the 2005 FACPO and the 2006 FACCPO the continuous support from the management of the SCIS guarantees that the implementation of the IAS, as well as other project results remain the priority for the SCIS and the MoI. The sustainability of the 2005 FACPO is facilitated by ongoing co-operation between the TWL partners. For sustainability of training results the introduction of systematic arrangement regarding the anti-corruption training within the SCIS/ MoI will be needed. The JAS will continue with the trainings delivered within 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy and will provide updated training once the new legislation will be adopted. Prepared legal amendments in the area of probation and mediation officers justifies the interest of the Government in strengthening of the role of probation and mediation services that is the focus of the 2006 Penal Matters project. It seems that the follow-up part of the 2006 UIBF ToT was not secured at the time of this IE, including the accreditation. The 2006 Rehabilitation enjoys promising results in its sustainability thanks to the well-advanced legislation changes to include quality standards in the RCs and also the update of the NP FAD. Results of 2005 Schengen are naturally secured by funding from other sources and also preparation for Prum.

224. Assessment of the sustainability of effects of the **HRD** and **HC** projects shows mixed results., such as for sustainability of the 2004 Anti-discrimination Acquis project when the SNCHR possesses now finances for the operation of the network of regional offices but no resources were available for their development, including the increase of staff. For the 2005 National Indicators intervention besides a solid ownership of the project exists, the MoLSAF should possibly use the Common Laeken for the 2008-2010 NAP for Social Protection and Inclusion, as required by the EC, together with their regular monitoring financed from the state budget. The MoH to adopt a Regulation for new personal standards to safeguard also partially the sustainability of the 2005 Working Time TWL. More hopes were given for the National Transplantation Programme to include also finances for the QMS to be implemented in the network of tissue establishments and organ banks as envisaged in the previous IE for the 2005 Transplantations project. No big concerns on the other hand exist with the sustainable outcomes of the 2005 Administrative Capacity due to the RMS status of Slovakia and continuation of co-operation with the peer Dutch partner.

225. Sustainability of the projects in the **AGR** Component shows mostly positive results. Under the auspices of the APA the sustainability seems to be well secured, even after its organisational adjustments and re-shuffle of the senior staff. It is undisputed that the APA has the highest priority within the sector in terms of sufficient resources for adequate administrative capacity. In addition, the Austrian key experts, involved in the projects, are relatively easy at the disposal of the APA managers in case of questions or further assistance needs. This way their cooperation continues on informal level already for several years. Besides the stable managing staff, ongoing projects are clearly defined with realistic objectives and training part is well versed with the follow-up study tours and provision of methodological documents for broader dissemination. On the other hand, we have to be slightly less optimistic when predicting sustainability of outcomes of the intervention to the CCTIA, especially after the cuts of staff. The shortage of staff is declared also by the 2 assisted specialised departments and in combination with the high fluctuation makes this issue relevant for closer monitoring. Fortunately, there are senior members of staff who maintain and care for important continuity. An important change represents also a new statute of the CCTIA from May 2008, which

facilitates internal communication and co-ordination of different specialised departments in the area of Food Safety.

226. The sustainability of the **ENV** Component is satisfactory. Projects seem to have rather clear exit strategies after their completion including the provisions for technical, administrative and **HR** necessary for effective use of the project outcomes in the future. However, the **HRs** remain a risk factor of the sustainability of the effects mainly due to a high fluctuation of staff and rather limited number of persons being trained within the projects. The **ENE** projects sustainability is good; the achieved outputs and results continue and are likely to be maintained as they are incorporated in the daily practice of the targeted groups.

227. The **INT** Component benefits sustainability has a high potential to continue as the benefits continuously sustain in professional practice of the beneficiaries and target groups. The sustainability of **FIN** projects has improved through the personnel stabilisation and improved cooperation among benefiting institutions. The projects outcomes can be sustainable provided the Beneficiaries identify themselves with these outcomes, they continue in their mutual cooperation, and they follow the results and develop them gradually in the future. The **CUS** project results sustain through dissemination of the knowledge and experience gained within the seminars and daily practice. The **TAX** and **AUD** project can only expect sustainability as they started at the time of the **IE**. The **CUL** project shall sustain through involvement of the Beneficiary in maintaining and upgrading the project results (the **IS** and related **DB**). The **STAN** project indicates satisfaction in sustainability as the project benefits have been reflected in the **SOSMT Metrology Development Tasks**.

3.1.5 Impact

228. We can predict that the vast majority of the **TF JHA** interventions will contribute to the fulfilment of their respective **WOs**. The impact of the 2005 Schengen was rather straightforward when Slovakia accessed the Schengen area late 2007/spring 2008. The 2005 FAC, once fully implemented later this year, will definitely have an impact on combating corruption in a more efficient and specialised manner also when measured via the improving **CPI**. The 2005 FACPO and the 2006 FACCPO should have a concrete impact, for instance in the increase of the informative value of evidence used in criminal trial or a significant reduction of time needed to solve a corruption case. The 2006 FACCPO training interventions seem to miss, however closer linkages to other training activities within the Slovak Police Force. The wide reach of many projects, such as in the area of training of judges within the 2005 JAS has a potential to raise the awareness on the selected topics, however, the whole process of changing the culture will require a longer time. The 2006 Penal Matters also contributes to this by training and development of methodology in the area of probation and mediation services and thus to increase the number of successfully solved penal cases by penal mediation at courts. Its impact will depend on the amendments adopted to the relevant legislation. The 2006 Rehabilitation project has managed to produce valuable effects; though *reaching the EU level of care in Slovak RCs* would represent a challenge.

229. In general, the interventions implemented under the **HRD** and **HC** projects should have some positive impact, also measured via the respective **WOs**. The 2004 Anti-discrimination Acquis has the potential to generate a wider impact in society by contributing to a gradual change of culture in Slovakia. The approximately 400 announcements of potential discrimination received thus far show the readiness of the **SNCHR** to monitor and enforce principles of equal treatment. Via the 2005 National Indicators project Slovakia should perform better in monitoring a different area, notably the social inclusion once being equipped with the

set of the respective national indicators. Though the 2005 Working Time might have a positive impact on the effective use of health care specialists, for a broader health care reform also substantial additional finances would be needed, similarly as for the 2005 Transplantations; though there is no question that the latter have had a positive impact on the remarkable increase of rate of donations. The relevant reporting, including the one to Brussels should improve via several TF 2005 and 2006 interventions, such as 2005 Monitoring of Drugs, 2006 Pesticides or 2006 Occupational Health and Safety, besides their implicit positive influence on the quality of public health.

230. Most of the TF projects will contribute to the fulfilment of their respective WOs under the impact criterion, mostly in the area of transposition of the relevant *acquis*, such as the Food Safety and the reformed EU CAP in the **AGR** Component. The TF assistance to the APA MO should have an impact, among others, on better intervention of cereals, restructuring of vineyards, increased exports of various agricultural commodities/products, better administration of the Sub-sector of energetic crops. Through the assisted APA's Section of Direct Support the numerous agricultural entities will benefit from better and timely tuned system of direct payments, potentially bringing more financial resources to farmers. Similarly, a positive impact of support is already reported by the CCTIA, where in the field of Food Safety the Institute greatly improved quality of environmental analytical chemistry and quality control procedures. The new procedures will be more efficient and provide more effective protection of both people and the environment of Slovakia. The improved co-ordination of the whole pesticide regulatory network via the newly established CU at the CCTIA has definitely a positive impact, although there are still some co-operating institutions which are lagging behind appropriate performance mainly due to the limited staff resources (e.g. the PHO SR). The possibility of direct inclusion of employees from different co-operating institutions involved in the regulatory process is a rather political and cross-sectoral issue, which may not be solved soon.

231. The projects under the **ENV** Component seem to have a good potential to produce desired impacts. The WOs of the projects reflect the requirements of relevant EU legislation, which apparently contribute to the increased capacity of the institutions on national and regional level to perform their duties according to the EU standards and in the end improvement of the quality of environment in the SR.

232. The **INT** Component shows promising impact results. The **FIN** projects have a good potential to generate wider impact. The ODA project should increase effectiveness of the aid provided by harmonisation, alignment and management for development results, but the actual effectiveness can be measured and evaluated in a longer time perspective than stated in the current indicators. The Audit Committees if installed and operational will improve the position and appreciation of the auditor's work in a broader sense, but this is conditioned by the involvement of the top management. The **CUS** project reported the partial impact, which is reflected in the improved cooperation of the market surveillance bodies and the SCA and improved reporting procedure within the daily practice of the related authorities and related knowledge contributing to the enhancement of consumer protection. The impact would be even more perceptible if the initiation of primary legislation amendment would succeed. The **Tax** and **AUD** project impact is predicted only as the project are at their beginning, but in both cases the impact shall be reflected in the improved qualitative control procedures resulting in the increased state budget income. The **CUL** project impact shall be visible in strengthening enforcement capacities and raising knowledge concerning intellectual property rights, but it will be difficult to recognise whether the impact was achieved by the results of this project (the IS) or by also other measures taken in the IPR area in the SR. The measurement through the

predefined indicators seems to be unsure. The **STAN** project successfully supported the MID implementation in the Slovak market and detected many uncontrolled MIs which still need legislative framework or amendment of the existing legislation in order to be covered by any state surveillance. This situation is especially sensitive within the health sector, where the uncontrolled MIs - still not covered by any national legislation - can be dangerous for health of patients. Therefore, there is recommended to launch a legislative initiative and draft the relevant legislation in order to protect related market participants.

Conclusion	Recommendation	Output	Reference/ Paragraph	Responsibility	Deadline
<p>2005/017-464.03.01 Finalisation of the Implementation of the Schengen Action Plan and the Setting up of the Integrated Model of Border Security The Final Report from the French/Austrian Twinning does not include any explanation about reasons and causes of non-participation of the Junior Austrian Partner and non realisation of the respective Components 4 and 5</p>	<p>The Final Report for the 2005 Schengen Twinning to be amended to include also assessment of the fulfilment of the respective objectives from Components 4 and 5</p>	<p>Improved reporting, efficiency</p>	<p>50,212</p>	<p>French Project Leader in co-operation with the Austrian Junior Partner/CFCU/SPO</p>	<p>asap</p>
<p>2005/017-464.03.04 Reinforcement of Capacities to Fight Corruption among Police Officers The trainings provided within the project have no follow-up in the regular training of police officers</p>	<p>The Ministry of Interior SR should integrate the anti-corruption training into the regular training curricula of the relevant police officers at the SCIS and other departments of the Police Force, for instance in cooperation with the Police Academy, and ensure the corresponding financing.</p>	<p>Improved sustainability</p>	<p>132, 223</p>	<p>The SCIS/MoI</p>	<p>asap</p>
<p>UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01 Improvement of Criminal Proceedings in the Cases of Crime and Corruption Committed by Members of the Police Force</p>	<p>The Ministry of Interior in order to ensure compatibility with other police training interventions, as well as the continuity of trainings after the end of the project, should involve the Police Academy more into the project activities.</p>	<p>Improved effectiveness, sustainability</p>	<p>55,133, 212</p>	<p>The SCIS/MoI</p>	<p>By the end of the project</p>

Conclusion	Recommendation	Output	Reference/ Paragraph	Responsibility	Deadline
Training component is not linked to other training activities of the Police Force					
2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF Further Support for the Reinforcement of Judicial Capacity in the Area of Penal Matters The MoJ, notably the Unit for Probation and Mediation Services in Penal Matters possesses insufficient implementing capacity to benefit from the 2006 TF assistance	The Unit for Probation and Mediation Services in Penal Matters at the MoJ should be personally strengthened by professionals with background and experience in this topic, as the current staffing at this Unit consists of only one employee.	Improved effectiveness, sustainability	95,134,218	MoJ	asap
2006/018-175.05.02 Improving and Broadening the Care for the Re-socialisation and Rehabilitation of Persons Addicted to Psychoactive Substances During the 1 st round of the GS only 4 grants to be awarded, which was threatening the successful implementation of the Scheme	The 2 nd round of the GS should be carefully prepared, including the provision in the GS materials of non-eligibility of identical proposals. Moreover, to achieve a bigger pool of high quality proposals, additional awareness raising activities to be performed for the network of Re-socialisation Centres	Increased effectiveness and efficiency of the GS	58,212	OoG-GSBMDDDC	By the start of the 2 nd round of the GS
2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Further Strengthening of Systems for Registration of Plant Protection Products	The Ministry of Agriculture shall assign a higher priority to the administration of the Food Safety requirements and work closer with the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture in order to maintain employment of qualified human and technical resources. At the	Improved sustainability impact	149,188,22 5,230	MoA/MoH	asap

Conclusion	Recommendation	Output	Reference/ Paragraph	Responsibility	Deadline
Some institutions, such as the CCTIA or the PHO possess insufficient administration capacities necessary for smooth efficacy of the Plant Protection Products regulatory network in the SR.	Government level, the Ministry should address the personal capacity problem of other co-operating institutions involved in the pesticide regulatory network (e.g. Public Health Office, SR).				
<p>2005/017-464.02.01 Reinforcement of Administrative Capacity as regards Measuring Instruments</p> <p>The 2005 RACMI project detected many uncontrolled MIs, which still need legislative framework or amendment of the existing legislation in order to be covered by any state surveillance authority. This situation is especially sensitive within the health sector, where the uncontrolled MIs (not covered by any national legislation) can be dangerous for health of patients.</p>	<p>The SOSMT shall discuss the problem of uncontrolled MIs with the relevant surveillance bodies and line ministries in order to launch a legislative initiative and introduce the changes in the implementation infrastructure procedures, draft the relevant changes in the legislation and maintain the enforcement network for proper MID implementation.</p>	Improved sustainability impact	205,232	SOSMT and related surveillance bodies	By the end of 2008

3.2 Performance Rating

JHS	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Sustainability	Impact	Verbal Rating
Justice and Home Affairs						
2005/017-464.03.01 Schengen	2	0	0	1	0	S
2005/017-464.03.03 Corruption	2	0	1	1	1	S
2005/017-464.03.02 JAS	1	0	1	0	0	S
2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF 2005 Training of Judges	0	1	1	1	0	S
2006/018 175.06/018 UIBF Penal Matters	1	0	0	0	0	S
2005/017-464.03.04 Corruption Police	1	1	0	0	1	S
2006/018 175.06/018 UIBF Criminal Proceedings	1	0	0	0	0	S
2006/018 175.06/018 UIBF EC Financial Interests	1	0	0	-1	1	S
2006/018 175.05.02 Rehabilitation	1	0	1	1	0	S
Human Resources Development and Health Care						
2004/016-764.04.02 Anti-discrimination	1	1	1	0	1	S
2005/017-464.05.01 National Indicators	1	1	1	1	1	S
2005/017-464.05.02 Working Time	1	1	1	1	1	S
2005/017-464.04.01 Administrative Capacity	1	2	2	1	2	HS
2005/017-464.04.03 Monitoring of Drugs	1	0	1	0	1	S
2005/017-464.04.02 Transplantations	1	1	1	0	1	S
2006/018-175.05.03 Pesticides	1	-1	1	1	1	S
2006/018-175.05.01 Occupational Health & Safety	1	0	1	1	0	S
Total A	1	0	1	1	1	S

INT	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Sustainability	Impact	Verbal Rating
Agriculture						
2005/017-464.01.01 APA MO	1	2	2	2	1	HS
2005/017-464.01.02 CCTIA OF	1	0	1	1	1	S
2005/017-464.01.03 APA SPS	1	0	1	1	1	S
2005/017-464.01.04 NFC FRM	1	1	1	1	1	S
2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Food Safety	2	1	0	1	1	S
2006/018-175.01.01 CCTIA Control Services	1	1	1	0	1	S
2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF APA Direct Support	1	1	1	2	1	S
Environment						
2005/17-464.06.01	1	1	1	1	1	S

INT	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Sustainability	Impact	Verbal Rating
EQS for Water						
2005/17-464.08.01 UIBF WFD Compliant Method	1	1	1	2	1	S
2005/17-464.08.01 UIBF TA on IS for SEA	1	1	1	0	1	S
2006/18-175.06.01 UIBF IS on Waters for HC	1	0	0	1	1	S
2006/18-175.06.01 UIBF Management of Waste from EI	1	0	0	1	1	S
2006/18-175.06.01 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB	1	0	0	1	0	S
2005/017-464.07.01 Electricity and Gas Market	2	2	2	2	2	HS
2005/017-464.07.02 Radioactive Waste	2	1	1	1	1	S
Internal Market						
2006/018-175.03.01 Audit Committees	1	1	1	0	0	S
2005/017-464.08.01 Enhancement ODA	1	0	0	0	1	S
2005/017-464.02.03 Consumer Protection	1	1	1	1	1	S
2005/017-464.02.02 Intellectual Property Rights	1	0	0	0	0	S
2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF Interpretation of the Directive 2006/112/EC	1	0	0	0	0	S
2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF Auditing Standards	2	1	1	0	0	S
2005/017-464.02.01 RACMI	2	2	1	1	1	HS
Total INT	1	1	1	1	1	S

Rating guide:

Unacceptable	Poor	Sufficient/ Adequate or no rating possible	Good	Excellent
-2	-1	0	+1	+2

Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No rating possible	Satisfactory	Highly satisfactory
HU	U	N/A	S	HS

4. HORIZONTAL ISSUES

4.1 Horizontal Issues

4.1.1 Relevance

233. *The Transition Facility (TF) Programmes are relevant*, even when looking on them from an ex-post perspective, such as the late 2007 completed Schengen intervention. Also other projects, especially under the Justice and Home Affairs Component, cover the top priority needs of Slovakia, notably the Fight against Corruption (FAC) and the Fight against Drugs (FAD), with the former being supported by the activities of the Working Group working on the update of the National Programme for FAC at the same time, thus showing at the same time the commitment of the ruling Government to seriously deal with this topic. The attention has been given also to the areas of social inclusion or anti-discrimination, as reflected also in the national policy documents, such as the Action Plan for the Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination. In the Sub-component of Health Care also progress in the approval of the National Transplantation Programme could be praised as a good step forward, however without sufficient financial allocations. The TF assistance (due to Slovakia's Member State status) focuses mostly on the practical implementation of the respective EU Directives, such as the Water Framework Directive, the Food Safety or the broad Reformed Common Agricultural Policy, rather than their harmonisation.

234. *Programme designs have improved*, especially the quality of programme documents, notably the modified logframes and the definition of the respective objectives and corresponding Indicators of Achievement (IAs), which are now vastly relevant and measurable, thus enabling their use also for Monitoring and Evaluation purposes, including the Unallocated Institutional Building Facility (UIBF). However, at the time of this Report not all notifications as sent for the approval to Brussels by the Office of the Government (OoG) in March this year, have been approved, also the monitoring data often does not provide information on the fulfilment of the respective indicators, which makes the evaluation of the respective objective based on the IAs difficult. Moreover, for the Wider Objectives due to the natural time lags between the completion of project activities and the given time horizon for the impacts to materialise, the follow-up monitoring system after the end of the disbursement period of the TF 2006 was rather unclear. On the other hand the system of monthly update of the monitoring data based on the reporting on the achievement of IAs could be praised.

235. *Some designs show their flexibility*, when being capable to adjust to the changed needs of the beneficiary institutions, mostly caused by delays at the pre-implementation stage of the project. Also inclusion of an additional component into the 2006 Twinning (TW) in the field of safety at work, focusing on preparation for the EU REACH Regulation could be praised, however being rather supply driven as an initiative from Brussels and at the same time has not being properly reflected in the corresponding programme documents besides the TW Contract.

236. *We remain positive when evaluating the menu of the chosen TF tools*, notably TW and Twinning Light (TWL), especially when the TW partners had co-operated before and the contacts between partners last also after the completion of the EU-supported activities, for instance for the 2005 TWL for the State Institute for Drug Control. Also consortia of several TW partners usually work well, such as for the 2006 TW in the field of Fight against Drugs. However, evaluation of TW and TW-out is a subject of a separate Report to be completed in July 2008 under this Interim Evaluation contract. A rather negative example to be reported

with regard to the Grant Scheme (GS) for Re-socialisation Centres under the 2006 FAD intervention for the General Secretariat of Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control, when several applicants have submitted the identical grant proposals, thus undermining the key idea of a GS as a completion of ideas.

237. **Absorption capacities are often lacking**, even for the priority areas, such as the FAC and FAD, as the staffing of the respective parts of the OoG is not sufficient, for instance for the former only one full-time employee was assigned to deal with this complex topic. Also rather limited capacities at the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) were present to absorb some the TF assistance, similarly to the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture (CCTIA).

4.1.2 Efficiency

238. **Many Phare and TF implementing units at the respective ministries and other state institutions have undergone staff changes**, including the departure of experienced people, such as at the MoJ, where the loss might be rather detrimental, in addition to the low participation of the MoJ and the relevant EU Action Programmes or the Ministry of Environment, its Slovak Environmental Agency, where the whole well-functioning team was dismissed or at the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, where only minimal collective memory existed at the time of this Report. More changes to be expected at the Ministry of Interior. On the other hand the Ministry of Health after previous collapse of the implementing structures now enjoys a very committed and pro-active team of officials with positive consequences on the projects' efficiency, including the co-operation with the Central Finance and Contracting Unit (CFCU) during the tendering process. Also several Senior Programme Officers (SPO) are now new, or rather new, for instance at the OoG, Department for Protection of the Financial Interests of the EU and FAC, with some negative implications on the co-ordination of the assigned project, such as commenting on the project' s outputs. In addition a rather reluctant approach of the respective SPO and his Deputy at the Ministry of Culture has lead to unsatisfactory results in the efficiency of the Intellectual Property Rights' project implementation.

239. **The staff of the ACU has undergone some changes**, as an integral part of the Department for the Management and Implementation of EC assistance and Technical Assistance for the Operation Programme Informatisation of Society, limiting the capacities of the part dealing with co-ordination and monitoring of the TF funds. Moreover, plans existed to move physically the office outside the main OoG buildings, which might cause problems in smooth functioning of the Dept. and communication with the Deputy Prime Minister performing also the role of the National Aid Co-ordinator.

240. **The CFCU, as recommended before has taken the new agenda**, such as the in implementation of the Structural Funds, notably for the Operational Programme Informatisation of Society and should in near future assist the Ministry of Finance with the Public Private Partnership projects. The organisational structure of the CFCU will undergo changes, in connection with the phasing out of contracting of the TF; moreover the whole MoF should undergo a change of its structure mid 2008. The CFCU has recently suffered from some fluctuation of staff; with some unfavourable implications on the smooth oversee of the respective projects, for instance participation at Steering Committees meetings.

241. **Contracting of the TF has performed with mixed success**, when the 2005 projects reached a satisfactory commitment level of 92 percent, however the original plan of the CFCU to contract 2006 projects till March/June 2008, as envisaged previously was overambitious.

The current level of contracting of the 2006 TF projects represents only 44 percent, which indicates lower commitment as originally envisaged, not mentioning the lack of time for re-tendering. Besides the well-known reasons, such as the poor quality of tendering documents, insufficient staff of the CFCU, the revision procedures are often applied by unsuccessful candidates, with about 40 percent of such cases for the 2005 projects. It is quite surprising that even being in the last year of the TF tendering, some final beneficiary institutions, such as the Public Health Office still question the methodology of public procurement, especially the open tender procedure. The contracting meetings among the ACU, the CFCU and the Dept. for Payments of the Ministry of Finance still take place on a monthly basis, being combined with a monitoring meeting, which could be welcome as one of the tools to solve also ad-hoc problems. Substantial delays in contracting that were experienced in several TF projects have negative impacts on commitment of beneficiaries/ project stakeholders and endanger proper timing of interventions that in some cases has consequences in terms of delivery of desired project results and achievement of project objectives.

242. *Performance of Resident Twinning Advisers (RTA) and Contractors is usually praised* by the beneficiaries due to their flexible approach, ad-hoc advice and also additional work performed, for instance the RTAs for the 2005 Schengen (however the reluctance of the Austrian Junior partner was very disappointing), Transplantations or the 2006 Rehabilitation. With this regard location of the RTA for the 2006 Occupational Health project in Bratislava and the National Labour Inspectorate (Final Beneficiary) sitting in Kosice seems to be questionable. Also performance of contractors, such as for the completed 2004 Anti-discrimination project was highly praised, providing high quality of outputs in a professional manner.

4.1.3 Effectiveness and Impact

243. *The effectiveness of the implemented TF projects usually shows promising results*, even when measured with the help of the defined IAs. Under the Justice and Home Affairs Component, effective assistance to the Border and Alien Police Office was provided, resulting in a functioning system of physical and technical protection together with its improved reaction capacity; also transfer of know-how to Legal Aid Centres has improved the growing network of free legal advice in Slovakia in the field of FAC; Series of Phare/TF projects supporting the Judicial Academy (JAS) resulted into a well developed and functioning JAS, including the enhanced library services. Under the Human Resources and Health Care Component, the functioning network of regional offices of the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights with about 400 announcements of potential discrimination received so far have been supported under the 2004 TA, 3 Assessment Reports by the State Institute for Drug Control representing a Reference Member State have been produced. For the Agriculture Component the Food Safety network will be better co-ordinated through a newly created Co-ordination Unit at the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture. Moreover, the Agricultural Paying Agency should perform better its management and control functions within the operated Market Intervention and Direct Support schemes. In the field of environment; the TF assistance has contributed to an effective execution of the monitoring and control duties of the SR in area of the water quality or via a functioning Information System to a better performed Environmental Impact Assessment. In the area of customs, the relevant assistance should enhance implementation of the EU and national legislation related to consumer protection.

244. *Evaluation of impact remains rather difficult*, especially due to missing monitoring data in the respective monitoring reports, as the set time frame in the respective IA often finishes after the projects completion, thus evaluation of impact has been often made based on the

projects' design and/or first effects observed. Also some projects seem to set their goals rather ambitiously, such as the 2006 assistance to Re-socialisation Centres, which should reach the EU level in 5 years, not mentioning a rather big number of goals set for this intervention.

245. *Some of TF interventions have already brought or will bring concrete impacts*, such as the 2005 Schengen representing a follow-up from several previous Phare and TF assistance, when Slovakia managed the ambitious goal and accessed Schengen last year (for the international airports this year). The intervention to the FAC among Police Officers should increase the informative value of evidence used in criminal trial and a significantly reduce the time needed to solve a corruption case, and thus better fight corrupt conduct committed by the Police Also with the help of the well-designed and focused 2005 TWL for State Institute of Drug Control, Slovakia has been accepted as a Reference Member State in the field of assessment and registration of human drugs. Under the same Component, effective Public Relations activities and the work of the RTA team has contributed to the doubled rate of donations of organs in 2007 compared to 2004. Concrete impact could be predicted also for projects in the area of finances via an improved qualitative control procedures resulting in the increased state budget income. For the agriculture projects impacts should materialise in the increased exports of various agricultural commodities/products, higher financial resources for farmers or more effective protection of both people and the environment of Slovakia.

4.1.4 Sustainability

246. *Legal base is usually present for most of the effects to be sustainable*, as in the form of the relevant national legislation or its amendment and policy documents, such as the updates of the strategies for Fight against Corruption and Drugs, amendment of the Penal Code, including the quality standards for re-socialisation centres into the respective legislation, a new Regulation of the Ministry of Health on personal standards. On the other hand the delay in the approval process of the Amendment of the Bankruptcy Law has caused severe problems in almost all of the evaluated criteria for the 2005 UIBF for the Ministry of Justice.

247. *Staff turnover becomes a real threat to the sustainability of some TF projects*. With some exceptions, we have witnessed massive staff changes in most of the sectors under review, such as the CCTIA or the Public Health Office (20 percent). Besides the natural fluctuation, the staff changes have been caused by low salaries in some of the institutions (such as the CCTIA) or and the health sector generally.

248. *Some problems to be reported with sustainability of training activities*, including the Training of Trainers interventions. Though the training assistance is often supported by providing training manuals and other methodological documents such as guidebooks, the follow-up activities are often missing, including accreditation such as that for the 2005 Transplantation project or the 2006 Training of Trainers for the Office of the Government. Considering staff fluctuation, organisational changes (the reduction of state administration by 20%), the training of new staff will be instrumental to sustainability of the results and proper use of outputs achieved.

4.2 Recommendations for the Consideration of Joint Monitoring Committee Members

Ref.	Key Issue	Recommendation
1.	Though the quality of logframes, including the Indicators of Achievement has improved, no follow-up monitoring system existed after the end of the Transition Facility 2006 disbursement period.	The Aid Co-ordination Unit, together with other stakeholders, should prepare a phase-out strategy from the TF Programme in Slovakia, including the follow-up monitoring system to serve, for instance ex-post evaluation purposes.
2.	The Ministry of Justice, after benefiting from several pre-accession assistance to the key areas of the Justice and Home Affairs does not seem to have a pro-active approach when or plans how to participate at the relevant Community Programmes, including the membership of consortia.	The Ministry of Justice, together with the Justice Academy should increase its activity and effort when applying for the relevant Community Programmes, using the gained experience from the pre-accession projects, notably the Unit of Community Programmes and Bi-lateral Co-operation
3.	Several Transition Facility assistance interventions into training miss the follow-up activities, for the outcomes of the EU interventions to be sustainable.	The beneficiary institutions, should explore possibilities for follow-up activities to sustain the TF assistance in to training, including the negotiations with the Ministry of Education in the case of possible accreditation of the particular training, such as the Office of the Government, the Department for Protection of Financial Interests of the EU and Fight against Corruption. The follow up of the training and information activities should be a part of the human resources development/information strategies of the institutions concerned. From the sustainability point of view, there should be more than one person from the single institution trained in order to be able perform assigned tasks.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT

INDICATOR LEVEL	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT (OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS)	REMARKS
COMPONENT 1 : JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS			
2005/017-464.03.01 Support to the Finalisation of the Setting-up of the Judicial Academy of Slovakia			
Project Purpose	Improved functioning and organisation of the Judicial Academy of Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Functioning and organisation of the JA based on the amendment of basic documents governing JA will be realised 6 months after the completion of the project lately ▪ Judges as JA lecturers will use methodology obtained within the project in their daily practise as soon as the project is completed 	Valid as indicator
Project Purpose	The transfer of the experiences concerning professional and methodological aspects of the training in the judiciary from EU Member State partner having long-lasting experiences		Valid as indicator
2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Legal Advice and Training of Judges in the Field of Competition and Bankruptcy Law			
Project Purpose	Draft of legislative solutions to strengthen the application effectiveness of Competition and Bankruptcy law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acceleration of Competition and Bankruptcy law procedures will be expressed in shortening of the period –delivery of the documents to the court till the validity of the court decision in 2009 (2006-17,89 months) 	Valid as indicator, though the target value is missing
Project Purpose	To strengthen the effectiveness and transparency of procedures through trained human resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular education of judges and other court personnel by the trained judges (min. two lectures each within the year) since 2008 	Valid as indicator
2005/017-464.03.03 Continued Support to the Fight against Corruption in the SR			
Project Purpose	Further strengthening of institutional and administrative capacity to prevent and combat corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Informative lists (templates) of all variants proposals, requests, applications, requisitions, grievances, which help applicants being available in print in the Centres proposed after the project implementation 	Valid as indicator
Project Purpose	To ensure that specialized Law Enforcement Agencies dealing with corruption are well qualified and more effective in investigating, revealing and decision-making in cases showing the corrupt behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Law enforcement agencies investigate, reveal and make decisions in the field of combating corruption according to the recommendations presented in GRECO report after the project implementation 	Valid as indicator
Project Purpose	Ensure adequate access to justice by improving the capacity of the newly created free legal aid centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase of disclosed crimes related to corruption of 4% by 2010 compared to the number of 2% disclosed in the year 2006 	Valid as indicator
Project Purpose	Overview of the evaluation of the regulations and the mechanisms favouring the activities in the field of Fight against	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrading of the National Programme for Fight against Corruption by December 2010 	Valid as indicator

INDICATOR LEVEL	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT (OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS)	REMARKS
	Corruption		
2005/017-464.03.04 Reinforcement of Capacities to Fight Corruption among Police Officers	Information and analytical system (IAS) for central and regional units of the Office for Inspection Service (OIS) installed and fully operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate access to information for operative-searching activity by means of information and analytical system from all OIS regional units Direct access to information on family ties, property situation, possession of motor vehicle, the used telephone contacts 	Time base is missing
2005/017-464.03.01 Finalisation of the Implementation of the Schengen Action Plan and Setting up of the Integrated Model of Border Security	Finalize the implementation of the Schengen Action Plan (since it has been under implementation already for some time) and the setting up of the Integrated Model of Border Security in the Slovak Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of the Schengen Evaluation by end of 2007 Compliance confirmed by EC and Schengen Committee by the end of 2007 	Valid as indicator
Project Purpose	Successful achievement and the operational launching of the general strategy adopted by the Slovak Government within the framework of the fight against irregular immigration and the protection of European Union's external border with the Ukraine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of the Criminal Law and the criminal procedure, by the end of 2007 Adoption of an inter-ministerial Act between the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the end of 2007 Adoption of a new text defining the content of the officers training programme by the end of 2007 	Valid as indicator
2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF 2006 Further Support for the Reinforcement of Judicial Capacity in the Area of Penal Matters	Improvement of the results obtained in probation and mediation services at courts in Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of successful solved penal cases by penal mediation at courts by 10% in 2009 (In the year 2006 there were 1879 cases successfully solved by penal mediation) 	Valid as indicator
Project Purpose			
2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01 Improvement of Criminal Proceedings in the Cases of Crime and Corruption Committed by Members of the Police Force	To increase the exploitation rate of records monitoring persons and objects as a direct evidence in criminal trial and increase of the informative value of the records made during observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase execution of records by using audiovisual means against total number of monitoring applications by 10% by 2012 compared to the percentage rate stated in final report 2007 of Department of Special Activities Increased percentage rate of informative value of records monitoring persons and objects by 20% by 2009 compared to the percentage rate stated in final report 2007 of Department of Special Activities 	Valid as indicator
Project Purpose			
2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF – Training for Trainers in the Field of Protection of EU Financial Interests	To train national experts in the field of protection of EU financial interests who will operate as trainers and will spread their knowledge through providing training activities focused on other people working in this branch on national level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum of 3 training activities in the field of protection of EC financial interests implemented in each of the next 3 years which will follow after the project finalizing with participation of national experts 	Valid as indicator
Project Purpose			

INDICATOR LEVEL	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT (OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS)	REMARKS
2006/018-175.05.02	<i>Improving and Broadening the Care for the Re-socialisation and Rehabilitation of Persons Addicted to Psychoactive Substances</i>	<i>Persons Addicted to Psychoactive Substances</i>	
Project Purpose	To raise the standard of all activities performed by re-socialisation facilities for the provision of care for persons addicted to psychoactive substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20 employees of the services performing work with addicts to psychoactive substances will be trained, educated and professionally qualified for the work with addicted persons during the TW realisation ▪ Draft of the quality standards for the provision of care to addicted persons will be elaborated at the end of the activity 2 of the TW ▪ The personal and professional standards will be adopted by the responsible institutions within 2 years after the end of the TW ▪ Modification of the conditions of functioning of re-socialization facilities under the adopted personal and professional standards by the Legislative Act nr. 305/2005 Coll. on social and legal protection of children and on social custody will be implemented within one year after the adoption new conditions by responsible institutions 	Valid as indicators
COMPONENT 2 : HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH CARE			
2004/016-764.04.02	<i>Development of regional structures for the implementation of the anti-discrimination acquis</i>	<i>anti-discrimination acquis</i>	
Project Purpose	Strengthening the institutional and administrative capacities of the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7 offices fully integrated into the system of monitoring and enforcing the principle of equal treatment by January 2006 	Valid and applicable as indicator
2005/017-464.05.01	<i>National Indicators</i>	<i>National Indicators</i>	
Project Purpose	Create third level indicators of poverty and social exclusion regarding the national particularities to complement the Common Laeken Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Required national poverty and exclusion indicators and methodology of their calculation delivered till 03/2006 ▪ Proposals for establishment of permanent monitoring delivered till 12/2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Valid, applicable as indicator ▪ Measurable, however not specific enough, not applicable as indicator
2006/018-175.05.01	<i>Strengthening the Occupation Health and Safety Structure</i>	<i>Occupation Health and Safety Structure</i>	
Project Purpose	Labour inspection administrative capacity structures reinforcement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ in implementation of EU legislation in the field of major industrial accidents prevention ▪ in the field of occupational accidents data collection and processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase of LI system performance as a result of the improvement of its subsystems – major industrial accidents (decrease from 20% in 2006 to 10% in 2008) ▪ Capacity of inspection's subsystems will rise by 10% (the higher number of inspections done from 6,500 in 2006 to 7,150 in 2008) 	Valid as indicators
2005/017-464.05.02	<i>Improvement of Working Time Organisation in the Health Sector</i>	<i>Working Time Organisation in the Health Sector</i>	
Project Purpose	Strengthening of human capacities responsible for Human Resources within the health sector to implement the Directives No. 93/104/EC, 2000/34/EC and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The principles of the Directives introduced in the health care are used by the health care facilities by the end of 2008 	Valid as indicator

INDICATOR LEVEL	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT (OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS)	REMARKS
2003/88/EC			
2005/017-464.04.01	<i>Strengthening the administrative capacity of the State Institute for Drug Control (SIDC) to be able to prepare Assessment Reports of Registration documents of human drugs</i>	<i>State Institute for Drug Control as regards medicinal products for human use</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100% of all Final Assessment Reports and Public Assessment Reports accepted by the SIDC by the end of 2008 ▪ Increased production of the Final Assessment reports from 0 in 2006 to 3 in 2008 	Valid as indicators
2005/017-464.04.02	<i>Improvement of the Safety, Quality, Availability of Organs, Tissues and Cells for Transplantation in the SR</i> Introducing quality management for organ transplantation, tissue and cell banking, to assure the highest possible level of public health protection	<i>Availability of Organs, Tissues and Cells for Transplantation in the SR</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing of the number of real donors from indicated donors by 10% by the end of the project compared to 2006 ▪ Decreasing the number of insufficient organs by 5% by the end of the project compared to 2006 	Valid as indicators
2005/017-464.04.03	<i>Strengthening of National Monitoring of Drugs and Drug Abuse</i> To adjust and strengthen the Laboratory of the Forensic-Medical Toxicology (within the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Bratislava – Petržalka) to be established and accredited as the National Reference Laboratory - the main institution responsible for the necrotic toxicology within the established nationally coordinated system of the forensic medicine	<i>National Monitoring of Drugs and Drug Abuse</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NRL to be accredited in by the HCSA in 2009 	Valid as indicator
2006/018-175.05.03	<i>Improving Analyses and Risk Assessment Regarding Residue Pesticides</i> Improvement and upgrading of PHA SR capacities in the area of human health protection related to foodstuffs containing residue pesticides Improvement and upgrading of present knowledge on Risk assessment and analyzing in the field of residue pesticides issue especially in infant and baby food Strengthening the laboratory capacities of PHA SR (the main institution responsible for analysis of residue pesticides in foodstuffs) in the field of analysing of residue pesticides in foodstuffs (especially in infant and baby food) due to official control and monitoring purposes	<i>Improving Analyses and Risk Assessment Regarding Residue Pesticides</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PHA SR professionals analyse the residue pesticides and determine the scale of 80 kinds of residue pesticides in foodstuff at the end of 2009 based on the knowledge gained under the project trainings ▪ Increased number of analysed pesticides from current 17 up to 80 in two years after the end of the project 	Valid as indicators
COMPONENT 3 AGRICULTURE, STATISTICS AND CADASTRE			

INDICATOR LEVEL	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT (OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS)	REMARKS
2005/017-464.01.01 Reinforcement/ Further Improvement of the Agricultural Paying Agency's Administrative Capacity in the Field of Market Organization			
Project Purpose	Upgrading of the intervention system for selected commodities (cereals, potato starch, dry fodder, flax, tobacco, hemp)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative and inspection procedures in the sectors of starch, CMO cereals, dry fodder, flax, tobacco and hemp elaborated for implementation by the end of project. Commodity specific templates and forms are elaborated by the end of project 	Valid as indicators
Project Purpose	Strengthening the export refunds system and its inspection for ANNEX I and NON ANNEX I products		Valid as indicator
2005/017-464.01.02 Strengthening of the Management Capacity of the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture in the Area of Organic Farming			
Project Purpose	Improvement and extension of performance of duties and tasks of the organic farming competent authority in the Slovak Republic according to the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) 2092/1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infringements and irregularities will be reported by the CCTIA in line with the provisions of the Council regulation (EEC) 2092/1991 after the project completion The EC will be notified about infringements and irregularities in form of annual reports according to the Council regulation (EEC) 2092/1991 The CCTIA will issue the 3rd country import organic certificates in quality defined in Council regulation (EEC) 2092/1991, and Commission regulation 1788/2001 after the end of the project. 	Not measurable, target values missing.
Project Purpose	Establishment and management of granting import certificates for third countries organic products/foods. Update collection of data on organic farming for EU notification purposes.		Not measurable, target values missing.
Project Purpose	Enforcement of the new acquis: Art.8.1. of the Council Regulation (EC) 392/2004.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EC notified about updated annual collection of data on Slovak organic farming (prepared in line with Council Regulation 2092/91 after CR 392/2004 (EC)) after the end of the TWL. 	Not measurable, target values missing.
2005/017-464.01.03 Enhancement of the Agricultural Paying Agency and Implementation of the Single Payment Scheme according to the Reformed CAP			
Project Purpose	Support for tuning and adjustment of shortcomings observed during the first year of IACS implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures, manuals and guidelines prepared for SPS by the end of project. 	Valid as indicator
Project Purpose	Implementation of the Single Payment Scheme originating from Title III of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003.		
2005/017-464.01.04 Reinforcement of the National Control system for Forest Reproductive Material			
Project Purpose	Upgrading information system and reinforcement of the technical means of the Official Body for the control of forest reproductive material (FRM); Improvement of the knowledge and skills of stake-holders, including inspectors of the official body, suppliers, and forest owners, regarding the quality of sources (basic materials), production and marketing of FRM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All FRM clearly identifiable through the entire process from its collection to delivery to the end user by increasing of the controls of seed collecting from 12% (of the whole amount of controls realised in 2005-2006) to at least 50 % (in 2008-2009). Control reports will be printed immediately on the control places so the administration time will be reduced from minimum 4 weeks to 1 day. Information documents about exchange of the FRM among member states will be sent to the official body in the other member state in max. 2 weeks after realised FRM delivery 	Valid as indicator

INDICATOR LEVEL	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT (OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS)	REMARKS
		<p>when the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1598/2002 gives a period of 3 months for that after realised FRM delivery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ After improving national legislation in 2009: more clear information about exchanged FRM will be given, when non-standard issuing of English Master Certificates on seed and plant lots transferred to another Member State will be cancelled. (This change covers appr. 50-100 yearly issued documents for FRM transferred to other member states) ▪ Unavoidable amount of stakeholders trained and a system for regular information of all stakeholders created. ▪ All the above - mentioned issues will be completed by the end of the project. 	
2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Further Strengthening of Systems for Registration of Plant Protection Products (PPP)			
Project Purpose	The establishment of a fully functioning Coordinating Unit at CCTIA who are expert in regulatory and administrative affairs and will be responsible for coordinating all aspects of the regulatory procedure in co-operation with scientists in other relevant institutes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Functioning Coordination Unit established within the Department of Pesticides Registration in 6 months after the end of project implementation 	Valid as indicator
Project Purpose	Restructuring of organisational structure of the regulatory system such that the Coordinating Unit and other institutes work effectively together.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ After the implementation of the project (in 2008) a suitable and effective organisational structure in the process of PPPs registration will be approved 	Valid as indicator
Project Purpose	Provide higher level training on development and policy respect on plant protection products both nationally and at EU level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 higher level trainings in the field of PPPs legislation during the project implementation 	Valid as indicator
2006/018-175.01.01 Strengthening Capacities and Quality of Control Services of the CCTIA			
Project Purpose	Improvement and strengthening of the quality control procedures and the statistical evaluation of analytical data according to EN 17 025 in order to reach needed accreditation of laboratory determinations in frame of environmental analyses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EN 17 025 requirements performed in practice in order to gain the accreditation after fulfilment of conditions. 	Valid as indicator
Project Purpose	Improvement of the supervision over plant protection products (PPPs) in vertical chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Controls/Supervision of farmers, producers and distributors enhanced in order to improve environment and increase the quality of plant products by increase of controls in 10 percent per year Laboratory accredited 	Valid as indicator
2006-018-175.06.01 UIBF Strengthening of APA in its Administration and Control Functions according to Integration of Supporting Measures Administered by IACS			
Project Purpose	Integration of supporting measures defined in the regulation EC 1698/2005 (1257/1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Application form for farmers which integrates supporting measures defined in the regulation EC 1698/2005 	Valid as indicator

INDICATOR LEVEL	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT (OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS)	REMARKS
Project Purpose	together with the direct payments	(1257/1999) together with the direct payments within the project implementation	
Project Purpose	Simplification of the administration and integration of control procedures of IACS supporting measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual for controllers with integrated control procedures within the project implementation Number of manuals 	Valid as indicator
COMPONENT 4 ENVIRONMENT (ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY)			
2005/17-464.06.01 Establishment of the Environmental Quality Standards for Water and Strengthening of Regional and District Offices for Implementation of Water Controls and Monitoring			
Project Purpose	To establish EQS for priority substances and dangerous substances relevant for the SR the EQS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EQS for priority substances and dangerous substances relevant for the SR published (end of project) Monitoring system comprising all dangerous substances in place, end of 2006 	Valid as indicator
Project Purpose	To fulfil the requirements of the Water Framework Directive 60/2000/EC and Council Directive 76/464/EEC, by using proper communication and information exchange for relevant decision making process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State administration offices provide relevant information for reporting and for the decision making process (end of project) Authorisation regime in compliance with Directive WFD and functioning and enforcement system in practice (end of project) 	Valid as indicator
2005/17-464.08.01 Development of WFD Compliant National Method for Water Quality Assessment of Lowland Rivers using Phytoplankton and Proposal for Phytothenthos Monitoring			
Project Purpose	Adjustment of the monitoring and assessment of the biological quality elements in rivers according to their specific preferences as an integral part of the assessment of ecological status of the surface water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological quality elements incorporated as an integral part of the assessment of ecological status of the surface water by the end of the project 	Valid as indicator
2005/17-464.08.01 Technical Assistance on Information System for Environmental Impact Assessment - part SEA			
Project Purpose	Support of building up the conditions for implementation of the Act No. 24/2006 Coll. on the EIA in the field of ensuring the information for participating subjects and involvement of the public in the process of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of IS EIA/SEA requirements finished - by the end of the 1st month of the project implementation 	Valid as indicator
2006/18-175.06.01 Information System on Waters Intended for Human Consumptions			
Project Purpose	To support fulfilling of obligations resulting from the Directive 98/83/EC in relation to rationalization of national drinking water data flows and strengthening of reporting process towards EC under the Directive 98/83/EC in SR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Report on drinking water quality in SR elaborated in line with Art. 13(2) of DWD and submitted to EC in required deadline (i.e. 28.3.2009) 	Valid as indicator
Project Purpose	To update the existing out of date national drinking water data flows and their	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IS on drinking water quality in SR and its appropriate databases developed for collection and handling of data 	Valid as indicator

INDICATOR LEVEL	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT (OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS)	REMARKS
	adjustment towards new aims resulting from EU legislation transposed to national legislation and to improve co-operation among institutions of environmental and health sectors in the field of implementation of the Directive 98/83/EC.	necessary for DWD implementation by the end of the project	
Project Purpose	To support the dissemination of environmental information in compliance with the Directive 2003/4/EC on public access to environmental information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public access to environmental information on drinking water quality presented on Web Portal on Drinking Water is created by the end of the project 	Valid as indicator
2006/18-175.06.01 Implementation of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Management of Waste from the Extractive Industries			
Project Purpose	Preparation of administrative, technical and legislative tools and administrative structures for smooth implementation of the Directive of the European Parliament and the Council on the management of waste from the extractive industries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfaction of trained participants and future trainers with prepared administrative, technical and legislative tools (90%) 	Useable, but not specific enough
2006/18-175.06.01 Strategy for Inventory and Collection of Small Equipment Containing PCB in the SR			
Project Purpose	To propose the strategy for inventory and collection of small equipments containing PCB (i.e. in the capacity less than 5 dm ³) in the SR including the Strategy for handling and Disposal of PCB Wastes according to the requirements of the Directive 96/59/EC on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT, Art. 11(1) ^{2nd} indent).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy for inventory, collection and disposal of small equipments containing PCB in the SR prepared till the end of 2008. 	Useable, but hardly achievable in the specified time frame
Project Purpose	To elaborate the Information and Educational Programme for increased awareness of small PCB equipment holders according to the requirements of the National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, art. 3.3.2(j).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and Education Programme for increased awareness of small PCB equipment holders according to the requirements of the National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, art. 3.3.2(j). 	Useable, but not specific enough
2005/017-464.07.02 Development of an Information and Tracking System for Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel in Slovakia			
Project Purpose	To establish a reliable and user-friendly information system (recordkeeping) for all kinds of radioactive waste generated or to be decommissioning and dismantling of nuclear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Computerised system that will enable the tracking of all kinds of radioactive waste 	Valid as indicator

INDICATOR LEVEL	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT (OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS)	REMARKS
Project Purpose	installations in Slovakia. To develop a computerised system that would enable tracking of all kinds of radioactive waste and spent fuel.		
Project Purpose	To fulfil one of the main tasks of the future national Slovak agency on radioactive waste management.		
Project Purpose	To support the reporting of the institution (Agency) to safety authorities and other organisations on waste management and spent fuel inventories		
2005/017-464.07.01 Preparation for the Opening of the Market in Electricity and Gas to Households			
Project Purpose	Preparation for opening of the markets in electricity and gas to households on 1 July 2007. In connection with market liberalisation for households, to change decisions on regulation of distribution and supply of electricity and natural gas to end consumers. Revision of regulation setting for companies supplying electricity and natural gas to households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approximately 14 decrees of the RONI published by the end of 2006. 	Valid as indicator
COMPONENT 5 INTERNAL MARKET (FINANCE, CUSTOMS, TAXES, AUDIT, CULTURE, STANDARDS)			
2006/018-175.03.01 Strengthening the Internal Auditors' Independence in the Public Sector by Creating Audit Committee(s)			
Project Purpose	Establishment of the Audit Committee(s) at the Ministry of Finance and at the other central state administration bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nominated members of the Audit Committee in February 2008. ▪ Actions taken by the Audit Committee (issuing opinion on 30 annual internal audit plans) since February 2008 onwards ▪ 6 Audit Committees meetings (each Committee at least four times a year) 	Valid as indicator
2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Enhancement of the Ministry of Finance Official Development Aid Effectiveness (ODA)			
Project Purpose	Increase effectiveness of the aid provided by harmonisation, alignment and management for development results, meeting needs of Rome and Paris Declarations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved conditions for harmonisation, alignment and management through reached project results in 31 March 2008 	To be measured only after the project has been implemented
2005/017-464.02.03 Enhancement of Coordination between Slovak Customs Administration and Slovak market Surveillance Bodies in the Field of Consumer Protection			
Project Purpose	Enhanced implementation of the EU and national legislation related to consumer protection in the practice of Slovak Customs Administration (SCA) and Slovak Market Surveillance Bodies (SMSB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Compiled database of relevant legislation and interpretation of the legislation in the field of market protection coordination by Customs and Market Surveillance Bodies till 7/2007 ▪ Trained SCA and Market Surveillance Authorities officers in customer protection till 7/2007 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Valid as indicator ▪ Valid as indicator

INDICATOR LEVEL	OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT (OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS)	REMARKS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agreements on cooperation revised by SCA and SMSB till 7/2007 ▪ Internal regulations of SCA procedures revised by SCA till 8/2007 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Valid as indicator ▪ Valid as indicator
2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF Interpretation of the Directive 2006/112/EC in connection with the Court of Justice of the European Communities' case law and the practice of EU Member States' Tax Administrations			
Project Purpose	To increase the proficiency of the STA's employees dealing with VAT issues by overviewing issued and resolved Court of Justice of the European Communities (ECJ) legal cases connected with the interpretation of particular articles of the Directive 2006/112/EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 20 employees of the STA trained during the Project 	Valid as indicator
Project Purpose	To adopt the abovementioned knowledge into the practice of the Slovak Tax Administration (STA) and the Slovak taxpayers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other STA employees dealing with VAT issues informed through Intranet and Slovak taxpayers through Internet about gained knowledge within this Project half a year after the termination of the Project at the latest 	Valid as indicator
2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF Assistance to Supreme Audit Office of the SR in line with the European Implementing Guidelines for the INTOSAI Auditing Standards			
Project Purpose	Support for the development of the SAO to the level which enables it to play a proactive and leading role in the enhancement of public accountability in the public sector and acting as a modern supreme audit institution which is functioning in compliance with accepted auditing standards and close to EU practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ After project implementation the management and audit staff are building and strengthening the necessary knowledge and best professional practice to fulfil the SAO mission and vision statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide unbiased information to the Slovak Parliament, to the state bodies and to public ▪ To help to spend public money wisely and in the most economic, efficient and effective way in compliance with internationally accepted auditing standards IFAC and INTOSAI. 	Valid as indicator
2005/017-464.02.02 Enforcement of an Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the SR			
Project Purpose	To strengthen enforcement capacities and to raise knowledge concerning intellectual property rights within enforcement authorities, right holders, users and public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase of the efficiency of the work of IPR's enforcement authorities by decreasing of the proceeding time in 15 % and the number of unfinished cases proceeded by the enforcement authorities (courts, custom offices, police etc.) – in 15 % in the year 2008 comparing to number of unfinished cases in the year 2005 	Useable, but not measurable in the specified time frame
2005/017-464.02.01 Reinforcement of Administrative Capacity as regards Measuring Instruments (RACMI)			
Project Purpose	Implementation of the Directive 2004/22/EC and smooth transferring of the application of the former old approach or national regulations to the New Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Governmental Ordinance transposing MID is published, changes in the borderlines legislation identified and implemented. Concluded till end of the year 2008. 	Valid as indicator

ANNEX 2 LIST OF INTERVIEWS

INSTITUTION	INTERVIEWEE	DATE
Office of the Government of the SR Aid Co-ordination Unit Stefanikova 2 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Ms. Sona Gabcova Programme Manager	30 April 2008
Office of the Government of the SR Aid Co-ordination Unit Stefanikova 2 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Ms. Marianna Macaskova Programme Manager	30 April 2008
Office of the Government of the SR Aid Co-ordination Unit Stefanikova 2 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Mr. Milan Petro Programme Manager	30 April 2008
Health Care Surveillance Authority Antolska 11 SK-851 07 Bratislava	Mr. Juraj Mlynar*	13 May 2008
The Ministry of Health SR Project Unit for Foreign Aid Limbova 2 SK-837 52 Bratislava	Ms. Barbora Vallova Deputy SPO	14 May 2008
The Ministry of Health SR Human Resources Department Limbova 2 SK-837 52 Bratislava	Mrs. Miloslava Kovacova Director of the Human Resources Department	14 May 2008
Office of the Government of the SR Department of Protection of EU Financial Interests and Fight against Corruption Radlinskeho 13 811 07 Bratislava	Ms Draga Inovecka Director	16 May 2008
Office of the Government of the SR Department of Protection of EU Financial Interests and Fight against Corruption Radlinskeho 13 811 07 Bratislava	Ms. Dorisa Tetakova Project Manager	16 May 2008
Office of the Government of the SR Department of Protection of EU Financial Interests and Fight against Corruption Radlinskeho 13 811 07 Bratislava	Ms Maria de Las Heras Key Expert	16 May 2008
The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR Spitalska 4-6 SK-812 47 Bratislava	Ms. Silvia Gregorcova	19 May 2008
State Institute for Drug Control Kvetna 11 SK-825 08 Bratislava 26	Ms. Dagmar Stara Head of the EU Affairs Co- ordination Unit	19 May 2008
Ministry of Environment Námestie Ľ. Štúra 1 SK-812 35 Bratislava	Mr. Roderik Klinda Deputy SPO	19 May 2008
The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR Spitalska 41 SK-812 47 Bratislava	Alois Machalek RTA	20 May 2008

INSTITUTION	INTERVIEWEE	DATE
The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR Spitalska 4-6 SK-812 47 Bratislava	Ms. Katarina Alexyova* Project Manager	20 May 2008
Office of the Government SR General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control Cukrova 14 SK-811 08 Bratislava	Ms. Zuzana Jelenkova Project Manager	21 May 2008
Office of the Government SR General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control Cukrova 14 SK-811 08 Bratislava	Matthieu Chalumeau RTA	21 May 2008
Office of the Government SR General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control Cukrova 14 SK-811 08 Bratislava	Zuzana Mikova SPO	21 May 2008
Office of the Government SR General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control Cukrova 14 SK-811 08 Bratislava	Eleonora Andreanska Grant Scheme Manager	21 May 2008
The Slovak Medicine University Slovak Centre of Organs Transplants Limbova 12 SK-833 03 Bratislava	Mr. Daniel Kuba* Director	21 May 2008
National Forest Centre Centre of FRM Control SK-033 01 Liptovsky Hradok	Ms. Elena Foffova Director	21 May 2008
Public Health Authority Dept. of Nutrition and Food Safety Trnavska 52 SK-826 45 Bratislava	Ms Iveta Truskova* Director of the Dept., PL	22 May 2008
University Hospital Bratislava Ruzinovska 6 SK-821 02 Bratislava	Mr. Jan Koller Project Manager	22 May 2008
Judicial Academy of Slovakia Suvorovova 5/C, SK-902 01 Pezinok	Ms Katarina Strizova* Head of Office	22 May 2008
Judicial Academy of Slovakia Suvorovova 5/C, SK-902 01 Pezinok	Mr Viliam Breziansky Chair of Commercial, Administrative and Financial Law and IT	22 May 2008
SKEAGIS s.r.o., SK-036 01 Martin	Mr. Ladislav Habinak * Director	22 May 2008
Ministry of Agriculture SR Foreign Relations Department Dobrovicova 12 SK-812 66 Bratislava	Ms. Eva Kolesarova Director	23 May 2008
Ministry of Agriculture SR Foreign Relations Department Dobrovicova 12 SK-812 66 Bratislava	Ms. Silvia Takacova Project Manager	23 May 2008
Ministry of Agriculture SR Foreign Relations Department Dobrovicova 12 SK-812 66 Bratislava	Ms. Andrea Haskova Project Manager	23 May 2008

INSTITUTION	INTERVIEWEE	DATE
Slovak National Centre for Human Rights Kycerskeho 5 SK-811 05 Bratislava	Mr Tomas Foldes	23 May 2008
Slovak National Centre for Human Rights Kycerskeho 5 SK-811 05 Bratislava	Mrs. Daniela Gemerska	23 May 2008
National Labour Inspectorate Masarykova 10, P.O. Box C3 041 33 Kosice	Ms. Daniela Gecelovská*	23 May 2008
Office of the Government of the SR Section of Human Rights and Minorities Nam. Slobody 1 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Mrs. Lubica Zajacova* Project manager	23 May 2008
Office for Standards, Metrology and Testing of the SR Stefanovicova 3 SK-810 05 Bratislava 15	Ms. Erika Kraslanova Project Manager	26 May 2008
Slovak Institute of Metrology Štefanovičova 3, 810 05 Bratislava	Mr. Ivan Mikulecky	26 May 2008
CFKJ Ministerstvo financii SR Stefanovicova 5, 817 82 Bratislava 15	Ms. Albina Zlochova ** Programme Manager	26 May 2008
Legal Advice Centre Frana Krala 35 SK-810 00 Bratislava	Mr. Ludovit Moravcik	26 May 2008
Agricultural Paying Agency Section of Market Organisation Dobrovicova 9 SK-815 26 Bratislava	Ms. Henrieta Kozarová Director	27 May 2008
CCTIA Plant Protection Dept. Hanulova 9/A SK-844 29 Bratislava	Mr. Frantisek Hrdina Director	27 March 2008
CCTIA Plant Protection Dept. Hanulova 9/A SK-844 29 Bratislava	Mr. Peter Vrabcek Project Co-ordinator	27 March 2008
Agricultural Paying Agency Department of Direct and Agro- environmental Support Dobrovicova 9 SK-815 26 Bratislava	Mr. Andrej Gajdos Director	28 March 2008
Ministry of Interior SR Zahradnicka 93 SK-812 72 Bratislava	Mr Stanislav Fiala Project Manger Department of Special Activities	28 May 2008
Ministry of Finance SR Central Finance and Contracting Unit Stefanovicova 5 SK-813 08 Bratislava	Ms. Silvia Matusova Director	28 May 2008
Judicial Academy of Slovakia Suvorovova 5/C, SK-902 01 Pezinok	Mr Miroslav Slastan Chair of European and International Law, Constitutional Law and Foreign Languages	28 May 2008*
Slovak Environmental Agency Tajovského 28 SK-975 90 Bratislava	Ms. Renata Grofova Specialist for reporting standardisation	28 May 2008

INSTITUTION	INTERVIEWEE	DATE
Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR Bajkalská 27 820 07 Bratislava 27	Mr. Mikulas Turner Director of the International Relations Division / SPO	28 May 2008
Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR Bajkalská 27 820 07 Bratislava 27	Ms. Jarmila Racova International Relations Division / SCM	28 May 2008
Nuclear and Decommissioning Joint Stock Company P. O. Box 41 935 39 Mochovce	Ing. Ladislav Ehn Division Director/ Project Manager of the Beneficiary	28 May 2008
AITEN, a.s. Sibírska 1 917 00 Trnava	RNDr. Jan Ulicky Project Manager of the Provider	28 May 2008
Office of the Government of the SR Nám. slobody 1 813 70 Bratislava 1	Ing. Michaela Motajova Department for Management and Implementation of EC assistance and for the OPIS T. A.	28 May 2008
Supreme Audit Office of the The SR Priemyselná 2 824 73 Bratislava 26	Ing. Maria Kysucka Director General European Funds Audit Department/Project leader	28 May 2008
Tax Directorate of the The SR Nova Steet 13 SK-975 04 Banska Bystrica	Ms. Iveta Petrovicova ★ Head of International Project Management Unit, Project Leader	29 May 2008
Ministry of Culture SR Nam SNP 33 SK-813 31 Bratislava	JUDr. Anton Skreko Director of the Department of Communication Media and Copyright Protection/Deputy SPO	29 May 2008
Ministry of Culture SR Nam SNP 33 SK-813 31 Bratislava	Mgr. Veronika Striezencova Project Manager	29 May 2008
Ministry of Environment Bukureštská 4 SK-812 34 Bratislava	Ms. Vlasta Janova Head of Department of Geology and Geofactors of Environment	29 May 2008
Ministry of Justice SR Zupne nam 13 SK-813 11 Bratislava	Mr Peter Mrazek Unit for Probation and Mediation Services in Penal Matters	30 May 2008
Ministry of Interior SR Pribinova 2 SK-812 72 Bratislava	Ms Nadezda Patoprsta Director, SPO Foreign Aid Dept.	30 May 2008
Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute Jeséniová 17 SK-833 15 Bratislava	Ms. Lea Mrafkova Employee of Unit for quality of surface waters	30 May 2008
Regulatory Office for Network Industries Bajkalská 27 820 07 Bratislava 27	Ing. Miroslav Luptak hovorca / SPO	30 May 2008
Ministry of Finance Štefanovičova 5 SK- 817 82 Bratislava	Ing. Sona Tykova Section of Audit and Control/Project leader	30 May 2008
Ministry of Finance Štefanovičova 5 SK- 817 82 Bratislava	Mgr. Nora Gyureova Section of Audit and Control	30 May 2008
Ministry of Finance Štefanovičova 5 SK- 817 82 Bratislava	Mr. Mario Vircik Director of International Relations Department /SPO	30 May 2008

INSTITUTION	INTERVIEWEE	DATE
Ministry of Finance of the SR PIU Phare Štefanovičova 5 SK- 817 82 Bratislava	Mr. Matej Dostal Deputy SPO	30 May 2008 02June 2008
Ministry of Finance of the SR PIU Phare Štefanovičova 5 SK- 817 82 Bratislava	Ms. Lucia Zimanyiova Task manager	02June 2008
Ministry of Finance Stefanovicova 5 SK-817 82 Bratislava	Mr. Jan W. van der Ploeg RTA	02June 2008
Ministry of Finance Stefanovicova 5 SK-817 82 Bratislava	Ing. Zuzana Falatova RTA Assistant	02June 2008
Ministry of Interior SR Pribinova 2 SK-812 72 Bratislava	Ms Jana Krivickova Foreign Aid Department	02 June 2008**
Ministry of Interior SR Zahradnicka 93 SK-812 72 Bratislava	Ms Renata Susinova Project Manager Unit for Inspection Service of the Police Force	02 June 2008
CCTIA Department of Environmental Protection and Ecological Agriculture Hanulova 9/A SK-844 29 Bratislava	Ms. Juliana Schlossova Director	02 June 2008
CCTIA Hanulova 9/A SK-844 29 Bratislava	Mr. Pavel Filkorn General Director	02 June 2008
Pesticide Security Directorate York, UK	Mr. John Winfield TWL Team-leader	02 June 2008
CCTIA Plant Protection Dept. Hanulova 9/A SK-844 29 Bratislava	Mr. Frantisek Hrdina Director	02 June 2008
Slovak Environmental Agency Tajovského 28 SK-975 90 Bratislava	Ms. Katarína Kovacova EIA/SEA Specialist	03 June 2008
Water Research Institute Nábřežie L. Svobodu 5 SK-812 49 Bratislava	Ms. Dáša Hlubiková Researcher	04 June 2008
CCTIA Dept. of Pesticides Registration Matuskova 21 SK-833 16 Bratislava	Ms. Marta Galusova* Project Co-ordinator	04 June 2008
CCTIA Dept. of Pesticides Registration Matuskova 21 SK-833 16 Bratislava	Ms. Michaela Novackova*	04 June 2008
Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute Jeséniová 17 SK-833 15 Bratislava	Ms. Durkovicova Project Manager	05 June 2008
Slovak Environmental Agency Hanulova 5/D SK-841 01 Bratislava	Mr. Ján Hrabovsky Head Department for Evaluation of Environmental Risks of Chemical Substances	06 June 2008
Customs Directorate of the SR Mierová 23 SK - 851 11 Bratislava	Mr. Jan Gajdos executive assistant to the PM	06 June 2008

INSTITUTION	INTERVIEWEE	DATE
Customs Directorate of the SR Mierová 23 SK - 851 11 Bratislava	Mr. Viliam Pruzinec Project Leader	06 June 2008
Customs Directorate of the SR Mierová 23 SK - 851 11 Bratislava	Mr. Henrich Cernusko Vice - Project Leader	06 June 2008
Slovak Trade Inspection Prievozká 32 827 99 Bratislava 27	Ms. Milota Sedajova Project Leader	06 June 2008
Ministry of Finance SR Central Finance and Contracting Unit Stefanovicova 5 SK-813 08 Bratislava	Ms. Zora Paulikova* Project Manager	10 June 2008

* Telephone interview

** E-mail interview

ANNEX 3 LIST OF DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO IN THE INTERIM EVALUATION

Name of Originator	Date	Title of Document
European Commission	2004	Planning Document Transition Facility 2004-2006, Slovak Republic
European Commission	December 2003	Programming and Implementation Guide – Transition Facility
European Commission/Office of the Government SR	2004-2005	Project Fiches for TF Programmes 2004 - 2006
European Commission	2003	Comprehensive Monitoring Report on Slovakia's Preparedness for the EU Membership
European Commission	2004	Commission Decision of Financial Contribution of Transition Facility for Strengthening Institutional Capacity to the Slovak Republic
European Commission/Office of the Government SR	August 2004	Memorandum of Understanding on the Implementation of the TF 2004 – 2006 (in Slovak only)
Office of the Government SR	April 2008	Update of logframes 2005-2006 TF projects
CEEN/Euroformes	October 2007	Country Interim Evaluation Summary
European Commission/Office of the Government	July 2006	Financial Proposal on the Implementation of the TF 2006
Office of the Government SR	June 2008	Draft Implementation Status Report
Office of the Government SR	April 2008	Monitoring Report M/SR/JHS/08016/SHS
Office of the Government SR	April 2008	Monitoring Report M/SR/JHS/08016/JHA
Office of the Government SR	April 2008	Monitoring Report M/SR/JHS/08016/AGR
Office of the Government SR	April 2008	Monitoring Report M/SR/JHS/08016/ENV
Office of the Government SR	April 2008	Monitoring Report M/SR/JHS/08016/INT
Office of the Government SR	April 2008	Monthly Update of the IAs Fulfillment
MWH Consortium	June 2006	Phare and CBC Ex-post Evaluation 1999-2001
Office of the Government SR	August 2006	Government's Manifesto
Office of the Government/Aid Co-ordination Unit	May 2008	Minutes from the SMSC – JHS
CFCU	May 2008	Financial and Contractual data for the Sector
DPFIEUFAC/Euroiuris/C&M	January 2008	1st Progress Report 2005/017-464-03-03-01-0001
DPFIEUFAC/Euroiuris/C&M	April 2008	Final Report 2005/017-464-03-03-01-0001
DPFIEUFAC/Spanish Public Prosecution Office	N.A	Inception Report TWL SK/2005/IB/OT/01
DPFIEUFAC/Spanish Public Prosecution Office	February 2008	Start-up Report SK/2005/IB/OT/01
DPFIEUFAC/Euroiuris/C&M	February 2008	1st Progress Report 2005/017-464-03-03-01-0003
DPFIEUFAC/Euroiuris/C&M	April 2008	Final Report 2005/017-464-03-03-01-0003
Ministry of Health Italy/CFCU	November 2006	Twinning Contract Nr. SK05/IB/SO/02
Ministry of Health Italy	April – December 2007	1 st Interim Report (including the Inception Report)- 4 th Interim Report SK05/IB/SO/02
Artman, Bratislava	February 2008	Interim Reports on SW Development for 2005 Transplantations
Office of the Government/CFCU	January 2008	Memorandum of Understanding for the Grant Scheme 2006/018-175.05.02 FAD
Office of the Government/CFCU	N.A	Inception Report Administration of the GS 2006/018-

Name of Originator	Date	Title of Document
		175.05.02 FAD
CFCU/GSBMDDDC/ The Inter-Departmental Mission for FAD and Drug Addiction France	May 2007	Twinning Contract SK/2006/IB/SO/02
The Inter-Departmental Mission for FAD and Drug Addiction France	October 2007 – April 2008	1 st – 3 rd Interim Quarterly Report SK/2006/IB/SO/02
MoLSAF/ NLI/Agency for European Integration and Economic Development	NA	TW Contract Nr. SK/2006/IB/SO/01
MoLSAF/ NLI/Agency for European Integration and Economic Development	December 2007 – March 2008	1 st and 2 nd Interim Quarterly Report TW Contract Nr. SK/2006/IB/SO/01
MoH/ Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment	March 2008	Final Report TWL Nr. SK05-HE-01-TL
MoH/NICO	March 2008	Interim Report SK/05/IB/HE/02/TL
MoLSAF/Euroformes	January 2008	Inception Report 00501746405-01-01-0001
MoLSAF/Euroformes	February 2008	200501746405-01-01-0001 1st Interim Report
MoLSAF/Euroformes	NA	Draft Analytical Study 00501746405-01-01-0001
Euroformes, Dominus, Dafne	11 January 2007	Inception Report Development of Regional Structures for the Implementation of the Anti-discrimination Acquis
Euroformes, Dominus, Dafne	11 January 2007	Monthly Report: 1-30 November 2006 Development of Regional Structures for the Implementation of the Anti-discrimination Acquis
OoG/SNCHR/Euroformes	November 2006	Inception Report 2004/016.764.04-02-01-0001
OoG/SNCHR/Euroformes	December 2006-October 2007	Monthly Reports 2004/016.764.04-02-01-0001
OoG/SNCHR/Euroformes	October 2007	Final Report 2004/016.764.04-02-01-0001
Central Financing and Coordination Unit	June 2007	Twinning contract, project 2005-017-464.03.04
Central Financing and Coordination Unit	December 2007	TA contract, project 2005-017-464.03.04
Central Financing and Coordination Unit	April 2007	Twinning contract, project UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01 (2006 FACCPO)
German and Slovak Project Leaders	March 2008	Twinning Project Final Report - 2005-017-464.03.04
French and Slovak Project Leaders	May 2008	Twinning Project Final Report - 2005/017-464.03.02
MoJ	September 2007	Terms of Reference – Special Legislative Consulting and Education in the Area of Competition and Insolvency Laws, project UIBF 2005/017-464.08.01.05
EUROIURIS/ CandM	November 2007	TA Inception Report – Special Legislative Consulting and Education in the Area of Competition and Insolvency Laws, project UIBF 2005/017-464.08.01.05
Ministry of Interior of Spain	December 2007	Twinning Light Proposal, project UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01 (2006 FACCPO)
Federal Department of Justice of Belgium	February 2008	Twinning Light Proposal, project UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01 (2006 Penal Matters)
MoI	August 2007	Terms of Reference – Development of IAS, project

Name of Originator	Date	Title of Document
		2005-017-464.03.04
MoI	January 2008	Minutes from final meeting of the Steering Committee meeting – TW component of the project 2005-017-464.03.04
MoI	April 2008	Minutes from the Steering Committee meeting - Development of IAS, project 2005-017-464.03.04
MoJ	April 2008	Minutes from the Steering Committee meeting - Special Legislative Consulting and Education in the Area of Competition and Insolvency Laws, project UIBF 2005/017-464.08.01.05
Veri2	April 2008	TA 1 st Interim Report - Development of IAS, project 2005-017-464.03.04
Octigon	May 2008	TA Final Report - Development of IS for JAS, project 2005/017-464.03.02
Ministry of Finance, Central Financing and Coordination Unit	June 2007	Tender Dossier (Terms of Reference) for 2005/17-464.06.01 EQS (TA)
Department of EU Policies (Italy)/ Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute	September 2005	Twinning Proposal for SK/05/IB/EN/01
Department of EU Policies (Italy)/ Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute	October 2006 – March 2008	Quarterly report No. 1-7 Twinning Contract SK/05/IB/EN/01
Goldman Systems, a.s.	October 2007	Project Initialisation Documents for 2005/17-464.06.01 (TA)
Goldman Systems, a.s.	November 2007 – May 2008	Highlight Report 1-4
Austrian Federal Environmental Agency (Austria)/ Water Research Institute	February 2007	Twinning Proposal for SK/05-IB/EN/01/TL
Austrian Federal Environmental Agency (Austria)/ Water Research Institute	October 2007	Start Up Report SK/05-IB/EN/01/TL
Ministry of Finance, Central Financing and Coordination Unit	July 2007	Tender Dossier (Terms of Reference) for UIBF 2005/17-464.08.01 (TA)
proIS, s.r.o.	November 2007	Inception Report UIBF 2005/17-464.08.01 (TA)
proIS, s.r.o.	January – April 2008	Progress Report no. 1 and 2 UIBF 2005/17-464.08.01 (TA)
proIS, s.r.o.	May 2008	Final Report UIBF 2005/17-464.08.01 (TA)
proIS, s.r.o.	May 2008	Report from the workshop organised for the state administration under the UIBF 2005/17-464.08.01 (TA)
proIS, s.r.o.	May 2008	Report from the workshop organised stakeholders of EIA/SEA process under the UIBF 2005/17-464.08.01 (TA)
proIS, s.r.o.		Monitoring report on implementation and use of the IS for EIA/SEA elaborated under the UIBF 2005/17-464.08.01 (TA)
Ministry of Environment	October 2006	Proposal of the Project “Implementation of the Directive of EP and Council on the Management of Waste from the Extractive Industries” for the UIBF 2006
Ministry of Finance, Central Financial and Coordination Unit	May 2008	Tender Dossier (Terms of Reference) for UIBF 2006/18-175.06.01 IS on Water for Human Consumption
Slovak Environmental Agency	September 2007	Proposal of the Project “Strategy for Inventory and Collection of Small Equipment Containing PCB in the SR” for the UIBF 2006
Ministry of Environment	September – April	Minutes of Monthly Meetings on Transition Facility

Name of Originator	Date	Title of Document
	2008	in the Environment Sector
CEEN/Euroformes	July 2007	Interim Evaluation of the Transition Facility, Sector: Internal Market Development
European commission/Office of the Government SR	2004-2006	Project Fiches and their modifications for TF Programmes 2005 and 2006
European Commission/Office of the Government	July 2006	Financial Proposal on the Implementation of the TF 2006
Ministry of Finance SR		Financial Tables for TF 2005 and 2006 Programmes
Office of the Government SR		Modified logframe matrices for TF 2005 and 2006
Office of the Government SR	22 April 2008	Contracting and Monitoring Tables TF 2005 and 2006
Office of the Government SR	26 May 2008	Contracting and Monitoring Tables TF 2005 and 2006
Office of the Government SR	March 2008	Monitoring tables TF 2005 and 2006
Office of the Government/Aid Co-ordination Unit	30 April 2008	Monitoring Report No. M/SR/INT/08016/ Internal Market
Office of the Government/Aid Co-ordination Unit	30 April 2008	Monitoring Report No. M/SR/INT/08016/ENV
CEEN/Euroformes	3 July 2007	Interim Evaluation No. R/SK/TF/INT/07.002
CEEN/Euroformes	10 October 2007	Country Interim Evaluation Summary
Ministry of Finance SR	March 2007	Terms of Reference 2005/017-464.08.01...
Ministry of Finance SR	July 2007	First Interim Report / 2005/017-464.08.01...
Ministry of Finance SR	January 2007	Third Interim Report 2005/017-464.08.01...
Government Office SR	14 May 2008	SMSC Meeting Minutes 2005/017-464.08.01...
Government Office SR	April 2008	Monitoring Table 2005/017-464.08.01
Government Office SR		Terms of Reference 2005/017-464.02.03
Customs Agency Italy National Health Institute Italy	5 January 2007	Start-up Report 2005/017-464.02.03
Customs Agency Italy National Health Institute Italy	April 2007	Interim Report 2005/017-464.02.03
Customs Agency Italy National Health Institute Italy	July 2007	Final Report 2005/017-464.02.03
Regulatory Office for Network Industries	November 2007	Final Report of 2005-017-464-07.01
Regulatory Office for Network Industries	2006	Annual Report 2005
Regulatory Office for Network Industries	2008	2007 Report on observance of rules for functioning electricity and gas markets and measures for their observance
Nuclear Regulatory Authority	June 2007	Terms of Reference
Nuclear Regulatory Authority	December 2007	Inception report 2005/017-464.07.02 Project Plan Output. Analysis
Nuclear Regulatory Authority	May 2008	1st Interim report 2005/017-464.07.02 A detailed IS solution proposal
Dutch and Slovak Project Leaders	July 2007	Twinning Project 1st Interim Quarterly Report - 2005/017-464.08.01
Dutch and Slovak Project Leaders	31 January 2008	Twinning Project 2nd Interim Quarterly Report - 2005/017-464.08.01
Dutch and Slovak Project Leaders	6 May 2008	Twinning Project 3rd Interim Quarterly Report - 2005/017-464.08.01
Ministry of Finance SR	20 September 2007	Minutes of the Twining Project 1st Steering Committee meeting - 2005/017-464.08.01
Ministry of Finance SR	23 November 2007	Minutes of the Twining Project 2nd Steering Committee meeting - 2005/017-464.08.01
Ministry of Finance SR	13 February 2008	Minutes of the Twining Project 3rd Steering Committee meeting - 2005/017-464.08.01
Euroformes, s.r.o.	20 December 2007	TA Minutes of the SC meeting - 2005/017-464.02.01

Name of Originator	Date	Title of Document
Euroformes, s.r.o.	29 February 2008	TA Minutes of the SC meeting - 2005/017-464.02.01
Euroformes, s.r.o.	21 December 2008	TA Inception Report - 2005/017-464.02.01
Euroformes, s.r.o.	29 February 2008	TA 1 st Interim report - 2005/017-464.02.01
The Czech Metrology Institute		TWL Inception report 2005/017-464.02.01
The Czech Metrology Institute	22 May 2008	TWL Minutes of the SC meeting - 2005/017-464.02.01
The Czech Metrology Institute	22 February 2008	TWL Minutes of the SC meeting - 2005/017-464.02.01
Consortium led by EUROIURIS, s.r.o.,	January 2008	Inception Report 2005/017-464.02.02
Consortium led by EUROIURIS, s.r.o.,	March 2008	Opening report 2005/017-464.02.02
Consortium led by EUROIURIS, s.r.o.,	February 2008	1 st Interim report 2005/017-464.02.02
Consortium led by EUROIURIS, s.r.o.,	May 2008	2 nd Interim Report 2005/017-464.02.02
Consortium led by EUROIURIS, s.r.o.,		Various Minutes from the working group meetings 2005/017-464.02.02
Ministry of Finance SR	12 November 2007	Service Contract concluded with EUROIURIS 2005/017-464.02.02 (Component 1)
Ministry of Finance SR	13 November 2007	Service Contract concluded with PROMETHEUS 2005/017-464.02.02 (Component 2)
Deloitte Audit s.r.o.	March 2008	Inception Report UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01
Supreme Audit Office of the The SR		Terms of reference 2006/018-175.06.01
Ministry of Agriculture SR	n.a	Report on the progress of TF Projects for the 1st and 2nd half of 2007 (in Slovak)
Ministry of Agriculture SR	n.a	Monthly progress reports of the PIU for period 11/2007 till 05/2008
Pesticides Safety Directorate UK/Ministry of Agriculture SR	January 2007	TWL interim and final reports under UIBF 2005
Ministry of Agriculture SR	October 2007- March 2008	inception and interim reports under TF 2006 to CCTIA Organic Farming
Pesticides Safety Directorate UK/Ministry of Agriculture SR	20 February 2007	inception and interim reports under TF 2006 to CCTIA Organic Farming
Ministry of Agriculture SR/SKEAGIS s.r.o.	January-Feb. 2008	Inception report TF 2005/017-464.01.04 (in Slovak)
Ministry of Agriculture SR/SKEAGIS s.r.o.	April 2008	1st Interim report TF 2005/017-464.01.04 (in Slovak)
Ministry of Agriculture SR/GBI Consulting Austria	Nov.2007- April2008	Inception report and 1st interim report 2005 TF to APA MO (in Slovak)
Ministry of Agriculture SR/GBI Consulting Austria	February 2008	Inception Report 2005 TF to APA SPS (in Slovak)
Ministry of Agriculture SR	n.a	ToRs for 2006 FRM (in Slovak)
CFCU	n.a	ToRs for 2006 TF to APA (in Slovak)
Ministry of Agriculture SR	n.a	DPF: 2005/017-464.01.02 (CCTIA)
Ministry of Agriculture SR	n.a	DPF: 2005/017-464.08.01 (CCTIA)
Ministry of Agriculture SR	n.a	DPF: 2006/018-175.01.01 (CCTIA)

Documents requested but not made available (with reasons): none

ANNEX 4 RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PREVIOUS INTERIM EVALUATION

Report number and title:

Interim Evaluation Report No. R/SK/TF/JHA/07.001

Date of issue:

13 April 2007

Programmes included in the report:

Transition Facility 2004 – 2006 projects:

- Justice and Prosecution
- Fight against Drugs and Corruption
- Schengen Boarder Management

Recommendation	Accepted	Responsibility for Follow-up	Deadline	Details of action/ Remarks
<p>2005/017-464.03.03 Continued Support to the Fight against Corruption in the SR Establish the SC as soon as possible. The SC could help in dealing with complex cross-sectoral issues, guide the preparation of the DPF, speed-up the process, avoid further delays and assure proper implementation capacity, commitment and support to the project from all its stakeholders.</p>	Y	ACU-DPEUFIFAC	asap	The SC has been established in February 2008
<p>2005/017-464.03.03 Continued Support to the Fight against Corruption in the SR 1. Nominate the SPO who is crucial for the preparation and implementation of the project; 2. Strengthen the personnel of the Fight against Corruption area by a professional with background and experience in this topic. The current staffing of this area consists of two experts of whom one deals with management and coordination of this project; 3. Speed-up the process of preparation of the project documentation Close, quick and flexible cooperation of all the involved parties is crucial for a successful preparation and contracting of such a complex project in time, i.e. before 15 December 2007.</p>	Y	ACU-DPEUFIFAC	asap	<p>The SPO and her Deputy were nominated in March 07/ April 08 At the time of the IE only one employee was assigned to deal with the FAC agenda within the DPEUFIFAC The project documentation has been finished in February 2008</p>
<p>2005/017-464.03.01 Finalisation of the Implementation of the Schengen Action Plan and Setting up of the Integrated Model of Border Security Update the work-plan on the basis of the political Schengen reform decisions, and incorporate also the delays in components 1, 4 and 5. The</p>	Y	RTA/MoI	asap	The work plan had been updated and enabled the implementation of the activities under the components 1, 3 and 6.

Recommendation	Accepted	Responsibility for Follow-up	Deadline	Details of action/ Remarks
<p>update is determined by the Master Plan, prepared by the Slovak side, to improve the preparedness of Slovakia for Schengen in the weak areas, identified by the Schengen Evaluation in October 2006. This project has been asked to assist in the process of eliminating the weaknesses.</p>				
<p>2005/017-464.03.01 Finalisation of the Implementation of the Schengen Action Plan and Setting up of the Integrated Model of Border Security Improve time management of the project by close monitoring of progress in the Schengen area and taking actions in order to avoid further delays. Furthermore, verify commitment of the junior Austrian TW partner and the MFA to this project (component 4 and 5) and agree a detailed action plan with them.</p>	Y	RTA/PL/MoI	asap	<p>In spite of In spite of all efforts of the Slovak project leader, SPO, French project leader and RTA, the activities of the components 4 and 5 were not realised by the Austrian Junior twinning partner.</p>

Interim Evaluation Report number:**Date of issue:**

Programmes included in the report:

R/SK/TF/INT/07.002**3 July 2007**

Transition Facility 2004 – 2006 projects:

- Agriculture, Statistics and Cadastre
- Environment, Energy, Transport and Standards
- Finance, Customs and Culture

Recommendation	Accepted	Responsibility for Follow-up	Deadline	Details of action/ Remarks
<p>All projects The Aid Co-ordination Unit at the Office of the Government should employ a Programme Manager for Standards, Finance and Customs components the INT within its new organisational structure to deal with this complex Sector.</p>	Yes	ACU	asap	As of 1 October 2007 at the ACU a new employee was hired who would partly deal with the pre-accession agenda (30%) and partly the technical assistance for OPIS (70%). The new project manager overtook the responsibility for the Justice and Home Affairs sectoral component monitoring which was previously managed by the current ACU director. The components within the INT sector is still handled by a programme manager who is simultaneously doing a coordinator for M&E.
<p>2004/016-764.06.01 Capacity Building in the Area of Road Transport The Beneficiary shall discuss the raised of undelivered glossary with the CFCU in order to find a proper solution.</p>	Yes	MTPT/CFCU	asap	The Final Report after FB comments was reviewed and sent together with the glossary to the FB. The report was signed an approved by FB on 28 June 2007.
<p>2004/016-764.08.01 Cadastre Project Strengthening the Efficiency of Cadastral Services) The GCCA should submit a document to the ACU showing the steps for the approval process of the strategy and the business plan prepared under the TA sub-component. A similar document to be prepared showing the plans for the rollout phase of the testing stage of the ER functionality.</p>	Yes	GCCA	By the end of project	The plans for the rollout phase are as follows: GCCA has the intention to run for a next project in the framework of the Operational Programme Information Society (OPIS) dealing with this topic. A workgroup for OPIS was created in March 2007, members have been preparing and discussing background documents for 3 projects, with the aim of improving the quality of data in the cadastre, to have most of the documents available in digital form, to establish a modern electronic archive and to improve the electronic services due to the experience from the trial run and rollout of the electronic registry. On 15 November 2007 GCCA received the closed call for project Nr.2007-OPIS-01. The main goal is the efficient public administration; the second justified activity is the Electronic Registry, with the aim to arrange the rollout and implementation of the electronic registry in the whole branch of the GCCA.

Recommendation	Accepted	Responsibility for Follow-up	Deadline	Details of action/ Remarks
				Next plans to the strategy and the business plan are connected with the amended Act on Cadastre Nr.173/2004, which is now under the legislation process at the government. It contains the legislation measurements for the electronic services in the field of the cadastre.

Interim Evaluation Report number:**Date of issue:**

Programmes included in the report:

Interim Evaluation Report No. R/SK/TF/ESC/07.003**24 July 2007**

Transition Facility 2004 – 2006 projects:

- Human resource Development
- Health Care

Recommendation	Accepted	Responsibility for Follow-up	Deadline	Details of action/ Remarks
<p>2004/016-764.04.02 Anti-discrimination Acquis</p> <p>The request for financing of the newly established regional offices from the state budget submitted by the SNCHR should be supported, in addition to a letter from the OoG, by active participation of an OoG representative in the budget negotiations between the SNCHR and the MoF. Moreover, the long-term sustainability strategy, to be elaborated under the project, should propose solutions on how to overcome limitations caused by staffing of regional offices by one person.</p>	Y	SNCHR/ OoG	asap	<p>The NAC was informed about the need for supporting the SNCHR in finding the financial means for the regional offices and he approached the Ministry of Finance of the SR with the request for consideration of the budget increase for account of regional offices sustainability.</p> <p>Since the issue of antidiscrimination belongs to the main priorities of the Slovak government, the NAC can intervene in favour of the SNCHR's allocation of the budget with the MF SR if any serious difficulties of the SNCHR in pursuing the funds are encountered.</p> <p>For all that support of the NAC, it is in full responsibility of the SNCHR which has the legal personality and functions as an independent organization from the Office of the Government of the SR to look for other financial means of financing through grants or Structural Funds. The medium-term strategy as well as the long-term strategy for the period of 5 years was approved during the project implementation. All recommendations were focused on the sustainability of 7 regional offices of SNCHR and making 7 regional offices in a more effective way.</p> <p>The SNCHR has already taken action to stabilize financial means for regional offices.</p> <p>In the first step the SNCHR with support of OoG discussed with MoF SR the increasing of the state budget endowments for 2008 to obtain sufficient financial means for regional representative's salaries and regional office's running costs. These negotiations were communicated between SNCHR and MoF from June till September 2007 and were successful.</p>

Recommendation	Accepted	Responsibility for Follow-up	Deadline	Details of action/ Remarks
<p>All HC projects The Ministry of Health SR to nominate immediately a Deputy SPO and employ additional staff to deal with the TF projects with experience in co-ordination and implementation of EU projects.</p>	Yes	MoH/Beneficiaries	asap	The additional staff, a deputy SPO and a project manager with experience in co-ordination and implementation of EU projects were employed at the MoH SR – DSPO as of 15 July 2007 and PM as of 1 July 2007. All administrative appurtenances in this matter accomplished.
<p>2005/017-464.05.01 Poverty Indicators Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family SR in co-operation with the Statistical Office of the SR should submit a document to the Aid Co-ordination Unit, showing the realistic scenarios for future financing of the regular monitoring of the 3rd level poverty indicators (including the Structural Funds), thus assuring the sustainability of all outcomes of the 2005 National Indicators assistance.</p>	Y	MoLSAF	30 September 2007	Finances for regular monitoring of national indicators of poverty and social exclusion will be allocated in the state budget for MoLSAF for the year 2009

ANNEX 5 FOLLOW-UP OF PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE JMC CONSIDERATION

Evaluation Report:
Date of issue:

Country Evaluation Summary
9 October 2007

Ref.	Recommendation	Follow-up
1	The Beneficiary institutions in the case of Twinning projects should use their working and also informal contacts with Member States and approach the potential partners prior to the first circulation of the Detailed Project Fiche to speed up the contracting, and thus avoid unnecessary re-circulation and delays of the pre-implementation phase of the projects.	<p>During the process of preparation of Detail Project Fiches the Beneficiary institutions are made aware about the necessity to use also informal contacts with MSs but it is the responsibility of the particular institution whether the informal networking is being used. Telephone and email contacts of potential partners are sometimes not done due to the following reasons:</p> <p>a) The Slovak institutions do not have to have the knowledge about the existence of potential MS partners b.) Even if they possess such a knowledge, the MS partners do not necessarily have to submit a proposal due to the specific topic to be covered or the lack of available experts to be sent to Slovakia (it was also the case of 2 unsuccessful circulations from 2007 – MoI SR and MoH SR)</p>
2	The Central Finance and Contracting Unit is encouraged to use the gained expertise in implementation of pre-accession funds besides administration of twinning-out also in the form of Technical Assistance to the interested countries, such as in the Balkans, Serbia or Macedonia or the latest New Member States, following at the same time the foreign aid policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs SR.	Though the CFCU staff has participated at a few ad-hoc missions in Western Balkans, a systematic transfer of expertise has not been realised yet.

ANNEX 6 SECTORAL BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF EVALUATION

Component 1 Justice and Home Affairs

2005/017-464.03.01 Finalisation of the Implementation of the Schengen Action Plan and Setting up of the Integrated Model of Border Security

This TW project with the TW partners France/Austria (junior position) finished end 2007. It originally consisted of six main activities: (i) support to the Police Force Presidium, especially to the BAPO, (ii) Adjustment of the Criminal law and of the criminal procedure to the requirements of the fight against illegal immigration and against the networks of the illegal immigration, (iii) support and assistance to the Police Force Presidium for strengthening of the reaction capacity of the BAPO, (iv) working out of the training program aimed at detection of the false administrative documents for the relevant consular staff of the Slovak MFA, as well as for the district policemen in charge of issuing administrative documents, (v) support and assistance to the Police Force Presidium in order to strengthen the international cooperation and to adjust the Slovak legislation to the principles of Schengen *acquis* in this field, (vi) support and assistance to the Police Force Presidium in implementation of the training program for the Aliens Police staff.

The implementation was negatively influenced by delays in the Component 1, related to launching of the device of the technical and physical protection of the external border (Sobrance). Also Components 4 and 5, which should have been carried out in cooperation with the Austrian junior TW partner and the MFA were not delivered. The RTA and his team have effectively supervised the system of physical and technical protection, especially the regional office in Sobrance; also training to the BAP was provided, together with the legal advice in the field of illegal immigration.

2005/017-464.03.03 Continued Support to the Fight against Corruption in the SR

The project deals with complex national corruption issues originally reflected in four main groups of activities. It has been delayed, as the original start of the implementation was planned for February 2006. The four main activities are: (i) effective implementation of GRECO recommendations in the field of proceeds of corruption, covering development of guidelines and provision of training for police and investigators, prosecutors and judges, (ii) trainings and transfer of best practices in EU countries to the analytical section of the Bureau of the Fight against Corruption and of the Police Presidency, (iii) specialised trainings for lawyers focused on providing legal aid in cases showing the corrupt behaviour, (iv) study on the impact of the anti-corruption activities in the SR. The first 2 activities should have been implemented through a TWL, while the last two through a TA. The project's intention is to provide the guidelines and models for

the Bureau of Fight against Corruption of the Police Presidency; 200 police officers, prosecutors and judges trained (60+40+100), and the relevant study produced.

The TWL Contract with the Spanish partner was signed in December 2007 and to be finished in summer this year. Under this Component bulk of the training activities for investigators, prosecutors and judges have been completed; guidelines and model documents for the policemen and investigators from the Bureau of Fight against Corruption of the Police Presidency have been drafted and being translated. The TA for LACs have been completed last month, seminars for LEAs employees and other stakeholders delivered, training materials completed, together with a manual on FAC and a leaflet for general public. The TA aimed at Study in the field of FAC to deliver the first draft around the cut off. The second TWL for the Analytical Section of the Bureau of the FAC after 2 unsuccessful circulations was cancelled.

2005/017-464.03.01 Support to the Finalisation of the Setting-up of the Judicial Academy of Slovakia (JAS)

The project provides further support to the establishment and operation of the JAS. It has been implemented through a TWL and a TA component (supply of services for development of specialised software and supply of books).

The TWL component comprised 4 main activities focused on transfer of know how-how and experience. These were: (i) provision of training seminars and workshops at the JAS, (ii) elaboration of an analysis of the new training system for judges and prosecutors in Slovakia, (iii) organising limited internship for 10 JAS representatives, (iv) organising 1 month and 2 weeks internships at the ECJ and the FIC. TW partner elaborated an analysis of the functioning of the JAS. 13 workshops on EU law were organized within the project, about 150 judges, higher court officials and prosecutors trained. One medium-term internship at the EJC and 2 short term internships at the FIC took place in February – April 2008. The 2 study visits (November 12-16, March 10-14) to Paris and Dijon were organised for 10 staff members of the JAS to get an overview of the structures of the French judicial system and the way of specialised training for judges and prosecutors. The second medium-term internship at the ECJ did not take place as the judge was cancelled by the chair of the Regional Court of SR. The TWL component finished on May 5, 2008.

The TA component consisted of 2 parts: (i) setting-up the library of the JAS, (ii) development of new IS for JAS. The SW component was implemented successfully, the final SC was held on 23 May 2008. New JAS website was made operational from June 1, 2008. Supply component is finished in March 2008 by delivery of approx. 1,200 books into the library of the JAS, some of them are available also in an electronic form.

2005/017-464.08.01UIBF Advice and Training of Judges in the Field of Competition and Bankruptcy Law

Takes a form of a TA and the activities to include, for instance, elaboration of the executive instruction to the Civil Procedure Code, drafting of forms to start judicial proceedings, update of the Glossary on Competition Law Terms or seminars on competition and bankruptcy laws. The project has started in October 2007 and the first seminar was held in January 2008, further training sessions took place in April, May and June this year. Works on the Glossary have already started, also in co-operation with the AMO. The publication dealing with legal arrangement of the Bankruptcy and Consolidation Law is being elaborated.

2005/017-464.03.04 Reinforcement of Capacities to Fight against Corruption among Police Officers

The project aims at building an effective system for the detection of corruption through trainings and the installation and operating information and analytical system. It consists of a TWL and a TA. The lengthy preparation and approval of the project documentation has been determined by both the CFCU and the fact that this is the first project of the OIS/ SCIS.

Under the TWL OIS/ SCIS staff was trained through seminars, practical exercises and a study visit. The TWL contract was signed in June 2007 with the German twinner and finished in January 2008. All activities were delivered according to the workplan. 6 seminars and 7 trainings were realised, including 2 trainings for the executive staff of the Control Unit focused on managerial matters as a consequence of the merger of Inspection and Control service into the SCIS. Seminars and trainings were organised for the OIS staff and the representatives of the Anticorruption Bureau and Organised Crime Bureau of the Police Force. About 20 participants were trained in methods and forms combating crime in the Police Force, increasing the legal consciousness, clarification of criminal acts of corruption with the use of the institute of an agent; in the security and protection of data in the IS, analysis of the ISs, enforcing law in the area of the FAC, monitoring of suspicious persons, etc. The study tour focused on investigation of the crimes and corruption committed by the members of the Police Force and prevention programmes was organised for 8 representatives of the SCIS. The comprehensive analysis of anticorruption strategies was elaborated.

The TA component is focused on development of the IAS for central and regional units of the OIS. The IAS is aimed at interconnection of police databases CEPO, CEMVO, TELEFONY and PoFo in order to allow online direct access to information from all databases. The TA has the following phases: (i) online analysis of information used by the OIS officers, (ii) establishment of direct SW linkage between existing databases, (iii) development of functional IAS and put it into operation and (i) development of the Internet application enabling public relations with the Police. The development of the IAS is under way. The contract with the supplier was signed in December 2007; the activities are progressing according to the plan. The IAS should be operational by October 10, 2008. Discussions between the relevant units of the MoI are currently

ongoing to determine the technical specifications for the solution, particularly the interconnection of the system of inspection service (PoFo) with the evidence of phone numbers (TELEFONY).

2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF 2006 Further Support for the Reinforcement of Judicial Capacity in the Area of Penal Matters

The project provides further assistance in the area of probation and mediation service. It will deliver workshops and seminars as well as internships oriented to the practice of new instruments and new technologies prescribed by updated legislation. The Guidebook on Probation and mediation services will be elaborated.

The DPF was sent for circulation on 20 December 2007. The deadline for submission of proposals was 13 February 2008. The selection meeting was held on March 18th 2008 and the Evaluation Committee decided to implement the project with the Belgian partner. First comments to the budget of this proposal were sent to the TWL partner on 4 April 2008 immediately after his notification on 31 March 2008. Because of Academic plan of the JAS, it is requested by the Beneficiary to start the activities of the project in September 2008.

UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01 Improvement of Criminal Proceedings in the Cases of Crime and Corruption Committed by Members of the Police Force

The activities will include Analysis of the existing conditions in the Department of Special Activities, workshops focused on the theoretical training in the areas exchange of experiences in gathering information, types and methods of exploitation of technical means and professional psychological and physical education that will be followed by practical training. The contract with the Spanish partner was signed on 21 April 2008 and the kick-off meeting was held on April 29 on which the workplan was discussed and approved. The activities will start in September 2008.

2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF – Training for Trainers in the Field of Protection of EU Financial Interests

Under the TA for the OoG – especially the Central Contact Point for OLAF a pool of about 40 national experts should be trained under its ToT Component; also training materials to be produced and pilot training sessions conducted for the final audience of about 100 people from public administration and other relevant institutions.

The tendering of the TA has not finished at the time of this IE due to on going revision procedures.

2006/018-175.05.02 Improving and Broadening the Care for the Re-socialisation and Rehabilitation of Persons Addicted to Psychoactive Substances

Via a complete menu of a TW, TA and a GS assistance to the re-socialisation and rehabilitation parts of the FAD to be provided among others through drafting personal and professional standards for re-socialisation centres and their adoption, training of the relevant staff and grant making for municipalities and Non-governmental Organisations active in re-socialisation and rehabilitation.

The TW Contract with the French/Finnish partner was signed mid July 2007 and the activities have commenced accordingly with the corresponding outputs, such as the National Report of the Current Situation in the RCs and the EU one, also the elaboration of national standards has progressed with the standards manual being finalised, together with the content of the training to be delivered as a local TA. Also the study visits to France and Finland took place in spring 2008.

Preparation of the TA's tendering is ongoing with ToRs being specified and commented by the CFCU.

The MoU for the GS was signed in January 2008, the Call for Proposal of the GS was published on 15 February 2008 with the deadline for submission of proposals 21 April 2008. Out of 12 proposals received 6 were identical; the successful candidates to be selected around the cut off. As a consequence the 2nd round of the GS to be launched around the cut off.

Component 2 Human Resource Development and Health Care

2004/016-764.04.02 Development of Improved Regional Structures for the Implementation of the Anti-discrimination acquis

The project consisted of the TA part focused on the institutional building and two supply contracts for the delivery of IT and office equipment (Euro 30,000) and regional offices' running costs and salaries (Euro 70,000). The supply contracts were financed by the national co-financing. The institution building TA focused on the establishment of 7 functional regional offices of the SNCHR. The implementation of the project was concluded in November 2007. During its implementation the regional offices were established and made functional, i.e. equipped, staffed, their staff trained and activities in the establishment of the network of regional partners have taken place. Training activities were delivered and the education proposal elaborated. Furthermore, the sustainability strategy of the offices was elaborated and approved by the SC. In the area of publicity an article in the daily newspaper Pravda, a leaflet and a TV-shot besides other PR activities were prepared and realised.

2005/017-464.05.01 Creation of National Indicators in the Field of Poverty and Social Exclusion (the Tertiary Indicators)

The project aims at improvement of monitoring framework for assessment of the social inclusion process. The TF assistance will be delivered as a local TA. The TA should provide the following activities: (i) studying legislative and policy documents on measures in the social inclusion area and possibilities of statistical surveys executed in Slovakia (ii) working out an analytical study focused on analysis of national indicators measuring poverty in Slovakia and the EU MSs (iii) selecting and proposing the most suitable indicators (iv) preparation and performance of the survey resulted in reports on the results (v) working out the reference manual, training on the utilisation of the new national indicators officials and organising of final conference.

The contract for the TA was signed in October 2007 the IR was approved by the SC only in January 2008 after consultations with between the Contractor and the FB. The policy and statistical survey was finished in March 2008 and the 1st draft of the reference manual early May 2008. Also the first pilot surveys were in their pilot stage at the time of this IE.

2005/017-464.05.02 Improvement of Working Time in the Health Sector

The TWL partner is the MoH, responsible for the overall supervision of the project. The MoH is one of the recipients together with various health care facilities, including 8 local self-governments and municipalities. The project should provide training to the personnel of the MoH, regional self-governments and health care facilities, dealing with the human resource development in the health sector. On the basis of training internal documents of the participating institutions should be up-graded and at the end a guidebook of recommendations for management of human resources within the health sector prepared.

The contract with the UK/Irish partner was signed in November 2007 and the training activities have commenced in spring 2008, including 1/1 consultations on the adjustment of health organisations internal rules in the area of HRD.

2005/017-464.04.01 Strengthening of the Administrative Capacity of the State Institute for Drug Control as regards Medicinal Products for Human Use

The project aimed at strengthening of the administrative capacity of the SIDC that should be now able to prepare ARs of Registration documents of human drugs in accordance with the EU legislation and requirements. The core project activities related to training of SIDC's coordinators, assessors, top management and lawyers resulted in processing of EU registration procedures according to the EU standards.

The Dutch TWL was completed in December 2007 and up to 80 people trained under the four key target groups. Moreover, two assessment reports were prepared as a practical training output.

2005/017-464.04.02 Improvement of the Safety, Quality, Availability of Organs, Tissues and Cells for Transplantation in the Slovak Republic

Via a combination of a TW and a TA auditing of the implementation of the quality systems in the health sector to be carried out, the QMS for transplantation centres introduced together with the relevant guide, the relevant staff trained, an IS for transplantation centres implemented and tested and a brochure and an information leaflet on tissue, cells and organs donation produced.

The TW part has started in December 2006 and to be completed in November 2008. The audit report on personal and technical status of the transplantation centres and tissue banks was included into the IR. A series of training sessions was delivered, QMS Guide completed and being prepared for the print, together with information brochures for broader public. The TW team has also prepared the ToRs for the TA part (SW development) and the respective contract with the supplier was signed late 2007. The SW development has been progressing, with the data migration stage; the pilot testing to commence accordingly. Moreover, information leaflets and brochures were developed. Parallel co-financing for HW to be contracted in June 2008 by the FB.

2005/017-464.04.03 Strengthening of National Monitoring of Drugs and Drug Abuse

The project consisted of a TWL and a Supply. The TWL component was unsuccessfully re-circulated and subsequently cancelled. It should have provided the employees of forensic toxicological laboratories with analytical results for the EMCDDA indicator in the area of drug-related death. Under the supply sub-project the NRL has been equipped with special equipment for analysis of the autopsy biological samples, together with the related information materials in the form of books and publications. The equipment was delivered in May last year and is being used in practice of the NRL. Moreover, relevant publications and books for the laboratory were delivered in April 2008.

2006/018-175.05.03 Improving Analyses and Risk Assessment Regarding Residue Pesticides

The TF intervention for the PHO has architecture of a TWL and Supply. A special equipment and material be delivered for the PHA laboratory for analysis of residue pesticides in foodstuffs, together with the information material for the experts of the PHA. Laboratory staff and professionals, together with regional authorities will be trained in several topics, such as analysis of residue pesticides in baby food or risk analysis in foodstuffs and equipped with training materials.

The launch of the tender for the equipment has been delayed due to discrepancies between the FB and the CFCU about the method of public procurement. The start of the TWL activities with the selected Austrian partner has been consequently withheld, due to their logical links to the delivery of the equipment. The acquisition of literature to be arranged by the Beneficiary should commence in the due time.

2006/018-175.05.01 Strengthening Occupational Health and Safety Structure

The TF support consists of TW and supply of SW. Its main beneficiary is the NLI. The TW focuses on two main areas: (i) major industrial accidents prevention and (ii) occupational accidents data collection and processing. Supply of software covers delivery and installation of software essential for inspections carried out throughout the whole country. The intervention aims at reinforcement of labour inspection administrative capacity structures.

The TW k/o was held early September 2007. The labour inspectors were trained in the field of occupational data collection and processing and REACH. Also the complementary training manuals were translated into Slovak. A series of training sessions for insurances and statistic institutions has been completed covering the 3 Slovak regions. The TW team also prepared requirements for SW, which was contracted by the Beneficiary shortly before the cut off.

Component 3 Agriculture*2005/017-464.01.01 Reinforcement/ Further Improvement of the Agricultural Paying Agency's Administrative Capacity in the Field of Market Organization*

The TA to the APA, its MO Section should assist in strengthening of administration, implementation and inspection of the EU-intervention system for cereals and reinforce administration mechanisms, assist with restructuring of vineyards, enhance the application and inspection of the export refund system for Annex and Non-annex I products, reinforce administration and inspection of market organisation in the sector of other commodities (tobacco, energy crops and dry fodder).

The service contract was signed on 25 June 2007, activities started in Sept. 2007 and an additional expert was approved in October 2007. The 1st SC meeting was held in November 2007 and the IR was approved the same month. On 13-15 November 2007 a workshop under activity C - administration and implementation of mechanism in the area of the export compensations took place. In December 2007 a 3-day seminar oriented on administration and implementation of export mechanisms took place. On 23 January 2008 the workshop under activity D - energetic farming products provided was provided. On 18 – 19 February 2008 a workshop on administration of cereals was provided under the activity A. The last SC was held on 12 March 2008 and the 1st Interim Report was submitted. So far the last two workshops were organised: 8-10 April 2008 under the activity C - workshop on administration of export compensation and 24 April 2008 another workshop under activity A. During 14-16 April 2008 a study visit to Austria under the activity A took place, aimed at administration of cereals intervention.

2005/017-464.01.02 Strengthening of the Management Capacity of the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture in the Area of Organic Farming

The TWL for the CCTIA being the key beneficiary performing at the same time the role of a Competent Authority. The TWL activities should include (i) assessment of the current level of the CA management of the *acquis*, including the relevant recommendations for its improvement. The stress will be put on granting of import certificates, calculation of organic food and feed composition, supervision performance, data collection and inspection of operators, (ii) implementation of the recommendations, including the CCTIA training of the staff and study visits.

The Contract was signed on in September 2007. So far one Addendum on prolongation of duration period was signed on 19 October 2007, as well as 3 side letters. All planned activities have been implemented, except the last study tour to Italy. Last Interim and Final report to be submitted and also approved.

2005/017-464.01.03 Enhancement of the Agricultural Paying Agency and Implementation of the Single Payment Scheme According to the Reformed CAP

The TA provides the following activities: (i) assessment of the relevant EU legislation and preparation of amendments of the national acts relating to the CAP reform, particularly the new cross-compliance rules, (ii) comparative analysis of the current SAPS and topping-up arrangements with the SPS, (iii) adjustments of SAPS and preparation of upgraded IACS, including SW adjustments in line with the relevant EU regulations, (iii) preparation and production of printed guidelines for the farmers on the SPS.

The contract was signed on 25 Sept. 2007 and the kick-off meeting was held on 12 October 2007. Two other experts and the IR were approved in November 2007. The following activities have been implemented so far: a workshop on paying claims, Analysis of Austrian legislation in relation to amendments of present national legislative, a workshop on Austrian Paying Agency (AMA) - paying claims, its allocation and administration, a workshop on Implementation of the SPS under the Slovak condition, a study visit to Germany – SPS payment claims, administration and control of subsidies within SPS system in Germany, a seminar on proposal for changes of national legislation, preparation of suitable module for the SPS, preparation of data module of the IACS related to the SPS, a training on legislation change, work procedures and procedures within the system of direct payments. During April 2008 preparation and printing of information brochure for applicants for direct payments (16,000 copies) and its distribution to the APA regional workplaces took place. First Interim Report has been submitted and approved.

2005/017-464.01.04 Reinforcement of the National Control System for Forest Reproductive Material

The TA and the complementary supply of the SW and the HW for the NFC aims at (i) upgrading and reinforcement of the NFC's IS, (ii) development of statuses and manual of the NFC's Control Centre of FRM, together with the information brochure on the EC and national requirements on the FRM, (iii) training of the FRM staff and the professionals on the FRM, (iv) upgrading SW and HW of the NFC and finally (v) elaboration of the report on the compliance of the national system with the EC Directive on the FRM.

The contract was signed on 4 December. 2007. So far the Analysis on IT and IS requirements and Analysis on legislation requirements and regulations related to the FRM have been submitted. 1st SC meeting was held on 20 February. 2008. The IR and the Interim Report were submitted and subsequently approved. The 3 separate lots of supplies were delivered under 3 different supply contracts.

2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Further Strengthening of Prevention and Control Systems in the Area of Food Safety

The TWL should consolidate the training provided under the 2004 Food Safety TW via creation of the CU to oversee PPP registration activities in Slovakia.

The project to include both theoretical and practical training on the EU co-ordination and registration processes, together with study visits to a MS regulatory authority.

The Contract was notified on 27 April 2007 with commencement of activities in May 2007. Project concluded in November 2007. The FR was submitted and approved according to the schedule. The informal feedback from the Slovak staff has been consistently positive and they have all gained a great deal of knowledge and expertise in a relatively short timescale. Importantly the STEs have commented that the confidence of the staff has increased greatly during the project and this confidence should enable the CCTIA and other 6 involved institutions to make continued progress in the implementation of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC and the continual development of effective communication with the co-ordination and all specialist areas.

2006/018-175.01.01 Strengthening of Capacities and Quality of the Control Services of the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture

Takes a form of a TWL and a Supply. Under the theoretical and practical training to be provided in several fields, such as environmental analytical chemistry and quality control procedures or laboratory quality system. Also a study visit to U.K. has taken place in the above mentioned areas. The Supply sub-project was co-financed and arranged by the CCTIA and included a SW delivery to support analytical systems and procedures in the CCTIA laboratories.

Based upon the agreement of TWL partners, the contract was signed and notified on 6 November 2007. The following major activities were delivered: 26-30 November 2007 activity Nr. 1 (b) statistical evaluation in accordance with EN 17025, 3-7 December 2007 activity 2 procedures for pre-analytical preparation and cleaning samples of agricultural origin, 10-14 December 2007 activity1 (b) statistical evaluation in accordance with EN 17025, 7-11 January 2008 activity 9 training on the inspection of PPP application machinery, 21-25 January 2008 activity 8 training on the post authorisation monitoring of formulations and packing of PPPs, 28 January-1 February 2008 activity 7 training on the appropriate use of PPPs and on the inspection of end-users, 14-18 January 2008 and 4-15 February 2008 trainings within activities 3 and 4 (validation of analytical methods), 18-22 February 2008 training on post-registration control within activity 8 carried out , plus a study visit on 21 February 2008, 31 March - 4April 2008 training within activity 7 on use of PPP and inspection of end-users, 7-11 April 2008 training within activity 10 on inspection of marketing and distribution of PPP, 7-18 April 2008 continued training under activity 2, 7-11 April 2008 and 21-25 April 2008 continued training under activity 10.

UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01 Strengthening of APA in its administration and control functions according to integration of supporting measures administrated by IACS

The project aims at integration, improvement and simplification of administrative procedures under direct support measures (direct payments, national top-ups and support measures under axis 2 of the RDP 2007-13) through enhanced knowledge and skills of the responsible APA managers and inspectors. The Service contract was signed on 6th March 2008.

Component 4 Environment and Energy

2005/17-464.06.01 Establishment of the Environmental Quality Standards for Water and Strengthening of Regional and District Offices for Implementation of Water Controls and Monitoring (EQS)

The project consists of 3 interlinked sub-components: TW, TA and Supply. It aims at (i) defining the EQS for dangerous substances, (ii) setting up the procedures for control and monitoring planning and execution, (iii) development of the complex IS on waters, (iv) training on the developed standards and evaluation methods of the water quality and waste water discharges and using the monitoring system, (v) better communication and coordination between central and regional institutions involved in the water quality monitoring and control.

Twining component is in the final stage of its implementation, where considerable number of activities have been performed and outputs produced including: development and approval of the EQS, elaboration of the technical specification for the HW and SW and assistance in the tender evaluation, delivery of the initial seminar for a pilot group of participants and organising of 2 study visits in Italy. As conditional to the development of the IS, the completion of the manual and procedures for controls and monitoring,

assistance in monitoring and control activities, next phase of the training and improvement of institutional networking have been delayed.

TA started with the actual implementation in October 2007 and progressed substantially, however, extension of the project implementation till July 2007 was necessary. Detailed analysis of the existing ISs and requirements for the new one has been drafted, design of the complex IS on waters delivered and approved. The development of the IS should be completed by mid June 2008 to leave some time for its testing and finally the training of administrators and users.

Delivery and instalment of the computers, monitors and printers in selected regional and district offices under the Supply component, covered by the state budget resources, was successfully accomplished already in the December 2006.

2005/17-464.08.01 Development of WFD Compliant National Method for Water Quality Assessment of Lowland Rivers using Phytoplankton and Proposal for Phytobenthos Monitoring (WFD)

The project focuses on the: (i) sampling of phytobenthos and phytoplankton in selected sites during two seasons, the WFD compliant methods for water quality monitoring and assessment using the phytobenthos and phytoplankton and (iii) training on the use of the methods and evaluation of data collected.

The project has to respect the requirement for sampling in two seasons in the selected rivers. The Austrian partner in close cooperation with the Beneficiary recently finished the sampling and started with data evaluation to provide a basis for the definition of the WFD complaint methods to be applied in the SR.

2005/17-464.08.01 Technical Assistance on Information System for Environmental Impact Assessment - part SEA

Following objectives have been defined for the project: (i) completion of the IS for EIA/SEA – third phase, (ii) elaboration of the guidelines and promotional materials on SEA process in the SR, (iii) organising workshops for the state administration and wider public, and (iv) assessment of satisfaction of users of the developed IS.

The project was completed in May 2008 and the final report approved by the SC. The planned activities were performed and all outputs delivered and approved by the beneficiary.

2006/18-175.06.01 Information System on Waters Intended for Human Consumptions

The project design foresees the following activities to be performed: (i) analysis of existing systems, databases relevant to drinking water, (ii) design, development and testing of the information system on drinking water, (iii) training of the users and

administrators, (iv) making information on drinking water quality available to public on the website, and (v) production of the information materials on drinking water issues.

The tendering has been launched in early May 2008 with the deadline for submission of offers set for the mid June, so the actual implementation is expected in the autumn 2008.

2006/18-175.06.01 Implementation of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Management of Waste from the Extractive Industries

It represents a complex set of objectives to be achieved: (i) development of the strategy for implementation of the Mining Waste Directive and relevant regulations, (ii) elaboration of the guidelines, (iii) drafting the inventory of closed and abandoned mining waste facilities, (iv) development of the information system for mining waste, (v) proposal of new institutional scheme, and (vi) organising of training, seminars and information events for relevant target groups.

The project is at the pre-tendering stage, the Tender Dossier should be finalised in coming weeks.

2006/18-175.06.01 Strategy for Inventory and Collection of Small Equipment Containing PCB in the SR

Under this project following tasks shall be performed: (i) analysis of actual situation in inventory of equipment containing the PCB smaller than 5 dm³ in the SR and analysis of approaches to the management of small equipment containing the PCB in selected MSs, (ii) inventory and collection strategy for small equipment with the PCB, (iii) proposal of the strategy for handling and disposal of small equipment containing the PCB, (iv) technical guidance for holders of small equipment with PCB, (v) proposal for control management including financial plan, (vi) amendments to the current legislation, and (vii) delivery of information and education programmes.

The tender Dossier is almost completed, what gives a high probability that tendering will start by the end of June/beginning of July 2008.

2005/017-464.07.02 Development of an Information and Tracking System for Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel in Slovakia

At the time of this IE, under the 2005 Radioactive Waste project the existing IS analysis and developing the detailed IS solution proposal resulting in two major project deliveries (of 6 originally planned): (i) analysis of the existing database systems in place, and (ii) detailed proposal for IS solution were approved by the 2nd SC meeting held on 26 May 2008 and were assessed as highly satisfactory by the project Beneficiaries. The direct effects of the so far completed activities cannot be assessed at the time of this IE. The following activities like the IS development based on the approved proposal, its installation at the Beneficiary premises and Beneficiary's staff training will be completed in September/October 2008, when the effects can be visible..

2005/017-464.07.01 Preparation for the Opening of the Market in Electricity and Gas to Households

The TW project was completed in November 2007. Within component A and B the identification of problems connected with the electricity and gas market opening to households, the comparison of national existing procedures with the old MSs' procedures and the EU operational models review provided the basis for elaboration of the rules of functioning and identification of risks of market opening and substantially contributed to opening of the given market in the SR on 1 July 2007. Partial delay with application and enforcement of the prepared measures for (i) the metering of electricity and gas consumption, related to financial settlement between suppliers, (ii) handing out the data among the individual elements of the energy chain, related to the principles of the customer's switching, (iii) the quality standards for electricity and gas supplies and (iv) conditions for customer's switching was caused by the fact that by the end of the given project (15 December 2007) there was no legislative framework and amendment of the Energy Act 656/2004 Coll. was expected by the end of 2007, but finally adopted on February 14, 2008 as amendment No. 112/2008 Coll. effective as of April 1, 2008. Within component C the assessment of the regulation period and methods used until July 1, 2007 effected the elaboration of new regulation methods and drafting decrees related to the price regulation. Within component D the identified problems concerning the customers switching contributed to drafting decree on rules for publication of information, related to prices of goods and services. The provided training including the study trip substantially increased knowledge of the RONI staff and substantially affected their capabilities in drafting relevant decrees and decisions subject to the proposals prepared by the twining partners. The actual effects of the project activities in the area of gas and electricity market liberalisation are demonstrated on 14 decrees of the RONI registered in the Collection of Law of the SR, published in 2006 and 2007 RONI Annual Reports and RONI web sites, 5 most important decisions of RONI connected to decrees and other legal norms published in the RONI Bulletins, 15 network codes issued for individual regulated companies.

Component 5 Internal Market (Finance, Customs, Taxes, Audit, Culture, Standards)*2006/018-175.03.01 Strengthening the Internal Auditors' Independence in the Public Sector by Creating Audit Committee(s)*

Within the Component 1 of this project, the CAC establishment and introduction strategy was elaborated and approved in December 2007. This output will be necessary for the CAC proper functioning. Within the Component 2 the primary legislation (Act No. 502/2001 Coll. on financial control and internal audit) was amended and approved in April 2008 and shall enter into force in June 2008. The secondary legislation amendment is to be decided upon soon. This amendment stipulates the possibility to establish the CAC in the Slovak public administration and will be the prerequisite for their creation and introduction. Within the Component 3 the tertiary legislation (the CAC Handbook) was drafted in December 2007 and submitted to the Beneficiary for comments and

completion. It is to be finalised and approved in June/July 2008. It will be necessary for the CAC proper functioning. Within the Component 4 the CAC Charter/Status was drafted in December 2007 and is to be finalized and approved in June/July 2008. This output will be necessary for the CAC proper functioning. Within the Component 5 the CAC Members' Ethical Code was drafted in December 2007, finalized in February 2008, and is ready for the approval. It will be also necessary for the CAC proper functioning. Within the Component 6, i.e. Pilot project, the CAC is to start its operation at the MoF in the form of an opening meeting in June/July 2008 and shall continue in the form of a working meeting in September 2008. The effects of this component will be evident once the CAC starts its operation. Within the Component 7 training for internal auditors, accounting officers, financial controllers, trainers, and Supreme Audit Office staff were performed in the period of January to March 2008, top and middle management are to be trained in June/July 2008. It should lead to better understanding of the CAC functions, position, and importance. Within the Component 8 of this project a 3-day study visit of Slovak experts to observe the work of the CAC in the Dutch central government took place in April 2008. The experience and knowledge gained by the Slovak experts were reflected in better understanding of the CAC functions and in drafting the respective CAC documents. Within the Component 9 of this project the project final conference is supposed to be held in September 2008.

2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Enhancement of the Ministry of Finance Official Development Aid Effectiveness (ODA)

The 2005 UIBF ODA was designed in order to increase the effectiveness of the overseas aid provided by Slovakia to a partner country by applying the principles of modern aid management, such as the adoption of harmonised approaches, alignment to partner systems and management for development results using performance indicators. Project has 3 key results: draft of primary legislation on ODA, guidelines for aid effectiveness measurement, indicators, assessment, M&E. This result is divided in Strategy of M&E introduction and M&E methods and procedures manual (Manual). Third result represents training. All 3 results were drafted and submitted. The Manual was developed, delivered, but not yet approved by the SC before the official end of the project (29 April 2008). Comments and recommendations raised by the SC (22 May 2008) are being implemented and the SC shall next meet in June 2008 to approve the final delivery. Despite the fact that one of project results (Manual) is in the phase of incorporating the Beneficiary's comments, what exceeds the project end date, the Beneficiary is satisfied with all project results delivered.

2005/017-464.02.03 Enhancement of Coordination between Slovak Customs Administration and Slovak market Surveillance Bodies in the Field of Consumer Protection

Project designed as a TWL focused on enhancing the implementation of EU and national legislation related to consumer protection in the practice of the SCA and SMSBs. The project activities were performed in the form of study visits, consultations and a series of training in the relevant areas of consumer protection: (i) EU legislation, (ii) the difference

between the approach of and cooperation between customs officers and the SMSBs (iii) the Rapid Alert System (RAS) (iv) the European Anti-Fraud Office's (OLAF) alert system, (v) the EU Rapid Alert System (RAPEX) and (vi) control of products. As a part of the training on the SCA and SMSBs cooperation, four consultations on proposals of adjustments in agreements on cooperation were also provided. All activities were performed according to the schedule.

2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF Interpretation of the Directive 2006/112/EC in connection with the Court of Justice of the European Communities' case law and the practice of EU Member States' Tax Administrations,

The UIBF project is, at the time of this IE, in its starting phase. The only activity that can be reported is the opening meeting, which held in fine-tuning of seminars and concretisation of next steps within the project. Until the end of the project (22 October 2008), the project assumes delivery of an Analysis concerning problematic areas of practical application of Act No. 222/2004 Coll. on the VAT in the SR. Furthermore, it assumes the delivery of (i) a new or reviewed methodical guidance and standpoints for tax officers concerning the VAT issues in connection with the ECJ's case law developed, (ii) consequent proposals for the change of legislation concerning the VAT prepared, (iii) information material concerning the VAT issues in connection with the ECJ's case law released for public on the STA internet web side. The project further assumes the delivery of a method of keeping a record of the ECJ's case law related to the VAT issues for the Tax Administration's employees developed on the Intranet through the consultation directed to the method of keeping a record of the ECJ's case law related to VAT issues for the STA's employees on the Intranet. Finally, the follow-up specialized training for other 100 STA employees – VAT specialists and at least 5 methodical consultations shall also disseminate knowledge received during the twinning process. The STA decided for the TW project due to the fact that only EU MS tax administration can contribute in the IB of the STA and bring relevant knowledge and experience of the tax administration practice. The project might also call for legislation changes, but it will be proved during the project implementation.

2006/018-175.06.01 Assistance to Supreme Audit Office of the SR in line with the European Implementing Guidelines for the INTOSAI Auditing Standards

This UIBF project has been designed in order to enable the SAO to play a proactive and leading role in the enhancement of public accountability in the public sector and acting as a modern supreme audit institution, which is functioning in compliance with accepted auditing standards and close to EU practices. The project shall enhance effectiveness of activities performed by the SAO and efficiency of controls carried out in compliance with EU Implementing Guidelines for the INTOSAI Auditing Standards through (i) achieving a full compliance of SAO internal written procedures with international audit standards, (ii) increasing SAO staff qualification in the area of audit activities performance (training), (iii) defining IT needs.

At the period of evaluation, 1 of 5 planned activities has already been completed and the Inception Analysis on the SAO current state in the area of internal written audit procedures, their application in practice and comparison of their compliance with international audit standards has been delivered. It also covers the training needs analysis for the SAO staff. Implementation of the rest is ongoing: the revision of SAO internal procedures and development of an Audit Handbook shall be ready by the end of August 2008, training activities that already started will be finalised by the end of November 2008, Inception Analysis of current IT facilities will be ready by the end of June 2008, setting up requirements for an audit IS will be ready by the end of September 2008 and project assessment will be finalised by the end of December 2008. Activities are performed timely and the project activity schedule set up in the IR has been so far followed.

2005/017-464.02.02 Enforcement of an Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the SR

As for the Component 1 (the IS development and related training), the adapted activity schedule in the IR (approved with 2-months delay) concentrated the delivery of results of most project activities in last 4 months of the project implementation (June – September 2008); in fact, the actual deliveries will almost overlap with the project end date. So far the Provider delivered (i) a detailed IS analysis in April 2008 (instead of February 2008), the IS design and development in May 2008 (at the end of May 2008 the IS was still not completed) and (ii) the Training Needs Analysis and training materials in time. For last 3.5 months of the project implementation the following deliveries are expected IS testing and implementation from June – August 2008, but the current project progress confirmed the commitment of the Provider to test the final IS product from July to September 2008 and to deliver the tested IS including the installation media, licences, source codes and related documentation on 12 September 2008 (what is in fact the end date of the project implementation). Accordingly the training sessions for operators and eligible users originally planned for July and August 2008 and training sessions for target groups (public and judicial administration representatives) originally planned from July to August 2008 (including the training appraisal) shall be delivered in June and September 2008, where the dates of June are already confirmed and disseminated to the training participants. As for the Component 2 (information campaign) that forms a separate sub-project provided by a different independent provider, its activities will start in August 2008 despite the fact that the contract was signed in November 2007. This delay results from the postponed start-up of the Component 1 whereas information campaign depends on the IS including its DB to be operational and in place. As it is already known that the DB will not be completely filled in with all required information (due to copyrights issues, unclear original ToR requirements, which not directly imposed the DB to be completely filled in and other objective reasons), the success of the information campaign and expected effects of the project are rather uncertain.

2005/017-464.02.01 Reinforcement of Administrative Capacity as regards Measuring Instruments (RACMI)

Despite the fact that the originally project implementation period had been extended from 6 to 8 months (7 August 2007) for the TWL part, the 12 original TWL project activities are successfully approaching the end of the project even in June 2008 and the Beneficiary is still expecting the completion of the Analysis to be provided by the TWL team for all predefined MS and this result is expected to be delivered by the final seminar (June 2008). The TA part reports the completion of Activity 1 'Presentation of experience from the related field' and delivery of the Analysis and the Guide by the end of June. Activity 2 'Elaboration of explanatory document to MID and the administrative cooperation system for all related surveillance authorities' and related deliveries are expected to be delivered within the second half of the TA part implementation. The 2005 RACMI project outcomes so far provided to the Beneficiary through a significant volume of new approaches, know-how, information, practical guidance, Guides and Rules related to the MID transposition and implementation at the national level and through the seminars and workshops provided within both the TA and TWL part of the project substantially enhanced knowledge and application practice of the Beneficiary and other identified and involved authorities and surveillance bodies as well as broader professional public in MID enforcement.

ANNEX 7 DISSENTING VIEWS

Ministry of Health SR

Para 22

' We suggest removing the statement about the lack of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family as a Final Beneficiary, as the project was focused on health care facilities only Otherwise we could name personal offices of all resorts, not only the MoLSAF, as the Working Directive is legally binding for everyone in the EU.'

Ministry of Justice SR:

Para 218

'We consider current personal capacities of the Unit of the Probation and Mediation as sufficient, due to close co-operation of the Unit with other co-operating subjects.'

Ministry of Interior SR:

Para 133

'The activities of the Department of Special Activities are specific; it is irrelevant to involve the Police Academy into the project.'

Performance Rating

'The effectiveness of the project "Complete the implementation of the Schengen Action Plan and Setting up of the Integrated of Border Security" We propose to increase the effectiveness of the project to "1". Despite non realisation of the components 4, 5 the overall objective was fulfilled.'

'Correct the impact of the "Complete the implementation of the Schengen Action Plan and Setting up of the Integrated of Border Security. We propose to increase the impact of the project to "2" because of the achievement of the long term target - the admission of the Slovak Republic to the Schengen area.'

