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# Transition Facility

## Interim Evaluation of the European Union Transition Facility

**The Slovak Republic**

### Sectors:

- **Justice, Home  
and Social Affairs**
- **Internal Market  
Development**

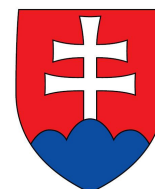
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### Author:



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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

**Monitoring Reports:** M/SR/JHS/08017, M/SR/INT/08017 (and their Components),  
issued on 28 October 2008

### **Interim Evaluation Report: R/SK/TF/CER/08.002**

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

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

#### **A) Objectives and Scope**

The goal of this Interim Evaluation is to review the Transition Facility assistance to Slovakia in the Justice, Home and Social Affairs and the Internal Market Development Monitoring Sectors. The total allocation of EU support to Slovakia for the years 2005–2006 amounted to almost € 13 million, including co-financing. For evaluation purposes the standard five criteria have been used, namely relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact<sup>1</sup>.

#### **B) Evaluation Results**

##### *Relevance*

The **Justice** and **Home Affairs** Component of Transition Facility assistance covers priority areas such as policies on Fight against Corruption and Drugs and is linked to the corresponding EU and national documents, for instance the National Programme for the Fight against Drugs and the Action Plans that are based on them. Slovakia's membership obligations in EU institutions, such as the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction or the Anti-Fraud Co-ordination Service also increase the relevance of such programmes. Some of the areas covered are relatively new, such as Probation and Mediation Service in penal matters or Bankruptcy and Consolidation Law. These are areas of great importance in the common market in which the courts still lack experience. For this reason, it is relevant to undertake activities to increase knowledge in such areas. Some projects, e.g. Rehabilitation 2006, had weaknesses such as the placement of training activities in a separate Technical Assistance programme.

The **Human Resource Development** and **Health Care** projects remain relevant, even after the completion of the bulk of their activities, as they assist Slovakia in the transposition of EU

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<sup>1</sup> *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.

Directives, such the Working Time Directive, the EU Regulation on EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions and European Court of Justice Rulings. National legislation and strategic documents were often present to support the relevance of the Transition Facility assistance, for instance the National Transplantation Programme, the Food Codex and the set of strategic materials relating to the Roma. In many cases there was limited capacity to absorb benefit from EU interventions and the target group for training tended to be limited. On the other hand, a Training of Trainers element has been used extensively in a number training activities, which is praiseworthy.

The goals of the **Agriculture** projects are highly relevant, in particular those relating to the elimination of detected deficiencies and the implementation of methodological and control procedures, and those relating to the correct implementation of amended or newly adopted European Union legislation, especially in the area of Food Safety, the reformed European Common Agricultural Policy, Animal Protection and the quality of Forest Reproductive Material.

The 2005 and 2006 Transition Facility projects represent appropriate responses to prevailing needs to ensure compliance with the environment *acquis*. The **Environment** Component therefore shows a satisfactory level of relevance. The assistance was directed not only towards the establishment of a suitable legislative framework and the development of practical tools to fulfil obligations exposed by the respective Directives but also to enhance horizontal and vertical co-operation between relevant institutions. The **Energy** Sub-component also reports satisfactory relevance, as it focuses on implementation in practice of the EU directives in this area and strengthening capacity in beneficiary institutions in order to improve national nuclear safety.

The **Internal Market** Component reports optimal relevance. The **Finance** projects implement internationally adopted practice and legislation and will strengthen the Beneficiaries' capacity to increase efficiency in state budgetary expenditure. The **Taxation** and **Audit** projects were linked to implementation of EU legislation and internationally adopted standards in these areas and will help to stabilise state budgetary income. The **Culture** project is relevant in raising public awareness of Intellectual Property Rights enforcement and expected decrease in judicial cases. The **Standards** project's relevance is the implementation of the EU Measuring Instruments Directive.

### *Efficiency*

The efficiency of the reviewed **Justice** and **Home Affairs** Component has improved compared to the previous Interim Evaluation. All but one of the projects have delivered all their planned outputs. However, the Grant Scheme of the 2006 Rehabilitation intervention shows rather disappointing results, with only a dozen grants awarded and huge unused reserves.

After delays, mostly at the pre-implementation stage of the **Human Resource Development** and **Health Care** projects, the bulk of the inputs are successfully being transferred into various outputs, often outperforming, as in number of training participants (2005 Working Time). The performance of Resident Twinning Advisers and Twinning Light teams continue to be evaluated highly, as does the work of the Senior Programme Officer and his deputy at the Ministry of Health SR. Budgeting of parallel co-financing of the 2006 Occupational Health Safety represented a problem, when an error in calculation caused difficulties in the purchase of a sufficient number of licenses for Labour Inspectors. Sequencing of activities caused some problems in implementation of the Twinning Light for the 2006 Pesticides project, with delays in the tendering process for laboratory equipment.

All but two projects under the **Agriculture** Component have already delivered their results: both projects to support the Agricultural Paying Agency, as well as interventions in the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture benefited from good management of a complex range of activities and the highly appreciated co-operation with Technical Assistance/Twinning experts and completed practical transposition of EU legislation and preparation for the new payments system. A well-designed co-operation and monitoring set-up with the Ministry of Agriculture, the extensive experience of the Senior Programme Officer and a pro-active approach on the part of the agricultural institutions responsible for the different areas, has achieved an efficient *modus operandi*. Nevertheless, this functional system could sometimes be disrupted by a lack of support from other Ministerial Sections (the Forest Section).

The resources allocated for implementation of the projects under the **Environment** Component seem to be sufficient. The Transition Facility 2005 projects were able to produce outputs of good quality that were directly applicable in practice and were usually delivered on time. The implementation of the Transition Facility 2006 is only in the initial phase and no actual outputs can be reported. The implementation of the **Environment** Component is above standard in terms of efficiency. Under the **Energy** Sub-component the completed Software development project reports a satisfactory quality of deliverables delivered on time, so its implementation is efficient, whereas the staff training system project is in its initial phase and no outputs have been delivered so far.

The efficiency of the **Internal Market** Component is satisfactory. Under the **Finance** Sub-component the completed Official Development Aid project reports efficiency based on the outputs delivered, however, the cooperation of the participating Beneficiary institutions in applying the project outputs is expected to improve. Other two projects are at the stage of tendering or circulation, and thus their efficiency is diminished due to delays at the pre-implementation stage, though once successfully contracted, chances exist for their completion in the given time spans. The **Taxation** and **Audit** projects report efficient implementation in terms of activities and outputs delivered. The **Culture** project increased its efficiency and deliverables received by the Beneficiary were satisfactory. The **Standards** project reports a satisfactory level of efficiency; its deliverables were provided in the most appropriate way and quality, even though the Technical Assistance project management has been weakened.

### *Effectiveness*

In the area of effectiveness, the **Justice and Home Affairs** projects show good results. The projects for the Ministry of Justice SR have managed to provide effective assistance to judges in the specified areas, such as competition and bankruptcy. The problem of the understaffed Unit for Probation and Mediation Services was partially solved by a possible substitution by other staff. Both projects implemented by the Ministry of Interior enjoyed the support of a well-established monitoring set up; the process of investigation was speeded up and there was an increase in the value of evidence in criminal trials. The first outputs to be reported also from the 2006 interventions, such as the Training Needs Analysis for the Office of the Government in the field of protection of EU financial interests or from the Twinning part of the 2006 Rehabilitation project to introduce EU-compatible quality standards in the network of Slovak Re-socialisation Centres were still awaiting approval of the amendment of the relevant legislation.

The effectiveness of the **Human Resource Development** and **Health Care projects** is largely satisfactory with good prospects of achieving their Immediate Objectives at the same time. Most of the evaluated projects were completed at the time of this Interim Evaluation, and had delivered their planned outcomes such as the reference manual, including the third level of

indicators of poverty, thus assisting the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family in the implementation of EU-SILC; the intervention in the field of transplantations should improve quality management in the network of tissue and cell establishments and organ banks, though accreditation and regular auditing are not yet complete; Labour Inspectors should also improve their performance in managing industrial accidents and handling EU statistics.

A positive evaluation can be given to the effectiveness of all the reviewed projects under the **Agriculture** Component. The delivery of large scale training, supported by study trips, methodological and technical materials and information systems have brought positive effects to Beneficiaries: enhanced efficiency of payments execution, better cooperation between the Agricultural Paying Agency and the Market Organisations and farmers, improved coordination of Food Safety in Slovakia and enhanced control of Forest Reproductive Material. All projects implemented by the Agricultural Paying Agency, as well as the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture benefited from the cooperation of reputable and highly qualified partners and the results of cooperation have been incorporated into day-to-day practice.

The overall assessment of the effectiveness of the **Environment** Component is positive. This assessment applies mainly to the 2005 Transition Facility projects that have already been finalised and have accomplished their Immediate Objectives. No valid assessment of the effectiveness of the 2006 Transition Facility projects can be provided as the projects have only just begun. Nevertheless, achievement of the Immediate Objectives remains feasible. The **Energy** Software development project reports high effectiveness in increasing national nuclear safety and meeting national and supranational reporting requirements. Assessment of performance of the objectives of the staff training system project will take place after implementation of the training system.

The effectiveness of the **Internal Market** Component is adequate considering the current stages of implementation that the projects are at. Under the **Finance** Sub-component, the Official Development Aid and Audit Committees projects have been completed but have not yet achieved the project purpose, even though there is a positive assumption in respect of its fulfilment in the mid-term period. The projects relating to the European Communities own resources and Public Internal Financial Control are in the tendering and circulation phase, so the effectiveness criterion is currently not applicable. The **Taxation** and **Audit** projects were rated as highly satisfactory by the Beneficiaries in terms of meeting their objectives. The objectives of the **Culture** project apply to a longer period but showed increased effectiveness in improving access to the developed Information System Database for the public. The **Standards** project met its objectives in a very effective way and reports their full achievement by its end.

### *Sustainability*

The sustainability of the **Justice and Home Affairs** interventions to the Ministry of Justice seems to be secured as regards training thanks to the inclusion of the respective topics into the curriculum of the Justice Academy and the inclusion of the Training of Trainers element. The knowledge gained within the 2005–06 projects on the Fight against Corruption in the Police Force is already an organic part of daily practice of both the Section of Control and Inspection Service, and the Department of Special Activities of the Ministry of Interior of the SR. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Interior's support will be a decisive factor for the project's sustainability in a longer-term perspective. Some interventions enjoy promising results for sustainability thanks to progress in the amendment of legislation and the strategic documents in the area and the accreditation of training activities. An exception was the 2006 Rehabilitation project, in which the ownership of the content of the training programme was unclear.

Assessment of the sustainability of the effects of the **Human Resource Development** and **Health Care** projects shows mixed results. For several projects besides materialisation of effects in the work of Final Beneficiaries (such as reporting to Brussels), also follow-up projects were prepared, for instance from Structural Funds. On the other hand, for the 2005 Transplantation there was no financing to follow up the valuable activities of the Transition Facility intervention, which included support for organ donations and the introduction of a full transplantation programme in Slovakia.

The sustainability of most projects from the **Agriculture** Component seems to be beyond doubt. The Agricultural Paying Agency enjoys the highest priority among authorities in the sector, as can be seen from the presence of adequate management capacity and low levels of turnover in staff. The acquired knowledge, supported by methodological documentation has been incorporated into ordinary practice in all finished projects (or it is prepared to become that when the relevant legislation is adopted, as in the case of the Single Payment Scheme payments). The prognosis is less favourable for the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture, where low funding and staff cuts have caused an excessive workload to build up and could have a negative effect in terms of this criterion.

The sustainability of the **Environment** Component is at a satisfactory level. The projects appear to have reasonable exit strategies with sufficient resources necessary for use of the outputs. The outputs of 2005 Transition Facility are being used extensively by the Beneficiary institutions and relevant stakeholders. Clear division of responsibilities and definition of coordination mechanisms supports the effective use of project outputs in a medium-term perspective. The **Energy** Software development project's sustainability is supported by the use of the project outputs in daily practice by the Beneficiaries in order to enhance nuclear safety and reporting practices. The expected sustainability of the staff training project, supported by the Beneficiary, will be verified when the design of the training system is finalised and adapted to the Software application.

The sustainability of the results achieved in the **Internal Market** Component is supported by the professional practice of the Beneficiaries and target groups. The sustainability of **Finance** projects has improved. In the case of the Official Development Aid project, it strongly depends on the continuation of co-operation between the main stakeholders. It is recommended that future measures be coordinated and harmonised with the application of the Monitoring and Evaluation system developed under this project to be clearly referred to in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Official Development Aid Strategy for the years 2009-2013. The sustainability of the European Communities Own Resources and Public Internal Financial Control projects cannot be assessed because they are still in the tendering and circulation phase. The twinning partners in the **Taxation** Directive 2006/112 /EC project have expressed their willingness to continue cooperating on a bilateral basis. The concrete legislative proposals in respect of Value Added Tax implementation derived from the current project have been submitted to the Ministry of Finance. The sustainability of the project for **Audit** Assistance to the Slovak Supreme Audit Office will be assured by the use of the project outputs in practice from 2009. The **Culture** project will be sustained by activity of the Beneficiary to maintain and develop the project outputs. The sustainability of the **Standards** project shall be supported by incorporating the project outputs and recommendations in the Beneficiary's Metrology Development Tasks.

### *Impact*

Based on the performed evaluation it is realistic to predict that the majority of the TF **Justice and Home Affairs** interventions will contribute to the fulfilment of their respective Wider

Objectives. Under the interventions to the Ministry of Justice SR, almost the entire legal community has been trained in the application of competition and bankruptcy legislation. The 2005/2006 projects for the Ministry of Interior SR will increase the effectiveness of detection systems and strengthen direct evidence in the Fight against Corruption in the Police Force. Some interventions have improved the prospects for impact in terms of extended reach especially those, which include a Training of Trainers element, which dramatically increases the number of trainers and final trainees. Some Wider Objectives remain too ambitious, such as the aim of the 2006 Rehabilitation project to achieve the EU level of re-socialisation in Slovakia by 2014; not to mention the failure of the majority of Re-socialisation Centres to take advantage of opportunities to improve their services with the help of the Grant Scheme.

In general, the interventions implemented under the **Human Resource Development and Health Care HRD** projects should contribute to fulfilment of their Wider Objectives, having some impact on areas such as the targeting and tailoring of social policy through the use of poverty indicators; use of health care professionals via the Human Resource Development tools (though money remains the motivator) or free movement of workers through increased awareness of EU social security schemes. Achieving real impact of the 2005 Transplantations intervention would require massive financing from the state budget.

All of the projects under the **Agriculture** Component that have so far been implemented will contribute to the fulfilment of their Wider Objectives. They have mostly achieved the objectives relating to the transposition of the relevant *acquis* in areas such as Food Safety or the reformed Common Agriculture Policy; they will have a positive impact in terms of the increased exports of agriculture products, smoother execution of payments to farmers, improved quality in environmental analytical chemistry and quality control procedures, as well as the reinforcement of the national system for the control of Forest Reproductive Material. The newly established Coordination Unit at the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture has improved coordination throughout the whole pesticide regulatory network.

The projects under the **Environment** Component have the capacity to produce positive impacts, although it will only be possible to identify these after some time. The defined Wider Objectives represent duties of the Slovak Republic to comply with obligations arising from the EU legislation in the environment sector. The **Energy** Software development project directly affects the Beneficiary's capacity in national nuclear safety. The impact of the staff training system project impact can be seen in the continuation of activity to maintain and enhance staff technical skills in order to increase national nuclear safety after the completion of the project.

With regard to the **Internal Market** Component, the **Finance** projects have the potential to generate a wider impact. The impact of the Official Development Aid project on the effectiveness of granted aid can be improved by making a clear reference to the application of the related parts of the Monitoring and Evaluation project manual developed under this project in the Official Development Aid Strategy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The **Taxation and Audit** projects impacts will be reflected in improved quality of control procedures resulting in a long-term stabilization of state budgetary income. The **Culture** project will strengthen enforcement capacities and raise awareness of Intellectual Property Rights, although measurable indicators in this area are unclear. The **Standards** project successfully supported the implementation of the Measuring Instruments Directive in the Slovak market and detected various uncontrolled measuring instruments not covered by any legislation, as recommended in the previous interim evaluation.

## **C) Recommendations**

### ***Ministry of Health SR***

The Ministry of Health should explore possibilities for follow-up projects/finances to sustain the results of the 2005 Transition Facility intervention (such as preparatory work for accreditation of tissue establishments and regular audits) in the field of Transplantations, especially for the hospitals in the Bratislava region, which do not qualify to use Structural Funds.

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

The General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control should submit a document to the Aid Co-ordination Unit, showing the future ownership of the content of the general training prepared under the Twinning part of the 2006 Rehabilitation project.

### ***Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family SR***

The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family should explore possibilities to find additional finances to cover the costs of at least 2 additional participants for the planned study visit to the Member State under the 2006 European Court of Justice Rulings Twinning Light for representatives of the 5 key stakeholders to participate in it and at the same time to reflect the increased pool of trainers being now trained under the Transition Facility intervention.

### ***Ministry of Foreign Affairs SR***

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs should take into consideration the results of the 2006 Transition Facility assistance when preparing the Medium-term Official Development Aid Strategy for 2009-13.



## D) Rating

| JHS   | Relevance | Efficiency | Effectiveness | Sustainability | Impact   | Verbal Rating |
|---|-----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------|---------------|
| <b>Justice and Home Affairs</b>                       |           |            |               |                |          |               |
| 2005/017-464.08.01<br>UIBF 2005<br>Training of Judges | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018 175.06/018 UIBF<br>Penal Matters             | 1         | 1          | 1             | 0              | 1        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.03.04<br>Corruption Police               | 2         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018 175.06/018 UIBF<br>Criminal Proceedings      | 2         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.06/018 UIBF<br>EU Financial Interests    | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.05.02<br>Rehabilitation                  | 1         | 0          | 1             | 1              | 0        | S             |
| <b>Human Resources Development and Health Care</b>    |           |            |               |                |          |               |
| 2005/017-464.05.01<br>National Indicators             | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.05.02<br>Working Time                    | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.04.02<br>Transplantations                | 1         | 1          | 1             | -1             | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.05.03<br>Pesticides                      | 1         | -1         | 1             | 0              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.05.01<br>Occupational Health & Safety    | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006-018-175.02.01<br>ECJ Rulings                     | 1         | 1          | 0             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| <b>Total JHS</b>                                      | <b>1</b>  | <b>1</b>   | <b>1</b>      | <b>1</b>       | <b>1</b> | <b>S</b>      |

| INT   | Relevance | Efficiency | Effectiveness | Sustainability | Impact   | Verbal Rating |
|---|-----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------|---------------|
| <b>Agriculture and Statistics</b>   |           |            |               |                |          |               |
| 2005/017-464.01.01<br>APA MO  | 1         | 2          | 2             | 2              | 1        | HS            |
| 2005/017-464.01.03<br>APA SPS   | 2         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 2        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.01.04<br>NFC FRM   | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.08.01<br>UIBF Food Safety                                    | 2         | 1          | 1             | 0              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.01.01<br>CCTIA Control Services                              | 1         | 1          | 1             | 0              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.06.01<br>UIBF APA Direct Support                             | 1         | 0          | 0             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.06.01<br>Animal Protection                                   | 1         | 0          | 0             | 0              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.06.01/06 UIBF<br>ESA 95                                      | 2         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| <b>Environment and Energy</b>   |           |            |               |                |          |               |
| 2005/17-464.06.01<br>EQS for Water  | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2005/17-464.08.01 UIBF<br>WFD Compliant Method                            | 1         | 1          | 2             | 2              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/18-175.06.01 UIBF<br>IS on Waters for HC                             | 1         | 0          | 0             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/18-175.06.01 UIBF<br>Management of Waste from<br>EI                  | 1         | 0          | 0             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/18-175.06.01 UIBF<br>Small Equipment with PCB                        | 1         | 0          | 0             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.07.02<br>Radioactive Waste                                   | 2         | 1          | 2             | 2              | 2        | HS            |
| 2006/018-175.04.01 SNRA<br>HRM  | 1         | 0          | 0             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| <b>Internal Market (Finance, Taxation, Audit, Culture and Standards)</b>  |           |            |               |                |          |               |
| 2006/018-175.03.01<br>Audit Committees                                    | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.03.02<br>EC Own Resources                                    | 1         | 0          | 0             | 0              | 0        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.02.01<br>RACMI   | 2         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.02.02<br>Intellectual Property Rights                        | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF<br>Enhancement ODA                                | 1         | 1          | 1             | 0              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF<br>Interpretation of the Directive<br>2006/112/EC | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.06<br>UIBF PIFC – Financial Audit                            | 1         | 0          | 0             | 0              | 0        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF<br>Auditing Standards                             | 2         | 2          | 1             | 1              | 1        | HS            |
| <b>Total INT</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>1</b>   | <b>1</b>      | <b>1</b>       | <b>1</b> | <b>S</b>      |

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

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

## **E) Horizontal Issues**

### *Relevance*

Indicators of Achievement have proven to be useful for the monitoring process, as they now serve as a real base for monitoring, including the monthly monitoring performed by the Aid Coordination Unit. However, the information on fulfilment of indicators is often missing even after the completion of the projects or the same piece of information is used for assessment of fulfilment of Indicators of Achievement on several levels without clear reference to the specific objective.

Twinning and Twinning Light projects remain the key tools for the transfer of know-how, bringing positive results, especially in enforcement of EU Directives, including the framework ones.

Some designs were exposed to risk arising from the sequencing of activities, especially if there were dependencies between Twinning or Twinning Light and Technical Assistance or Supply parts such as where the start of training activities depended on the supply of equipment or completion of Software development/delivery or *vice versa*, public procurement for the Technical Assistance part required the completion of Terms of Reference from the Twinning part.

### *Efficiency*

Some Transition Facility implementing units, e.g. the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, have suffered from fluctuation, even at the level of experienced officials. However, most of the interviewed Final Beneficiaries and even advisors spoke highly of the performance of the Senior Programme Officers and their offices, for instance at the Ministry of Agriculture SR.

Co-operation between the Aid Co-ordination Unit and most of the ministries and other institutions in the monitoring of Transition F has been hampered by a rather reluctant approach to the provision of the information necessary for monitoring. For instance, data for regular monitoring reports and the Implementation Status Report is often of poor quality or incomplete and requires substantial input from the Aid Coordination Unit.

Contracting of the Transition Facility projects shows promising results, with 90 percent commitment and only 3 projects awaiting tendering at the time of this Report, though this still lags behind the original plans to complete contracting for the 2006 allocation by June 2008. Moreover, failure to abide by the original procurement plan has made it impossible for the savings to be used for other useful projects, such as from the Unallocated Institutional Building Facility B-list. The disbursement figures, including the 2005 projects were less optimistic (53 percent), caused by a rather long approval loop and time lags of the relevant requests of payments; approval process of progress reports by Brussels and also by missing reporting obligations or their poor quality for the completed projects. However, good prospects existed for the improvement of disbursement, especially 2005 projects after the cut-off.

Evaluation of the performance of Resident Twinning Advisers and Contractors remains high due to their professional approach and willingness to provide further advice even after completion of Transition Facility interventions. On the other hand, full use was not always made of the available expertise of the Resident Twinning Advisers or the respective experts.

## *Effectiveness and Impact*

The effectiveness of the implemented Transition Facility projects usually shows positive results, such as improvements in the quality standards in the network of Re-socialisation Centres. In addition, the capacities of judges have been strengthened in the field of competition and bankruptcy laws. Thanks to a new Information System the Section of Control and Inspection Service of the Ministry of Interior is now able to identify and document corruption among police officers more quickly. Other reported effects include improved monitoring of social inclusion using the new set of indicators of poverty, enhanced Human Resource Development in the health sector, establishment of quality management in the network of tissues and cells and organ banks and better management of responses to major industrial accidents. The capacities of the Agricultural Paying Agency have been strengthened to implement the reformed Common Agricultural Policy. The Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture should now work more in line with EU standards in the area of Food Safety. In the field of Environment, assistance has contributed, to the improved monitoring and control of water quality. For the Internal Market Component the established Audit Committees have strengthened the independence of internal auditors in the Public Sector, and awareness of Intellectual Property Rights has increased in Slovakia; tax administration dealing with Value Added Tax has also been strengthened.

Evaluation of impact remains a challenge, especially due to incomplete monitoring data and the time lag between the Indicators of Achievement and the projects' completion. Future impacts to be expected include increased efficiency in justice, especially when dealing with competition and bankruptcy cases, as the entire legal community has been trained in these fields. In addition, the workload of judges should be decreased through the use of probation and mediation. Corruption among police officers should decrease as a result of the use of sophisticated methods for its detection. Some early impacts to be reported include improved networking of Re-socialisation Centres, also the increased number of trainers to be trained in the area of protection of EU financial interests. The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family should now be capable to use the indicators of poverty when fine-tuning social inclusion policy and providing targeted benefits. The hospitals should make better use human capital better and implicitly improve the health care as well. The impact of Transition Facility intervention should be to enhance the quality of donations for transplantations. The enhancement of pesticide control functions should improve protection in Slovakia; also, support to farmers should be increased in the Agri Sub-sector. Further positive impacts are forecast in the Statistical Office as a result of increased productivity after the introduction of the new Information System. The assistance under the Environment Component should definitely have a positive impact on the implementation of the *acquis* on water quality and the safe management of radioactive fuel. For the Internal Market Component, the Transition Facility assistance should strengthen the position and independence of internal auditors in public administration; reduced piracy and counterfeiting of intellectual property rights and improved control of legal use of public funds.

## *Sustainability*

At the time of this Report ex-post Transition Facility structures had not yet been designed. Apart from the preparation of co-ordination rules amendments, no concrete steps had been taken to make proposals for phasing out activities, such as ex-post monitoring, archiving of documents, reporting, providing information for audits, ex-post evaluation, irregularities (if any) or the staffing needed at the ministries and institutions.

There were some deficiencies in the visibility of several valuable outputs. Often there were no direct links on the beneficiaries' web sites to access the Transition Facility outputs/documents, or even information on the on-going Transition Facility project as such.

Inclusion of the Training of Trainers element into the training activities has improved projections of sustainability for several Transition Facility interventions. In several projects, the original pool of Training of Trainers participants has increased dramatically, thus bringing also better evaluation of impact. In addition, accreditation of a number of Training of Trainers programmes was foreseen.

### E) Recommendations for the Joint Monitoring Committee Consideration

| Ref. | Key Issue   | Recommendation  |
|------|---|---|
| 1.   | <p>Quality of monitoring on fulfilment of the respective Indicators of Achievement in the respective monitoring reports, including the ISR is not optimal, as often the values of Indicators of Achievement are missing or the same information is used for the monitoring on fulfilment of Indicators of Achievement on different levels, for instance the programme and purpose ones, thus making their use for evaluation purposes impossible.</p> | <p>The Aid Coordination Unit should require the respective ministries and other institutions to report on the fulfilment of the Indicators of Achievement using relevant information and sources as specified in programming documents. In cases where the information on fulfilment of the respective Indicators of Achievement is not available, due to the stage of the project's implementation or the set deadline for achievement of the Indicator of Achievement, forecasts shall be supplied for evaluation purposes.</p>   |
| 2.   | <p>Visibility and accessibility of information on Transition Facility projects on the web sites of participating ministries and institutions, including the Office of the Government is unsatisfactory; direct links to the implemented Transition Facility projects and the produced valuable documents are often missing or the relevant content is not available at all.</p>   | <p>The ministries and institutions benefiting from Transition Facility assistance are recommended to upgrade their web sites in a user-friendly way to include information on ongoing and completed Transition Facility assistance projects, including the key documents produced under these interventions, thus increasing the dissemination of information and the visibility of EU assistance at the same time.</p>   |
| 3.   | <p>The Aid Co-ordination Unit was about to amend the General Co-ordination Directive as regards post-Transition Facility obligations of the relevant institutions. At the same time, no clear plans existed with regard to future ex-post Phare and Transition Facility structures (placing the respective units within the ministries/institutions, reporting lines or their staffing).and their scope of responsibility.</p>                        | <p>Besides amending the Directive, it is necessary to update all the relevant documents to institutionalise the ex-post monitoring. The Aid Co-ordination Unit should agree with the Central Finance and Contracting Unit on the practical execution of the ex-post monitoring and split of competencies. Moreover, the relevant manual should be updated and a short training for the Senior Programme Officers arranged. When necessary, the Aid Co-ordination Unit should coach the respective institutions in building ex-post Transition Facility structures. At the same time, advice from the EC in Brussels, including experience from other Member States exiting Transition Facility, would be welcome.</p> |

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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:

2005/017-464.03.04 Reinforcement of Capacities to Fight against Corruption among Police Officers, 2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Legal Advice and Training of Judges in the Field of Competition and Bankruptcy Law, 2006/018-175.06.01/07 UIBF Improvement of Criminal Proceedings in the Cases of Crime and Corruption Committed by Members of the Police Force, 2006/018-175.06.01/08 UIBF Training of Trainers in the Field of Protection of EU Financial Interests, 2006/018-175.06.01/10 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; 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; 2005/017-464.04.02 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, 2006/018-175.02.01 Reinforcement of Administrative Structures for the coordination of Social Security Schemes in Light of Rulings of EJC, 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, 2005/017-464.01.03 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 2006/018-175.06.01/04 Strengthening of APA in its Administration and Control Functions According to Integration of Supporting Measures Administrated by IACS, UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01/05 Strengthening of the Veterinary controls in the Field of Animal Protection on Farm and at the Time of Slaughter or Killing, 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, UIBF 2006/18-175.06.01/02 Information System on Waters Intended for Human Consumptions, UIBF 2006/18-175.06.01/03 Implementation of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Management of Waste from the Extractive Industries, 2006/18-175.06.01/11 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, 2006/018-175.04.01 Strengthening Human Resources Management at the Slovak Nuclear Authority, 2005/017-464.02.01 Reinforcement of Administrative Capacity as regards Measuring Instruments, 2006/018-175.03.01 Strengthening the Internal Auditors' Independence in the Public Sector by Creating Audit Committee(s), 2006/018-175.03.02 Audit and Ex-post Financial Control of the EC Own Resources, 2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Enhancement of the Ministry of



Finance Official Development Aid Effectiveness, 2006/018-175.06.01/01 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, 2006/018-175.06.01/09 UIBF Public Internal Financial Control – Financial Audit, 2006/018-175.06.01/09 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 in the SR and UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01/06 Software Solution Development for Output Products of the Transmission Programme under the ESA 95.

This Interim Evaluation Report has been prepared by Distinct, a.s.<sup>2</sup> during the period from September to November 2008 and reflects the situation at 3 November 2008, the cut-off date for the Report. The factual basis is provided by the Monitoring Reports M/SR/JHS/08017 (Components JHA and SHS) and M/SR/INT/08017 (Components AGR, ENV, INT), prepared by the Aid Co-ordination unit of the Office of the Government, covering the period from 1 March 2008 to 31 August 2008 and issued on 28 October 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:

| <b>Party invited</b>   | <b>Comments received</b> |
|--|--------------------------|
| Office of the Government/Aid Co-ordination Unit  | yes                      |
| Ministry of Finance/Central Finance and Contracting Unit   | yes                      |
| Ministry of Finance/Payment Department   | yes                      |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs  | no                       |
| 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   | no                       |
| Ministry of Agriculture SR   | yes                      |
| 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   | no                       |
| Statistical Office of the SR   | yes                      |
| Nuclear Regulatory Authority   | yes                      |

<sup>2</sup> Authors: Viera Gazikova, Danka Kovalova and STEs Distinct Interim Evaluation Cell.

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   |
| AFCOS         | Anti-Fraud Co-ordination Service   |
| 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           | Cadastré   |
| CAP           | Common Agricultural Policy   |
| CCTIA         | Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture                             |
| CFCU          | Central Finance and Contracting Unit   |
| CIS           | Control Information System   |
| CITRIX System | Information System of the Citrix Systems, Inc.                                       |
| 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  |
| ESA           | European System of National and Regional Accounts                                    |
| 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   |
| HRD     | Human Resource Development   |
| HRM     | Human Resources Management   |
| HTU     | Higher Territorial Units   |
| HW      | Hardware   |
| IA      | Indicator of Achievement   |
| IACS    | Integrated Administrative and Control System                               |
| IAS     | Information and Analytical System  |
| IB      | Institutional Building   |
| ICS     | International Control Standards  |
| IE      | Interim Evaluation   |
| IFAC    | International Federation of Accountants                                    |
| INT     | Internal Market Development  |
| 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  |
| MoEdu   | Ministry of Education  |
| 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   |
| MWD     | Mining Waste Directive   |
| M&E     | Monitoring and Evaluation  |
| NAP     | National Action Plan   |
| NFC     | National Forest Centre   |
| NGO     | Non-governmental Organisation  |
| NGDO    | Non-governmental Development Organisation                                  |
| NLI     | National Labour Inspectorate   |
| NMS     | New Member State   |
| No.     | Number   |
| 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  |
| PIFC   | Public Internal Financial Control   |
| 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   |
| SAT    | Systematic Approach to Training   |
| 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  |
| SF     | Structural Funds  |
| SHMI   | Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute  |
| SHRM   | Section of Human Rights and Minorities  |
| SI     | Social Inclusion  |
| SIDC   | State Institute for Drug Control  |
| SILC   | Statistics on Income and Living Conditions  |
| SIGMA  | Support for Improvement in Governance and Management                                      |
| 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   |
| SNRA   | Slovak Nuclear Regulatory Authority / Nuclear Regulatory Authority of the Slovak Republic |
| SNARWM | Slovak Nuclear Authority on Radioactive Waste Management                                  |
| 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   |
| SVFA   | Slovak Veterinary and Food Authority  |
| STI    | Slovak Trade Inspection   |
| SW     | Software  |
| TA     | Technical Assistance  |
| TAX    | Taxation  |
| TD     | Tax Directorate   |
| TF     | Transition Facility   |
| TNA    | Training Needs Analysis   |

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| TP     | Transmission Programme                    |
| ToR    | Terms of Reference                        |
| ToT    | Training of Trainers                      |
| TW     | Twinning                                  |
| TWL    | Twinning Light                            |
| UIBF   | Unallocated Institution Building Facility |
| VAT    | Value Added Tax                           |
| WELMEC | European Co-operation in Legal Metrology  |
| WFD    | Water Framework Directive                 |
| WG     | Working Group                             |
| WHC    | Waters Intended for Human Consumption     |
| WHO    | World Health Organisation                 |
| WISE   | Water Information System for Europe       |
| 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: 03/11/2008

| Project number                                    | Title  | Beneficiary | Contract          |                 |                 | Transition Facility Support |            |            | Co-financing |            |            |
|---|--|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
|   |  |             | Start of Contract | End of Contract | Expiry of Disb. | Allocat. €                  | Committ. % | Disburs. % | Allocat. €   | Committ. % | Disburs. % |
| <b>SECTOR COMPONENT: JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS</b> |  |             |                   |                 |                 |                             |            |            |              |            |            |
| 2005/017-464.03.04                                | Reinforcement of Capacities to Fight Corruption among Police Officers  | Mol         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2008      | 680 000                     | 99,85      | 30,77      | -            | -          | -          |
|   | TWL  |             | 13.6.2007         | 13.2.2008       | 15.12.2008      | 250 000                     | 100,00     | 83,69      | -            | -          | -          |
|   | TA   |             | 11.12.2007        | 11.12.2007      | 15.12.2008      | 430 000                     | 99,77      | 0,00       | -            | -          | -          |
| 2005/017-464.08.01                                | Legal Advice and Training of Judges in the Field of Competition and Bankruptcy Law   | MoJ         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2008      | 140 000                     | 99,14      | 35,71      | -            | -          | -          |
|   | TA   |             | 31.10.2007        | 30.6.2008       | 15.12.2008      | 140 000                     | 99,14      | 35,71      | -            | -          | -          |
| 2006/018-175.05.02                                | Improving and Broadening the Care for the Re-socialisation and Rehabilitation of Persons Addicted to Psychoactive Substances | OoG         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 950 000                     | 83,44      | 71,75      | 200 000      | 21,59      | 16,39      |
|   | TW   |             | 13.7.2007         | 13.4.2009       | 15.12.2009      | 700 000                     | 100,00     | 88,45      | -            | -          | -          |
|   | Grant Scheme   |             | 1.7.2008*         | 31.8.2009       | 15.12.2009      | 190 000                     | 18,12      | 14,49      | 190 000      | 18,12      | 14,49      |
|   | TA to Twinning   |             | 9.7.2008          | 9.2.2009        | 15.12.2009      | 50 000                      | 99,00      | 59,40      | -            | -          | -          |
|   | TA Contracts Administration  |             | 7.2.2008          | 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            | Mol         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 80 000                      | 100,00     | 0,00       | -            | -          | -          |
|   | TWL  |             | 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         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 150 000                     | 99,88      | 79,90      | -            | -          | -          |
|   | TWL  |             | 28.8.2008         | 28.7.2009       | 15.12.2009      | 150 000                     | 99,88      | 79,90      | -            | -          | -          |
| 2006/018-175.06.01                                | Technical Assistance – Training for Trainers in the Field of Protection of EC Financial Interests                            | OoG         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 200 000                     | 99,52      | 59,71      | 50 000       | 99,52      | 59,71      |
|   | TA   |             | 20.6.2008         | 20.11.2009      | 15.12.2009      | 200 000                     | 99,52      | 59,71      | 50 000       | 99,52      | 59,71      |

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

Cut off date: 03/11/2008

| Project number   | Title  | Beneficiary | Contract          |                 |                 | Transition Facility Support |              |              | Co-financing   |              |              |
|--|--|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
|  |  |             | Start of Contract | End of Contract | Expiry of Disb. | Allocat. €                  | Committ. %   | Disburs. %   | Allocat. €     | Committ. %   | Disburs. %   |
| <b>SECTOR COMPONENT: HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH CARE</b> |  |             |                   |                 |                 |                             |              |              |                |              |              |
| 2005/017-464.04.02   | Improvement of the Safety, Quality and Availability of Organs, Tissues and Cells for Transplantation in the SR     | MoH         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2008      | 850 000                     | 88,94        | 84,43        | -              | -            | -            |
|  | TW   |             | 4.12.2006         | 15.11.2008      | 15.12.2008      | 500 000                     | 100,00       | 92,33        | -              | -            | -            |
|  | TA   |             | 26.11.2007        | 26.8.2008       | 15.12.2008      | 350 000                     | 73,14        | 73,14        | -              | -            | -            |
| 2005/017-464.05.01   | Creation of National Indicators in the Field of Poverty and Social Exclusion (the Tertiary Indicators)             | MoLSAF      | -                 | -               | 15.12.2008      | 250 000                     | 84,80        | 50,88        | -              | -            | -            |
|  | TA   |             | 15.10.2007        | 14.10.2008      | 15.12.2008      | 250 000                     | 84,80        | 50,88        | -              | -            | -            |
| 2005/017-464.05.02   | Improvement of Working Time Organisation in the Health Sector  | MoH         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2208      | 200 000                     | 99,59        | 0,00         | -              | -            | -            |
|  | TWL  |             | 30.11.2007        | 30.7.2008       | 15.12.2208      | 200 000                     | 99,59        | 0,00         | -              | -            | -            |
| 2006/018-175.02.01   | Reinforcement of Administrative Structures for the Coordination of Social Security Schemes in the Light of the ECJ | MoLSAF      | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 200 000                     | 99,92        | 79,93        | -              | -            | -            |
|  | TWL  |             | 16.6.2008         | 16.12.2008      | 15.12.2009      | 200 000                     | 99,92        | 79,93        | -              | -            | -            |
| 2006/018-175.05.01   | Strengthening the Occupational Health and Safety Structure   | MoLSAF      | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 300 000                     | 97,29        | 62,43        | 40 000         | 100,00       | 100,00       |
|  | TW   |             | 4.9.2007          | 5.12.2008       | 15.12.2009      | 300 000                     | 97,29        | 62,43        | -              | -            | -            |
|  | TA   |             | 28.5.2008         | 15.12.2008      | 15.12.2009      | -                           | -            | -            | 40 000         | 100,00       | 100,00       |
| 2006/018-175.05.03   | Improving Analyses and Risk Assessments Regarding Residue Pesticides   | MoH         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 450 000                     | 99,46        | 0,00         | 105 000        | 94,47        | 0,00         |
|  | TWL  |             | 24.10.2008        | 24.7.2009       | 15.12.2009      | 150 000                     | 100,00       | 0,00         | -              | -            | -            |
|  | Supply International   |             | 16.7.2008         | 25.11.2008      | 15.12.2009      | 300 000                     | 99,20        | 0,00         | 100 000        | 99,20        | 0,00         |
|  | Supply Local   |             | 25.8.2008         | 15.10.2008      | 15.12.2009      | -                           | -            | -            | 5 000          | 0,00         | 0,00         |
| <b>TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR:</b>   |  |             |                   |                 |                 | <b>4 450 000</b>            | <b>93,16</b> | <b>53,31</b> | <b>395 000</b> | <b>58,77</b> | <b>25,98</b> |

\* 3 contracts signed on 1 July 2008, other contracts in October 2008



## FINANCIAL AND CONTRACTUAL DATA OF THE SECTOR: INTERNAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Cut off date: 03/11/2008

| Project number                                      | Title  | Beneficiary | Contract          |                 |                 | Transition Facility Support |            |            | Co-financing |            |            |
|---|--|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
|   |  |             | Start of Contract | End of Contract | Expiry of Disb. | Allocat. €                  | Committ. % | Disburs. % | Allocat. €   | Committ. % | Disburs. % |
| <b>SECTOR COMPONENT: AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS</b> |  |             |                   |                 |                 |                             |            |            |              |            |            |
| 2005/017-464.01.01                                  | Reinforcement/ Further Improvement of the Agricultural Paying Agency's Administrative Capacity in the Field of Market Organization         | MoA         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2008      | 350 000                     | 95,00      | 69,74      | -            | -          | -          |
|   | TA   |             | 25.7.2007         | 19.9.2008       | 15.12.2008      | 350 000                     | 95,00      | 69,74      | -            | -          | -          |
| 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         | -                 | -               | 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         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2008      | 180 000                     | 97,97      | 57,44      | 25 000       | 98,89      | 89,00      |
|   | TA   |             | 4.12.2007         | 4.11.2008       | 15.12.2008      | 120 000                     | 97,51      | 41,66      | -            | -          | -          |
|   | Supply   |             | 10.12.2007        | 28.2.2008       | 15.12.2008      | 60 000                      | 98,89      | 89,00      | 25 000       | 98,89      | 89,00      |
| 2005/017-464.08.01                                  | Further Strengthening of Systems for Registration of Plant Protection Products   | MoA         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2008      | 100 000                     | 100,00     | 93,08      | -            | -          | -          |
|   | TWL  |             | 27.4.2007         | 27.11.2007      | 15.12.2008      | 100 000                     | 100,00     | 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) | MoA         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 200 000                     | 99,97      | 79,98      | 25 000       | 96,81      | 96,81      |
|   | TWL  |             | 6.11.2007         | 6.6.2008        | 15.12.2009      | 200 000                     | 99,97      | 79,98      | -            | -          | -          |
|   | Paralel co-financing   |             | 1.7.2007          | 1.10.2008       | 15.12.2009      | -                           | -          | -          | 25 000       | 96,81      | 96,81      |
| 2006/018-175.06.01                                  | Strengthening of the Veterinary Controls in the Field of Animal Protection on Farm and at the Time of Slaughter or Killing                 | MoA         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 190 000                     | 51,55      | 0,00       | -            | -          | -          |
|   | TA   |             | 6.11.2008         | 6.9.2009        | 15.12.2009      | 190 000                     | 51,55      | 0,00       | -            | -          | -          |
| 2006/018-175.06.01                                  | Software Solution Development for Output Products of the Transmission Programme under the ESA 95   | SO          | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 250 000                     | 79,00      | 0,00       | -            | -          | -          |
|   | TA   |             | 6.6.2008          | 6.6.2009        | 15.12.2009      | 250 000                     | 79,00      | 0,00       | -            | -          | -          |
| 2006/018-175.06.01                                  | Strengthening of APA in its Administration and Control Functions according to Integration of Supporting Measures Administrated by IACS     | MoA         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 204 000                     | 99,67      | 0,00       | 36 000       | 99,67      | 0,00       |
|   | TA   |             | 9.9.2008          | 8.9.2009        | 15.12.2009      | 204 000                     | 99,67      | 0,00       | 36 000       | 99,67      | 0,00       |

## FINANCIAL AND CONTRACTUAL DATA OF THE SECTOR: INTERNAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Cut off date: 03/11/2008

| Project number                                  | Title   | Beneficiary | Contract          |                 |                 | Transition Facility Support |            |            | Co-financing |            |            |
|---|---|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|
|   |   |             | Start of Contract | End of Contract | Expiry of Disb. | Allocat. €                  | Committ. % | Disburs. % | Allocat. €   | Committ. % | Disburs. % |
| <b>SECTOR COMPONENT: ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY</b> |   |             |                   |                 |                 |                             |            |            |              |            |            |
| 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         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2008      | 1 600 000                   | 98,44      | 92,75      | 416 400      | 97,19      | 97,19      |
|   | TW  |             | 21.6.2006         | 21.9.2008       | 15.12.2008      | 1 100 000                   | 99,91      | 91,64      | 100 000      | 95,56      | 95,56      |
|   | TA  |             | 15.10.2007        | 31.7.2008       | 15.12.2008      | 500 000                     | 95,20      | 95,20      | 125 000      | 95,20      | 95,20      |
|   | Supply  |             | 10.11.2006        | 15.1.2007       | 15.12.2008      | -                           | -          | -          | 191 400      | 99,35      | 99,35      |
| 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         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2008      | 120 000                     | 100,00     | 80,00      | -            | -          | -          |
|   | TWL   |             | 12.7.2007         | 15.7.2008       | 15.12.2008      | 120 000                     | 100,00     | 80,00      | -            | -          | -          |
| 2005/017-464.07.02                              | Development of an Information and Tracking System for Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel  | NRA         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2008      | 500 000                     | 87,80      | 52,68      | 142 000      | 28,87      | 28,87      |
|   | TA  |             | 15.11.2007        | 15.11.2008      | 15.12.2008      | 500 000                     | 87,80      | 52,68      | -            | -          | -          |
|   | Supply  |             | 27.4.2008         | 15.12.2008      | 15.12.2008      | -                           | -          | -          | 142 000      | 28,87      | 28,87      |
| 2006/018-175.04.01                              | Strengthening Human Resources Management at the Slovak Nuclear Regulatory Authority   | NRA         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 400 000                     | 99,88      | 59,93      | -            | -          | -          |
|   | TA  |             | 17.7.2008         | 17.9.2009       | 15.12.2009      | 400 000                     | 99,88      | 59,93      | -            | -          | -          |
| 2006/018-175.06.01                              | Information System on Waters Intended for Human Consumption   | MoE         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 150 000                     | 80,30      | 33,33      | -            | -          | -          |
|   | TA  |             | 8.7.2008          | 8.5.2009        | 15.12.2009      | 150 000                     | 80,30      | 33,33      | -            | -          | -          |
| 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         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 210 000                     | 99,00      | 0,00       | -            | -          | -          |
|   | TA  |             | 9.10.2008         | 8.8.2009        | 15.12.2009      | 210 000                     | 99,00      | 0,00       | -            | -          | -          |
| 2006/018-175.06.01                              | Strategy for Inventory and Collection of Small Equipment Containing PCB in the Slovak Republic  | MoE         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 130 000                     | 0,00       | 0,00       | -            | -          | -          |
|   | TA  |             | -                 | 15.11.2009      | 15.12.2009      | 130 000                     | 0,00       | 0,00       | -            | -          | -          |

## FINANCIAL AND CONTRACTUAL DATA OF THE SECTOR: INTERNAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Cut off date: 03/11/2008

| Project number   | Title   | Beneficiary | Contract          |                 |                 | Transition Facility Support |              |              | Co-financing   |              |              |
|--|---|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
|  |   |             | Start of Contract | End of Contract | Expiry of Disb. | Allocat. €                  | Committ. %   | Disburs. %   | Allocat. €     | Committ. %   | Disburs. %   |
| <b>SECTOR COMPONENT: FINANCE, TAXATION, AUDIT, CULTURE AND STANDARDS</b> |   |             |                   |                 |                 |                             |              |              |                |              |              |
| 2005/017-464.02.01   | Reinforcement of Administrative Capacity as regards Measuring Instruments   | OMST        | -                 | -               | 15.12.2008      | 450 000                     | 96,67        | 81,44        | -              | -            | -            |
|  | 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        | 83,25        | -              | -            | -            |
| 2005/017-464.02.02   | The Enforcement of an Intellectual Property Rights in the SR  | MoC         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2008      | 400 000                     | 72,14        | 21,74        | -              | -            | -            |
|  | TA  |             | 12.11.2007        | 12.9.2008       | 15.12.2008      | 330 000                     | 68,78        | 15,15        | -              | -            | -            |
|  | TA (PR Campaign)  |             | 12.11.2007        | 13.11.2008      | 15.12.2008      | 70 000                      | 88,00        | 52,80        | -              | -            | -            |
| 2005/017-464.08.01   | Enhancement of the Ministry of Finance Official Development Aid Effectiveness   | MoF         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2008      | 150 000                     | 72,60        | 33,33        | -              | -            | -            |
|  | TA  |             | 29.6.2007         | 29.4.2008       | 15.12.2008      | 150 000                     | 72,60        | 33,33        | -              | -            | -            |
| 2006/018-175.03.01   | Strengthening the Internal Auditors' Independence in Public Sector by Creating Audit Committee(s)   | MoF         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 400 000                     | 97,62        | 3,45         | -              | -            | -            |
|  | TW  |             | 13.7.2007         | 13.10.2008      | 15.12.2009      | 400 000                     | 97,62        | 3,45         | -              | -            | -            |
| 2006/018-175.03.02   | Audit and Ex-post Financial Control of the EC Own Resources   | MoF         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 150 000                     | 0,00         | 0,00         | -              | -            | -            |
|  | TA  |             | -                 | 15.11.2009      | 15.12.2009      | 150 000                     | 0,00         | 0,00         | -              | -            | -            |
| 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         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 120 000                     | 100,00       | 80,00        | -              | -            | -            |
|  | TWL   |             | 22.4.2008         | 22.1.2009       | 15.12.2009      | 120 000                     | 100,00       | 80,00        | -              | -            | -            |
| 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         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 250 000                     | 100,00       | 0,00         | -              | -            | -            |
|  | TA  |             | 28.2.2008         | 28.12.2008      | 15.12.2009      | 250 000                     | 100,00       | 0,00         | -              | -            | -            |
| 2006/018-175.06.01   | Public Internal Financial Control - Financial Audit   | MoF         | -                 | -               | 15.12.2009      | 66 000                      | 0,00         | 0,00         | -              | -            | -            |
|  | TWL   |             | -                 | 15.11.2009      | 15.12.2009      | 66 000                      | 0,00         | 0,00         | -              | -            | -            |
| <b>TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR:</b>   |   |             |                   |                 |                 | <b>7 070 000</b>            | <b>88,44</b> | <b>51,79</b> | <b>644 400</b> | <b>82,32</b> | <b>76,37</b> |

# 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 EU Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) or Public Finance Management Reform (PFMR).

## 1.2 Scope of Evaluation

2. 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) and Statistics (AGR, STAT)
- Environment and Energy (ENV, ENE)
- Internal Market (INT) – Sub-Components: Finance, Taxation, Audit, Culture and Standards (FIN, TAX, AUD, CUL and STAN)

### 1.2.1 Performance of Activities<sup>3</sup>

#### **Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs**

*2005/017-464.03.04 Reinforcement of Capacities to Fight against Corruption among Police Officers, 2006/018-175.06.01/07 Unallocated Institutional Building Facility (UIBF) Improvement of Criminal Proceedings in the Cases of Crime and Corruption Committed by Members of the Police Force, 2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Legal Advice and Training of Judges in the Field of Competition and Bankruptcy Law, 2006/018- 175.06.01/10 UIBF Further Support for the Reinforcement of Judicial Capacity in the Area of Penal Matters, 2006/018-175.06.01/08 UIBF Training of Trainers in the Field of Protection of EU Financial Interests (PEUFI) and 2006/018-175.05.02 Improving and Broadening the Care for the Re-socialisation and Rehabilitation of Persons Addicted to Psychoactive Substances*

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

## Activities and Outputs

3. The 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy aims on the enhancement of judges' capacity to apply effectively the bankruptcy and competition laws. Improvement of theoretical and practical skills of police officers, supported by operational Information and Analytical System (IAS) should increase the detection of a corruption under the 2005 Fight against Corruption among Police Officers (FACPO). Similarly, the 2006 Fight against Crime and Corruption among Police Officers should enhance the capacity of the operational unit responsible for combating corruption within the Police. The 2006 UIBF Penal Matters is to improve further the results delivered under the previous period in building up probation and mediation services at courts in Slovakia. The 2006 UIBF PEUFI 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

4. The TA under the 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy project provided advice in the area of Bankruptcy Law and Consolidation, which was materialised in the Analysis of the Current Legal Status, including the legislative solutions covering all decisive areas of the given law, and the Bankruptcy Law Guide. Documents are at the disposal of the Ministry of Justice SR (MoJ) staff and they can help judges and higher court officers involved in bankruptcy agenda. Provided training increased the knowledge of judges of the Highest Court, 3 Regional and 8 District Courts, involving also lecturers of the Justice Academy (JAS). The up-dated Glossary of the Competition Law Terms supported by training seminars in the given area increased knowledge of the Highest Court, the Regional and District Court in Bratislava judges, responsible for the Competition Law agenda. Under the Twinning Light (TWL) of the 2005 FACPO project, the relevant training has been delivered and the recommendations and guidelines for the improvement of capacities to fight corruption among police officers have been developed. The German partner provided also proposals concerning indicators and secret investigation, which could be efficient only if being supported by operational information and a communication system. Practical demonstrations could serve as a perfect base for the Technical Assistance (TA) part of the project – design and development of the IAS, which would be able to interlink existing police databases, including the access of all regional units. The natural part of the Information System (IS) is communication with public on corruption committed by police officers, via the Internet application. Knowledge obtained within the TWL has helped in better formulation of the expectations and requirements for the IS being implemented by a Slovak company. Installation media of the IS have been delivered before the evaluation period and all relevant police officers have been trained how to use the system. The 2006 FACPO, being implemented as a TWL since April 2008 with the Spanish partner, has delivered not only concrete recommendations and up-dated know-how via workshops and training but the real practical drill of pursuit of delinquents have been preformed by a complete responsible staff under the supervision of Twinning (TW) professionals as well. The implementation of the 2006 Penal Matters has started in September 2008, respecting the academic year of the JAS. Until the period of this evaluation, 2 workshops and 2 seminars have been delivered by the Belgian TW partner, another 2 seminars are planned for the end of November. Up to 40 participants, judges, prosecutors and police services involved in mediation increased their knowledge in legal scope of probation and mediation services, status, tasks and division of competences between judges/ prosecutors and probation and mediation officers. They can use this also as a chance to know each other before they work together on specific cases. Preparatory work on the guidebook has started, content of the guide for public was

agreed and the Working Group (WG) involving representatives from the Ministry, the Prosecutor's Office, the JAS, the Department of Probation and Mediation and the Corps of Judicial Guard, was established to meet according to the needs. It seems to be realistic to predict that project will deliver positive effects by its end. For the 2006 UIBF PEUFI early outputs to be reported, such as the Training Needs Analysis (TNA), however, the actual transfer of know-how to commence only end of year. The 2006 Rehabilitation project has progressed with all its parts, especially the TW one being in the final phase of implementation and completing the key outputs, such as reports about the situation in Re-socialisation Centres (RCs) in Slovakia and on best practices in the EU, elaboration of national quality standards and content of training for RC employees. The TA part has managed to prepare the design of the Training of Trainers (ToT) training and the Grant Scheme (GS) was at the implementation stage of activities of the 1<sup>st</sup> round of grantees and in the process of signing contracts for the 2<sup>nd</sup> round.

## ***Component 2: Human Resource Development and Health Care***

*2005/017-464.05.02 Improvement of Working Time in the Health Sector, 2005/017-464.04.02 Improvement of the Safety, Quality, Availability of Organs, Tissues and Cells for Transplantation in the Slovak Republic, 2006/018-175.05.03 Improving Analyses and Risk Assessments Regarding Residue Pesticides, 2005/017-464.05.01 Creation of National Indicators in the Field of Poverty and Social Exclusion (the Tertiary Indicators), 2006/018-175.05.01 Strengthening of Occupational Health and Safety Structure and 2006/018-175.02.02 Reinforcement of Administrative Structures for the coordination of Social Security Schemes in Light of Rulings of European Court of Justice(ECJ)*

### Activities and Outputs

5. The 2005 Working Time project had 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 Transplantations assistance is mostly aimed at implementing quality management in the field of organ transplantation. 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 2005 National Indicators project was focused on the improvement of a monitoring framework for the assessment of the Social Inclusion (SI) process. 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. The 2006 ECJ Rulings intervention should strengthen capacities of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (MoLSAF) and its relevant subordinated institutions in the area of coordination of social security in line with corresponding rulings of the ECJ.

### Effects

6. The 2005 Working Time has finished in July 2008 delivering training to more than 300 trainees mostly from the health sector on Human Resource Development (HRD), complemented by methodological documents and upgrade of internal documents of participating institutions. The 2005 Transplantations project has managed to complete almost all its TW activities besides the final conference (scheduled for 5 November 2008), such as the Quality Management System (QMS) guide. In addition, the Software (SW) development has

been successfully finished in summer 2008, complemented by the delivery of the Hardware (HW). The 2006 Pesticides has progressed with the delivery and installation of laboratory equipment mid October 2008. After the selection of a TWL partner earlier this year, the actual start of activities was withheld due to sequencing with the delivery of equipment and should now commence around the cut-off. For the 2005 National Indicators project was completed early October 2008 with the final workshop presenting also results of the field survey and the completed reference manual, which should, together with the previous analytical outcomes materialise in more effective monitoring of SI in Slovakia. The 2006 OHS project has brought effects especially from its TW part, which has been completed, in strengthening capacities of Labour Inspectors (LIs), especially in the field of EU Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW), the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemical substances (REACH) and major industrial accidents prevention. Moreover, the SW has been already in use and improves the work of LIs, though some licences were still to be purchased at the time of the IE. The 2006 ECJ Rulings has brought some effects from the transfer of the relevant know-how under the ToT activities, such as in the field of ECJ rulings regarding various kinds of benefits. In addition, the report on administrative structures and operation procedures for interpretation and implementation of ECJ rulings concerning social security of migrant workers in the SR has been completed.

### ***Component 3: Agriculture and Statistics***

*2005/017-464.01.01 Reinforcement/ Further Improvement of the Agricultural Paying Agency's (APA) Administrative Capacity in the Field of Market Organization (MO), 2005/017-464.01.03 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, 2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Further Strengthening of Systems for Registration of Plant Protection Products (PPP), 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), 2006/018-175.06.01 Strengthening of the Veterinary Controls in the Field of Animal Protection on Farm and at the Time of Slaughter or Killing, 2006/018-175.06.01/06 UIBF Software Solution Development for Output Products of the Transmission Programme under the European System of National and Regional Accounts in the Community (ESA) 95*

#### **Activities and Outputs**

7. Ambition of the 2005 APA MO is to stabilise food and agricultural commodity market by reinforcing the market organization system in the Agency, upgrading of the intervention system for the selected commodities and strengthening the export refunds system and its inspection for ANNEX I and NON ANNEX I products. This should be achieved via analysis of existing administration, recommendations for up-grade of guidelines and the IS, training, study visits and spreading of the relevant info among the claimants. The 2005 APA SPS support intends to eliminate shortcomings of the IACS implementation and prepare the APA for execution of the SPS originating in the CAP reform. A relevant base for that is to be the detailed analyses of relevant EU directives and subsequent proposals of changes to be implemented into the national legislative system in order to introduce new SPS, as well as the decision on which model to be selected as the most suitable for the Slovak conditions. The 2005 the National Control System for Forest Reproductive Material (FRM) is to reinforce the control system implementing the Council Directive 1999/105/EC on the marketing of the FRM via upgrading information system of the FRM, standardising the control procedures, enhancing

the existing technical infrastructure and training of stakeholders. The aim of the 2005 UIBF PPP is to create a functioning co-ordination unit at the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture (CCTIA), which would cover co-ordination of all relevant institutions involved in the process of the PPP registration in the SR and, to provide training on all needed aspects of such co-ordination. The aim of the 2006 CCTIA Control Services is to enhance the quality control services and the statistical evaluation of analytical data according to EN 17 025 in order to achieve international accreditation of laboratory determinations in the frame of environmental analyses, as well as the improvement of supervision over PPP in the vertical chain. The 2006 UIBF APA/IACS is to integrate direct supporting measures into one common administrative and control process. This should be achieved via implementation of changes of the IACS and preparation of the APA staff, as well as farmers for planned changes. The aim of the 2006 UIBF Animal Protection is to enhance animal protection on farms and at time of their killing via the IS assuring the same common way of control execution, statistics and reporting on results, as well as prioritisation in the given area. The 2006 UIBF ESA project aims at meeting EU legislation requirements on ESA 95 related to transmission of data on national accounts, via creating a consistent central database (DB) of actual indicators and national accounts within the Transmission Program (TP) under the ESA 95 methodology and by developing a SW product enabling automatic compilation of output tables to be submitted to the Eurostat in the format required by ESA 95 TP.

### Effects

8. All 4 areas of the 2005 support to the APA MO have achieved the planned targets. Under the intervention system for cereals 5 trainings increased knowledge of the APA and Ministerial staff, participants of a study trip could see the practical execution of the AMA services in Austria and this knowledge has been transferred into the APA practice. Methodological guidelines have been delivered and information brochures for claimants (7,000 copies) were distributed at the Agrokomplex exhibition; they are also at disposal at the regional branches of the APA, what will contribute to smoothing the process of payment claims. Similarly, in the area of restructuring of vineyards, training enhanced skills of relevant staff, methodological guidelines supports practical operations of the APA and an info-brochure and meetings with claimants will increase their awareness how the system operates. The area of export refund system for Annex and NON Annex I products and the area of other commodities achieved a similar effect provided via the same outputs, including 2 study trips for Annex /Non Annex I part. Where relevant, trainees represented also other institutions involved in the process, as the Customs Office of the SR. Analysis of the Council Regulation 1782/2003 performed within the scope of TF 2005 to APA SPS in relations to necessary changes of the valid Slovak legislation was presented at 2 seminars and 1 workshop. After the selection of possible models to be used in the SR, concrete proposals of legislation changes have been prepared. After choosing a hybrid model, the impact analysis quantified the impacts on farmers/beneficiaries of direct payments. Methodological manuals and guidelines covering the cross-compliance area increased the knowledge and skills of the APA staff, supported by 2 trainings, similarly also in the area of risk analysis. Practical operations of the SPS and cross-compliance were presented during 2 study trips (Austria, Germany) and besides the above-mentioned trainings, another 2 sessions increased knowledge of procedures and processes of the SPS, including the administration of the SPS (180 participants). Information on conditions of direct payments support was presented in a form of guidelines, printed in 16,000 copies, instead of 12,000 originally planned. Performing all activities under the TF 2005 to the National Forest Centre (NFC) FRM project, the tangible effects are represented by the up-grading of the IS for control of FRM, standardising of the control procedures and elaboration of the Status, the Manual of FRM control and the Technical handbook (1000 pieces in total). Training focusing on the



relevant EU legislation (predominantly the Council Directive 105/1999) and controls, including their practical execution, was targeted to 3 relevant target groups (the Forest Research Institute staff, staff working at the forest offices and suppliers of FRM). Enhanced skills /knowledge of relevant stakeholders have helped to increase the quality of controls. The prepared Analysis on the surveillance of the Slovak legal system with the EU requirements provided the identification of lasting irregularities, including the recommendations for their elimination. The 2005 to the CCTIA Food Safety provided training to the CCTIA staff and to the selected staff of other 6 institutions involved in the PPP registration process. Participants' knowledge has been increased in technical aspects of co-ordination, related to administrative procedures and guidance, business planning and staff performance system. They are now able to monitor and implement the given EC regulations /decisions and they are aware of appropriate systems to inform and educate retailers and end-users. Best practices were observed during the presentation of the British model, which has been materialised in proposals what concretely should be established and developed in Slovakia, in order to perform a complex policy in the PPP area. The 2006 TWL to the CCTIA Control Services support provided training by British experts in the field of environmental analytical chemistry and quality control procedures within the Component A (14 trainees) and training in the field of Plant Protection – within the Component B (40 trainees from regional offices and 3 border crossings). Usage of gained knowledge and respecting the given recommendations enabled the CCTIA to work in line with valid EU standards and to be prepared for the accreditation process according to the EN17 025 quality system. It is difficult to report concrete effect within the 2006 UIBF APA/IACS, as the beginning of its implementation has been postponed, respecting the finish of the other ongoing project at the APA. Nevertheless, importance of the IACS and its enhanced functionality should bring effects in simplification and higher efficiency of the EC support measures administration, once the project is implemented. Similarly, the 2006 UIBF - Animal Protection is also at the very early stage of its implementation. However, the experienced management at the MoA in co-operation with the State Veterinary and Food Administration (SVFA) seems to guarantee the effect in a fully operable newly designed SW compatible with the existing Information Technologies (IT). The main desired effect of the 2006 UIBF ESA project implementation is to reduce the workload of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (SOSR) employees compiling the respective outputs tables through a SW product for their automatic compilation, which should consequently lead to a minimum error rate of the compilation process and to saving of time necessary to perform the compilation and to the correction of errors occurred.

#### ***Component 4: Environment and 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, 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, 2006/18-175.06.01 Information System on Waters Intended for Human Consumptions (WHC), 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, 2006/018-175.04.01 Strengthening Human Resources Management (HRM) at the Slovak Nuclear Regulatory Authority (SNRA)*

## Activities and Outputs

9. The 2005 EQS for Water was supposed to define EQS for relevant dangerous substances and establish a functioning communication and management IS on water quality supporting the effective implementation of the WFD in the SR. The 2005 UIBF WFD Compliant Method aimed at adjustment of significant indicator groups of phytobenthos in rivers in order to ensure the WFD compliant phytobenthos monitoring and ecological status assessment and development of the WFD compliant national method for water quality assessment in lowland rivers using phytoplankton. The 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption focuses on development of integrated IS on Drinking Water and is expected to ensure compliance with the Directive 98/83/EC and the Directive 2003/4/EC. By the implementation of the 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries, the full implementation of the Directive 2006/21/EC in the SR should be ensured. It includes a strategy and an Action Plan (AP) for implementation of the Directive, elaboration of national legislation, development of IS for monitoring and management of the sites and training of key stakeholders. Implementation of the 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB includes preparation of the strategy for inventory, collection, handling and disposal of small equipments containing PCB. Awareness of target groups should be increased via the delivery of information and training activities. The 2005 Radioactive Waste was focused on developing a functional IS that was 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. Moreover, it was supposed to provide relevant information about spent fuel tracking, in order to centralise all available information and assure high level of security in respect of disposal of radioactive waste and spent fuel at the Slovak territory. In addition, it should allow the Slovak National Agency on Radioactive Waste Management (SNARWM) to meet the international reporting standards. The 2006/018-175.04.01 SNRA HRM project aims at developing a sustainable long-term training policy focused on permanent professional SNRA staff's training (provided through a formal (modular) training program, testing the relevant professional knowledge), in order to maintain a high level of nuclear equipment security through an appropriate HRM.

## Effects

10. All components of the 2005 EQS for Water were completed. The outcomes have significantly improved the efficiency and effectiveness of the relevant institutions to monitor and control the water quality in line with the Directive 76/464/EEC. Under the 2005 UIBF WFD Compliant Method sampling, analyses and modelling of phytobenthos and phytoplankton and species determination in the selected sites in various seasons were completed and served as a basis for development of the WFD compliant methods already in use. As the last activity, the training for professional staff of the Beneficiary was organised in July 2008. The 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption is in its initial phase, which is dedicated to the analysis of the current situation and defining main characteristics of the system to comply with the EU requirements including reporting. Slight delay in the implementation of activities can be observed, however, effects on the implementation cannot be assessed yet. The contract for the 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries was signed in October 2008, followed by activities oriented towards analysis of the national legislation and weaknesses of management of mining waste. Due to its complexity and limited time available for implementation, the project imposes a necessity of good management. The 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB tendering procedure has come to the final stage and the signature of the contract and consequent start of activities is expected in coming days. At its end, the 2005 Radioactive Waste project can report a very successful completion of all main project activities and satisfactory delivery of all the expected outputs,

i.e. the fully operational tailor-made SW application for radioactive waste and spent fuel, implemented at the Beneficiary's premises and supported by the IS analysis, detailed IS solution, supporting SW documentation and trained staff. At the cut-off date of this IE an additional IS component, which is beyond the original scope of the project, is to be put in place, i.e. the CITRIX system. CITRIX will assure a higher protection of the newly developed IS and that is being procured from savings of the project. After 4 months of its implementation the 2006/018-175.04.01 SNRA HRM project's activity 1, i.e. the TNA and design of a training program is under development. Its outputs can substantially affect the success of further project implementation and its long-term effects. At the time of this Report, it can be only reported that once the (modular) professional training on IT is developed, fully operational and in place and assures provision of a broad portfolio of professional information required for the job positions at the SNRA, the effects of the training system and the quality of the training strategy to be proved.

### ***Component 5: Internal Market (Finance, Taxation, Audit, Culture and Standards)***

*2006/018-175.03.01 Strengthening the Internal Auditors' Independence in the Public Sector by Creating Audit Committee(s), 2006/018-175.03.02 Audit and Ex-post Financial Control of the European Communities (EC)' Own Resources, 2005/017-464.02.01 Reinforcement of Administrative Capacity as regards Measuring Instruments (RACMI), 2005/017-464.02.02 Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the SR, 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 (ECJ)' case law and the practice of EU Member States' Tax Administrations, 2006/018-175.06 UIBF Public Internal Financial Control (PIFC) – Financial Audit, 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*

#### Activities and Outputs

11. The 2006 Audit Committees TW project aimed at strengthening the internal audit function at the Slovak public administration central authorities by establishing Audit Committees (AC)s. ACs shall enhance the effectiveness of the internal audit function by securing the senior management participation at internal control and governance issues. The 2006 EC Own Resources project is supposed to enhance audit and ex-post financial control of the EU own resources and strengthen and protect financial interests of the European Communities. The 2005 RACMI project activities focused on the implementation of Measurement Instruments Directive 2004/22/EC (MID) through revision and drafting relevant legislation changes, implementing rules (guides, implementing documents) and providing training and workshops related to the MID interpretation and understanding. The project contributed to smooth transferring of the application of the former old approach or national regulations to the new approach represented by the MID. The 2005 IPR project aims at raising awareness and protection of IPRs. The project should contribute to enhancing IPR enforcement by creating an IS including a DB of decisions, legislation and literature in the area of the IPR and by a series of training on IPR enforcement provided for customs officers, police, judicial administration and other state administration staff. The 2005 UIBF ODA aimed to increase the effectiveness of the overseas aid provided by Slovakia by applying the principles of improved financial management and modern aid management, such as the harmonization, alignment with the partners and using the performance indicators. The 2006 UIBF Directive 2006/112/EC TWL project focuses on improvement of the Slovak Tax Administration's (STA) performance in respect of Value Added Tax (VAT) by transferring know-how, professional knowledge and

views on the application of Directive 2006/112/EC through its interpretation in connection with the ECJ's case law and the practice of EU Member States (MS)s' Tax Administrations. The 2006 UIBF PIFC TWL project is supposed to improve the methodology and techniques of financial audit of own budgetary resources performed by internal auditors of respective central bodies of state administration and by providing assistance to the Supreme Audit Office (SAO) when working up the Statement to the State Final Account. The 2006 UIBF Assistance to the Supreme Audit Office of the SR (ASAO) project focuses on efficiency of activities and effectiveness of controls carried out by the SAO in applying the EU implementing directives for International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions' (INTOSAI) audit standards through the improvement of the SAO staff competences in carrying out controls, identification of information and communication technologies needs and the full compliance of internal written SAO procedures with International Control Standards (ICS), the final delivery of which presented in an comprehensive form and including comments of all Beneficiary representatives.

## Effects

12. The 2006 Audit Committees TW project was completed by the end of September 2008. Its activities had evident effects in the form of establishment of the Control and Audit Committee (CAC) at the Ministry of Finance (MoF); the CAC members, internal auditors, and future trainers were adequately trained, the respective knowledge and experience obtained, and the relevant legislation amended. However, it will be possible to report on the main desirable effect merely after a certain period of time – once the CAC operation and position proves to be useful and effective not only at the MoF but at other Slovak state administration bodies as well. Due to the pre-implementation phase of the 2006 EC Own Resources project, no effects can be reported at the time of this IE. Under the 2005 RACMI TWL project part, the initial Analysis of the State of Affairs in the SR directly effected the elaboration of the related Guide and Manual and contributed to the TA 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 TA 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 affected the level of knowledge of the SOSMT and other involved surveillance bodies' staff as well as broader technical target group in application of EU legislation. These documents contribute to enforcement of the position and scope of responsibilities of metrology surveillance bodies in the SR. 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. The 2005 IPR project entered the last phase of its implementation. The first project Component, the IS plus the DB and the trainings, was completed in September 2008; the second Component, the information campaign was launched in August 2008 and has not yet been finished. The positively evaluated and highly attended trainings, together with the publicly launched DB contributed to the increased level of knowledge on IPR in Slovakia. First measurable effects can be reported only after the campaign is finished and the statistics evaluated later this month. The 2005 UIBF ODA project activities were completed and the outputs were delivered. The project outputs should contribute to the achievement of the SR ODA financing goals. The effects of the project can be measured only after the project results have been implemented into practice. However, the insufficient interest of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SR (MFA) and business sector in some project activities, for instance trainings and the study trip, will have a diminishing effect. The Directive 2006/112/EC TWL project has completed its activities only recently. The project contributed to the increase of the proficiency of the STA's performance dealing with VAT issues by gained

knowledge and better understanding of the respective Directive. The effect on fulfilment of the planned state budget can be measured partially once the 2008 STA Annual Report and total annual figures derived from the 2008 revenues are released. Due to the pre-implementation phase of the 2006 UIBF PIFC TWL project, no effects can be reported at the time of this IE. Under the 2006 UIBF ASAO project, the delivered initial analysis of the current situation of the SAO's internal procedures, the strategy and control environment, the identified requirements for introducing a control IS and the training and pilot control missions being carried out (by the end of November 2008) served as a solid basis for the development of the Comprehensive Audit Guidance. It is the key output of the project, which will substantially change the SAO professional practice as from 2009, in order to be compliant with the internationally recognised audit standards and to be more effective and efficient.

## 2. EVALUATION RESULTS

### 2.1 Relevance

#### *Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs*

13 Alignment of the Slovak legislation in commercial sector with the relevant *acquis* and its implementation into the practice impose new requirements for judges, which, due to the lack of experience in this agenda and very limited jurisprudence available in the SR, need a substantial assistance in drafting text for legislation modification, based on the assessment of the existing legislative frame. Provided support and training organised in co-operation with the Antimonopoly Office (AMO) within the 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy should contribute to the problem of the insufficient capacity of judges to apply effectively the Bankruptcy law. Although the training in the bankruptcy and competition law for judges has been already previously supported by the EU, a further legal advice and support in this highly specific but complex area is still needed, thus relevant.

14. The 2005 FACPO project focuses on the lasting problem of Slovakia, notably corruption. More precisely, on corruption of Police Force, which are explicitly responsible for combating crimes and corruption. Know-how and techniques used in Old MSs supported by an interlinked IS are to increase efficiency of investigation performed by the staff of the Office for Inspection Services (OIS) of the Ministry of Interior (MoI) SR, including an important factor of communication with public, thus increasing awareness about the fact that the police tries to solve the problem also among its own staff.

15. The 2006 FACCPO aims specifically on the operational unit of the Department of Special Activities of the MoI in order to increase its skills to detect and investigate corruption among police officers. Many cases of amalgamation of criminals and police officers currently published in Slovakia demonstrate a clear relevance of the project's target.

16. The 2006 Penal Matters project is to support probation and mediation officers ((Probation and Mediation Services (PMS)) established at the Slovak Courts under the previous PHARE assistance) in order to develop further functionalities of the PMS system, as stated in recommendations of the 2003 TWL. Improvement of newly established alternative proceedings in penal procedures can contribute to the enhanced efficiency of penal procedures via decreasing the courts overload dealing with less importance criminal cases. Bearing in mind also the planned amendment of the relevant legislation in the area of probation and mediation, there are no doubts concerning the project's relevance.

17. The 2006 UIBF PEUFI is linked to the National Strategy of Protection of Financial Interests of EC in the Slovak Republic of 2007 and the respective AP, which includes training needs as well. The need for the project follows the previous EU assistance, as well as the demand from the public administration institutions to receive the respective training, as well as Slovakia's membership obligation in the EU Anti-Fraud Coordination Service (AFCOS) The originally designed pool of trainers, as well as final training recipients has been increased dramatically together with the duration of the project, which could be evaluated positively.

18. The 2006 Rehabilitation project remains relevant, as it is in line with the NPFAD and also the EU Drug Strategy their APs or the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) reporting requirements. As already mentioned in the previous IE, the

design of the projects shows some drawbacks, such as little linkages between the GS and the TW parts, which has become even more obvious during the implementation phase. Moreover, exclusion of the ToT into a separate TA is questionable as these activities could have been included into the TW. The created Steering Committees (SC)s, including the one focused on training work well. Some problems to be reported with regard to absorption capacities, notably the project management ones of the grantees, as RCs are often staffed with few people only.

### ***Component 2: Human Resource Development and Health Care***

19. The relevance of the 2005 Working Time project remains mostly positive, as the reform of the health system has not been completed in Slovakia and the personnel policy represents an important part of the process. The need of the project was also given by the enforcement of the relevant legislation, such as the Amendment of the Labour Code of 2007 or the preparatory process of the Amendment of the EU Working Time Directive. The project was linked also to activities of the World Health Organisation (WHO) in Slovakia (as mentioned also under the sustainability criterion). The original ambitious design of the project with more than 300 people did not represent a major problem during the implementation phase, also due to effective management from the side of the TWL partner and the Final Beneficiary (FB).

20. The 2005 Transplantations intervention still shows positive results in its relevance, as it is linked to the relevant EU Directives (especially the tissues and cells parts). However, the complementary EU legislation on the single code for tissues has been delayed, postponing EU co-operation in the exchange of tissues at the same time. Moreover, the relevant Directive on safety and quality of organs to be finalised by the EU. Importance of the Slovak Centre for Organ Transplantation, as the key Beneficiary of the project has improved within the Slovak Health University, as it now reports directly to Rector. The National Transplantation Programme until 2013 represents the key national document for the relevant field, though financing of individual activities was rather unclear at the time of this IE. The rate of donations after its peak in 2007, in 2008 shows more disappointing results, thus support to transplantation in Slovakia, and the TF assistance is/was clearly needed.

21. The 2006 Pesticides project covers a relevant but rather narrow area of assistance, notably control of pesticides in food for infants and babies. In Slovakia, the agenda of pesticides protection on human health falls under the auspices of the PHA, which is at the same time the FB for the 2006 TF intervention. As the topic is rather specific and narrow, so is the final target group, however, part of the TWL focuses also on regional PHAs, thus providing transfer of know-how to about 40 professionals. As mentioned in previous Reports, the assistance is in line with the relevant EU and national legislations, such as the EU SANCO Reports or the national Food Codex. The sequencing of activities, especially between the Supply and TWL parts has caused difficulties, as the TWL has been put on hold for more than 6 months due to delays in tendering of the laboratory equipment.

22. The TF support under the 2005 National Indicators project shows good results in its relevance, being aligned besides the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) to the EU Council Open Method of Co-ordination and the Common Memorandum on Social Inclusion. From the national documents, a set of strategic materials on inclusion of Roma community into the society is linked to the 2005 TF intervention, both mid- and long-term, such as the 2007-2015 Solidarity, Integrity and Inclusion one. However, due to timing of the intervention the idea to use the outputs of the projects for the National Report of Strategy of Social Protection and Social Inclusions for 2008-10 prepared by the MoLSAF

and its Department for Social Inclusion and Assistance in Material Need in September 2008 has been missed and the project's outputs to be materialised in the 2010-12 Report instead.

23. The 2006 OHS intervention in the field of health and safety at work to the National Labour Inspectorate (NLI) and its LIs could be evaluated as relevant, even from the early ex-post perspective (esp. its TW part), as it has assisted Slovakia in the correct transposition of the *acquis* in the area of occupational safety and health, where Slovakia was lagging behind when compared to the old MSs. Besides the Component focusing on introduction of the new EC strategy called REACH, also the also the new regulation Seveso II Directive on major accidents was included into the TW scope of interest, which shows its flexibility. The latter is now also relevant when preparing the amendment of the Seveso Directive on the EU level. The TW was quite logically complemented by a TA focusing on SW development.

24. The 2006 ECJ Rulings project represents a follow-up of previous EU assistance to the MoLSAF in the field of co-ordination of the EU social schemes, such as Phare TWs. The relevance of the 2006 TF intervention is given by the actual need and lack of experience of the MoLSAF and its relevant subordinated institutions to provide co-ordinated social security to migrating workers and to monitor, interpret or even actively step-in into the complex and still developing ECJ legislation. The absorption capacities at the MoLSAF, though being limited (with only 3 officials dealing currently with the topic) seems to be acceptable. The architecture of the project, with the stress being given on the ToT approach, complemented by training documents and a study trip is logical, however the Indicators of Achievement (IA)s, especially on the purpose level (see Annex 1) are not ideally defined, included the sources of verification.

### ***Component 3: Agriculture and Statistics***

25. The establishment of the APA and implementation of Commodity Market Organisations has been implemented in a very short time in Slovakia. Immediately after the accession, a necessity occurred to execute the received applications for payments. Although the previous PHARE assistance has helped a lot in order to eliminate the identified problems, there are still areas not supported yet, however, important. Moreover, the common market legislation is an ongoing continual process, and therefore the 2005 to APA MO support is highly relevant. Design of the Project Fiche (PF) combines 4 areas identified as the most relevant for the support. Meanwhile, the potato starch sector did not appear to be so much needed in the Slovak conditions, on the other hand, new EU legislation focused on vineyards, to be applied as of August 2008 requested the changes of the Slovak legislation and consequently, changes of internal methodical manuals, as well as those for the public. Therefore, the potato starch sector was substituted by restructuring of vineyards, what was agreed with the Contractor during the inception phase and incorporated into the relevant documentation. The flexible change, reflecting the actual EU legislation process together with country needs is evaluated positively.

26. Similarly to the previous project, the APA has started execution of direct payments immediately after the accession, very shortly after its set up. The problems with applications were observed at a very early stage of implementation, what was also caused by deficiencies and shortcomings of the newly developed SW. Meanwhile, the CAP reform was introduced by the EU, what has brought fundamental changes in direct payments entitlements: current Single Area Payment Scheme (SAPS), going to be transformed into the SPS in 2008 at latest. Although the SR negotiated the exemption until 2013, decision of the MoA is expected to be taken much sooner, being influenced by declination of SAPS payments (after 2010). Such a



complex process has to be prepared very carefully, as it represents the transfer of major part of the agriculture support, what can be also politically a very sensitive agenda. Bearing in mind that Slovakia has no previous experience in the given field, combined with a fact of necessary improvement of the functionality of the IACS, it can be said that the support under the TF 2005 to APA SPS and means chosen for its implementation are highly relevant.

27. The transposed Directive 1999/105EC requests re-inspection of management of approved basic forest materials in regular intervals. Collection of the FRM must be also inspected, each lot registered and covered by a master certificate. The technical quality has to be tested by using the internationally accepted techniques in testing large amount of lots, which increased substantially after the accession. However, capacities, information tools and techniques remain the same. In order to overcome the weaknesses of current system and fulfil the completion of the National List of the Approved Basic Materials in pre-scribed form laid down by the EC Regulation 1597/2002, the TF 2005 for the NFC FRM should reinforce the existing system, and thus is relevant, despite of rather small target group, represented mostly by the FRM inspectors.

28. The common practice in other MSs is that one institution regulates and supervises the PPP policy in the country. This is not the case in Slovakia. Therefore, the UIBF 2005 to CCTIA Food Safety, as a follow-up of previous TW (2004) is to establish a co-ordination unit at the CCTIA, which would be able to enhance food safety policy by supervising the PPP. Assistance to the process was given via a TWL offering training in 6 specified areas, not only to the staff of the CCTIA but also other relevant institutions involved in the process of pesticides registration work and implementation of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC. As Slovakia has to fulfil its duties in protection of food safety within the internal market, the relevance of the project seems to be un-dubitable.

29. The CCTIA Control Services is to strengthen capacities and quality of control services, building on achievements of projects implemented under the previous EU assistance. The TF 2006 focuses on a highly relevant EU policy in the area of food safety, implemented by the Department of Environmental Protection and Ecological Agriculture and the Department of Plant Protection. Despite of having certification of quality according to the Slovak standards, the Institute's objective is to achieve the EU Laboratory Quality System (EN17025) and the project should assist in preparation for such a certification, via increasing quality of control services, including the statistical evaluation of analytical data and improved supervision of plant protection products in vertical chain. Respecting the above said, there are no doubts concerning the given project relevance.

30. Design of the 2006 UIBF APA/IACS respects the recommendations of TF Planning Document and the EC Monitoring Report of 2003, focusing on a fully functioning IAC system, integrating all supportive measures. Moreover, the following evaluation mission stated that SR did not integrate the control and administrative mechanism correctly in case of some given direct payments support. Therefore, the improvement of the IACS functioning, unification of administrative and control procedures implemented by the IACS is badly needed, what provides strong arguments for a high evaluation of the relevance criterion of the project.

31. Relevance of the 2006 UIBF - Animal Protection is given by fact that each EU MS is obliged to offer the results of animal protection controls in regular intervals stated by the EU legislation. Referring to this, it is necessary to plan controls of farms and business premises, respecting the results of the risks analysis. For the effective implementation of the duty given by transposition of the Council Regulation 93/119/EHS and the EC decision 2006/778/ES,

the project is to develop the SW for registration, evaluation and reporting of the control results, and thus being clearly relevant.

32. The 2006 UIBF ESA project is highly relevant to the Beneficiary's current needs, since there is an urgent need to introduce a system of automatic compilation of output tables on national accounts for Eurostat in the format required by the ESA 95 TP. It would minimize the time and work load of the respective SOSR staff and eliminate manual compilation of such tables. Such a system is of advanced and modern nature and fulfils requirements of the Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 on the ESA 95 amended by the European Parliament and the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1392/2007 with respect to the transmission of national accounts data. The project's logframe and indicators are relevant and correspond to its activities and outputs.

#### ***Component 4: Environment and Energy***

33. The 2005 EQS for Water was relevant to the implementation of the WFD in the SR. It properly reflected identified needs of the administration at national and regional level taking a part in the monitoring, control and reporting on water quality instrumental to enhancement of capacities to effectively apply the environment *acquis* and implement the national legislation. The ultimate result is the reduction of the dangerous substances (pollutants).

34. The relevance of the 2005 UIBF WFD Compliant Method was determined by the obligations to make full transposition and application of the Directive 60/2000/EC, especially monitoring and classification of biological quality elements. The development and verification of the WFD compliant national method for water quality assessment of lowland rivers in Slovakia using phytoplankton and the WFD compliant phytobethos monitoring and ecological status assessment was conditional to effective water quality monitoring, so it was relevant to the existing needs.

35. The current system of collection, processing and assessment of data on water quality consists of various sub-systems managed by different institutions. As it is highly fragmented, the sub-systems are only partly compatible and data exchange is often problematic the development of an integrated IS seems to be a suitable instrument to address prevailing needs. The 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption is well justifiable in the context 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.

36. The needs to which the 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries responds still remain valid. The Directive 2006/21/EC on Management of Waste from Extractive Industries required individual MSs full compliance with its provisions by 1 May 2008. The full transposition of the Directive is possible only if there is relevant national legislation in force and relevant instruments developed and used in practice.

37. So far, Slovakia has implemented the Directive 96/59/EC on PCB/PCT only partly. As a matter of fact, there are defined provisions for handling the equipment containing the PCB over 5 dm<sup>3</sup>, but national legislation and strategy dealing with the collection, handling and disposal of smaller equipment are still missing. This was the reason for the EC to expose also the respective infringement. The 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB shows relevance to making the legislation fully compliant with the Directive, which requires removal of waste containing PCB by 2010.

38. The 2005 Radioactive Waste project design was based on the related EU and national legislation and recommendations from previous EU projects. Moreover, the project was initiated by the necessity to increase the nuclear equipment safety at the Slovak territory through the centralised IS containing all relevant data on disposal of radioactive waste and spent fuel in the SR and to comply with the international reporting requirements resulting from the Slovak association in the supranational structures. The delivered IS meets all the expected needs of the Beneficiary, incorporates all information subsystems operating in the SR in the area of nuclear waste and spent fuel tracking, gives the SNRA and the Nuclear and Decommissioning Joint Stock Company - JAVYS a complex overview and information required, and thus improves the nuclear safety at the national level. The project can be therefore, evaluated as highly relevant.

39. The 2006 SNRA HRM project design follows the SNRA supervision tasks provided by the law (e.g. Act No. 575/2001 Coll.). The SNRA's tasks require a high level of professional knowledge and experience in performing the supervision job duties. Therefore, the SNRA provides the professional training of its staff using the Systematic Approach to Training method (SAT). However, the complex long-term training programme supporting permanent staff training and reflecting continuous changes and news in the nuclear energy regulation and practice framework is missing. Therefore, the permanent training system maintaining the staff knowledge at the level meeting all the up-to-date professional requirements in the related sector and providing the adequate HRM can support maintaining the high level of nuclear equipment security in the SR. Thus, the project is satisfactory relevant.

#### ***Component 5: Internal Market (Finance, Taxation, Audit, Culture and Standards)***

40. It can be stated that the 2006 Audit Committees TW project is relevant to the current Beneficiary's needs and to the needs of the respective sector. It has been wanted by the Beneficiary, since so far there have been no related projects and as this is a completely new area in the SR public administration. The SC was also duly involved in the project performance; its last meeting took place on 26 September 2008 where the draft Final Report (FR) was discussed. The TW has been always able to flexibly react to changes within the project (organizational changes within the MoF resulting in the project staff changes). Its logframe remained relevant. Taking into account the facts mentioned above the project can be considered relevant.

41. In general, it can be stated that the 2006 EC Own Resources project is relevant to the current Beneficiary's needs and to the needs of the respective sector, plus so far there have been no similar or related projects in the SR. At the time of elaboration of this IE the tendering procedure has only started. The delay was caused by the previous unsuccessful circulation of the PF where no MS expressed interest in implementing such a project; the FB, thus asked for modification of the project implementation form from a TWL to a TA, which was approved by EC on 11 August 2008. The project's logframe and indicators seem to be relevant and correspond to its activities and outputs. Its relevance is confirmed also by the SIGMA<sup>4</sup> Peer Assistance Report<sup>5</sup> recommendations. Taking into account the facts mentioned above the project can be considered relevant.

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<sup>4</sup> SIGMA – Support for Improvement in Governance and Management (Sigma is a joint initiative of the [OECD](#) and the [European Union](#), principally financed by the EU)

<sup>5</sup> OCDE-SIGMA (Soutien à l'amélioration des institutions publiques et des systèmes de gestion) (2003), 'SIGMA Peer Assistance to the Public Internal Financial Control System in the Slovak Republic', Short SIGMA Paper, octobre 2002 – février 2003, OCDE-SIGMA.

42. The 2005 RACMI TA and TWL project was directly derived from the Beneficiary's current needs regarding the implementation of the MID Directive 2004/22/EC. It substituted the gap of the implementation provisions in the SR. Its numerous technical outputs and results have been delivered continuously and meet the very satisfactory technical and quality level. Therefore, the project is reported as highly relevant

43. 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 focuses on providing basics for a more effective and targeted enforcement of IPRs in Slovakia, supported by an operational IS, an online DB and trainings (Component 1) and by information campaign (Component 2). So far, there was missing a DB in Slovakia, which could be accessible by both public and organisations, which would provide a comprehensive view of intellectual property, reflect legal instruments and judicature and could possibly enable a better follow-up of developments in this area. Therefore, the project and its outputs and results remain relevant.

44. The 2005 UIBF ODA's objective complies with the Government's goal to increase the effectiveness of the public finance management system. The ODA is part of this intention. Importance of having an effective system, sufficient administrative capacities, suitable legislation, clear structure and methodology for providing development aid will be increasing in the future with the expected growth in volume of aid provided by the SR. Slovakia has only a short history of providing ODA and its infrastructure has to be further developed and strengthened." This is usually a long-term process and this project represents another foundation stone of the systematical and controlled process of the ODA structures development in Slovakia. The project remains relevant even if the first draft of the primary legislation were adopted by the Parliament before the project's commencement date.

45. 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 or differences in the interpretation of the 6<sup>th</sup> VAT Directive. The discrepancy in the procedures of taxpayers and Tax Administration could cause problems in taxation of respective transactions. Therefore, the STA decided for a TWL project, which would transfer the related knowledge and experience derived from the day-to-day practice of a similar institution in the old EU MS. Project aims at elimination of discrepancies between the national and Communitarian legislations, which should result in the correct transposition of the Communitarian legislation. As a result of close cooperation of the TW partners and their flexibility in designing and fine tuning the content of each of 8 seminars, the needed knowledge and the right type of expertise was delivered. From this point of view, the design and aim of the 2006 UIBF Directive 2006/112/EC project is relevant.

46. The overall objective of the 2006 UIBF PIFC TWL project is to improve the methodology and techniques of financial audit of own budgetary resources performed by internal auditors of respective central bodies of state administration. The purpose of the project is to provide trainings to internal auditors and selected MoF employees on financial audit of the State Final Account/ Statement of the respective budgetary chapters. The project shall be implemented in the form of a TWL. The project's logframe and indicators seem to be relevant and correspond to its activities and outputs.

47. The 2006 UIBF ASAO project results from the requirement for harmonisation of the SAO operation with the EU audit practice and also from the 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 high relevance is also supported by the Concept of the SAO Development for 2007 – 2012. The Concept emphasizes the need ‘to improve process of development of control plans and control procedures’, ‘to amend the rules of control practice’, ‘to draft and implement the control IS allowing to rationalize planning, preparation, performance and implementation of control actions’ and ‘to regularly and systematically train controllers in order to enhance the quality of controls’. The Concept’s requirements are fully reflected in the project design and therefore, the project is reported as the highly relevant.

## 2.2 Efficiency

### *Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs*

48. The TA under the 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy project implemented from November 2007 to June 2008 has delivered all the planned results. The Analysis of Current Legal Status of Bankruptcy Law and Consolidation, The Bankruptcy Law Guide, The updated Glossary of Competition Law Terms all are at the disposal of judges, court officers and services of the MoJ dealing with the respective agenda. They are published on the Ministry Web site too, to be achievable by the target audience. Provided training: 4 seminars in Competition Law and 5 seminars in Bankruptcy and Consolidation were focused on judges of relevant courts (from the Highest one to the District ones) and covered regions around Slovakia, where necessary. The new area of competences was interesting for judges, expertise of trainers was highly appreciated, and live discussions were part of each session. Topics are already included in the plan of the JAS for the next academic year, the JAS selected about 2 – 3 trainees who will fulfil the ToT aspect of the project.

49. The 2005 FACPO project is completed. The TWL Component was finished in January, the TA one in October 2008. All planned activities as seminars, trainings and a study tour have been performed and a high professional attitude of the German partner was clearly appreciated by the officials of the Section of Control and Inspection Service of the Ministry of Interior of the SR (SCIS). Beneficiary has got not only up-dated know-how on the corruption techniques and the methods how to investigate them but also a chance to use this knowledge and practical advice of the TW partner during the process of the operational IS definition. The IAS including Web site creation has followed the agreed time-schedule, being complemented by a delivery of relevant documentation, training and installation media. The provided documentation from the regular monitoring meetings proves the ongoing communication of given organisational units with the Senior Programme Officer (SPO), as well as other relevant units of the MoI.

50. Similarly, the 2006 FACCPO project has been also completed. Despite of the pending security certificates of Spanish experts at the project beginning, all planned workshops and training sessions have been delivered on time, focusing predominantly on practical execution of tasks, thus respecting the request of the Department of Special Activities. However, the TWL partner provided also recommendations concerning the increase of performed services efficiency, although the Spanish system differs quite substantially from the Slovak one. They were mostly addressing the problem of the isolation of respective units, such as wiretapping, pursuit, etc. Those recommendations that did not required organisational changes have already been taken into account by the SCIS.

51. The 2006 Penal Matters, the only ongoing project at the MoJ at the time of this evaluation, is to support probation and mediation services, the newly established institute, not sufficiently implemented in Slovakia yet. The Belgian TW partner started to organise workshops and seminars immediately after the new academic year of the JAS started, in September. Two out of 8 planned seminars have been already performed, also preparatory work on internship and a guide-book to promote probation and mediation services in penal matters among large public has started. Despite of changes both at the post of the SPO and the Head of the JAS, the project implementation continues smoothly and without serious problems.

52. After lengthy tendering of the local tender due to revision procedures for the 2006 UIBF PEUFI TA, the activities have been now implemented smoothly and in good quality. Moreover, the now envisaged 17-month assistance provides enough time for implementation of the whole ToT training, including the coaching part for up to 50 trainers and 150 final trainees. However, the start of the training planned for 20 December 2008 seems not to be optimal due to Christmas holidays.

53. The 2006 Rehabilitation project, notably its TW part was at the final implementation stage at the time of this IE with no major problems in realisation of the planned activities. Some minor problems to be reported with regard to financing of a study tour of from the side of the Higher Territorial Unit and subsequent absence of the respective representative at the Finish study tour. Also the involvement of the Finish Junior Partner, who possesses only a limited pool of experts to be mobilised to work on all the Components is slightly disappointing and behind the ambitious expectations of the FBs. On the other hand, the French Resident Twinning Adviser (RTA) is an example of a well performing MS expert, with a very pro-active approach and good understanding of the Slovak environment. The TA, being contracted in summer this year seems to progress satisfactory and at the same time, the preliminary interest shows good chances for the planned 20 trainers to be trained from each RC. The GS with a very disappointing results of the 1<sup>st</sup> round when identical proposals had to be excluded breaching the principles of competition and also ethical principles and only 3 grants awarded after the remedy actions for the 2<sup>nd</sup> round (as recommended also in the previous IE – see also Annex 4), such as amending the respective documents for grantees or awareness raising activities, has improved with 9 successful grant projects to be implemented. However, the overall assessment of the GS remains rather negative, as the GS with savings about € 100,000 show that the RCs due to various reasons, such as lack of capacities and also experience with EU projects, did not fully use this potential source of the very needed financing. Moreover, the available expertise of the GS Assistant has not been fully used neither when, for instance offering help to grantees in budgeting of projects.

### ***Component 2: Human Resource Development and Health Care***

54. The 2005 Working Time after its completion shows promising results in its efficiency. The training activities to the 2 key target groups have over performed in meeting the ambitious goal of 300 participants, with the final number over 350 trainees receiving the training under the 2005 TWL. This was reached thanks to organising training modules in all 3 Slovak regions. Moreover, the Ministry of Health (MoH) co-operated well with the Irish TWL partner when preparing topics of workshops, when the feedback from previous seminars, together with outputs were used for tailor making the content of the training. In addition, the audience of training participants covered the whole range of participants from top managers and senior officials of public administration to personnel people of hospitals and even trade unions.

55. The 2005 Transplantations has managed to complete bulk of its activities at the time of this IE. For the TW part only the final conference to be organised early November 2008, where also the QMS guide and the leaflet for public to be distributed. However, the preparation of the above-mentioned printed materials represented a problem; besides the poor translation (as mentioned in the previous IE) also some printing problems occurred, requesting an extra effort of the FB and even the SPO office. The local TA for SW development (with very short time for implementation – only 9 months) was successfully completed, with the new IS running at the time of this Report. In addition, the previously criticised poor quality of reporting has improved, however the FR could not be fully used for

evaluation purposes due to unclear reporting on the actual completion of individual activities. The complementary HW was delivered at the time of this Report, however not paid yet.

56. After lengthy tendering of the Supply part of the 2006 Pesticides assistance, due to disputes between the FB – the PHO and the Central Finance and Contracting Unit (CFCU) about the negotiated procedure without publication to be used as a method for public procurement, finally this form of contracting was used only for one part of the Supply, with most of the allocation being contracted as an open tender. However, the whole delay represents more than a year, with negative implications on the start of the TWL activities as well. Moreover, the signature of the TWL Contract with the Austrian partner was further delayed due to lack of suitable laboratory experts. After a bumpy start, the project seems to be well on track to implement the designed activities, as at the time of the IE, the laboratory equipment has been installed and the TWL Contract signed around the cut off. The delivery of books from national co-financing was only at the pre-tendering stage.

57. The 2005 National Indicators besides delays at the pre-implementation stage of the project, some further slippages have occurred during the implementation, however without major impact on the final date of completion of all activities. The form of pilot surveys were the subject of some discussions between the expert team and the FB, however after adding the questionnaire as a method for statistical data collection, also this activity was successfully completed. The FB evaluates positively the performance of the Contractor and the quality of the key outputs, including the FR.

58. The 2006 OHS TW has successfully completed 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 guidelines. The sequencing of activities between the TW and TA parts did not represent a major problem, besides some postponing of training due to timing of SW implementation and summer holidays. However, the allocated budget from parallel co-financing for SW delivery appeared to be underestimated, when additional resources had to be obtained for purchase of additional 6 licences to obtain at least 9 licences needed to cover all the Slovak regions (though originally 18 licences were planned). Also placing the RTA office in Bratislava with the FB being located in Kosice remains questionable, for instance due to loss in ad-hoc assistance.

59. The implementation of the TWL under the 2006 ECJ Rulings intervention progresses smoothly, including the performance of the German TWL partner and the pool of international experts, who are capable to cover the dynamic topic of the EU social security legislation. The original pool of 15 trainers has been doubled, which shows the increased interest of the key institutions to participate at the project. However, the number of the study trip participants remains rather low, notably 3 representatives, which does not cover the representatives of 5 key stakeholders – the MoLSAF, the MoH, Social Insurance Company, Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family and the Health Care Surveillance Authority.

### ***Component 3: Agriculture and Statistics***

60. The TF 2005 to the APA MO: the lasting experience at the SPO level at the Ministry, support of the APA hierarchy, together with high expertise and flexibility of the Austrian partner have resulted in a good management of complex range of activities in 4 selected areas. The project implemented as a TA from September 2007 to September 2008 achieved all the planned results, being able to react to ongoing changes of EU legislation in the given



area, respecting the season works (so important for agriculture people) in timing of activities. Information meetings with potential claimants respected regional coverage, being organised in Vajnory, Nitra, Zvolen and Kosice. Experts from the Austrian Payment Agency (AMA) working in similar model like the APA and living in the same region with very similar agricultural conditions have to execute almost the same measures and provisions at the market as the Slovak side what has resulted in both solidification of a current praxis and in recommendations provided in all project areas.

61. The support provided under the TF 2005 to the APA SPS via a TA can be indubitably evaluated as efficient. Well selected combination of the analytical part focused on the relevant EU legislation and its transfer into the Slovak legislative system, supported by a revision and improvement of the IACS, closely linked to the choice of the right SPS model, as well as knowledge increased by workshops and seminars and the information spread over the relevant target audience through info meetings and brochures, highly appreciated by farmers, all that created a necessary base for a very complex task - introduction of a completely new system of direct payments. The exemption negotiated by the Slovak authorities to postpone the implementation of new model to 2013 (at latest) provides enough space needed for wider discussion and better absorption of the problems linked with the real execution of the SPS.

62. Although the beginning of the TF 2005 to NFC FRM, providing TA to the state forest authority was influenced by lasting delays, a high dedication of Beneficiary, supported by skilled management of the MoA, in close co-operation with the CFCU overcame this and at the time of current evaluation it is possible to say that the project implemented from December 2007 till November 2008 has achieved all planned results. The IS for the Control of FRM was up-graded, as well as the equipment of the inspection unit. Inspectors, together with the Unit specialists have been trained, the Status and the Work manual designed. Some problems appeared during the preparation of the Report on a compliance of the Slovak legal system with the EU requirements because of lack of co-ordination with the Forest Section of the MoA, which did not provide requested information about planned changes of the Slovak legislation. Therefore, it was not possible to evaluate and judge neither them nor their impact on the praxis in supply and control of the FRM. Timing imbalance with ongoing legislative changes process influenced to some extent also the IS: working procedures are based on variant solutions, respecting the EU norms and the respective Slovak legislation. Nevertheless, the Compliance Report has identified the lasting non-compliances and recommendations in order to respect the Council Decision 105/1999.

63. The UIBF 2005 to the CCTIA Food Safety, implemented from May to November 2007 as a TWL, delivered during this relatively short timescale a substantial bulk of training focused on 6 main areas: (i) monitoring, analysis and implementation of EC Regulations/Directives, (ii) quality control of all regulatory work, (iii) pesticides policy, (iv) post – authorisation control, (v) evaluation and co-ordination with provided advice on development of system and procedures for the national authorisation, and finally, (vi) the technical aspects related to co-ordination. The high degree of professionalism and flexibility was esteemed by Beneficiary and this was probably the reason why the Pesticides Safety Directorate from the UK was involved in implementation of 3 projects aimed at the food safety control at the CCTIA.

64. The 2006 Strengthening of the CCTIA Control Services project was implemented as a TWL, being divided into 2 parts: part A managed by the Department of Environment and Organic Farming - responsible for the execution of analysis and part B managed by the Department of Plant Protection – responsible for the sampling and the final decision

concerning the release of testing product to the market. The project is based on results of the previous EU assistance, as well as the delivery of equipment financed from the state budget, which has been already installed and being used by the Institute services. All planned activities of both Components have been performed, mentioning at least training on quality control procedures, laboratory quality system and 3 study visits. Besides the planned activities, 1 additional training sequence focused on introduction/start up of new methods was organised and provided recommendations, as well as supply of needed literature and documentation.

65. The 2006 UIBF APA/IACS project was in 'sleeping mode' from March till September 2008, bearing in mind the absorption capacity of the APA and involvement of its staff in other ongoing activities (payment claims processing, on-the spot controls). However, the Contractor has successfully co-operated with the Agency in the past and his high performance has been always highly appreciated. That is why the APA management, as well as the MoA do not have any doubts with regard to meeting the deadlines. Nevertheless, the real efficiency cannot be judged during the time of evaluation.

66. The TA contract for the 2006 UIBF - Animal Protection was signed in October 2008 and the first project meeting is planned for 6<sup>th</sup> November, during which the precise schedule of activities should be agreed. The new SW to unify controls, statistic evaluation and monitoring of the animal protection at farms and during the time of slaughter or killing should be developed during next 10 months. As the project is at a pre -implementation stage, the real evaluation of the given criterion would be premature.

67. The 2006 UIBF ESA project's individual outputs have been so far delivered in time and in the expected quality. Although the main output is currently under development (individual modules of the IS) it can be reported that the project outputs are gradually achieving the target values. The communication between the Provider's experts and the Beneficiary is smooth and effective and the project coordination is satisfactory. It is ensured by holding the SC meetings (every two months), the Monitoring Committee meetings (monthly), project management meetings (the so-called "check days", every two weeks), project teams meetings (if needed, mostly in the form of personal consultations, phone or e-mail contacts).

#### ***Component 4: Environment and Energy***

68. The Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute (SHMI) capitalised its experiences with the management of EU assistance projects. The 2005 EQS for Water, consisting of 3 interlinked components, imposed high requirements in terms of coordination and flexibility. Computers, screens and printers were within the Supply component delivered already in December 2006, well before the completion of other components. The delays encountered in the TA led to the extension of implementation period. It also affected the content and timing of some activities under the TW Component, which were directly linked to the development of the IS. Consequently, the implementation of the TW had to be prolonged as well. In conclusion, the 2005 EQS for Water produced all necessary outputs in a good quality. However, due to the time constraints, the number of participants of training activities organised within the TW and the TA was limited.

69. The 2005 UIBF WFD Compliant Method having a form of a TWL created conditions for a close cooperation with the Austrian partner during the project implementation. It resulted in a timely implementation of activities and delivery of outputs that were already put into the practice. The sampling and analysis of phytobenthos and phytoplankton collected in the

selected parts of rivers were divided into 2 seasons. Consequently, the data collected served as a basis for revision of significant indicator groups of phytobenthos and development of the WFD compliant method for phytobenthos monitoring and ecological status assessment. Additionally, it allowed verification of the national method for water quality assessment of lowland rivers using phytoplankton.

70. The tendering of the 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption was successfully completed at the time of this IE. The contract was signed and the actual implementation has started in July 2008. So far, mainly analytical works concerning information and process flows in the context of the EU and the national legislation were performed. The results provide an input for the definition of functionalities, features and main characteristics of the IS to be developed. A slight delay in the implementation of the activities can be observed, but at this moment does not represent a significant risk for timely delivery of outputs. Moreover, the Slovak Environmental Agency (SEA) has a solid experience with management of projects dealing with information and communication technologies.

71. The signing of the contract for the 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries in October 2008 allowed launching the actual implementation shortly before this Report. As the Inception Report (IR) is not available yet, there is no relevant information for the assessment of efficiency. The project remains extremely ambitious considering the expected outputs, resources available and time schedule, however feasible. The management capacity of the Beneficiary in terms of HR has enhanced but having little experience with implementation of this type of projects.

72. The 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB entered to its final phase of the tendering process as the contract is to be signed in coming days. The SEA can benefit from the experience with the implementation of similar activities relevant for the equipment containing PCB bigger than 5dm<sup>3</sup>. The production of required outputs will provide a very good basis for the implementation of relevant EU legislation in the practice.

73. The 2005 Radioactive Waste project developed an independent IS with the external data source within the existing ISs (ARSOZ and MBA) operated currently by JAVYS. Whereas the project IS development steps and outputs have been agreed at regular working sessions with the Beneficiary, the final deliveries reflected the Beneficiary's requirements and special needs. The delivered IS is tailor-made, its development required in-depth knowledge of the Beneficiary's IS's internal and external environment and due to its characteristics cannot be substitute by any other marketed IS. The project savings (€100,000) allowed to purchase the CITRIX IS in order to provide the increased external IS security. The project implementation therefore, reports satisfactory level of efficiency.

74. The 2006 SNRA HRM project is at the beginning of its implementation. The TNA (using the SAT) being carried out at the Beneficiary shall significantly support the professional training system proposal and the long-term professional training strategy. The further development of other (4) project outputs will significantly depend on the TNA, training system and the strategy. The Beneficiary opted for regular monitoring meetings with the Provider in order to reflect all his requirements in proper time during the development, and thus to assure the maximum project efficiency in achieving the project results.

#### ***Component 5: Internal Market (Finance, Taxation, Audit, Culture and Standards)***

75. Personal changes at the MoF leading to the appointment of a new Project Leader (PL) and the prolonged process of amendment of the Act No. 502/2001 Coll. on Financial Control and

Internal Audit caused the postponement of the 2006 Audit Committees TW project activities. Therefore, the project implementation was extended to 30 September 2008 upon the respective Addendum approved by the CFCU. The project activities were coordinated by the PL in cooperation with the Dutch RTA and his assistant through regular communication and meetings. The reporting was provided in time and in sufficient quality. The performance of the RTA and other TW advisors within the project implementation was satisfactory. Their outputs were provided in time and in expected quality, however, sometimes it was necessary to modify and adapt them to the Beneficiary's needs and to the circumstances in Slovakia. The Slovak side provided substantial comments on the respective project documents (e.g. the CAC Handbook, the Charter, and the Ethical Code). In general, the provision of the project results is considered efficient.

76. Due to the abovementioned delayed pre-implementation phase of the 2006 EC Own Resources project that eventuated in the replacement of the TW form by a TA one, it is not possible to assess its real efficiency of transforming inputs into outputs. However, it can be assumed that the project's activities, outputs, and indicators have been designed properly. Moreover, the potential TA providers should have sufficient experience in the area of audit and ex-post financial control of the EU own resources in order to be able to fulfil the project's overall objective and purpose.

77. The application of the related EU legislation under the 2005 RACMI project was, at the time of the project start, a new topic in all EU MSs, therefore the project faced lots of challenges related to both the project experts and the Beneficiary. The benefits of the TA and the TWL have proved as highly efficient and delivered a broad scope of know-how and new approach in the related area. Despite the fact that project design did not distribute the activities proportionally between the TA and the TWL part, taking into account the project duration, both parts of the project proved efficient achievement of the expected results aligned with the Beneficiary and broad professional public satisfaction. Whereas the TWL results were used for the TA activities, the efficiency of the expected project results was increased. The quality of project management prevailed in the TWL part, however, it did not directly affect the quality of project outputs in both the TWL and the TA, but decreased the level of overall efficiency.

78. 2 separate Components of the 2005 IPR project (the IS including the DB and related trainings; and the information campaign) are interconnected and the results of Component 1 significantly affect the efficiency of Component 2 from the time planning point of view; i.e. sequencing is key for the successful implementation of the project. The project, especially at its beginning, faced communication problems, caused mainly by weak project management, which resulted in some delays in activities under the Component 1; thus, Component 2 was endangered. The situation was brought by pressure of the CFCU mainly and the OoG, who insisted on keeping up with the original training schedule and required regular monthly working meetings in order to improve communication and project deliverables. This resulted in a smooth delivery of all activities under Component 1 in the second half of the project implementation. The delays were eliminated and information campaign of Component 2 could have been launched on time. The approach used when designing the IS worked well and contributed significantly to the increased project efficiency. 334 participants compared to the planned 80 trainees were trained in 5 training sessions; more than 80 percent of them evaluated the trainings as fully satisfactory.

79. There was a delay in the preparation and contracting phase of the 2005 UIBF ODA project. This resulted in a situation that MFA SR started to draft the Act on ODA before the project did so. Therefore, the TF assistance came too late to influence the drafting of the Act.

With respect to the hearing of a different draft Act in the Parliament, rather than the one drafted by the project, the deadline for the legislation Component had to be adjusted accordingly. Setting up the system of cooperation between the Contractor and the Beneficiary was not a straightforward process at the beginning. Later on, a consensus was achieved and the project activities were coordinated by the Contractor and regulated by the Beneficiary. The communication between the Beneficiary and the Contractor was intensive, reporting was predominantly on time, but the quality had to be adjusted on occasions. The FR, as well as the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Manual was approved by the SC with delay due to amendments required by the Beneficiary in order to achieve the expected quality. The above mentioned delays had a diminishing impact on the project's efficiency.

80. The implementation of 2006 UIBF Directive 2006/112/EC TWL project started in April 2008 and was completed in October 2008. All project activities were completed as planned. Thanks to a good cooperation based on regular and intensive communication of the TW partners all project results were so far delivered according to the time schedule and in a very satisfactory quality. Some outputs, e.g. draft of legislation amendments, the need for which was identified during the seminars, are still being finalised. It is expected that all results will be completed smoothly within the given timeframe and in the expected quality. All seminars, as the core project activity, were carefully designed and adjusted exactly to the needs of the Beneficiary. This had a positive direct impact on the quality of the project results. The attendance at the seminars was usually higher than planned and the evaluations proved a high level of satisfaction with the quality of the seminars. Involvement of the MoF in the seminars contributed to the project efficiency, especially when proposing the legislative amendments.

81. The FB (the MoF's Section of Audit and Control) was offered to implement the 2006 TF project with a budget lower than previously foreseen; therefore, it had redrafted the PF that was subsequently sent to Brussels for approval. The EC approved the PF on 25 July 2008. The FB prepared the Detailed Project Fiche (DPF) that is currently being circulated. Due to these reasons the 2006 UIBF PIFC TWL project is still in its pre-implementation phase; therefore it is not possible to assess its real efficiency. However, it can be assumed that the project's activities, outputs, and indicators have been designed properly. The potential TW partners should have sufficient experience in the area of financial audit of own budgetary resources at respective budgetary chapters in order to be able to fulfil the project overall objective and purpose.

82. The 2006 UIBF ASAO project, procured through a competitive dialogue, reports a high level of efficiency in the smooth implementation, regular monitoring by the Beneficiary and keeping deadlines and high quality of outputs. Besides the quality of the 'Initial Analysis' of the SAO procedures and internal control environment and definition of requirements for the Control Information System (CIS), the Provider carried out numerous project activities, some of them above the scope of the project such as the Control Quality Assessment. Moreover, the classic training sessions were combined with the on-the-spot audits, where the number of trainees in 7 training modules was almost doubled. The training also included 1 new topic 'Forensic Audit' and 15 pilot audits coached by the Provider, which provided the Beneficiary with the implementation of the trained topics in practice and increased efficiency of the results to be achieved. However, the delivery of the key project output, the Comprehensive Audit Guidance, was, due to logic of project outputs flow, postponed to the end of the project implementation, when all project activities, the result of which might substantially affect the Guidance content, are finalised, approved by the Beneficiary and as such incorporated in the Guidance as the best practice. The project efficiency is therefore, confirmed by the very successful implementation of the project.

## 2.3 Effectiveness

### *Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs*

83. At the time of evaluation, the 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy project implemented as a TA, has delivered all the planned outputs. Provided training increased the knowledge of judges in the specified area of Competition law, the same has been achieved in the field of Bankruptcy law and Consolidation. Legal support is materialised in the publication on legal arrangements of the amended Bankruptcy and Consolidation law, the Glossary of terms used in the EU competition policy, 5 concrete proposals of legislative solutions in the respective areas, including re-design of currently used forms. The above-mentioned documents support the work of judges and higher court officials responsible for the given agenda and they are available at the Ministerial Web site. Evaluating the above said, the project contributes to its Immediate Objective (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 contributes to the improvement of the efficiency of the judiciary in the civil law area.

84. The design of the 2005 FACPO cleverly combined the aspect of transfer of know-how, which was provided by training and experiences to the staff of the SCIS and the aspect of necessary operational tool which supports the gained knowledge. The project's IO has been achieved: *Information and Analytical system for central and regional units of the Office for Inspection Service* has been installed and it is operational. Police Force is thus not only able to better identify and document corruption behaviour but also time necessary for analytical processing should be decreased substantially.

85. The 2006 FACCPO project was limited to a single SCIS department, having clearly defined activities. The effective implementation of all of them via a highly appreciated co-operation with Spanish experts from anti terrorist units is to contribute 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 (IO)*.

86. During 2 months of real implementation of the 2006 Penal Matters project (respecting the beginning of the JAS academic year), already 2 seminars and 2 training sessions (out of 8 planned) have been executed and work on the other 2 main planned outputs, 2 study trips and a guidebook on probation and mediation services is ongoing. The respective topics have been included into the school plan of the JAS, although it should be added that assurance of presence of prosecutors and judges is quite a demanding task, as they are very busy in execution of their duties. In order to arrange a smooth implementation of the project but predominantly, to enhance the philosophy of the PMS institute and its extension on all levels of the criminal procedure, starting at the police level, through investigation, prosecution, courts to prisons, the established WG involves representatives of all the mentioned institutes. The ongoing momentum provides a ratio to predict that the project will contribute to the IO: *building up the probation and mediation services at the courts in Slovakia and promotion of the respective areas in larger public*.

87. The 2006 UIBF PEUFI was only at the initial phase of implementation with the key output, notably the TNA being finalised at the time of this Report. Nevertheless, thanks to the performance of the contractor, as well as an ambitious number of the trainers and final trainees to be trained, especially in the topic of irregularities and their reporting we can

predict that this TF assistance 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* even after the completion of the 2006 intervention.

88. Though TA and TW parts to be completed only end 2008 and early 2009 respectively and the GS even later 2009, positive expectations exist even at this stage for the 2006 Rehabilitation intervention to fulfil the 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*, especially when using the corresponding IAs (see also Annex 1). Optimistic forecasts are based mostly on the perspectives of implementation of quality standards in the Slovak RCs, when the under the TW developed personal and professional standards have served as a basis for amendment of the respective legislation, moreover, some signs exist that quality standards are already being used by RCs. Also for the TA part, the planned group of 20 ToTs is likely to be trained to enhance their professional performance when working with addicted persons. The GS on the other hand will bring only limited effects, due to a very limited number of the supported grantees and activities.

### ***Component 2: Human Resource Development and Health Care***

89. The 2005 Working Time project shows some early effects from the assistance, such as training and provision of methodological documents, especially in gaining new HRD skills in the health sector, when some hospitals have already started to implement a systematic quality management, which includes also management of change in the field of the HRD, thus we can predict also contribution to the respective IO *strengthening human capacities responsible for Human Resources within the health sector to implement the relevant EU Directives*, though the target value for measuring the fulfilment of the IA (300 participants resembles more an output indicator). The crucial point testing the effectiveness of the 2005 TW should be the implementation of minimal standards, including Human Resources (HR), which should be set by the MoH later this year for the Slovak health care institutions.

90. 2005 Transplantation: due to the final stage of the implementation of the project, with only the TW part to distribute the QMS guide and some Public Relations (PR) activities, the SW being used in practice and improving the work of all the network of transplantation centres and tissue establishment, we can predict that respective IO aimed at *introducing quality management for organ transplantation, tissue and cell banking, to assure the highest possible level of public health protection* will be fulfilled. However, the relevant monitoring information on fulfilment of the IAs was missing. Moreover, the responsible institution (possibly the MoH) and timing for accreditation of tissue establishments was still unclear at the time of this IE, together with the system of regular auditing.

91. Once successfully implemented, including the TWL part next year focusing on transfer of know-how in the form of training (for the staff of the Nutrition and Food Safety Dept. of the PHA, the PHA laboratory staff and PHA regional offices professionals) and provision of methodological documents and when using in practice the newly purchased modern laboratory equipment, the 2006 Pesticides intervention should at the same time meet the set IOs, aiming at *improvement and upgrading of PHA 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* and also *strengthening the laboratory capacities of PHA in the field of analysing of residue pesticides in foodstuffs* (see also Annex 1), especially via the increased number of analysed pesticides.

92. After the completion of the project earlier this year, we can assume that the 2005 National Indicators assistance has good chances to 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 set (40) of poverty and exclusion indicators and establishment of their permanent monitoring as part of the final reference manual, should enable the MoLSAF and the key stakeholders to monitor better SI in Slovakia and target the respective benefits for the key target groups, such as handicapped people, youth or single parents better.

93. The 2006 OHS assistance shows some effects from the implementation of the planned TW and TA activities, such as transfer of know-how to LIs in Slovakia, especially in the improved performance when managing industrial accidents and also when collecting and processing data for ESAW and applying REACH. After the purchase of sufficient number of licences for the use of SW for major industrial accidents, the 2006 project 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 improve their performance, (as clearly shown during the October industrial accident in Presov) including the increase in number of inspections (as the NLI data for the first half of 2008 shows). Moreover, as mentioned in the previous IE. They should enhance their capacity to handle the EU statistics and provide the EU compatible information, when, for instance reporting on labour protection.

94. It is too early to report on effectiveness of the 2006 ECJ Rulings intervention, with less than half of the activities being implemented so far. In addition, the respective IAs, though being measurable might have difficulties with the source of verification, such as statistical data on speeding claims settlement. However, once the decision makers recognise the need to strengthen the respective structures in the field of social security schemes, based also on the result of the TWL recommendations and also due to broad participation at the project from the side of competent institutions, we can make projections of the fulfilment of the corresponding IO. Aimed at *developing a functioning system for the application of ECJ case law in the field of social security schemes coordination and deepening & disseminating knowledge related to coordination in terms of ECJ case law, particularly as regards the competent institutions*.

### ***Component 3: Agriculture and Statistics***

95. The well managed TF 2005 to the APA MO delivered 13 trainings, 3 study trips, 4 info-brochures, 4 practical methodological supporting documents and 4 information meetings with potential claimants around Slovakia. Results and benefits are being transformed into a real life: selected parts of methodological documents are going to be part of the official APA methodology documents. The given advice has become an organic part of administration of executed interventions in the area of cereals, restructuring of vineyards, the refund system and other commodities (especially dry fodder, flax, tobacco, hemp). Increased knowledge, practical experience combined with already ongoing direct transfer of project outputs into the APA procedures will un-doubtedly meet the respective IO: *upgrading the intervention system for selected commodities and strengthening the export refunds system and its inspections for Annex I and Non Annex I products*.

96. Despite of the pending decision on a precise date, of which the currently used SAPS will be revert into the new SPS system, it is possible to state that APA services are prepared for



introduction of the SPS system, predominantly thanks to the TF 2005 to the APA SPS assistance. Results of a comparative analysis, risks analysis and impact analysis transformed into training provided to the Agency staff around Slovakia have increased their awareness and knowledge about the new requirements and the revised procedures, particularly the new cross-compliance requirements. The IACS SW was up-graded in order to be able to execute the new SPS and public awareness has been increased via booklets distributed to the farming community. This should smooth the process of payments on both sides, the paying services and receiving claimants. By that, the IO: *support of IACS tuning and implementation of the SPS* is going to be achieved.

97. The complexly designed TF 2005 to NFC FRM could be, thanks to the Beneficiary will, an example of an effective intervention despite the risky beginning. The purchased equipment has already improved the work of the FRM inspection, the knowledge and skills of FRM producers, suppliers and end users have been enhanced, supported also by the up-graded IS and methodological tools as Status or manuals. All this meets the IO focused on *improving knowledge and skills of the stakeholders regarding the quality of production and marketing of FRM* and it contributes to a more effective and efficient performance of control of the FRM. Even higher effectiveness could be marked if the Forest Section of the MoA would be able to provide drafts of the relevant legislative norms for the compliance analysis, which, however, has not been achieved despite of repeated requests of the Beneficiary.

98. The effective implementation of the UIBF 2005 to CCTIA Food Safety has achieved a set of valuable outputs in a very short period, such as establishment of effective communication links between the co-ordination staff and the technical experts. Moreover, the management procedures and the guidance of pesticides registration have been documented, the quality control and all regulatory work procedures were implemented and, assistance on the post-authorisation control was provided, as well as information concerning the work of the EC in the respective area. *The establishment of a fully functioning Coordinating Unit at CCTIA*, as defined by its IO, has been successfully achieved. However, performance of the co-ordination unit could be seriously influenced by understaffed units involved in the process of the PPP control in Slovakia. This problem was specifically noted in the PHO, referring to the mammalian toxicology and human risk assessment but it also includes the relevant department of the CCTIA. Therefore, the proposals given by the previous IE related to the necessity to increase number of staff are still valid, as not solving the addressed problem can cause serious problems in meeting the EU and national deadlines (see also Annex 4).

99. TF 2006 to CCTIA Control Services achieved all its planned results. The Institute has been provided with the knowledge and skills necessary to follow the EU requirements for pesticides labs; it has obtained advice and support in order to get the EN 17 025 QS accreditation; training has been delivered to achieve laboratory results comparable with other MS labs; inspectors are now aware of legislation and standard practices to be able to supervise the PPP usage; they are also aware of principles of the post-authorisation controls, of the codes of practices in the certification of machinery; being able to use standard practices relating to distribution, retail, marketing and advertising of the PPP and to take the appropriate correction measures. Summarising all this, the evaluated assistance was effective, achieving the IO - *improvement of quality control procedures and the statistical evaluation of data* as well as *the improvement of the supervision over PPP in vertical chain*. Although 2 independent departments (with different addresses, should be added) have been involved in the implementation, the management and co-operation can be reported as very efficient, focused on the delivery of results.

100. As the TA under the 2006 UIBF APA/IACS has only managed to complete the inception phase, due to the postponement of the implementation, respecting the absorption capacity of the APA, it is impossible to judge the effectiveness criterion at the time of evaluation. Nevertheless, the up-graded functionality of the IACS being linked with the SAPS payments and other EU supporting measures should bring tangible effects in the unification and the integration of the administrative and control processes and the improved manuals. APA staff should benefit from training and the information campaign should increase awareness of farmers about new procedures, and thus increase efficiency of the payments claims at the same time. In the case of smooth implementation, it is probable that the IO aimed on *integration of supporting measures* should be met.

101. The 2006 UIBF - Animal Protection is in a similar situation as the UIBF for APA, as the project has just started. Successful implementation should be materialized in a fully functioning SW to improve the efficiency of veterinary controls. At the same time, competent authorities should be able to use the SW, and thus contribute to the IO, *to strengthen and unify veterinary controls in the field of animal protection on the base of Council Directive/ 93/119*

102. The respective 2006 UIBF ESA project activities and outputs (e.g. analysis of the current requirements of the SW product) have been performed in the planned extent and delivered in accordance with the project schedule, some of them are currently being developed (e.g. the SW product designing and development, the central DB creation; development of the system modules), and the others are supposed to be performed in the coming months (e.g. the SW product testing and implementation, trainings to be provided to target groups, delivery of installation media, licences, final acceptance, etc.). The project implementation itself started in time and its indicators have not been so far modified. Upon the facts mentioned above it can be assumed that all project activities and outputs should be performed and completed by the end of the project and the project purpose, i.e. *the creation of central output DB of statistical data for national accounts and governmental financial statistics within the transmission programme according to the esa95 methodology*, will be achieved.

#### ***Component 4: Environment and Energy***

103. As the IOs of the 2005 EQS for Water were achieved, the implementation can be considered as fairly effective. The IS for Summary Evidence on Waters was developed, tested and at the end of the project proved to be functioning. The HW delivered enabled the Regional and District Offices of Environment (ROEs and DOEs) to actively participate at the process of monitoring and control of water quality and make a significant step in *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*. The IS will be subject to regular upgrade as it has to reflect the changing needs and preferences of users. The monitoring and control in line with the EU legislation was conditional to the *establishment of EQS for priority substances and dangerous substances relevant for the SR*.

104. The 2005 UIBF WFD Compliant Method enabled the performance of the sampling and modelling for the purposes of verification and *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 (IO)*. Moreover, all

mandatory results reflecting the needs of the Water Research Institute (WRI) have been attained, thus the project showed high level of effectiveness.

105. *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 (IO) set for the 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumptions till April 2009 is realistic and achievable. On the other hand, the IS will not be functional to be used in the preparation and submission of the Report according to the Directive provisions, which is due by the end of 2008.*

106. Implementation of the 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries has started only in October 2008. Therefore, it is too early to make any assessment of the progress towards development of *administrative, legislative and technical tools and administrative structures for smooth implementation of the Directive of the management of waste from extractive industries (IO)*. However, the complexity of tasks to be performed within the limited time puts emphasis on the sound management of the project.

107. Although implementation of the 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB is only to be started, the accomplishment of the objectives including *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* seem to be feasible. On the other hand, full compliance with the Directive 96/59/EC, particularly disposal of all waste containing PCB by 2010 including small equipment under 5 dm<sup>3</sup> is questionable.

108. Within the 2005 Radioactive Waste project all project outputs and results, i.e. the IS environment analysis, the IS solution proposal, the developed IS, IS implemented at the Beneficiary, the SW operating documentation, users IS training were delivered in the required quality and in time and substantially influenced the achievement of the project purpose and contributed to the achievement of the IO, i.e. *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*. Thus, the newly developed IS shall strengthen the JAVYS position provided by the law, *contribute to the fulfilment of one of the main tasks of the future national SNARWM and supports reporting of the SNARWM to supervision authorities and other organisations on waste management and spent fuel inventories*. The project's effectiveness is therefore, highly satisfactory.

109. The 2006 SNRA HRM project is in its starting phase and no outputs or results have been delivered at the cut-off date of this IE. However, based on the current Provider's performance, monitored by the Beneficiary, the project purpose, i.e. *to ensure that SNRA has the adequate human resources and those adequate levels of competence are achieved and maintained, through well defined training programmes and tools. The training program should ensure that staff is aware of technological developments challenges, new principles and concepts*, is likely to be achieved. Although, the concrete effectiveness cannot be evaluated at this stage.

## ***Component 5: Internal Market (Finance, Taxation, Audit, Culture and Standards)***

110. The 2006 Audit Committees TW project's objective, which is *establishment of the AC(s) at the MoF and at the other central state administration bodies*, was 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 above. The project Components 3 to 6 (i.e. the CAC Handbook, the Charter or the Ethical Code) and partly the Component 7 (trainings for middle and top management) were finalized in the period of June to September 2008. All project activities and outputs were fully performed and completed by the end of the project, i.e. by the end of September 2008. The establishment of the ACs shall strengthen the Internal Auditors' Independence in the Public Sector. Although the law does not enforce their establishment there is a reference in it making it possible to establish such committees at other central state administration authorities. The project implementation contributed, initially, to the change of the attitude and perception of the public sector relevant representatives in respect of the internal auditors' independence through the existence of independent non-mandatory ACs.

111. Due to the abovementioned delayed pre-implementation phase of the 2006 EC Own Resources project it is not possible to report on its specific effectiveness. However, as mentioned earlier, the project has been appropriately designed so that its objective, *providing training for internal auditors and ex-post financial controllers on execution of own resources verification in order to enhance qualification of staff involved in public internal financial control system*, can be achieved in the full extent.

112. The TWL results of the 2005 RACMI project, i.e. the 'Guide on Procedures of Administration for Optimising the National Regulations' and 'the Rules for Right Implementation of the MID' delivered in the expected quality, and the highly qualitative TA results consisting of the 'Metrological Assurance Guide' and 'Harmonised Interpretation of the MID' (both supported by the seminars) as well as established network of authorities and surveillance bodies contributed to the transposition of the MID Directive and application of its implementing rules at the national level, and therefore contributed 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*.

113. The 2005 IPR project activities under Component 1 were completed: the IS was designed, the DB was created and launched, and related trainings were delivered. Component 2 – the information campaign shall be completed in November 2008. Although there were some delays during the first months of the project, these were eliminated and so far all activities were implemented in expected quality. The created DB contributes to improvement of the awareness of the IPR system and related legislation. Trainings helped to improve the knowledge of judges, prosecutors, customs and police, which should be reflected in the efficiency of their work. This indicates achieving project IO, i.e. *strengthening enforcement capacities and raising knowledge concerning IPR within enforcement authorities, right holders, users and public*. The key indicators measuring the project's objective achievement, such as public awareness raised, can be evaluated once the information campaign is completed. However, 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, need a longer period of time (min. 1 year) for building up comparable time series. From this point of view comparing base years 2005 and 2008 is not appropriate (see also Annex 1).

114. All Project activities were completed and all 3 key results of the 2005 UIBF ODA were delivered: Primary legislation was drafted, the paper on Strategy of M&E introduction, the Manual on Methodology of M&E, the Procedures Manual and 2 trainings were delivered. Moreover, one of the most significant actions was the creation of conditions for better cooperation among public, private and non-profit sectors linked with the ODA provision. Although the participation at training activities was less than originally expected and there was a delay in delivering manuals of a satisfactory quality, the project should achieve its purpose and facilitate *the increase in effectiveness of the aid provided by harmonisation, alignment and management for development results, meeting needs of Rome and Paris Declarations*. The degree of increased effectiveness depends very much on the willingness of both, the MFA and the MoF to apply the project results in practice. While the MoF has always declared a strong intention to do so, the MFA's attitude varied during the project implementation. This was reflected also in the weaker involvement in project activities of the MFA.

115. The 2006 UIBF Directive 2006/112/EC TWL project did 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 training plans were achieved and 21 trainees are now prepared for further dissemination of the gained knowledge. They will train at least another 100 STA employees – VAT specialists and provide 5 methodical consultations by September 2009. The information gained from the project is already launched on the Intranet, the DB of 52 ECJ's translated verdicts has been published on the TD's Intranet as well. Information for the public is been selected and will be adjusted on Internet accordingly.

116. Due to the pre-implementation phase of the 2006 UIBF PIFC TWL project it is not possible to report on its specific effectiveness. However, the project has been designed appropriately and in accordance with the FB's needs, so it can be presumed that its objective, i.e. *to provide training, the purpose of which is to increase knowledge and skills of auditors, aimed at financial audit of the State Final Account of respective budgetary chapters of the state budget of SR*, will be achieved in the full extent.

117. The 2006 UIBF ASAO project reports the completion of 2 project activities resulting in the 'Initial Analysis' and 'definition of requirements for the CIS' affecting all other project activities such as 'revision of internal procedures' and 'training and pilot audits', contributing to building and strengthening the necessary knowledge and best professional practice to fulfil the SAO mission and vision statements and to achieving the project objective, 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*. Implementation of the newly revised written procedures in practice as from 2009, compiled in the Comprehensive Audit Guidance, will significantly change the Beneficiaries' behavioural patterns and enable the SAO to act as *a modern supreme audit institution, which is functioning in compliance with accepted auditing standards and close to EU practices*.

## 2.4 Sustainability

### *Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs*

118. Revised forms of the Commercial Register, the legislation amendments to the relevant Bankruptcy and Consolidation Act and other linked legal norms, prepared under the 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy project, bring a positive perspective of the sustainability criterion. The evaluation is supported also by the fact that training on the competition and bankruptcy legislation has been already integrated into the academic plan of the JAS, taking into account also the ToT aspect incorporated in the design to increase the knowledge in the respective area after project's expiration.

119. It is highly probable to expect that the 2005 FACPO will be sustainable: the knowledge gained from the TW partner is being used in the every day practice of the SCIS, further co-operation with the German partner in preparation of common projects assisting development of Police Force in other regions of Europe, especially the acceding ones, is being seriously considered. The given sustainability aspect has been increased also by the involvement of other police units into the project activities. Implementation of the IAS will assure inter-connectivity among 3 previously isolated systems, linkages with regions and on-line operations. All this will substantially speed – up performance of the OIS, including also an important aspect of communication with public. The state budget will cover modernisation of the technical equipment by the end of 2008, as anticipated.

120. Sustainability of the 2006 FACCPO is given by fact that transfer of know- how was delivered to all staff members of the Department of Special Activities and it is already being used in their practical operations. Even some added value can be observed through the implementation of concrete recommendations referred to the changes of the current system in order to increase its efficiency and elimination of isolation of particular units. An agreement on future co-operation with Spanish services is under implementation, being materialised also in a visit to Madrid covered by the MoI own finances. However, the continuous support of the MoI's hierarchy will be a decisive factor for project's sustainability in a longer-term perspective.

121. Although the experienced SPO has finished his career at the MoJ, his replacement seems to take over responsibilities successfully and the 2006 Penal Matters project is managed smoothly. Similarly, as in the case of the 2005 UIBF, provided training will become a part of the JAS programme, as it has been already agreed with the new Head of the JAS. A clear materialisation of the previous PHARE support – the established Unit for Probation and Mediation Services in Penal Matters, together with the established WG involving all relevant stakeholders can be considered as a security of the given criterion. It should be added that the above-mentioned Unit still employs only one person. However, during the TF project implementation it is possible to substitute him, if needed, by a nominated person from the Department of Criminology and Crime Prevention of the MoJ. Nevertheless, though this solution can smooth implementation itself, it does not contribute to the project's sustainability.

122. The forecasts of sustainability of the 2006 UIBF PEUFI show now more promising results compared to the previous IE. The sustainability of the project should be ensured via the future work of the pool of trainers, equipped with training materials. Moreover, the trainers should receive either a certificate about completion of the training or the training should be officially accredited, pending on the approval by the Ministry of Education (MoEdu) The

latter is clearly more beneficial for the project's sustainability and will be the subject of the next round of IE.

123. The 2006 Rehabilitation shows optimistic prospects of sustainability of its key outputs, such as quality standards, as these have materialised in the preparation of the Amendment of the respective legislation, already approved by the Government of the SR in summer 2008 and currently being discussed by Parliament. In addition, the analysis of the RCs completed under the 2006 TW has been used for the EMCDDA and the MoLSAF reporting purposes. Moreover, the MoEdu to decide by the end of 2008 about accreditation of the training delivered under the 2006 TF. As mentioned in the previous IE, 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. On the other hand, the practical implementation and ownership of general training for RC employees, which content has been prepared by the TW was rather unclear at the time of this Report.

### ***Component 2: Human Resource Development and Health Care***

124. Sustainability of the 2005 Working Time project shows promising results, due to several follow-up activities, such as the MoH plan to organise regular 6-month meetings of the training participants representing more than 350 people from different institutions and regions of Slovakia. Under the auspices of the MoH further training or seminars to be delivered to the broad group of HR peers. Moreover, the TWL partner from Ireland has offered *ad hoc* consultancies to the Slovak side. In addition, the work of the WHO in Slovakia complements some elements of the 2005 TF assistance, for instance in the field of migration and stabilisation of health care employees besides the Policy Dialogue. The project's outputs to be also used in the work of tripartite when solving the health sector problems.

125. 2005 Transplantations: The sustainability of the project shows rather negative results. Besides the previously mentioned unclear accreditation, process of the relevant establishments; also financing of the National Transplantation Programme was not clearly defined (though the 2009 national budget to be still discussed by Parliament). In addition, post-warranty financing of the SW and HW was neither secured. Moreover, no direct follow-up project was prepared, such as from the Structural Funds (SF)s to sustain results of the rather generous 2005 TF assistance, for instance for building modern transplantation centres, besides physical reconstruction of hospitals outside of the Bratislava region. The signature of the Italian-Slovak agreement on liver transplantation has been postponed due to change of ministers in both countries and to be signed only late 2008. On the positive front the MoH has already published the statutes of the Transplantation Commission as an advisory body to the Ministry with the chair to be nominated in due time. Moreover, the work of the National Transplantation Co-ordinator and the co-operating network of co-ordinators in hospitals have progressed, though again lacking sufficient financing.

126. Forecasts of the sustainability of the 2006 Pesticides for the PHA are mixed. The TWL training activities to be complemented by provision of relevant methodological documents and the complementary literature to be financed form co-financing. The financing of the post-warranty service of the lab equipment was however still not clear at the time of this IE, as this to be defined only in the future service contract. On the positive front, some project's outputs to materialise, for instance in work of the PHA on the regular Official Report on Foodstuffs. However, the PHA staff suffers from high fluctuation, caused mainly by low salaries.

127. With regard to the 2005 National Indicators project we can forecast positive perspectives of sustainability, as the MoLSAF should use the Common Laeken (national 3<sup>rd</sup> indicators,) for the 2010-2012 National Report on Social Inclusion for Brussels (though the opportunity to use the new set of indicators for the 2008-10 period was missed as mentioned before). Also the relevant permanent monitoring to be performed by the Institute for Labour and Family Research under the MoLSAF, pending on the tendering of the respective contract. Moreover, follow-up projects existed to be financed from the European Social Fund in the field of monitoring of living conditions Roma communities.

128. The assistance under the 2006 OHS project should bring some sustainable outcomes, such as methodological documents or operational SW and the ToT element in the form of stable pool of key inspectors. However, for the SW additional licences to be purchased to cover the whole regions in Slovakia and the potential users. Some follow-up projects have been prepared to sustain also results from the TF intervention, such as in the area of the Global Health Safety or safety at work for elderly people with the MoH.

129. Forecasts of sustainability of the 2006 ECJ Rulings intervention are positive. The key output from the TF intervention will be the recommendation report (identifying and defining administrative structures, procedures and operational functions of MoLSAF and its relations with competent institutions needed for effective application of ECJ decisions and their alternative projections into work organisation chart), which will be, however, discussed by decision makers only early next year. The group of trainers, which now comprises 30 people after gaining relevant skills and competencies to deal with rulings of the ECJ should represent a rather stable pool of officials nominated by competent institutions.

### ***Component 3: Agriculture and Statistics***

130. Within the TF 2005 to the APA MO, the increased knowledge of staff, supported by the improved internal manuals and necessary information spread among the target audience over the regions represent one side of the project's sustainability. Another one can be seen in the implementation of recommendations focused on the creation of a national legislative frame, precisely in the area of vineyards restructuring and the area of energetic crops. Legislative changes should be incorporated into the internal procedures with the attention to be given to the IS as well. Direct transfer of outputs into the practical operations, combined with a relatively stable personal policy at the APA, increase the forecast of the given criterion. The ongoing co-operation with Austrian partners is also perceived very positively, including more areas, not only those, covered by the TF 2005 project.

131. Preparedness of the APA for introduction and implementation of the new SPS is a high priority, not only of the APA but the whole agriculture sector in Slovakia as such. This factor combined with positive results of the 2005 project, stability of the respective department and the support given to the SPS by the MoA, among others being materialised in the financial support to the IACS up-grade, do not raise any questions or doubts concerning the sustainability of the TF 2005 to APA SPS.

132. Despite of relatively small target audience of the TF 2005 NFC FRM, the sustainable results achieved by the project can be observed in the IS control system, being operational at the NFC and supported by the relevant methodology, as well as by all accompanied documentation. The increased knowledge and skills of the NFC 's highly qualified staff, combined with an outlook for the FRM policy administration according to the EU respective



legislation, should in the mid-term help the NFC's laboratory to be re-accredited for testing the quality of forest seeds.

133. The UIBF 2005 to the CCTIA Food Safety has achieved good results in sustainability criterion, as the planned effects have already reached a sustainable status. The Co-ordination Unit has been established and it is functional, assuring the improved communication among all units involved in the pesticides regulations. New procedures provide more protection of both, people and the environment. The acute problem of the lack of the qualified personnel has been presented at the level of the MoA and it should be solved systematically on the highest level. Presentation of the British model has clearly showed that Slovakia misses a complex policy in the given area, to be materialised in a roof binding document - the National Plan of Pesticides. The respective successfully implemented TF project can thus serve as a source of inspiration and guidance for future development in the given area.

134. Sustainability of the TF 2006 to the CCTIA Control Services is assured via practical and theoretical understanding how to effectively comply with EU requirements for pesticide laboratories and use them in day- to -day operations of the CCTIA. Close co-operation and communication of both department services (Hanulova and Matuskova Streets in Bratislava), as could be observed during the project implementation, is a pre-condition of well-performed post approval monitoring of the PPP. Further co-operation with the U.K. partner is under preparation, including also other departments of the CCTIA. This can, however, be effected in longer-term perspective by low financial motivation of highly specialised staff, as well as the Ministerial plans to cut the level of the CCTIA staff.

135. Despite of fact that the 2006 UIBF APA/IACS is at a pre-mature stage of its implementation, it is possible to predict that proved management skills and support of the MoA combined with a previous positive experience with the Contractor are going to achieve the planned results. The up-graded IACS system, including the administrative and control procedures, correctly unified and integrated, create a pre-condition for proper executions of payments within the APA Direct Support Section according to the principles of the reformed CAP. Therefore, they have to be necessarily transferred into the real practice of the APA, what is the best assurance of the sustainable criterion at the same time.

136. Similarly to the previous project, also the 2006 UIBF - Animal Protection is just at the beginning of its implementation. Benefiting from a very similar supporting back-up, we can also presume a positive evaluation of its sustainability. The newly designed operational SW, supported by training and manuals used by the respective authorities should improve the level of veterinary control. The sustainability criterion is thus organically incorporated into the project design. Nevertheless, a successful implementation is a prerequisite for the anticipated evaluation.

137. The 2006 UIBF ESA project's sustainability is ensured simply by the fact that the SOSR is obliged to observe the European Parliament and Council Regulation mentioned above. Once the respective SW product and the central DB are in operation, they will have to be permanently used and will make the work of the SOSR staff easier. Therefore, there is no risk that the project results should be of short-term duration. As stated earlier, the Beneficiary needs this project very urgently, that is why it should ensure also the financial sustainability of the system established. The outputs produced or under development have been duly monitored.

#### ***Component 4: Environment and Energy***

138. The design of the 2005 EQS for Water contained solid provisions to ensure the sustainability of the produced outcomes. The SHMI seems to have sufficient capacity to administer the developed IS for Summary Evidence on Waters in cooperation with other stakeholders. The national legislation in force contains the EQS for dangerous substances. The ROEs and DOEs in the medium-term perspective are sufficiently equipped to use the developed IS and be an integral part of the communication network, however in general the technical level of the offices is below the standards. The involvement of the trained trainers from the pilot region of Trenčín in future training activities should be clarified since it is critical for the know-how transfer.

139. Direct involvement of the professional staff of the WRI in the implementation of the activities will contribute to practical utilisation of the outcomes produced under the 2005 UIBF WFD Compliant Method. The biological quality elements including phyto-benthos and phytoplankton will be in Slovakia monitored and classified according to the developed methodologies compliant with the WFD until 2014. At this moment, the Beneficiary institution seems to have sufficient resources necessary for long-term utilisation the project's outcomes, moreover, it has the responsibility to organise training for professionals working in this domain.

140. Responsibilities of individual partners involved in collection, monitoring, assessment and reporting on quality of drinking water in relation to the IS have been agreed already in the preparatory phase of the 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption. The National Reference Centre for Drinking Water of the MoH having a function of the system administrator will be in charge of the content and the SEA for proper functioning of the system. However, the precise definition of rights and responsibilities with regard to running the Website would contribute to the overall sustainability.

141. The 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries includes suitable measures to sustain the effects produced within the TF project. The key instrument will be the Act on Management of Waste from Extractive Industries to come into force on 15 December 2008. Together with the secondary legislation it will regulate the actual use of the key project outputs in management of mining waste in the SR. Additionally, the trained trainers will ensure transfer of know-how to after the project completion.

142. The critical factor for sustainability of the 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB is modification of the national legislation, so it would cover also identification, collection, handling and disposal of equipment containing PCB smaller than 5dm<sup>3</sup>. This will provide framework for practical use of the tools developed within the project and complexly address issue of waste containing PCB. The proposals for amendment of the national legislation will be presented in the second half of the project implementation.

143. The main result of the 2005 Radioactive Waste project, i.e. the complex IS tracking the nuclear waste and spent fuel in the SR, is strongly supported by the JAVYS and the SNRA (as a supervision body) from the national security level supervision, information and reporting flow perspective, with a high level of its sustainability. The complex IS supports one of the most important tasks of the SNARWM 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 is to be supported from the public funds. The maintenance and operation (based on licences) is assured by the JAVYS permanent staff, especially trained for

such purposes. Considering the international reporting obligations of the SNRA, legally based JAVYS and SNRA's functions supported by the newly developed comprehensive IS, the sustainability of the project results is reported as highly satisfactory.

144. Once fully implemented, the 2006 SNRA HRM project should finally bring, through its permanent training programme, the adequate level of competence of the SNRA employees (in terms of up-to-date professional knowledge reflected in the content of the training system) in order to manage and maintain nuclear equipment safety in the SR at a high professional level. The training system and programme is to be permanently updated, managed and maintained by the HR assigned to this task. The requirements imposed on the SNRA employees to pass the professional training are already regulated in the internal guidelines. All the above mentioned facts support sustainability of the project results even from the long-term perspective.

#### ***Component 5: Internal Market (Finance, Taxation, Audit, Culture and Standards)***

145. The 2006 Audit Committees TW project outputs sustainability can be ensured by promoting the CAC operation at the MoF and its establishment at other public administration bodies and authorities. In addition, the top management should be interested and involved in the process of CAC creation and its embedment within the Slovak public administration. The sustainability of the project outputs is proved by the fact that part of the MoF top management was supporting the project and was personally involved in several project activities, thus promoting the project purpose at the same time. Moreover, the MoF Head of Office is one of the members of the newly established CAC at the MoF. The effects and results of the project activities are supposed to be subject of ex-post monitoring and evaluation. 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. The project sustainability will be ensured in particular by establishing CACs at other Slovak central state administration bodies and authorities and via their proper and useful operation. The project's results and purpose - the CAC establishment at the MoF - shall become essentially sustainable by following up the recommendations of the Project Final Report (e.g. amending the Provision 5.1 of the Charter in order to safeguard the existence of the CAC in case of the change of a Minister).

146. The 2006 EC Own Resources project sustainability can be ensured by providing the respective training to internal auditors and ex-post financial controllers and by producing the relevant supporting documentation (manuals) to perform audits/controls of the EU own resources. Consequently, it is assumed that knowledge and experience of internal auditors and financial controllers trained in the respective area shall be permanently used in the future by the MoF and other relevant national bodies involved in the audit and financial control of EC own resources. It is also assumed that reports of those auditors and controllers including findings, conclusions and recommendations of the performed audit and ex-post financial control will be evaluated by means of supervision executed by the MoF, the EC and the European Court of Auditors continuously, as it results from the PF.

147. Sustainability of the 2005 RACMI project's benefits is assured mainly by involving the TWL recommendations in the Metrology Development Tasks of the Beneficiary's office, with an impact on other surveillance bodies at the market. The sustainability shall be assured through different implementation documents to be further developed by the Beneficiary, amendment of legislation if necessary, and by providing instructions to the target groups benefiting from the results (other surveillance bodies, private sector and other related institutions acting in the metrology area). The sustainability shall also continue through the

Web site, especially created for the project results related purposes, which is to be further maintained by the Beneficiary.

148. Results and outputs derived by the 2005 IPR project are likely to sustain through the direct involvement of the Beneficiary (the Ministry of Culture SR (MoC)) in the IS maintenance and operation and especially in filling and maintaining the designed DB. The Beneficiary has an intention 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 the IPR area. The MoC also intends to involve the Slovak Industrial Property Office in respect of technical data to be provided for the IS and DBs. Current maintenance of the IS and the DB will be funded from the MoC budget. However, further development of the system would need some external funding.

149. Future communication and methods of cooperation between the MoF and the MFA, as well as private and non-profit sectors, will play a crucial role in the 2005 UIBF ODA project sustainability. An important landmark will be the Medium term Strategy of ODA for 2009-13, which is currently being prepared by the MFA. As part of M&E of the public funds, the MoF expressed strong intention to apply the drafted Methodology of M&E and the Procedures Manual at least for the multilateral aid, which represents about 80 percent of the Slovak ODA and belongs substantially under the MoF competency. If needed, the MoF will continue in gradual fine-tuning of the manuals. A portion of the MoF's budget will be allocated for the future TA and prospective training of its own staff.

150. Sustainability of the 2006 UIBF Directive 2006/112/EC TWL is assured by the dissemination of the project's results through the planned trainings for another 100 STA VAT specialists and by methodical consultations for the selected tax offices. There is no substantial additional funding needed for these activities, since the trainings will be provided by the STA employees in the Tax School – the Tax Directorate (TD)'s premises. Methodical guidance and standpoints for tax officers concerning VAT issues in connection with ECJ's case law, information available on the Intranet for experts and on the Internet for public should contribute to the project's sustainability, as well as the suggested amendment of the national legislation, which is based on the knowledge gained during the project. Moreover, a system of future cooperation between the PL and respective policy departments regarding some project results finalisation and exchange of information has been agreed upon.

151. The 2006 UIBF PIFC TWL project sustainability can be ensured by providing the respective trainings to internal auditors and selected MoF employees. Training will be based on the relevant manual developed in order to perform financial audit of own budgetary resources. It is assumed that the abovementioned staff trained in this area shall provide and use their knowledge and experience in a permanent way in elaborating annual reports on results of the ex- post financial control and internal audit starting from the year 2010. The same relates to the reports on results of the financial audit of the MoF Budgetary Chapter Annual Account starting from 2010 as it follows from the PF.

152. The 2006 UIBF ASAO sustainability is expected by introducing the Comprehensive Audit Guidance (involving all the newly defined approaches and techniques) in practice as from 2009 in the form of the Internal Directive of the Head of the SAO, and through a proactive approach of the SAO in applying new audit procedures, ways and approaches in order to be a modern, dynamic public institution following the internationally recognised practice. According to the Beneficiary's vision, the expected project training activities shall further continue in training of auditors and controllers (co-funded eventually by the EU funds), in updating the project's

results if necessary, in tracking the applicable International Federation of Accountants' (IFAC) and INTOSAI audit standards. The SAO staff is involved in various international working committees of audit institutions, therefore the knowledge and experience acquired through the project are likely to be used at the international level.

## 2.5 Impact

### *Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs*

153. It will not be an exaggeration to say that the 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy has trained almost the entire legal community dealing with the Bankruptcy Law, Consolidation and the Competition Laws in Slovakia. About 20 judges, higher court officials, including experts from the General Prosecution Office and the AMO can benefit from the provided support in their future practice. They can also use the analytical documents and a glossary, based on the current EU practice; moreover, the revised forms should simplify court proceedings and future trainers selected from the previous trainees will disseminate provided knowledge within the next academic programme of the JAS. Therefore, the project contributes to its WO *Continue to strengthen the efficiency of the judiciary in civil law area.*

154. Know-how increased via the delivered training being supported by the developed and installed IAS within the 2005 FACPO project will definitely contribute to the achievement of project 's WO: *to set up 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.* Not only the planned one but also the on-going additional co-operation with the TW partner is oriented towards important unification of the common standards to be used around Europe. The process of unification, to which the 4<sup>th</sup> Central-European Forum of the Internal Protection Services has contributed as well, should play a decisive role in future co-operation of the European protection services, and thus to increase the impact of the project at the same time. However, it is necessary to add, that the bureaucratic obstacles, being external to the project 's stakeholders, are still influencing the impact on a corruption elimination from Police Force, such as the existence of 2 separated information-networks, 1 with confidential data, the other one , with non-confidential.

155. The achieved results of the 2006 FACCP increased experience, operational skills and tactical knowledge of the Department of Special Activities to detect corruption among police officers. The increased rate of direct evidence to be used in criminal trials will contribute to *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 co-operation among Police Force units, Prosecutor 's offices and courts,* as defined by project's WO.

156. As can be assessed from the ongoing implementation of the 2006 Penal Matters project, provided training and the established co-operation of all relevant stakeholders should contribute to the extension of the PMS to all levels of the criminal procedure, from the police investigation, through court proceedings to the imprisonment. The important aspect represents also the acceptance of the alternative proceedings by judges and prosecutors, which could decrease the overload of courts dealing with criminal cases of less importance. Achieving that, the project advances to the WO: *continued support to the reinforcement of judicial capacity in the area of penal matters meeting political criteria of the acquis.*

157. The 2006 UIBF PEUFI 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 Wider Objective (WO), especially via its broad reach of almost 50 trainers trained and 150 public administration

officials exposed to the relevant training. Besides fulfilment of the relevant national strategy and its training plan, also Slovakia's reporting on protection of EU financial interests to be improved and the inputs from the networking partners. Concrete impact could be foreseen, for instance when discovering and solving irregularities in SFs and especially the Cohesion Fund where substantial financial sums are involved.

158. The WO for the 2006 Rehabilitation assistance remains rather ambitious, aiming at *achieving the level of re-socialisation and rehabilitation of persons addicted to psychoactive substances comparable with other EU MSs*; with the whole process according to the IA to be achieved until 2014. The basic framework for the quality standards to be included in the amended legislation, though the enforcement of standards would require further legislative process from the side of the MoLSAF (i.e. preparation of secondary legislation). Also networking of some RCs and their co-operation with municipalities have improved thanks to the 2006 TF assistance. On the other hand, though the RCs miss financial resources for enhancement of their services, the unused GS represents a clearly lost opportunity.

### ***Component 2: Human Resource Development and Health Care***

159. The 2005 Working Time project, though being completed a couple of months ago, still does not report on the fulfilment of its WO focused on *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 implementing the EU Working Directives. However, through the broad reach of training activities and the first signs of practical implementation of the obtained know-how when upgrading of internal documents and organisational structures of health care providers to be later this year driven by the obligation to implement minimal standards requested by the MoH, should contribute to reach the project's impact. On the other hand, the HRD guidebook produced under the TWL though being disseminated directly through directors of hospitals was not available on the MoH Web site, thus losing the potential to serve a broader group of HR experts.

160. The 2005 Transplantations assistance, especially via the use of the new IS and QMS should have some positive impact on *enhanced quality and safety of donations, processing and distribution of human tissues and cells in Slovakia*, as defined in the respective WO. The respective 2004 EU Directive to be vastly fulfilled (though the relevant monitoring was not available at the time of the Report), however, some establishments might lack financing, for instance for reconstruction works. The project has and will have positive impact on the increased public awareness on donations, though the very positive trend of the increased number of donations in 2007 took a slightly decreasing trend in 2008. Though the liver transplantation has been re-started in Banska Bystrica (which was also the subject of an extra-twinning activity), the lacking heavy financial flows seem to represent the key blocking point for the transplantation programme to be fully realised in Slovakia.

161. 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), especially in the foodstuffs for infants and babies, as the PHA after being institutionally strengthened via provision of state-of-the-art equipment and gaining new skills should comply with the relevant EU regulations on control and monitoring of food, including improved reporting on residue pesticides to Brussels. In addition, the 2010 EU audit should bring improved assessment of Slovakia in the field of residue pesticides, compared to the previous one. The implicit impact on the public health, notably the most vulnerable group of infants and

babies is inevitable, as the foodstuff for them will be now better protected against the negative impact of pesticides.

162. The 2005 National Indicators TA, should report positively on contribution to the respective *WO improvement of monitoring framework of the social inclusion process*. The MoLSAF, the SOSR and other relevant bodies were equipped with the methodology in the form of the reference manual for defining, calculation and interpretation of national indicators on poverty and social exclusion, together with the monitoring system to be used for the socially excluded groups. Besides the improved reporting to Brussels, the MoLSAF should be now capable to monitor better the social policy in Slovakia or change it accordingly using the set of indicators and adjust the system of subsidies to the most needed citizens.

163. The 2006 OHS project via the completed activities, including among others training and also ToT, plus the complementary methodological tools and SW, 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*. Besides improved reporting of the MoLSAF on safety at work, the project has a potential to have also a positive environmental impact when managing the industrial accidents better (using the SW).

164. The expectation of an impact of the 2006 ECJ Rulings intervention is positive. One can expect that the project will generate a broader impact in form of *free movement of workers across the EU facilitated by effective and comprehensive implementation of the Community Law in the field of coordination of social security schemes*, including a more-active participation of Slovakia in the opinion making process of the ECJ, besides monitoring and interpretation of ECJ rulings, once the full-fledged monitoring system is implemented and the corresponding internal structures of competent institutions changed. At the same time the relevant institutions, should be capable to provide relevant information to people interested to work abroad about the functioning of the social security schemes, thus facilitating at the same time free movement of workers.

### ***Component 3: Agriculture and Statistics***

165. Impact of the TF 2005 to the APA MO assistance can be seen in the increased intervention level in the area of cereals, restructuring of vineyards according to the current EU legislation and the improved administration of the important sub-sector of energetic crops. A slight macro-economic aspect can be seen in stabilisation of export/import of agriculture products achieved by strengthening of the export refund system, which enables the Slovak agriculture producers to export to markets of the third countries for world prices. The above-mentioned areas are supported by the information campaign focused on target groups in regions in order to increase their chances to use available support of the APA. Bearing in mind that none of the areas covered by project has been supported in the past, the project will definitely contribute to the increased performance of the Agency, and thus reach the *WO: stabilisation of food and agriculture commodity market through reinforcement of the administration system in the APA*.

166. Similarly, the impact of the other project implemented at the APA, the TF 2005 to APA SPS can be positively evaluated. The analytical part of the project identified areas and concrete changes needed to be introduced into the Slovak legislation in order to be in harmony with the up-dated EU legislation, covering the aspects of the new CAP, originating from the Council Regulation No.1782/2003 and its later amendments. This was a main concern of the IACS 's revision, its procedures have to respect adoption of the SPS and the selected model for the SR.



The project impact can be seen also from the other side, the community of farmers, future claimants of the SPS, who have been informed about on-going changes via manuals what can positively affect the process of payment execution at the same time. The WO: *enhancement of the procedural aspects of the APA and its institutional preparation for the reformed CAP* has been achieved. However, the preparation process should continue and the best illustration of project 's impact will be the successful introduction of the new system, its smooth operation and transparency.

167. The TF 2005 to the NFC FRM project, being at the final stage of implementation during the evaluation, achieved the modernisation and enhancement of the IS for the FRM control. A modern IS based on the users needs is operational and used in day-to-day practice of the Official Body. A combination of this fact with the increased knowledge of responsible staff and support given by the working procedures manuals and technical guidebook will undoubtedly contribute to the defined WO aimed at *reinforcing of the national control system implementing the Council Directive 1999/105 EC on the marketing of FRM, improvement of the quality of FRM, knowledge and skills of its producers, suppliers and end-users.*

168. There are no doubts that the efficient and fruitful co-operation with the TWL partner under the UIBF 2005 to CCTIA Food Safety will have a positive impact on the pesticides regulation in the SR, via increased knowledge of staff, improved manuals and procedures and, especially by creation of a co-ordination unit, a common roof for the PPP policy. Better understanding of the EU processes and the machinery linked with preparation of regulations/directives, including the role of the CCTIA and the MoA will improve their representation of the Slovak interests. All the mentioned above, thus will contribute to *the effective implementation of the Council Directive 91/414/EEC*, as defined by the respective WO. However, ability of the adequate staff, an eventual development of a national policy in the respective area, for which an intervention at the highest level and a longer time -frame is needed, would enhance the project 's impact substantially.

169. The TF 2006 to CCTIA Control Services has delivered support mainly to its analytical services and inspectors. They have been provided with updated knowledge and skills in the analytical chemistry and in the plant protection field. Compliance with the Slovak Good Laboratory Practice Regulations, achieved in 2007 covered many of operating systems to be met, also according to the EN 17025. All the identified deficiencies and recommendations given during the project implementation, the incorporation of the above into the lab practice, will increase the quality of data provided by laboratories, and thus certainly *improve the capacities of the CCTIA towards enhancement of the quality control services with a view to help secure food safety in SR (WO)*. The Institute seems to be fully prepared for accreditation, focusing now on administration of the process only.

170. We can only predict impact of the 2006 UIBF APA/IACS, being at a very early stage of its implementation. However, a forecast seems to be optimistic, bearing in mind the evaluation of the previous criteria. Main results correspond to the WO, notably *enhancement of national legal background, APA administrative procedures and on-line supporting automated processes*. If the administration of payments is simplified and integrated with the control systems, it will enhance the control function of the APA and it should have impact on environment protection and improvement of living standard in rural areas, decreasing their marginalization and land abandonment.

171. The 2006 UIBF - Animal Protection is also at a premature stage to evaluate its real impact. Nevertheless, when the project is successfully implemented, newly developed SW and

the trained staff should increase the efficiency of the veterinary controls of farms, as well as controls during the animal slaughter. By that, project will contribute to the WO aimed at *strengthening and unification of veterinary controls in the field of animal protection in SR* respecting the *Council Directives 98/58/EC and 93/119/EC* focusing on area of statistical and reporting purposes.

172. The main planned impact of the 2006 UIBF ESA project implementation is expressed in its WO, i.e. *meeting the requirements of Regulation (EC) no 2223/96 on the ESA 95 as amended by new legal act related to transmission of data on national accounts*. The related desired effect is to reduce the workload of the SOSR employees, minimize the error rate of the compilation process, and save the time to be spent on corrections of errors resulting from the current insufficient system. Considering the recent development of the project implementation it can be stated that the project is heading towards the appropriate fulfilment of its WO.

#### ***Component 4: Environment and Energy***

173. Setting up the EQS, developing the IS for Summary Evidence on Waters, delivery of HW, improvement of the system of monitoring and control and HRD provided under the 2005 EQS for Water significantly contributed to the *strengthening and enhancement of the capacity of the central and district administration responsible for water quality to implement the national legislation and the EU acquis on water quality (WO)*. Therefore, we evaluate its impact positively.

174. Successful implementation of all tasks under the 2005 UIBF WFD Compliant Method visibly contributed to *the harmonisation of water legislation of the SR with regulation of the European Union, mainly regarding the requirements of the Directive 2000/60/EC* being the WO of the project. The introduction of the WFD compliant method for phytobenthos monitoring and ecological status assessment and the WFD compliant national method for water quality assessment of lowland rivers using phytoplankton allow monitoring and classification of biological quality assessment in accordance to the Directive; thus the project was able to produce positive impact.

175. Enhancement of the national data and information flows on drinking water provided by the newly developed IS and better access of public to information on quality of drinking water under the 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption will significantly contribute to *fulfilment of obligations resulting from the EU legislation relevant to the quality of water for human consumption and public access to environmental information objectives (WO)*. However, the immediate impact will materialise only after submission of the Report on Drinking Water required by the Directive by the end of 2008.

176. If the project is closely monitored and individual activities performed in timely manner, the 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries is about to *substantially improve mining waste management in the SR and enhance overall protection of the environment and quality of life of inhabitants (WO)* and at the same time producing positive impact.

177. The 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB is expected to support the already started initiatives aimed at *strengthening of the PCB management in the SR according to the obligations pursuant to the EU legislation and the Stockholm Convention (WO)*, as so far only provisions for the equipment bigger than 5dm<sup>3</sup> were in place. However, the actual fulfilment of

obligations set by the EU legislation to remove the waste with PCB by 2010 remains still questionable.

178. The 2005 Radioactive Waste project *contributes 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 delivered operational IS significantly contributes to building and maintaining a high level of the nuclear safety in the SR and supports meeting the international standards. It has also indirectly contributed to improvement of technical capacities of the SNRA and JAVYS staff through a training programme and regular WG sessions.

179. The 2006 SNRA HRM project shall maintain SNRA staff competences through a tailor-made permanent training, and thus *maintain a high level of safety of nuclear installations through adequate human resources management of the SNRA (WO)*. No other side-effects or impact can be identified in this starting project phase.

#### ***Component 5: Internal Market (Finance, Taxation, Audit, Culture and Standards)***

180. The main planned impact of the project implementation has been reflected in the fact that it has headed towards the appropriate fulfilment of the 2006 Audit Committees TW's WO, i.e. *to strengthening Internal Audit in the central authorities of the Slovak Republic through the establishment of Audit Committees which will raise the effectiveness of the internal audit function by securing senior management participation in internal control and governance issues*. The impact shall result in a stronger position and independence of public administration internal auditors. One of the side-effects of the project implementation was the amendment of the existing primary legislation (as already reported elsewhere). It should be noted that the respective project's impact will be more evident once CACs start operating and fulfilling their functions properly not only at the MoF but at other Slovak central state administration bodies and authorities as well.

181. The main planned impact of the 2006 EC Own Resources project implementation is expressed in its WO, i.e. *the enhancement of the EU own resources audit and ex-post financial control to further strengthen and protect financial interests of the European Communities*. No other side-effects or unplanned impact can be identified in this pre-implementation phase.

182. The 2005 RACMI project's real impact is establishment of network of authorities and surveillance bodies further applying the unified principles of Guide and other working documents derived from the project 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*. The networking resulted into establishing a new association, the 'Slovak Association of Metrologists', which represents the platform of Slovak experts coming from different organisations and universities for exchanging know-how and experience and applying the new approach transposed in the national legislation. 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 supervision. 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.

183. The 2005 IPR project is expected to have positive impact on the potential project target groups, public, judicial administration, police, patent agencies, customs officers etc. 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. The decrease in the acts of counterfeiting and piracy in Slovakia after the DB is publicly accessed shall be measured in a longer time span (min. 1 year) in order to assess the impact of the 2005 IPR project. However, some project impacts on achieving the WO may be difficult to measure and evaluate in any case. The accompanying positive effect of the project, which can have an important impact on achieving WO in the future, is the improved cooperation among ministries and bodies involved in the project.

184. The 2005 UIBF ODA project implementation should gradually *contribute to the achievement of the Slovak Republic financing goals set by the European Commission by further improvement of the financial management system*. The target value of the indicator is to be achieved by 2015; therefore it is too early at this stage to measure the visible impact of achieving the WO. However, there are some other obvious unplanned effects of the project, such as better understanding of the current situation of the ODA in Slovakia and its strengths and weaknesses by the MoF; understanding the standpoints of the respective stakeholders, e.g. the MoF's and the MFA's opinion differences on the division of their competencies, stronger orientation of the MoF towards measuring its effectiveness; having clearer ideas about more successful direction of the ODA in the future, either via creating a stronger region (e.g. with the V4 countries) or identifying viable bilateral projects and teaming up with the partners who are more experienced and advanced in providing the ODA. Project activities facilitated also establishment of stronger links with other countries, which are likely to play an important role in future possible partnerships, such as the Czech Republic or Sweden in particular. The indirect accompanying effects of the project have contributed substantially to the positive evaluation of its overall impact.

185. Even if some project's results are still being finalised the implementation of 2006 UIBF Directive 2006/112/EC Project can be considered as successful and the WO is likely to be achieved. *The STA performance was improved 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*. This should be provable in the STA staff daily performance, tax control results and, in a broader sense, in stabilization of the state budget income. Good teamwork between the TW partners opened the options for possible future cooperation in the form of bilateral cooperation. Moreover, both sides expressed their interest in a consortium of future TW-out partners, where the Slovaks could lay a junior role. The evaluation of project impact is, therefore positive

186. The main planned impact of the 2006 UIBF PIFC TWL project implementation is expressed in its WO, i.e. *the improvement of the methodology and techniques of financial audit of own budgetary resources performed by internal auditors of respective central bodies of state administration and by that provide co-operation to the SAO at working up the Statement to the State Final Account*. The project design and current needs of the planned outputs and results, which have never been developed, implemented or applied to the public funds in the SR, predicate the achievement of the WO and direct impact of the project results on the target group. No other side-effects or unplanned impact can be identified in this pre-implementation phase.

187. The 2006 UIBF ASAO project has already had an immediate impact on the SAO's staff experience acquired through the close daily cooperation with the Beneficiary, observing the working routine of professional auditors, transforming new practice into the SAO control and audit routine and changing culture in respect to audit performance in applying new audit

approaches and techniques. The project is therefore supposed to directly affect the SAO daily audit practice, audit outputs and results, audit efficiency and effectiveness, audit quality, legal use of public funds, the IT supported effective audit performance based on reduced audit related costs, and thus shall 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 (WO)*.

## **2.6 Specific Issues**

188. No specific issues have been identified.

## 3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 3.1 Conclusions and Recommendations

#### 3.1.1 Relevance

189. The TF assistance to the **JHA** Component covers priority areas, such as, the FAC or FAD and is linked to the corresponding EU and national documents, such as the National Strategy of Protection of Financial Interests of EC or the NP FAD and their APs. The programmes are also relevant due to Slovakia's membership obligations in EU institutions, such as the EMCDDA or the AFCOS. Designs of some projects, such as the 2006 Rehabilitation one show some weaknesses, such as exclusion of training activities into a separate TA. Some of the TF assistance to the **JHA** Component covers relatively new areas in the Slovak legal system, such as the PMS in penal matters, or Bankruptcy and Consolidation Laws and the area of Competition law, all badly needed in common market conditions, however, lacking experienced courts capacities. Therefore, an increase of knowledge in the respective areas is considered as relevant.

190. The **HRD** and **HC** projects remain relevant, even after completion of bulk of their activities, as they assist Slovakia in transposition of EU Directives, such the Working Time one or the EU Regulation on EU-SILC and ECJ Rulings. The national legislation or strategic documents were often present to support the relevance of the TF assistance, such as the National Transplantation Programme, the Food Codex or the set of Roma strategic materials. Absorption capacities were often limited to benefit from the EU interventions or the target group for training activities was rather narrow, such as for the 2006 Pesticides project in the field of baby food. The ToT element was often included into project design for several training activities, which could be praised.

191. The set of the **AGR** projects remain relevant, mostly contributing to implementation of complex EU Directives and ongoing reform of the EU agri – policy. Beneficiaries of the TF interventions 2005-2006 are various departments of the CCTIA, the APA and the NFC. Projects are predominantly focused on overcoming insufficient administrative practices, methodological and control procedures, mostly following requirements of 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.

192. The 2005 and 2006 TF projects properly respond to prevailing needs to ensure compliance with the environment *acquis*. Therefore, **ENV** Component shows the satisfactory level of relevance. The assistance is not oriented only towards the establishment of suitable legislative framework and development of the practical tools to fulfil obligations exposed by the respective Directives, but also to enhancement of horizontal and vertical cooperation among relevant institutions. The **ENE** projects involved in this Component declare also the satisfactory level of relevance as they mainly focus on implementation practice of the related EU directives and improvement of the capacities of the benefiting institutions in order to increase the national nuclear safety.

193. The **INT** Component can be reported relevant. The **FIN** projects reflect the internationally adopted practice and legislation and shall improve the Beneficiaries capacities and thus increase the state budget spending efficiency. The **TAX** and **AUD** projects also reflect the

insufficient national practice in implementation of the EU related directives and internationally adopted standards and shall contribute to the stabilisation of state budget income. The **CUL** project remains relevant in raising public awareness regarding the IPR enforcement and expected decrease in judicial cases. The **STAN** project is relevant by introducing the implementation practice of the EU MID and corresponds to the current needs in the related sector.

### 3.1.2 Efficiency

194. Efficiency of the reviewed **JHA** Component is more optimistic than in the previous Report, mostly due to the fact that the 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy project delivered all the results expected, all legal documentation to support work of judges and higher court officials is available also on the Ministerial Web site. The implementation of the 2006 Penal Matters continues smoothly, it seems not being influenced by changes on the posts of the SPO or the Head of the JAS. The Belgian partner has started to work on the guidebook to promote probation and mediation services in penal matters; training is ongoing. Both Components of the 2005 FACPO were successful; good co-operation of partners under the TWL delivered all planned results and the TA part resulted in development and installation of the IAS. Despite of slight delay of the 2006 FACPO, its implementation went well, all expected results of the TWL have been achieved and the system of combating the corruption among police officers has been adjusted according to recommendations of the TW partner. The GS of the 2006 Rehabilitation shows rather disappointing results, with only 12 RCs benefiting from grants and over € 100,000 savings.

195. After delays, mostly at the pre-implementation stage of the **HRD** and **HC** projects, such as the 2005 National Indicators or 2006 Pesticides, bulk of the inputs are successfully being transferred into various outputs, often outperforming, such as in number of training participants (e.g. 2005 Working Time TWL). The performance of RTAs and TWL teams remain to be evaluated highly, together with the work of the SPO and Deputy SPO at the MoH. Budgeting of parallel co-financing of the 2006 OHS represented a problem, when an error in calculation caused difficulties in purchase of sufficient number of licenses for LIs. Sequencing of activities caused some problems in implementation of the TWL for the 2006 Pesticides, due to delays of the tendering of the laboratory equipment.

196. Evaluation of the **AGR** Component 's efficiency in general can be more positive than during the previous evaluation. All but 2 projects have already delivered their results: both projects to support the APA, the APA/MO, as well as the APA/SPS were influenced by good management of a complex range of activities and highly appreciated co-operation with Austrian TA experts. The finalised TWL 2005 intervention to the CCTIA Food Safety delivered during a short timescale a substantial bulk of training covering the EU regulatory work in the pesticides policy area with a high degree of professionalism and flexibility of the British partner, which was praised by Beneficiary. The same can be concluded about the 2006 CCTIA Control Services project. Both ongoing 2006 UIBF interventions: the APA/IACS and the Animal Protection seem to be well on track. Concluding the given criterion we can say that a well designed co-operation and monitoring set-up with the MoA, many years of experience of the SPO combined with a pro-active approach of agri-institutes responsible for the respective areas, have achieved the efficient modus operandi. Nevertheless, the reported lack of support in the era of ongoing changes in the Slovak legislation from the Forest Section at the



MoA increased the need for active involvement of all other stakeholders within the TF 2005 to NFC FRM project, which otherwise achieved all the planned outputs.

197. The resources allocated for implementation of the projects under the **ENV** Component seems to be sufficient. The TF 2005 projects were able to produce outputs of good quality, directly applicable in practice and were delivered in principle in timely manner. The implementation of the TF 2006 is only in the initial phase; therefore no actual outputs can be reported. The implementation of the **ENV** Component in terms of efficiency is above the standards. The **ENE** projects declare the different levels of efficiency. The SW development project is completed and reports the satisfactory quality of deliverables in time, whereas the staff training system project is in its starting phase and no outputs have been delivered so far.

198. The **INT** Component shows the satisfactory level of efficiency. The implementation of **FIN** projects declares various level of efficiency. The ODA project is completed and can be reported as efficient based on the outputs delivered, but the cooperation of the involved beneficiary institutions in applying the project outputs is advised to be improved. Other two projects are under the tendering or circulation and thus their efficiency is decreased by the fact that they will start at the end of the contracting period with a limited implementation period. The **TAX** and **AUD** projects currently report efficient implementation in terms of activities and outputs delivered. The **CUL** project increased its efficiency and deliverables provided in time were satisfactory accepted by the Beneficiary. The **STAN** project shows satisfactory efficiency; its deliverables were provided in the most appropriate way and quality respecting the Beneficiary needs, even though the TA project management has been weakened.

### *3.1.3 Effectiveness*

199. Effectiveness of the **JHA** projects mostly show good results. The 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy project supports the work of judges in the specified area via provided training, re-designed forms and prepared analytical publications, covering both, the EU legislative frame and the Slovak solutions in the respective areas. A nice progress of the 2006 Penal Matters, execution of training, work on the probation and mediation services guidebook, supported by a WG involving all relevant stakeholders give an argumentation for a positive prediction of its effectiveness. Despite of the fact that the Unit for Probation and Mediation Services in Penal Matters still employs just one person, the effectiveness of the implementation was increased by a possible substitution of the employee from the Department of Criminology and Crime Prevention. The gained knowledge and skills under the 2005 FACPO is to be supported by an inter-linked IS, which decreases analytical information processing time from several days to several minutes what can play a decisive role in combating corruption in the Police Force. The 2006 FACCPO project provided highly specialised training to the Department of Special Activities staff in order to increase the value of evidence in criminal trials. First outputs, such as the TNA to be reported for the 2006 UIBF ToT TA. The 2006 Rehabilitation project has delivered bulk of the outputs from the TW part, especially when introducing EU-compatible quality standards in the network of Slovak RCs, however, pending also on the approval of the amendment of the relevant legislation.

200. The effectiveness of the **HRD** and **HC** projects is largely satisfactory with good perspectives to fulfil the respective IOs at the same time. However, the respective IAs are sometimes not ideally designed, with regard to their relevance to the project design or the source of verification. Most of the evaluated projects were completed at the time of this IE, delivering the planned outcomes, such as the 2005 National Indicators with the reference manual, including of the third level of indicators of poverty, thus assisting the MoLSAF in

implementation of EU-SILC. The 2005 Transplantation intervention should improve quality management in the network of tissue and cell establishments and organ banks, using also the SW, however, pending on the relevant accreditation and regular auditing. Also via the TW and new SW the work of LIs should improve in managing industrial accidents and handling EU statistics.

201. Effectiveness of all reviewed projects under the **AGR** Component can be evaluated positively. All projects implemented by the APA as well as the CCTIA enjoyed the co-operation with the previously known, high expertise providing partners. Most of the projects delivered a bulk of training, study trips and methodological supporting documentation; some interventions delivered also ISs, such as the support to the APA, Veterinary Administration and NFC. All this resulted in the improved intervention system for the selected commodities and the strengthened export refunds system; in better co-operation of the APA with the MO, farmers and its preparedness for new system of payments, including the enhanced management and control system. Procedures of quality control and the statistical evaluation of data supervising PPP have been also improved and, the newly created CU at the CCTIA enhanced co-ordination among departments and laboratories involved in the Food Safety control. The NFC FRM could be an example of an effective intervention contributing to enhanced FRM control performance. According to the evaluation of the early implementation of 2006 UIBF - Animal Protection, it is highly probable to predict that the veterinary controls will be unified and strengthened as well.

202. The overall assessment of the effectiveness of the **ENV** Component is positive. In particular, it concerns the 2005 TF projects that have been already finalised and accomplished the IOs set for individual projects. No valid assessment of effectiveness in case of 2006 TF projects can be provided as the projects just started with the implementation. At the same time, achievement of the IOs is feasible. The **ENE** SW development project is of a high level of effectiveness in achieving its objectives and increasing the national nuclear safety and meeting the national and supranational reporting requirements. The achievement of the staff training system project can be only expected as it is in its starting phase and meeting of objectives will be proved once the training system is implemented.

203. The overall effectiveness of the **INT** Component is adequate to the current stages of the projects. The **FIN** projects have already delivered some results in enhancing the institutional capacity of related subjects. The ODA and CAC projects, even completed, still have reserves in meeting the project purpose in the mid/term period. The achievement is measurable in a longer period than originally expected. The EC own resources and PIFC projects are in its tendering and circulation phase, therefore the assessment of their effectiveness is currently not applicable. As for the **TAX** and **AUD** projects, high satisfaction of the Beneficiaries proved expected project effectiveness in meeting all objectives. The **CUL** project showed increased effectiveness in accessing the developed IS DB to the broad public, but meeting the project purpose is measurable in a longer period of time. The **STAN** project met its objectives in a very effective way and indicates their full achievement by its end.

#### *3.1.4 Sustainability*

204. Sustainability seems to be secured for some of the completed **JHA** projects, such as training, covering the areas of the 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy, as well as the 2006 Penal Matters. The respective topics are included in the programme of the JAS, about 3 participants have been selected to fulfil the ToTs requirements. The revised forms of the Commercial Register and the prepared legislation amendments will be a perfect proof of

fulfilment of the given criterion, when adopted. The problem of understaffed Unit for Probation and Mediation Services solved by substitution of personnel facilitated the implementation, however, it did not contribute to sustainability of the project. On the other hand, the established WG could become a forum for professional contacts lasting much longer than the project itself, a positive appraisal deserves the publication of all prepared documents at the Web site of the MoJ. The knowledge gained within the 2005 FACPO and the 2006 FACCPO is already an organic part of daily practice of both Beneficiaries, the Section of the Control and Inspection Service, and the Department of Special Activities. The co-operation with both TW partners continues, covering also new areas, important for future common co-operation of Police Force around Europe. However, the continuous support of the MoI's hierarchy will be a decisive factor for project's sustainability in a longer-term perspective. The 2006 Rehabilitation still enjoys mostly positive results in sustainability of bulk of its benefits, especially thanks to the well-advanced amendment of the relevant legislation, already approved by the GoS and also the preparation of the 2009 – 2012 NPFAD. Moreover, the ToT element, similarly to the 2006 UIBF PEUFI should be accredited. On the other hand, the ownership and practical implementation of the general training activities for the RCs was unclear at the time of the IE.

205. Assessment of the sustainability of effects of the **HRD** and **HC** projects shows mixed results. For the 2005 National Indicators intervention besides materialising of effects in preparation of reporting on the SI, also follow-up projects were prepared, together with regular monitoring of SI. The MoH has prepared follow-up activities to sustain training results of the 2005 Working Time for the pool of HRD specialists. As mentioned before, for the 2005 Transplantation financing was missing from the MoH to follow the activities of the TF intervention, including the support to organ donations and the full transplantation programme to be introduced in Slovakia, nor follow-up projects were in the pipeline to be implemented, especially for hospitals in the Bratislava region (which do not qualify for SF financing) to build or reconstruct transplantation centres. No big concerns existed for the 2006 OHS project, especially its TW part due to follow-up projects to continue in TF intervention, such as from SFs.

206. Sustainability of the most projects from the **AGR** Component seems to be beyond doubts. The APA enjoys the highest priority of relevant sector authorities being materialised in sufficient management capacities and stable staff. Smooth and accurate execution of all supporting payment to farmers not only corresponds with the requirements of EU legislation linked with the reformed CAP but could have also a political impact. Besides that, co-operation with foreign experts continues beyond the project's limits, also on the day-to-day basis. The same positive co-operative aspect can be observed in the CCTIA. Gained knowledge, supported by methodological documentation has become the ordinary practice in all the finished AGR projects (or it is prepared to become that when the relevant legislation is adopted, as in the case of the SPS payments). A slightly less optimistic prediction applies to the understaffed CCTIA, which already now reports troubles to keep with deadlines given by the EC in tests performing. Moreover, a low financial appraisal, combined with ongoing cut of staff could result in even more negative impact on the given criterion. On the other hand, it should be positively evaluated, that outputs of all TF projects are available at the Ministerial Web site, trying to disseminate results to the target audience.

207. The sustainability of the **ENV** Component is at a satisfactory level. The projects seem to have reasonable exit strategies with sufficient resources necessary for use of the outcomes. The outputs of 2005 TF are being extensively utilised by the beneficiary institutions and relevant stakeholders. Clear division of responsibilities and definition of coordination mechanisms

supports the effective use of outcomes of the projects in medium-term perspective. The **ENE** SW development projects sustainability is high likely to be maintained as the SW application increased the nuclear supervisory capacities in the Slovak territory and substantially enhanced the reporting requirements what will be daily used by the Beneficiary. The staff training project sustainability can only be expected when the training system proves well designed and well adapted to the SW application, even though the need for sustainability of the project outputs by the Beneficiary is high.

208. 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 sustainability of the ODA project depends up to a high degree on the future communication and cooperation of the main stakeholders: the MoF and the MFA. The attitude of the MFA to project results implementation varied during the project phase. It is recommended to better coordinate and harmonize all principal steps in the future. It is also recommended that the application of the M&E part of the project manual developed under this project be clearly referred to in the MFA ODA Strategy for 2009 - 2013 in order to be able to measure effectiveness of ODA provided. The ODA and CAC projects outcomes can be sustainable provided when 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 EC own resources and PIFC sustainability assessment is, due to the tendering and circulation phase, not relevant. Within the **TAX** Directive 2006/112/EC project the twinning partners expressed their will to continue cooperating on the bilateral basis. The concrete legal proposals in respect of VAT implementation derived from the current project have been submitted to the MoF. The **AUD** ASAO project's sustainability is satisfactory as the project target groups apply the project results in the daily practice and the main outputs will be legally binding as from 2009. The **CUL** project shall sustain by involving the Beneficiary in maintaining and upgrading the project results (the IS and related DB). The **STAN** project reports satisfaction in sustainability as the project benefits and recommendations have been reflected in the SOSMT Metrology Development Tasks.

### *3.1.5 Impact*

209. Based on the performed evaluation it is realistic to predict that the majority of the TF **JHA** interventions will contribute to the fulfilment of their respective WOs. The 2005 UIBF Competition and Bankruptcy has trained almost the entire legal community dealing with the respective legislation. The revised forms should simplify court proceedings and future trainers will disseminate provided knowledge within the next academic year of the JAS. Dissemination of knowledge and awareness raising concerns also the 2006 Penal Matters which, when implemented, should contribute to increase of the number of successfully solved penal cases by penal mediation at courts. The 2005 FACPO, via a substantial decrease of time necessary to detect the corruption, will have an impact on the effectiveness of the detection system and strengthening the FACPO. Similarly, the increased rate of direct evidence, achieved by knowledge gained under the 2006 FACPO, will accelerate the criminal trials against police officers. Some interventions have improved the forecasts of impact, due to the increased reach, such as the 2006 UIBF PEUFI, due to dramatic increase in number of trainers and final trainees. In addition, the 2006 Rehabilitation project has managed to produce valuable effects; especially from its TW part, however, reaching the EU level of re-socialisation in Slovakia until 2014 seems to be still too ambitious, not mentioning the missed opportunity of bulk of RCs to improve their services via the grants from the GS.

210. In general, the interventions implemented under the **HRD** and **HC** projects should contribute to fulfilment of their WOs, thus have some impact at the same time. Via the 2005 National Indicators project Slovakia should be able to fine-tune the SI policy using the set of national indicators of poverty. Though the 2005 Working Time might have a positive impact on the effective use of health care professionals, especially when confirming to minimal standards to be set by the MoH soon, the health care specialists and their willingness to stay in the sector in Slovakia seem to be still motivated mostly by salaries. The impact of the 2005 Transplantations intervention on the remarkable rate of donations in 2007 was unfortunately only temporal and for the rate of donations to increase, again substantial increase in finances is needed. Besides the positive influence on human health, some projects have a potential to have an impact on the better protected environment, such as the 2006 OHS, when managing major industrial accidents better or on free movement of workers, via the raised awareness on the EU social security schemes (2006 ECJ Rulings).

211. All of the already implemented projects under the **AGR** Component will contribute to the fulfilment of their respective WOs. The APA MO will have an impact on the increased intervention in the selected areas and stabilisation of agriculture products exports. The procedures of the IACS, revised under the APA SPS, have to respect adoption of the SPS and the selected model suitable for the SR. The institutional preparation for the reformed CAP has been enhanced; however, the best materialisation of the project's impact will be the successful introduction of the new system, its smooth operation and transparency. The modern IS achieved under the NFC FRM and used in daily practice will reinforce the national system for the FRM control provided by the Official Body. The CCTIA Food Safety will have a positive impact on pesticides regulation in the SR and will contribute to the effective implementation of the respective Council Directive. The new statute, valid as of May 2008 enhances the impact of the project by better facilitation of the internal communication and co-ordination between different specialised departments in the area of Food Safety. Similarly, the CCTIA Control Services will increase the quality of data provided by laboratories and the accreditation according to the EU requirements will be a perfect example of its impact. The 2006 UIBF - Animal Protection, if successfully implemented, should increase the efficiency and unification of the veterinary controls.

212. The projects under the **ENV** Component have a capacity to produce positive impacts, although this can be identified only after certain time span. Defined WOs represent duties of the SR in order to comply with the obligations arising from the EU legislation in the environment sector. The **ENE SW** development project directly affects the Beneficiary's capacity in the national nuclear safety. The staff training system project, due to its starting phase, may only expect the wider impact on the Beneficiary's HR capacity in permanent maintaining and enhancing its technical skills and experience, and thus to increase national nuclear safety.

213. The **INT** Component shows expected impact results. The **FIN** projects have potential to generate wider impact. The ODA project has potential to increase effectiveness of the aid granted by harmonisation, alignment and management of development results, however, in a longer time perspective than stated in the current indicators. The impact can be improved by making a clear reference to the application of the application of the related parts of the M&E manual developed under this project in the MFA ODA Strategy. The CACs, once established and operational, shall improve the position and appreciation of the auditor's work in a broader sense, however, this is conditioned by involving the top management. The impact of the EC own resources and PIFC projects can only be predicted in an increase of state budget execution efficiency. The **TAX** and **AUD** projects impact shall be reflected in the improved quality of

control procedures resulting in stabilized state budget income what is measurable in a longer time perspective, but the direct impact on the staff daily routine is already reported. The **CUL** project shall affect 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 difficult. The **STAN** project successfully supported the MID implementation in the Slovak market and detected various uncontrolled MIs which still need legislative framework or amendment of the existing legislation in order to be covered by any state surveillance. This fact occurred within the health sector. Therefore, there was already recommended to launch a legislative initiative and draft the relevant legislation in order to protect related market participants.

| Conclusion  | Recommendation  | Output                          | Reference/<br>Paragraph | Responsibility           | Deadline        |
|---|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <p><b>2005/017-464.05.02</b><br/> <b>Improvement of Safety, Quality and Availability of Organs, Tissues and Cells for Transplantation in the SR</b><br/>           Financing was missing to follow the activities of the TF intervention, including the support to organ donations and the full transplantation programme to be introduced in Slovakia; no follow-up projects were in the pipeline to be implemented, especially for hospitals in the Bratislava region (which do not qualify for SF financing)</p> | <p>The Ministry of Health SR should explore possibilities for follow-up projects/finances to sustain results of the 2005 Transition Facility intervention (such as preparatory works for accreditation of tissue establishments or regular audits) in the field of Transplantations, especially for the hospitals in the Bratislava region, which do not qualify to use Structural Funds.</p> | <p>Improved sustainability</p>  | <p>125,205</p>          | <p>MoH</p>               | <p>asap</p>     |
| <p><b>2006/018-175.05.02</b><br/> <b>Improving and Broadening the Care for the Re-socialisation and Rehabilitation of Persons Addicted to Psychoactive Substances</b><br/>           The ownership and practical implementation of the general training activities for the RCs was unclear at the time of the</p>   | <p>The GS BMDDDC together with the TW team to investigate possible training or other institution (e.g. Association of RCs) to take over the responsibility for delivery the training, content of which has been prepared under the 2006 TW.</p>   | <p>Increased sustainability</p> | <p>123,204</p>          | <p>OoG-<br/>GSBMDDDC</p> | <p>End 2008</p> |

| Conclusion  | Recommendation   | Output                             | Reference/<br>Paragraph | Responsibility  | Deadline |
|---|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| IE.   |  |                                    |                         |                 |          |
| <p><b>2006/018-175.02.02</b><br/> <b>Reinforcement of Administrative Structures for the Coordination of Social Security Schemes in Light of Rulings of European Court of Justice</b></p> <p>The number of participants at the study visit to a MS does not reflect the increased number of the ToT participants, neither the representation of key stakeholders</p> | <p>The MoLSAF to investigate possibilities to increase the number of participants at the study trip planned for early 2009 from 3 to 5 to secure participation of key stakeholders, i.e. MoLSAF, MoH, CoLSAF, Social Insurance and the HCSA.</p> | Improved Efficiency, effectiveness | 59,200                  | MoLSAF/MoF-CFCU | asap     |
| <p><b>2005/017-464.07.02.02.</b><br/> <b>Enhancement of the MoF ODA Effectiveness</b></p> <p>The intention of the MFA to use outcomes of the ODA project for relevant strategic documents was unclear at the time of this IE.</p>   | <p>The MFA should take into consideration the results of the 2006 TF assistance when preparing the 'Medium-term ODA Strategy for 2009-13'.</p>   | Improved sustainability            | 149,208                 | MFA/MoF         | asap     |



### 3.2 Performance Rating

| JHS   | Relevance | Efficiency | Effectiveness | Sustainability | Impact   | Verbal Rating |
|---|-----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------|---------------|
| <b>Justice and Home Affairs</b>                       |           |            |               |                |          |               |
| 2005/017-464.08.01<br>UIBF 2005<br>Training of Judges | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018 175.06/018 UIBF<br>Penal Matters             | 1         | 1          | 1             | 0              | 1        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.03.04<br>Corruption Police               | 2         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018 175.06/018 UIBF<br>Criminal Proceedings      | 2         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.06/018 UIBF<br>EU Financial Interests    | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.05.02<br>Rehabilitation                  | 1         | 0          | 1             | 1              | 0        | S             |
| <b>Human Resources Development and Health Care</b>    |           |            |               |                |          |               |
| 2005/017-464.05.01<br>National Indicators             | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.05.02<br>Working Time                    | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.04.02<br>Transplantations                | 1         | 1          | 1             | -1             | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.05.03<br>Pesticides                      | 1         | -1         | 1             | 0              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.05.01<br>Occupational Health & Safety    | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006-018-175.02.01<br>ECJ Rulings                     | 1         | 1          | 0             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| <b>Total JHS</b>                                      | <b>1</b>  | <b>1</b>   | <b>1</b>      | <b>1</b>       | <b>1</b> | <b>S</b>      |

| INT   | Relevance | Efficiency | Effectiveness | Sustainability | Impact   | Verbal Rating |
|---|-----------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------|---------------|
| <b>Agriculture and Statistics</b>   |           |            |               |                |          |               |
| 2005/017-464.01.01<br>APA MO  | 1         | 2          | 2             | 2              | 1        | HS            |
| 2005/017-464.01.03<br>APA SPS   | 2         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 2        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.01.04<br>NFC FRM   | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.08.01<br>UIBF Food Safety                                    | 2         | 1          | 1             | 0              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.01.01<br>CCTIA Control Services                              | 1         | 1          | 1             | 0              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.06.01<br>UIBF APA Direct Support                             | 1         | 0          | 0             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.06.01<br>Animal Protection                                   | 1         | 0          | 0             | 0              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.06.01/06 UIBF<br>ESA 95                                      | 2         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| <b>Environment and Energy</b>   |           |            |               |                |          |               |
| 2005/17-464.06.01<br>EQS for Water  | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2005/17-464.08.01 UIBF<br>WFD Compliant Method                            | 1         | 1          | 2             | 2              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/18-175.06.01 UIBF<br>IS on Waters for HC                             | 1         | 0          | 0             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/18-175.06.01 UIBF<br>Management of Waste from<br>EI                  | 1         | 0          | 0             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/18-175.06.01 UIBF<br>Small Equipment with PCB                        | 1         | 0          | 0             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.07.02<br>Radioactive Waste                                   | 2         | 1          | 2             | 2              | 2        | HS            |
| 2006/018-175.04.01 SNRA<br>HRM  | 1         | 0          | 0             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| <b>Internal Market (Finance, Taxation, Audit, Culture and Standards)</b>  |           |            |               |                |          |               |
| 2006/018-175.03.01<br>Audit Committees                                    | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.03.02<br>EC Own Resources                                    | 1         | 0          | 0             | 0              | 0        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.02.01<br>RACMI   | 2         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.02.02<br>Intellectual Property Rights                        | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF<br>Enhancement ODA                                | 1         | 1          | 1             | 0              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF<br>Interpretation of the Directive<br>2006/112/EC | 1         | 1          | 1             | 1              | 1        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.06<br>UIBF PIFC – Financial Audit                            | 1         | 0          | 0             | 0              | 0        | S             |
| 2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF<br>Auditing Standards                             | 2         | 2          | 1             | 1              | 1        | HS            |
| <b>Total INT</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>1</b>   | <b>1</b>      | <b>1</b>       | <b>1</b> | <b>S</b>      |

Rating guide:

| Unacceptable | Poor | Sufficient/<br>Adequate or no<br>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

214. ***The Transition Facility (TF) Programmes remain relevant***, even after completion of their activities, which was the case of several 2005 projects in the evaluated cluster. The bulk of the projects were linked to EU or national legislation in the relevant area, including the horizontal priority of support for Roma communities (included in the 2005 National Indicators project) The key priority areas under the Justice and Home Affairs Component have been narrowed down to Fight against Corruption (FAC) and the Fight against Drugs (FAD). There has also been a stress on the areas of Social Inclusion (SI) and safety at work. In the Sub-Component of Health Care attention has been given to the promotion of transplantation in Slovakia, together with food safety, all of which have been evaluated as relevant. Besides food safety, the Agricultural Sub-Component has focused on the implementation of the reformed Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). In the field of Environment, enforcement of the Water Framework Directive has been the subject of several interventions, alongside waste management. In the Internal Market Component, transposition of several EU Directives such as the one on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) was an objective of the TF projects, as was harmonisation of auditing functions.

215. ***The IAs have proven to be useful for the monitoring process***, especially since the approval of the modified Project Fiches (PF)s by Brussels. The IAs now serve as a real base for monitoring, including the monthly monitoring performed by the Aid Co-ordination Unit (ACU). However, information on fulfilment of IAs is often missing even after the completion of the monitored projects or the same piece of information is used for assessment of fulfilment of IAs on several levels without clear reference to the specific IA. This makes evaluation of objectives based on the fulfilment of the corresponding IAs rather difficult (see also Annex 1). Moreover, as mentioned in the previous Report on the Wider Objectives, the natural time lags exist between the completion of project activities and the expected materialisation of impacts. However, the follow-up monitoring after the end of the TF 2006 disbursement period remains rather unclear.

216. ***Some designs were exposed to risk arising from the sequencing of activities***, especially if there were dependencies between Twinning (TW) or Twinning Light (TWL) and Technical Assistance (TA) or Supply parts such as where the start of training activities depended on the supply of equipment or completion of Software (SW) development/delivery or *vice versa*, public procurement for the TA part required the completion of Terms of Reference (ToR) from the TW. Even within one form of assistance, such as TA, sequencing of activities has proven to be a weak point, when, for instance results of pilot surveys were needed as an input into the reference manual (2005 National Indicators). Only projects with sufficient time buffer managed to adhere to the original timetable for the implementation phase as there were often delays in the critical path such as procurement delays or a lack of licences for the use of software.

217. ***TW and TWL projects remain the key tools for transferring know-how***, bringing positive results, especially in the enforcement of EU Directives, including the framework directives. TW and TWL have been the subject of a separate thematic report published in July this year

(together with TW-out). One area that produced disappointing results was the Grant Scheme (GS) for Re-socialisation Centres (RC)s under the 2006 FAD intervention for the General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control (GS BMDDDC). Only a dozen RCs were supported with over € 100,000 of unused funds due to a breach of GS rules and lack of absorption capacities on the side of RCs. On the other hand, the division of tasks between the Office of the Government (OoG) and the Ministry of Finance (MoF) (Central Finance and Contracting Unit (CFCU)), with the latter being responsible for the financial management of the scheme, and the inclusion of joint on-site monitoring could be praised.

#### 4.1.2 Efficiency

218. ***Some TF implementing units have suffered from fluctuation***, even at the level of experienced officials, such as at the Ministry of Labour, social Affairs and Family (MoLSAF); further changes to be expected in near future at other ministries as well. However, most of the interviewed Final Beneficiaries (FB)s and even advisors spoke highly of the performance of the Senior Programme Officers (SPO)s and their offices. Notable examples were at the Ministry of Health (MoH), the OoG - GS BMDDDC and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) . Moreover, at the MoH there were clear plans in place for the experienced TF staff to participate in the management of Structural Funds (SF)s.

219. ***Co-operation between the ACU and most of the ministries and other institutions in the monitoring of TF has been hampered by a rather reluctant approach*** to the provision of the information necessary for monitoring. For instance data for regular monitoring reports and the Implementation Status Report (ISR) is often of poor quality or incomplete and requires substantial input from the ACU. In addition, postponement of the winter session of the JMC from January to March 2009 has caused that this IE Report cannot contribute to the JMC with the latest information (as was usually the case).

220. ***The staff of the ACU is now largely stable***, being part of the Department for the Management and Implementation of EC Assistance; however, there was still no permanent assignment of all sectors to individual Programme Managers at the time of this IE. As envisaged in the previous IE, the office has physically moved outside the main OoG building and the IE Cell, making frequent contacts with evaluators less practical. The declining number of TF projects being implemented has eased some of the workload of the ACU staff, who now are able to perform, for instance on-the-spot monitoring more often (the same applies to the CFCU).

221. ***The CFCU has undergone further replacement of staff***, including key officials, though this has not had a major impact on the performance of the Unit. Besides the Phare and TF agenda, the CFCU has been handling the SF, notably for the OoG and providing assistance to the MoF in Public Private Partnership Projects. However, no great progress can be reported with regard to its future role in ex-post TF activities, including the agency for TW-out mentioned in the thematic report. Moreover, the MoF was about to take concrete steps in downsizing its employees.

222. ***Contracting of the TF shows promising results***, with almost 90 percent commitment, and only 3 projects awaiting tendering at the time of this Report, though this still lags behind the original plans to complete contracting for the 2006 allocation by June 2008. Moreover, failure to abide by the original procurement plan has made it impossible for the savings to be used for other useful projects, such as from the Unallocated Institutional Building Facility

(UIBF) B-list. Delays in contracting of the projects for the MoF are besides changes of the form of assistance from a TW a to a TA and later approval of the UIBF Project from the B-list, also by lower quality and delayed delivery of the tendering documents, which is quite surprising given the historically good experience with the MoF as a FB. In addition, the well-known problems with revision procedures and the disputes about the method of public procurement – mostly for supplies – have caused further delays. Some problems have been reported with the contracting of parallel co-financing, when an error in budgeting has led to the need to increase the budget in a rather hectic manner. The disbursement level of 53 percent for 2005–06 projects is less than optimal, though there is sufficient time for the payment of TF funding by the end of the disbursement period. The monitoring and contracting meetings among the ACU, the CFCU and the Dept. for Payments of the MoF have continued to be a useful tool for exchange of information and solving operational problems.

**223. *Evaluation of the performance of Resident Twinning Advisers (RTAs) and Contractors remains high*** due to their professional approach and willingness to provide further advice even after completion of TF interventions (2005 Working Time – the Irish partner). On the other hand, full use was not always made of the available expertise of the Resident Twinning Advisers or the respective experts. An example of this is the 2006 FAD GS, when the grantees did not fully benefit from the potential assistance of the GS assistant in project management.

**224. *The legislation in force*** on standards for the development of information systems in public administration should be taken into account. This primarily concerns TF projects involving information and communication technologies/systems components. The system should comply with conceptual material on the development of information systems within individual institutions. Verification of compliance should be performed in order to ensure efficient use of EU assistance.

#### *4.1.3 Effectiveness and Impact*

**225. *The effectiveness of the implemented TF projects usually shows positive results***, though using of the respective IAs for the evaluation purposes is limited, as explained elsewhere. Under the Justice and Home Affairs Component, capacities of judges have been strengthened in the field of competition and bankruptcy laws. Thanks to a new Information System (IS) the Section of Control and Inspection Service of the Ministry of Interior (MoI) is now able to identify and document corruption among police officers more quickly, and the TF intervention to the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) has helped to introduce mediation and probation services in Slovakia. The assistance has brought promising results in improving the quality standards in the network of RCs, especially, once the relevant legislation is amended. Under the Human Resources and Health Care Component, Slovakia should have better SI monitoring thanks to the new set of indicators of poverty. More than 300 Human Resources (HR) people in the health sector should be capable to upgrade the relevant internal documents, and subsequently ensure compliance with the new licensing requirements of the MoH. Quality management in the network of tissue and cell establishments and organ banks should be enhanced and major industrial accidents should be better handled using the results of TW projects and the complementary SW. In the Agriculture Component the capacities of the Agricultural Paying Agency (APA) to implement the reformed CAP have been strengthened, for instance when taking preparatory measures to implement the Single Payment Scheme (SPS) in Slovakia. TF assistance should enable the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture (CCTIA) to work more in line with EU standards for Food Safety. In the ENV field, the TF assistance has contributed, for instance, to improved monitoring and control of water quality. The Audit Committees established under the INT component have strengthened the independence of internal auditors in the Public Sector;

The use of the Database and, in particular, the Information Campaign has increased awareness of IPR in Slovakia; also performance of the tax administration dealing with Value Added Tax (VAT) has been enhanced via the TF capacity building intervention.

**226. *Evaluation of impact remains a challenge***, especially due to incomplete monitoring data and the time lag between the IAs and the projects' completion. Future impacts to be expected include increased efficiency in justice, especially when dealing with competition and bankruptcy cases, as the entire legal community has been trained in these fields. In addition, the workload of judges should be decreased through the use of probation and mediation. Corruption among police officers should decrease as a result of the use of sophisticated methods for its detection provided under the TF to the MoI. The MoLSAF should now be capable to use the indicators of poverty when fine-tuning social inclusion policy and providing targeted benefits. When the health sector, especially the network of hospitals begins to exploit know-how in the field of HRD, it should use the human capital better and implicitly improve the health care as well. The impact of TF intervention to enhance quality of donations for transplantations, though successfully implemented, needs further massive financing to bring real impact in the form of a stable increase in donations. Labour Inspectors, after benefiting from the assistance of the 2006 project have demonstrated improved performance in their handling of a recent industrial accident in Eastern Slovakia. The enhancement of the control functions of the CCTIA should improve pesticides protection in Slovakia; also, the intervention levels of the APA and support to farmers should increase in the Agri Sub-sector. Further positive impacts are forecast in the Statistical Office as a result of increased productivity after the introduction of the new IS. The assistance under the ENV Component should definitely have a positive impact on the implementation of the *acquis* on water quality, including that for human consumption, and the safe management of radioactive fuel. For the INT Component, the TF assistance should bring impacts such as a stronger position and greater independence of internal auditors in public administration; decreased piracy and counterfeiting of intellectual property and improved control of legal use of public funds. Assistance is also expected to lead to increased state budget revenues as a result of better performance of the Slovak Tax Administration in the area of VAT.

#### *4.1.4 Sustainability*

**227. *Ex-post TF structures*** <sup>6</sup>*were not designed* at the time of this IE, nor had specific steps been taken to make proposals for phasing out activities, such as ex-post monitoring, archiving of documents, respective reporting, providing information for audits, ex-post evaluation, irregularities (if any) and the staffing needed at the individual ministries and institutions. Though the ACU has taken the initiative to amend the General Co-ordination Directive to address the above-mentioned agendas (together with the responsibilities of the Payment Authorising Officer and the SPO), the future role of the CFCU and the form of monitoring units at the Implementing Agencies remained unclear.

**228. *There were some deficiencies in the visibility of several TF outputs.***, There were often no direct links on the Beneficiaries' web sites to access the TF outputs/documents, or even information on the on-going TF project as such. An exception in this case is the MoA, which shows good results when publishing outputs of TF projects on its web page.

**229. *Inclusion of the Training of Trainers (ToT) element into the training activities has improved projections of sustainability*** for several TF interventions in comparison with the

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<sup>6</sup> placing the respective units within the ministries/institutions, reporting lines or their staffing

previous IE and its Horizontal Issues section (see also Annex 5 for follow-up of previous recommendations). In several projects, the original pool of ToT participants has increased dramatically, notably for the training in the field of protection of EU financial interests or European Court of Justice Rulings, thus improving the evaluation of impact. In addition, accreditation of a number of other ToT training programmes was planned, pending approval by the Ministry of Education.

## 4.2 Recommendations for the Consideration of Joint Monitoring Committee Members

| Ref. | Key Issue  | Recommendation  |
|------|--|---|
| 1.   | Quality of monitoring on fulfilment of the respective IAs in the respective monitoring reports, including the ISR is not optimal, as often the values of IAs are missing or the same information is used for the monitoring on fulfilment of IAs on different levels, for instance the programme and purpose ones, thus making their use for evaluation purposes impossible.   | The Aid Coordination Unit should require the respective ministries and other institutions to report on the fulfilment of the IAs using relevant information and sources as specified in programming documents. In cases where the information on fulfilment of the respective IA is not available, due to the stage of the project's implementation or the set deadline for achievement of the IA, forecasts shall be supplied for evaluation purposes.   |
| 2.   | Visibility and accessibility of information on TF projects on the web sites of participating ministries and institutions, including the Office of the Government is unsatisfactory; direct links to the implemented TF projects and the produced valuable documents are often missing or the relevant content is not available at all.   | The ministries and institutions benefiting from TF assistance are recommended to upgrade their web sites in a user-friendly way to include information on ongoing and completed TF assistance projects, including the key documents produced under these interventions, thus increasing the dissemination of information and the visibility of EU assistance at the same time.  |
| 3.   | The Aid Co-ordination Unit was about to amend the General Co-ordination Directive as regards post- Transition Facility obligations of the relevant institutions. At the same time, no clear plans existed with regard to future ex-post Phare and Transition Facility structures (placing the respective units within the ministries/institutions, reporting lines or their staffing).and their scope of responsibility. | Besides amending the Directive, it is necessary to update all the relevant documents to institutionalise the ex-post monitoring. The Aid Co-ordination Unit should agree with the Central Finance and Contracting Unit on the practical execution of the ex-post monitoring and split of competencies. Moreover, the relevant manual should be updated and a short training for the Senior Programme Officers arranged. When necessary, the Aid Co-ordination Unit should coach the respective institutions in building ex-post Transition Facility structures. At the same time, advice from the EC in Brussels, including experience from other Member States exiting Transition Facility, would be |



| <b>Ref.</b> | <b>Key Issue</b> | <b>Recommendation</b> |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|
|             |                  | welcome.              |

# ANNEXES

## ANNEX 1 INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT<sup>7</sup>

| Immediate Objectives (Project Purpose)  | Indicators of Achievement<br>(Objectively Verifiable Indicators)   | State of Achievement  |
|---|--|---|
| <b>COMPONENT 1: JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS</b>  |  |   |
| <i>2005/017-464.03.04 Reinforcement of Capacities to Fight against Corruption among Police Officers</i>   |  |   |
| 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"> <li>▪ Immediate access to information for operative-searching activity by means of information and analytical system from all OIS regional units</li> <li>▪ Direct access to information on family ties, property situation, possession of motor vehicle, the used telephone contacts</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Immediate access from regional units achieved</li> <li>▪ Direct access achieved</li> </ul> |
| <i>2006/018-175.06.01/07 Unallocated Institutional Building Facility (UIBF) Improvement of Criminal Proceedings in the Cases of Crime and Corruption Committed by Members of the Police Force</i> |  |   |
| 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"> <li>▪ 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</li> <li>▪ 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</li> </ul> | N.A.  |
| <i>2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Legal Advice and Training of Judges in the Field of Competition and Bankruptcy Law</i>   |  |   |
| Draft of legislative solutions to strengthen the application effectiveness of Competition and Bankruptcy law  | 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)  | N.A.  |
| To strengthen the effectiveness and transparency of procedures through trained human resources  | Regular education of judges and other court personnel by the trained judges (min. two lectures each within the year) since 2008  | The respective topics included into the JAS programme to be performed by train judges   |
| <i>2006/018-175.06.01/10 UIBF Further Support for the Reinforcement of Judicial Capacity in the Area of Penal Matters</i>   |  |   |
| Improvement of the results obtained in previous period characterised by building up probation and mediation services at courts in Slovakia  | 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)  | N.A.  |

<sup>7</sup> Validity and measurability of the IAs are no more subject of the evaluation due to the modification of PFs and also relevant information in the previous IEs

| Immediate Objectives (Project Purpose)  | Indicators of Achievement<br>(Objectively Verifiable Indicators)  | State of Achievement   |
|---|---|--|
| 2006/018- 175.06.01/08 <i>UIBF Training of Trainers in the Field of Protection of EU Financial Interests (PEUFI)</i><br>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. | 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   | N.A.   |
| 2006/018-175.05.02 <i>Improving and Broadening the Care for the Re-socialisation and Rehabilitation of Persons Addicted to Psychoactive Substances</i><br>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"> <li>▪ 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</li> <li>▪ 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</li> <li>▪ The personal and professional standards will be adopted by the responsible institutions within 2 years after the end of the TW</li> <li>▪ 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</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Draft specialised education and training module under preparation</li> <li>▪ Standards manual adopted in April 2008</li> <li>▪ MoLSAF proposed amendments to the legislation according to the elaborated standards</li> </ul> |
| <b>COMPONENT 2: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH CARE</b>  |   |  |
| <i>2005/017-464.05.02 Improvement of Working Time in the Health Sector</i>  |   |  |
| Strengthening of human capacities responsible for Human Resources within the health sector to implement the Directives No. 93/104/EC, 2000/34/EC and 2003/88/EC   | The principles of the Directives introduced in the health care are used by the health care facilities by the end of 2008  | Principles of the Directives are transferred into the Minimal Normative for the personal policy for individual medical specialisations and shall come into force November 2008.  |
| <i>2005/017-464.04.02 Improvement of the Safety, Quality, Availability of Organs, Tissues and Cells for Transplantation in the Slovak Republic</i>  |   |  |
| Introducing quality management for organ transplantation, tissue and cell banking, to assure the highest possible level of public health protection   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increasing of the number of real donors from indicated donors by 10% by the end of the project compared to 2006</li> <li>▪ Decreasing the number of insufficient organs by 5% by the end of the project compared to 2006</li> </ul>  | N.A.   |
| <i>2006/018-175.05.03 Improving Analyses and Risk Assessments Regarding Residue Pesticides</i>  |   |  |

| Immediate Objectives (Project Purpose)  | Indicators of Achievement<br>(Objectively Verifiable Indicators)  | State of Achievement  |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Improvement and upgrading of PHA SR capacities in the area of human health protection related to foodstuffs containing residue pesticides</p> <p>Improvement and upgrading of present knowledge on Risk assessment and analyzing in the field of residue pesticides issue especially in infant and baby food</p> <p>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</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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</li> <li>▪ Increased number of analysed pesticides from current 17 up to 80 in two years after the end of the project</li> </ul> | N.A.  |
| <b>2005/017-464.05.01 Creation of National Indicators in the Field of Poverty and Social Exclusion (the Tertiary Indicators)</b>  |   |   |
| 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"> <li>▪ Required national poverty and exclusion indicators and methodology of their calculation delivered till 03/2006</li> <li>▪ Proposals for establishment of permanent monitoring delivered till 12/2006</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National poverty and exclusion indicators and methodology for their calculation are included in the reference manual delivered in September 2006</li> <li>▪ The proposal of the monitoring is also part of the reference manual</li> </ul> |
| <b>2006/018-175.05.01 Strengthening of Occupational Health and Safety Structure</b>   |   |   |
| <p>Labour inspection administrative capacity structures reinforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ in implementation of EU legislation in the field of major industrial accidents prevention</li> <li>▪ in the field of occupational accidents data collection and processing</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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)</li> <li>▪ 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)</li> </ul>                        | N.A.  |
| <b>2006/018-175.02.02 Reinforcement of Administrative Structures for the coordination of Social Security Schemes in Light of Rulings of European Court of Justice(ECJ).</b>   |   |   |
| Developing a functional system for the application of ECJ case law in the field of social security schemes co-ordination and facilitating free movement of workers across the EU  | Acknowledgment in evaluation report by EC till 12/2008  | N.A.  |
| <b>COMPONENT 3: AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS</b>  |   |   |

| Immediate Objectives (Project Purpose)   | Indicators of Achievement<br>(Objectively Verifiable Indicators)  | State of Achievement                        |
|--|---|---|
| <i>2005/017-464.01.01 Reinforcement/ Further Improvement of the Agricultural Paying Agency's (APA) Administrative Capacity in the Field of Market Organization (MO),</i>   |   |   |
| Upgrading of the intervention system for selected commodities (cereals, potato starch, dry fodder, flax, tobacco, hemp)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul> | Procedures prepared                         |
| Strengthening the export refunds system and its inspection for ANNEX I and NON ANNEX I products  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Commodity specific templates and forms are elaborated by the end of project</li> </ul>   | Templates prepared                          |
| <i>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</i>  |   |   |
| <p>Support for tuning and adjustment of shortcomings observed during the first year of IACS implementation.</p> <p>Implementation of the Single Payment Scheme originating from Title III of Council Regulation (EC) No 1782/2003.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Procedures, manuals and guidelines prepared for SPS by the end of project.</li> </ul>  | Procedures, manuals and guidelines prepared |
| <i>2005/017-464.01.04 Reinforcement of the National Control System for Forest Reproductive Material</i>  |   |   |

| Immediate Objectives (Project Purpose)  | Indicators of Achievement<br>(Objectively Verifiable Indicators)  | State of Achievement   |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Upgrading information system and reinforcement of the technical means of the Official Body for the control of forest reproductive material (FRM);</p> <p>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.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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).</li> <li>▪ Control reports will be printed immediately on the control places so the administration time will be reduced from minimum 4 weeks to 1 day.</li> <li>▪ 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 when the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1598/2002 gives a period of 3 months for that after realised FRM delivery.</li> <li>▪ 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)</li> <li>▪ Unavoidable amount of stakeholders trained and a system for regular information of all stakeholders created.</li> <li>▪ All the above - mentioned issues will be completed by the end of the project.</li> </ul> | <p>Amount of the controls increased</p> <p>Administration time reduced</p> <p>Administration time reduced</p> <p>Standardised information documents are used</p> <p>Stakeholders trained</p> |
| <i>2006/018-175.01.01 Strengthening the Capacities and Quality of the Control Services of the Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture – (CCTIA)</i>  |   |  |
| <p>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</p> <p>Improvement of the supervision over plant protection products (PPPs) in vertical chain</p>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ EN 17 025 requirements performed in practice in order to gain the accreditation after fulfilment of conditions.</li> <li>▪ 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</li> </ul>   | <p>The lab staff and methods are at the stage of quality improvement in order to apply for the EN 17,025</p>   |

| <i>UIBF 2005/017-464.08.01 Further Strengthening of Systems for Registration of Plant Protection Products (PPP)</i>   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 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"> <li>▪ Functioning Coordination Unit established within the Department of Pesticides Registration in 6 months after the end of project implementation</li> </ul>   | The Control Unit within the CCTIA established   |
| 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"> <li>▪ After the implementation of the project (in 2008) a suitable and effective organisational structure in the process of PPPs registration will be approved</li> </ul>   | New organisation structure of the CCTIA approved  |
| 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"> <li>▪ 2 higher level trainings in the field of PPPs legislation during the project implementation</li> </ul>  | Training delivered  |
| <i>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)</i>   |  |   |
| Integration of supporting measures defined in the regulation EC 1698/2005 (1257/1999) together with the direct payments   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Application form for farmers which integrates supporting measures defined in the regulation EC 1698/2005 (1257/1999) together with the direct payments within the project implementation</li> </ul>   | N.A.  |
| Simplification of the administration and integration of control procedures of IACS supporting measures.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Manual for controllers with integrated control procedures within the project implementation Number of manuals</li> </ul>  | N.A.  |
| <i>2006/018-175.06.01 Strengthening of the Veterinary Controls in the Field of Animal Protection on Farm and at the Time of Slaughter or Killing,</i>   |  |   |
| Strengthening and unification of veterinary controls in the field of animal protection in the SR in accordance with Regulation of EP and Council No. 882/2004 on official control performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Veterinary controls executed and the results processed in accordance with the Commission Decision 2006/778/EC and relevant Directives (98/58/ES, 91/629/EEC, 91/630/EEC, 99/74/EC) and Council Directive 93/119 EEC requirements within the project implementation and during 2008</li> </ul> | N.A.  |
| Unification of the results of the official controls required for the statistical and reporting purposes and for the prioritisation of the control targets   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SW interconnection of unified results of control of the state veterinary activities on the regional and district veterinary and food administration in accordance with the Commission Decision requirements</li> </ul>  | N.A.  |
| <i>2006/018-175.06.01/06 UIBF Software Solution Development for Output Products of the Transmission Programme under the ESA 95</i>  |  |   |
| Creation of central output DB of statistical data for national accounts and governmental financial statistics within the transmission programme according to the ESA95 methodology  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ File of 21 automatic compiled output tables in requested deadlines according to new Transmission programme under ESA95</li> <li>▪ Developed DB containing approximately 13 000 indicators by the end of the project</li> </ul>  | The development of individual modules of the IS is still in the progress. The functionality of individual modules will be presented to the Beneficiary on 3 November 2008 and subsequently tested.<br>To the cut-off date of this IE no data available. |
| <b>COMPONENT 4: ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY</b>  |  |   |



| <i>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</i>  |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| To establish EQS for priority substances and dangerous substances relevant for the SR the Environmental Quality Standards   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Environmental Quality Standards (EQSs) for priority substances and dangerous substances relevant for the SR published (end of project)</li> <li>▪ Monitoring system comprising all dangerous substances in place, end of 2006</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 17 EQS were estimated, methodology and estimation of EQS approved in April 2007, now EQS are undergoing approval process of the MoEnv and Slovak Government.</li> <li>▪ Updated regulation on monitoring and control of dangerous substances has been technically completed in advance of the planned deadline and provided the MoEnv; included in monitoring plan for 2007. Prepared results were discussed/consulted at national as well as EU level. Achieved results of monitoring 2007 are in the database.</li> </ul> |
| 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"> <li>▪ State administration offices provide relevant information for reporting and for the decision making process (end of project)</li> <li>▪ Authorisation regime in compliance with Directive WFD and functioning and enforcement system in practice (end of project)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Relevant state administration offices were equipped with data management software and technical equipment. They are now ready to report and make decisions – recommendations.</li> <li>▪ Data management software system was created to fulfil the requirements of the Water Framework Directive 60/2000/EC and Council Directive 76/464/EEC</li> </ul>   |
| <i>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</i>   |   |  |
| 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.   | Biological quality elements incorporated as an integral part of the assessment of ecological status of the surface water by the end of the project  | Biological communities structure was analyzed and presented on workshop held on 15 July 2008.  |
| <i>2006/18-175.06.01 Information System on Waters Intended for Human Consumptions</i>   |   |  |
| 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.   | 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)  | N/A to the cut-off date.   |
| To update the existing out of date national drinking water data flows and their 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. | IS on drinking water quality in SR and its appropriate databases developed for collection and handling of data necessary for DWD implementation by the end of the project   | N/A to the cut-off date.   |
| To support the dissemination of environmental information in compliance with the Directive 2003/4/EC on public access to environmental information.   | Public access to environmental information on drinking water quality presented on Web Portal on Drinking Water is created by the end of the project   | N/A to the cut-off date.   |

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| <i>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</i>  |   |
| 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.   | Satisfaction of trained participants and future trainers with prepared administrative, technical and legislative tools (90%)<br><br>N/A to the cut-off date.  |
| <i>2006/18-175.06.01 Strategy for Inventory and Collection of Small Equipment Containing PCB in the SR</i>  |   |
| To propose the strategy for inventory and collection of small equipments containing PCB (i.e. in the capacity less than 5 dm <sup>3</sup> ) 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).   | Strategy for inventory, collection and disposal of small equipments containing PCB in the SR prepared until the end of 2008.<br><br>N/A to the cut-off date.  |
| 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).   | 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).<br><br>N/A to the cut-off date.  |
| <i>2005/017-464.07.02 Development of an Information and Tracking System for Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel in Slovakia</i>  |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ To establish a reliable and user-friendly information system (recordkeeping) for all kinds of radioactive waste generated or to be generated during operation, decommissioning and dismantling of nuclear installations in Slovakia.</li> <li>■ To develop a computerised system that would enable tracking of all kinds of radioactive waste and spent fuel.</li> <li>■ To fulfil one of the main tasks of the future national Slovak agency on radioactive waste management.</li> <li>■ To support the reporting of the institution (Agency) to safety authorities and other organisations on waste management and spent fuel inventories</li> </ul> | <p>Computerised system that will enable the tracking of all kinds of radioactive waste and spent fuel developed by the end of the project.</p> <p>The detailed design of IS with function description and specification of each object and attributes in detail developed and in place. Components of detailed function descriptions are algorithms of data processing and selection requirements. Before the end of the project last training sessions are being provided and the system security is being solved.<br/>The IS is operating and in place.</p> |

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| <i>2006/018-175.04.01 Strengthening Human Resources Management (HRM) at the Slovak Nuclear Regulatory Authority</i>  |  |   |
| To ensure that UJD has the adequate human resources and those adequate levels of competence are achieved and maintained, through well defined training programmes and tools. The training program should ensure that staff is aware of technological developments challenges, new principles and concepts. | Training documentation and computer based testing and certification tool realised by the end of the project.   | The project is in its starting phase, no outputs so far delivered. To the cut-off date of this IE no data on training, documentation, testing, and certification available.   |
| <b>COMPONENT 5: INTERNAL MARKET (FINANCE, TAXATION, AUDIT, CULTURE AND STANDARDS)</b>  |  |   |
| <i>2006/018-175.03.01 Strengthening the Internal Auditors' Independence in the Public Sector by Creating Audit Committee(s)</i>  |  |   |
| 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"> <li>▪ Nominated members of the Audit Committee in February 2008</li> <li>▪ Actions taken by the Audit Committee (issuing opinion on 30 annual internal audit plans) since February 2008 onwards</li> <li>▪ 6 Audit Committees meetings (each Committee at least four times a year)</li> </ul> | Members of the CAC have been nominated by the minister of the Ministry of Finance on 24 June 2008. The first CAC meeting took place on 24 June 2008. The next meetings of the CAC are scheduled on 20 November 2008 and in the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 2009. To the cut-off date of this IE 1 CAC has been established and is working at the MoF, 1 meeting of the MoF CAC took place and 2 other regular MoF CAC meetings are already scheduled. No audit plans have been revised so far. Agenda of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> regular MoF CAC meeting is: revision of the audit plans for 2009, list of audit and controls performed in 2008 incl. findings, the dates for the regular CAC meetings in 2009. |
| <i>2006/018-175.03.02 Audit and Ex-post Financial Control of the EC Own Resources</i>  |  |   |
| Providing training for internal auditors and ex-post financial controllers on execution of own resources verification in order to enhance qualification of staff involved in public internal financial control system.   | Timely and reliable reports including findings, conclusions and recommendations of performed audit and ex-post financial control evaluated by means of supervision executed by the MF SR, Commission and EDA auditors continuously.  | To the cut-off date of this IE the project is not under implementation  |
| <i>2005/017-464.02.01 Reinforcement of Administrative Capacity as regards Measuring Instruments (RACMI)</i>  |  |   |
| 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   | Governmental Ordinance transposing MID is published, changes in the borderlines legislation identified and implemented. Concluded till end of the year 2008  | N/A until the cut-off date of this IE   |
| <i>2005/017-464.02.02 Enforcement of an Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the SR</i>   |  |   |
| To strengthen enforcement capacities and to raise knowledge concerning intellectual property rights within enforcement authorities, right holders, users and public  | 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       | To the cut-off date of this IE no data available  |

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| <i>2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Enhancement of the Ministry of Finance Official Development Aid Effectiveness (ODA)</i>   |   |  |
| Increase effectiveness of the aid provided by harmonisation, alignment and management for development results, meeting needs of Rome and Paris Declarations  | Improved conditions for harmonisation, alignment and management through reached project results in 31 March 2008  | Project completed. If approved by the management of the MoF, the Programme Budgeting M&E System as well as the elaborated ODA M&E System shall become effective and therefore mandatory for all line ministries dealing with ODA issues. Through M&E outputs the decision making bodies (MFA and MF) shall adjust the ODA system so there would be more alignment with recipient countries and better harmonisation reached and management exercised.                    |
| <i>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 Administration</i>  |   |  |
| 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   | At least 20 employees of the STA trained during the Project   | Project completed. The working group composed of 21 members participated in seminars. Six 5-day seminars and two 4-day seminars have taken place as planned - the 1st one from 19 to 23 May 2008, the 2nd one from 9 to 13 June 2008, the 3rd one from 23 to 27 June 2008, the 4th one from 14 to 18 July and the 5th one from 11 to 15 August, the 6th from 8 to 12 September, the 7th from 22 to 25 September and the 8th from 6 to 9 October 2008.                    |
| To adopt the above- mentioned knowledge into the practice of the Slovak Tax Administration (STA) and the Slovak taxpayers  | 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   | Special site devoted to the twinning light project has been built up on the STA Intranet. Through this site all information from seminars is accessible to every STA employee. 2,862 visits have been recorded by the end of October since the start of the project. The STA is selecting the outputs which might be useful for the taxpayer and the selected outputs will be published on the Internet within 6 months after the project end.                           |
| <i>2006/018-175.06 UIBF Public Internal Financial Control (PIFC) – Financial Audit</i>   |   |  |
| To provide training, the purpose of which is to increase knowledge and skills of auditors, aimed at financial audit of the State Final Account of respective budgetary chapters of the state budget of SR.   | Timely and reliable reports including findings, conclusions and recommendations of performed audit and ex-post financial control evaluated by means of supervision executed by the MF SR, Commission and EDA auditors continuously.   | To the cut-off date of this IE the project is not under implementation.  |
| <i>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</i>   |   |  |
| 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. | 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"> <li>▪ To provide unbiased information to the Slovak Parliament, to the state bodies and to public</li> <li>▪ 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.</li> </ul> | The external audit function is being developed to fully comply with international auditing standards and the best European audit practices thereby providing the Parliament, government and citizens of Slovakia as well as the EU with high quality information on the actual functioning of the public administration and safeguarding public resources. All activities, work and outputs of the project are aiming to achieve mission and vision statement of the SAO |

## ANNEX 2 LIST OF INTERVIEWS

| INSTITUTION  | INTERVIEWEE   | DATE            |
|--|---|-----------------|
| <b>Office of the Government SR</b><br>General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers<br>for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control<br>Cukrova 14<br>SK-811 08 Bratislava    | <b>Ms. Zuzana Jelenkova</b><br>Project Manager                                  | 7 October 2008  |
| <b>Office of the Government SR</b><br>General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers<br>for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control<br>Cukrova 14<br>SK-811 08 Bratislava    | <b>Mr. Matthieu Chalumeau</b><br>RTA  | 7 October 2008  |
| <b>Office of the Government SR</b><br>General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers<br>for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control<br>Cukrova 14<br>SK-811 08 Bratislava    | <b>Ms. Eleonora Andreanska</b><br>Grant Scheme Manager                          | 7 October 2008  |
| <b>The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs<br/>                     and Family of the SR</b><br>Spitalska 41<br>SK-812 47 Bratislava                                    | <b>Mr. Alois Machalek</b><br>RTA  | 10 October 2008 |
| <b>The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs<br/>                     and Family of the SR</b><br>Spitalska 41<br>SK-812 47 Bratislava                                    | <b>Ms. Katarina Maloyer</b><br>RTA-A  | 10 October 2008 |
| <b>Office of the Government of the SR</b><br>Department of Protection of EU Financial<br>Interests and Fight against Corruption<br>Radlinskeho 13<br>811 07 Bratislava | <b>Ms. Renata Petrivalska</b><br>Project Manager                                | 10 October 2008 |
| <b>National Labour Inspectorate</b><br>Masarykova 10, P.O. Box C3<br>041 33 Kosice   | <b>Ms. Daniela Gecelovska*</b>  | 13 October 2008 |
| <b>The Ministry of Health SR</b><br>Project Unit for Foreign Aid<br>Limbova 2<br>SK-837 52 Bratislava  | <b>Mr. Edmund Skorvaga</b><br>SPO   | 13 October 2008 |
| <b>The Ministry of Health SR</b><br>Project Unit for Foreign Aid<br>Limbova 2<br>SK-837 52 Bratislava  | <b>Ms. Barbora Vallova</b><br>Deputy SPO  | 13 October 2008 |
| <b>The Ministry of Health SR</b><br>Human Resources Department<br>Limbova 2<br>SK-837 52 Bratislava  | <b>Mrs. Miloslava Kovacova</b><br>Director of the Human Resources<br>Department | 13 October 2008 |
| <b>Office of the Government of the SR</b><br>Aid Co-ordination Unit<br>Nam. Slobody 29<br>SK-813 70 Bratislava   | <b>Ms. Marianna Macaskova</b><br>Programme Manager                              | 16 October 2008 |
| <b>Office of the Government of the SR</b><br>Aid Co-ordination Unit<br>Nam. Slobody 29<br>SK-813 70 Bratislava   | <b>Mr. Milan Petro</b><br>Programme Manager                                     | 16 October 2008 |
| <b>The Slovak Medicine University</b><br>Slovak Centre of Organs Transplants<br>Limbova 12<br>SK-833 03 Bratislava   | <b>Mr. Daniel Kuba</b><br>Director  | 16 October 2008 |

| <b>INSTITUTION</b>  | <b>INTERVIEWEE</b>   | <b>DATE</b>     |
|---|--|-----------------|
| <b>Public Health Authority</b><br>Trnavska 52<br>SK-826 45 Bratislava   | <b>Ms. Maria Horecka*</b>  | 16 October 2008 |
| <b>Nadej NGO</b><br>Hlavna 196<br>SK-946 21 Velke Kosihy  | <b>Mr. Peter Toth*</b><br>Administrator  | 16 October 2008 |
| <b>Public Health Authority</b><br>Dept. of Nutrition and Food Safety<br>Trnavska 52<br>SK-826 45 Bratislava   | <b>Ms Iveta Truskova*</b><br>Director of the Dept., PL   | 17 October 2008 |
| <b>Ministry of Finance SR</b><br>Central Finance and Contracting Unit<br>Stefanovicova 5<br>SK-813 08 Bratislava  | <b>Ms. Silvia Matusova</b><br>Director   | 17 October 2008 |
| <b>Ministry of Health SR</b><br>Project Unit for Foreign Aid<br>Limbova 2<br>SK-837 52 Bratislava   | <b>Mr. Augusto Lauro</b><br>RTA  | 17 October 2008 |
| <b>Ministry of Interior SR</b><br>Pribinova 2<br>SK-812 72 Bratislava   | <b>Ms Nadezda Patoprsta*</b><br>Director, SPO<br>Foreign Aid Dept.                                       | 20 October 2008 |
| <b>Ministry of Interior SR</b><br>Krizna 44<br>SK-812 72 Bratislava   | <b>Ms Renata Matejkova</b><br>Project Manager<br>Section of Control and Inspection<br>Service of the MOI | 20 October 2008 |
| <b>Ministry of Interior SR</b><br>Krizna 44<br>SK-812 72 Bratislava   | <b>Mr. Stanislav Fiala</b><br>Project Manager<br>Section of Control and Inspection<br>Service of the MOI | 20 October 2008 |
| <b>Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR</b><br>Dept. of Migration and Integration of Foreigners<br>Spitalska 4-6<br>SK-812 47 Bratislava | <b>Mr. Jaroslav Kovac</b><br>Project Leader  | 20 October 2008 |
| <b>Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR</b><br>Spitalska 4-6<br>SK-812 47 Bratislava   | <b>Mr. Vladimir Bujalka</b><br>Project Manager   | 20 October 2008 |
| <b>Ministry of Finance</b><br>Stefanovicova 5<br>SK-817 82 Bratislava   | <b>Mr. Mario Vircik</b><br>Director of International Relations<br>Department /SPO                        | 20 October 2008 |
| <b>Ministry of Finance of the SR</b><br>PIU Phare<br>Stefanovicova 5<br>SK-817 82 Bratislava  | <b>Mr. Matej Dostal</b><br>Deputy SPO  | 20 October 2008 |
| <b>Office of the Government of the SR</b><br>Aid Co-ordination Unit<br>Nam.Slobody 29<br>SK-813 70 Bratislava   | <b>Ms. Sona Gabcova*</b><br>Programme Manager  | 21 October 2008 |
| <b>Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR</b><br>Spitalska 4-6<br>SK-812 47 Bratislava   | <b>Ms. Silvia Gregorcova</b>   | 21 October 2008 |
| <b>Ministry of Finance</b><br>Section of Audit and Control<br>Stefanovicova 5<br>SK-817 82 Bratislava   | <b>Mrs. Sona Tykova</b><br>BC Project Leader   | 21 October 2008 |

| INSTITUTION   | INTERVIEWEE   | DATE                               |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| <b>CCTIA</b><br>Department of Environmental Protection and Ecological Agriculture<br>Hanulova 9/A<br>SK-844 29 Bratislava         | <b>Mr. Ivan Kusnier</b><br>Deputy Director<br>Head of Dpt. Of Ecological Agriculture and Monitoring of Soil | 24 October 2008                    |
| <b>CCTIA</b><br>Department of Environmental Protection and Ecological Agriculture<br>Hanulova 9/A<br>SK-844 29 Bratislava         | <b>Ms. Katarina Orosova</b><br>Head of Dpt. of Organic Analysis   | 24 October 2008                    |
| <b>CCTIA</b><br>Dept. of Pesticides Registration<br>Matuskova 21<br>SK-833 16 Bratislava  | <b>Mr. Peter Vrabcek</b><br>Metodic of Plant Protection and Control   | 24 October 2008                    |
| <b>Ministry of Justice SR</b><br>Župne nam. 13<br>SK-813 11 Bratislava  | <b>Mr. Martin Urminsky</b><br>SPO<br>Section of International and European Law                              | 27 October 2008                    |
| <b>Ministry of Justice SR</b><br>Župne nam. 13<br>SK-813 11 Bratislava  | <b>Ms. Margita Petrovicova</b><br>Project Manager<br>Section of International and European Law              | 27 October 2008                    |
| <b>Ministry of Culture of the SR</b><br>Nam. SNP 33,<br>SK-813 31 Bratislava  | <b>Mr. Anton Skreko</b><br>Deputy SPO   | 27 October 2008                    |
| <b>Ministry of Culture of the SR</b><br>Nam. SNP 33,<br>SK-813 31 Bratislava  | <b>Ms. Veronika Striezencova</b><br>Project Manager   | 27 October 2008                    |
| <b>Agricultural Paying Agency</b><br>Section of Market Organisation<br>Dobrovicova 9<br>SK-815 26 Bratislava                      | <b>Ms. Henrieta Kozarova</b><br>Director  | 28 October 2008                    |
| <b>Agricultural Paying Agency</b><br>Department of Direct and Agro-environmental Support<br>Dobrovicova 9<br>SK-815 26 Bratislava | <b>Mr. Andrej Gajdos</b><br>Director  | 29 October 2008<br>4 November 2008 |
| <b>Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR</b><br>Bajkalska 27<br>SK-820 07 Bratislava 27   | <b>Mr. Mikulas Turner</b><br>Director of the International Relations Division / SPO                         | 29 October 2008                    |
| <b>Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR</b><br>Bajkalska 27<br>SK-820 07 Bratislava 27   | <b>Ms. Jarmila Racova</b><br>International Relations Division / SCM   | 29 October 2008                    |
| <b>Nuclear and Decommissioning Joint Stock Company</b><br>P. O. Box 41<br>SK-935 39 Mochovce                                      | <b>Ing. Ladislav Ehn</b><br>Division Director/ Project Manager of the Beneficiary                           | 29 October 2008                    |
| <b>Nuclear and Decommissioning Joint Stock Company</b><br>P. O. Box 41<br>SK-935 39 Mochovce                                      | <b>Ing. Valent Herda</b><br>Expert for operation of radioactive waste placement                             | 29 October 2008                    |
| <b>Ministry of Finance</b><br>Section of Audit and Control<br>Stefanovicova 5<br>SK-817 82 Bratislava                             | <b>Mrs. Nora Gyureova</b><br>Project Coordination Unit Head   | 30 October 2008                    |
| <b>Tax Directorate of the SR</b><br>Nova 13<br>SK-975 04 Banska Bystrica  | <b>Ms. Iveta Petrovicova*</b><br>Head of the International Project Management Unit, PL                      | 30 October 2008                    |

| INSTITUTION  | INTERVIEWEE  | DATE            |
|--|--|-----------------|
| <b>Office for Standards, Metrology and Testing of the SR</b><br>Stefanovicova 3<br>SK-810 05 Bratislava 15   | <b>Ms. Kvetoslava Steinlova</b><br>SPO   | 30 October 2008 |
| <b>Office for Standards, Metrology and Testing of the SR</b><br>Stefanovicova 3<br>SK-810 05 Bratislava 15   | <b>Ms. Erika Kraslanova</b><br>Project Manager   | 30 October 2008 |
| <b>Statistical Office of the SR</b><br>Macroeconomics Statistic Section<br>Mileticova 3<br>SK-824 67 Bratislava 26   | <b>Mr. Frantisek Bernadic</b><br>Directore General   | 30 October 2008 |
| <b>Statistical Office of the SR</b><br>Macroeconomics Statistic Section<br>National Accounts Department<br>Mileticova 3<br>SK-824 67 Bratislava 26               | <b>Mrs. Alena Illitova</b><br>Head of the Department/Project Leader                                      | 30 October 2008 |
| <b>Ministry of Finance SR</b><br>Central Finance and Contracting Unit<br>Stefanovicova 5<br>SK-813 08 Bratislava   | <b>Ms. Albína Zlochova</b><br>Project Manager  | 3 November 2008 |
| <b>Ministry of Agriculture SR</b><br>Foreign Relations Department<br>Dobrovicova 12<br>SK-812 66 Bratislava  | <b>Ms. Eva Kolesarova</b><br>Director, SPO   | 3 November 2008 |
| <b>Supreme Audit Office of the SR</b><br>Priemyselna 2<br>SK-824 73 Bratislava 26  | <b>Ing. Maria Kysucka</b><br>Director General<br>European Funds Audit<br>Department/Project leader       | 3 November 2008 |
| <b>Ministry of Finance SR</b><br>Central Finance and Contracting Unit<br>Stefanovicova 5<br>SK-813 08 Bratislava   | <b>Ms. Zora Paulikova*</b><br>Project Manager  | 3 November 2008 |
| <b>Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute</b><br>Jeseniova 17<br>SK-833 15 Bratislava  | <b>Ms. Lea Mrafkova</b><br>Employee of Unit for quality of surface waters                                | 4 November 2008 |
| <b>Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute</b><br>Jeseniova 17<br>SK-833 15 Bratislava<br>Water Research Institute<br>Nabrezie L. Svobodu 5<br>SK-812 49 Bratislava | <b>Ms. Daniela Durkovicova</b><br>Project Manager  | 4 November 2008 |
| <b>Ministry of Environment</b><br>Bukurestska 4<br>SK-812 34 Bratislava  | <b>Ms. Jarmila Makovinska</b><br>Researcher  | 4 November 2008 |
| <b>Slovak Environmental Agency</b><br>Hanulova 5/D<br>SK-841 01 Bratislava   | <b>Ms. Vlasta Janova</b><br>Head of Department of Geology and Geofactors of Environment                  | 4 November 2008 |
| <b>Slovak Environmental Agency</b><br>Tajovskeho 28<br>SK-975 90 Bratislava  | <b>Mr. Ján Hrabovsky</b><br>Head Department for Evaluation of Environmental Risks of Chemical Substances | 5 November 2008 |
| <b>Slovak Environmental Agency</b><br>Tajovskeho 28<br>SK-975 90 Bratislava  | <b>Ms. Renata Grofova*</b><br>Specialist for reporting standardisation                                   | 5 November 2008 |
| <b>Ministry of Environment</b><br>Namestie L. Stura 1<br>SK-812 35 Bratislava  | <b>Mr. Roderik Klinda</b><br>Deputy SPO  | 7 November 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   | October 2008             | Monitoring Report M/SR/JHS/08017/SHS   |
| Office of the Government SR   | October 2008             | Monitoring Report M/SR/JHS/08017/JHA   |
| Office of the Government SR   | October 2008             | Monitoring Report M/SR/JHS/08017/AGR   |
| Office of the Government SR   | October 2008             | Monitoring Report M/SR/JHS/08017/ENV   |
| Office of the Government SR   | October 2008             | Monitoring Report M/SR/JHS/08017/INT   |
| Office of the Government SR   | August 2006              | Government's Manifesto   |
| CFCU  | October 2008             | Financial and Contractual data for the Sector  |
| Ministry of Health Italy/CFCU   | November 2006            | Twinning Contract Nr. SK05/IB/SO/02  |
| Ministry of Health Italy  | April – December 2007    | 1 <sup>st</sup> Interim Report (including the Inception Report)- 4 <sup>th</sup> Interim Report SK05/IB/SO/02                        |
| Artman, Bratislava  | February - May 2008      | Interim Reports 1 – 3 on SW Development for 2005 Transplantations  |
| Artman, Bratislava  | August 2008              | Final Report SW Development  |
| 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 2006/018-175.05.02 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 – July 2008 | 1 <sup>st</sup> – 4th Interim Quarterly Report SK/2006/IB/SO/02  |
| Office of the Government/GS BMDDDC  | N.A                      | Instructions for GS Applicants (in Slovak)   |
| Office of the Government/GS BMDDDC  | August 2008              | Evaluation reports from 2 <sup>nd</sup> round of GS (in Slovak)  |

| Name of Originator   | Date                           | Title of Document   |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Octigon a.s.   | N.A.                           | Interim Report 1 – 2 from administration of GS (in Slovak)  |
| Euroformes/GS BMDDDC   | August 2008                    | IR TA Training of RCs   |
| 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 – September 2008 | Draft FR<br>TW Contract Nr. SK/2006/IB/SO/01  |
| MoLSAF/ NLI/Agency for European Integration and Economic Development | October 2008                   | 1 <sup>st</sup> – 4th Interim Quarterly Report<br>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  |
| MoH/NICO   | September 2008                 | Final 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   |
| MoLSAF/Euroformes  | September 2008                 | Reference Manual Indicators of Poverty  |
| MoLSAF/Euroformes  | October 2008                   | Final Report Indicators of Poverty  |
| OoG  | N.A.                           | Project Proposal UIBF 2006 Protection of EU Financial Interests   |
| MoH/CFCU   | N.A.                           | DPF 2006 Pesticides   |
| OoG/Euroformes   | July 2008                      | IR ToT Protection of EU Financial Interests   |
| German Federal Pension Insurance Fund/MoLSAF                         | September 2008                 | IR TWL 2006/018-175502-0101-0001 ECJ Rulings  |
| German Federal Pension Insurance Fund/MoLSAF                         | N.A.                           | Draft Report Activity 2.1 TWL 2006/018-175502-0101-0001 ECJ Rulings   |
| 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)                                 |
|  |                                |   |
| Ministry of Interior SR  | August 2007                    | Terms of Reference – Development of IAS, project 2005-017-464.03.04   |
| Ministry of Interior SR  | NA                             | Tender Dossier 2005-017-464.03.04   |
| Ministry of Interior SR  | January 2008                   | Minutes from final meeting of the Steering Committee meeting – TW Component of the project 2005-017-464.03.04 |
| Ministry of Interior SR  | April 2008                     | Minutes from the Steering Committee meeting - Development of IAS, project 2005-017-464.03.04                  |
| Veri2  | February 2008                  | Introductory Report - Development of IAS, project 2005-017-464.03.04  |
| Veri2  | April 2008                     | TA 1 <sup>st</sup> Interim Report - Development of IAS, project 2005-017-464.03.04                            |
| Veri2  | May 2008                       | TA 2nd Interim Report - Development of IAS, project 2005-017-464.03.04  |
| Veri2  | July 2008                      | TA 3rd Interim Report - Development of IAS, project 2005-017-464.03.04  |
| Ministry of Interior SR  | December 2007 – June 2008      | Minutes of Steering Committee of December 2007 – June 2008  |

| Name of Originator   | Date                      | Title of Document   |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Ministry of Interior SR  | January 2008 – April 2008 | Minutes of Monitoring Meeting of January 2008 – April 2008  |
| Ministry of Justice SR   | 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 |
| Ministry of Justice SR   | n.a.                      | Project fiche 2005/017-464-08.01  |
| Euroiuris  | November 2007             | Introductory Report 2005/017-464-08.01  |
| Euroiuris  | March 2007                | 1st Interim Report 2005/017-464-08.01   |
| Euroiuris  | June 2008                 | Final Report 2005/017-464-08.01   |
| Euroiuris  | June 2008                 | Analysis of current legal status and proposals of legislative solutions   |
| Euroiuris  | June 2008                 | Glossary of terms used in EU Competition Law  |
| Euroiuris  | June 2008                 | Bankruptcy Law Guide  |
|  | n.a.                      | Project Fiche 2006/018-175.06.01  |
| Federal Department of Justice Belgium                                      | February 2008             | Belgian TW Proposal 2006/018-175.06.01  |
| Ministry of Justice SR   | n.a.                      | Time-schedule of the Activities 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 09/2008   |
| Pesticides Safety Directorate UK/Ministry of Agriculture SR                | January 2007              | TWL 1 <sup>st</sup> interim report under UIBF 2005  |
| Pesticides Safety Directorate UK/Ministry of Agriculture SR                | September 2007            | TWL 2 <sup>nd</sup> interim report under UIBF 2005  |
| Pesticides Safety Directorate UK/Ministry of Agriculture SR                | January 2008              | TWL final report under UIBF 2005  |
| Ministry of Agriculture SR   | n.a.                      | PF 2005/017-464.01.01   |
| GETBUSINESS International/GBI Consulting Mehlmauer-Larcher and Kastner OEG | October 2007              | Introductory Report 2005/017-464.01.01 (in Slovak)  |
| GETBUSINESS International/GBI Consulting Mehlmauer-Larcher and Kastner OEG | September 2008            | Final Report 2005/017-464.01.01(in Slovak)  |
| Ministry of Agriculture SR   | November 2007             | Minutes of Steering Committee 2005/017-464.01.01 (in Slovak)  |
| Ministry of Agriculture SR   | n.a.                      | PF 2005/017-464.01.03   |
| GETBUSINESS International/GBI Consulting Mehlmauer-Larcher and Kastner OEG | February 2008             | First Interim Report 2005/017-464.01.03   |
| GETBUSINESS International/GBI Consulting Mehlmauer-Larcher and Kastner OEG | September 2008            | Final Report 2005/017-464.01.03   |
| Ministry of Agriculture SR   | n.a.                      | PF 2005/017-464.01.04   |
| 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/SKEAGIS s.r.o.                                  | April 2008                | Minutes of Working Meeting in Malacky   |
| Ministry of Agriculture SR/SKEAGIS s.r.o.                                  | April 2008                | Minutes of Working Meeting in Bratislava  |

| Name of Originator  | Date                    | Title of Document  |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| 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                                  | 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                                  | n.a                     | DPF: 2006/018-175.01.01 (CCTIA)  |
| Ministry of Agriculture SR                                  | n.a                     | TOR 2006/018-175.06.01   |
| Ministry of Agriculture SR                                  | n.a                     | TOR UIBF 2006- Animal Protection   |
| CFCU  | 3 November 2008         | Financial and Contractual data for the INT Sector  |
| CEEN/Euroformes   | 3 July 2007             | Interim Evaluation of the EU TF No. R/SK/TF/INT/07.002   |
| Distinct, a.s./Octigon, a.s. (SR)                           | 30 June 2008            | Interim Evaluation of the EU TF No. R/SK/TF/CER/08.001   |
| Office of Government, Aid Co-ordination Unit                | 28 October 2008         | Sectoral Monitoring Report - Internal Market development/Internal Market (Reporting Period: 1. 3. 2008 – 31. 8. 2008) Report No. M/SR/INT/08017                |
| Office of Government, Aid Co-ordination Unit                | 28 October 2008         | Sectoral Monitoring Report - Internal Market development/Environment (Reporting Period: 1. 3. 2008 – 31. 8. 2008) Report No. M/SR/INT/08017/ENV                |
| Office of Government, Aid Co-ordination Unit                | 28 October 2008         | Sectoral Monitoring Report - Internal Market development/Agriculture and Statistics (Reporting Period: 1. 3. 2008 – 31. 8. 2008) Report No. M/SR/INT/08017/AGR |
| Ministry of Finance SR                                      | 10 October 2008         | Contracting and monitoring tables of TF 2005 and 2006 Projects   |
| Ministry of Finance SR / Dutch and Slovak Project Leaders   | 17 October 2008         | TF Project No. 2006/018-175.03.01 - Twinning Project Final Report  |
| Ministry of Finance SR                                      |                         | Standard Summary Project Fiche for the Transition Facility   |
| Ministry of Finance SR                                      |                         | Detailed Project Fiche for Twinning Light Project  |
| Ministry of Finance SR                                      |                         | Project Proposal for the UIBF 2006   |
| Euroiuris/C&M   | April 2008              | Final Report 2005/017-464-03-03-01-0001  |
| Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR                             | June 2007               | TF Project No. 2005/017-464.07.02 - Terms of Reference   |
| Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR/ AITEN, a.s. / VUJE, a.s.   | December 2007           | TF Project No. 2005/017-464.07.02 - Inception report Ev. No.: RAOaVJP-2007-UJD-D.XX-USP-01.01 Project Plan Output. Analysis                                    |
| Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR/ AITEN, a.s. / VUJE, a.s.   | 19 February 2008        | IS Analysis Ev. No.: RAOaVJP-2007-UJD-P.AN-ANA-02.01   |
| Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR/ AITEN, a.s. / VUJE, a.s.   | 6 May 2008              | TF Project No. 2005/017-464.07.02 - A detailed IS solution proposal Ev. No.: RAOaVJP-2007-UJD-P.DN-DNR-01.02   |
| Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR/ AITEN, a.s. / VUJE, a.s.   | 16 May 2008             | TF Project No. 2005/017-464.07.02 - 1 <sup>st</sup> Interim report Ev. No.: RAOaVJP-2007-UJD-D.XX-SPP-01.00  |
| Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR/ AITEN, a.s. / VUJE, a.s.   | 21 August 2008          | TF Project No. 2005/017-464.07.02 – 2 <sup>nd</sup> Interim report 2005/017-464.07.02 Ev. No.: RAOaVJP-2007-UJD-D.XX-SPP-02.00                                 |
| Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR/                            | 15 October 2008         | TF Project No. 2005/017-464.07.02 – Final Report   |

| Name of Originator  | Date                      | Title of Document   |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| AITEN, a.s. / VUJE, a.s.  |                           | Ev. No.:RAOaVJP-2007-UJD-D.XX-ZSP-01.00   |
| Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR/<br>AITEN, a.s. / VUJE, a.s.                  | 3 November 2008           | TF Project No. 2005/017-464.07.02 – Monthly Report for October 2008<br>Ev. No. : RAOaVJP-2007-UJD-D.XX-MSP-11.00  |
| Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR/<br>VÚJE, a.s.                                | 13 May 2008               | TF Project No. : 2006/018-175.04.01 – Terms of reference  |
| Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR/<br>VÚJE, a.s.                                | 15 August 2008            | TF Project No. : 2006/018-175.04.01 – Inception report  |
| Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR/<br>VÚJE, a.s.                                | 18 August 2008            | TF Project No. : 2006/018-175.04.01 – Minutes of the 1 <sup>st</sup> Steering Committee Meeting   |
| Supreme Audit Office SR   | 12 November 2007          | TF Project No. : UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01 – Logframe matrix  |
| Supreme Audit Office SR   | 3 November 2008           | TF Project No. : UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01 – Information on the Current State of the SAO project ‘Assistance to the Supreme Audit Office of the Slovak Republic in line with the European Implementing Guidelines for the INTOSAI Auditing Standards’ |
| Supreme Audit Office SR/<br>Deloitte Audit s.r.o.                             | March 2008                | TF Project No. : UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01 – 1 <sup>st</sup> interim report   |
| Supreme Audit Office SR/<br>Deloitte Audit s.r.o.                             | 31 July 2008              | TF Project No. : UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01 – 1 <sup>st</sup> interim report   |
| Supreme Audit Office SR   |                           | TF Project No. : UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01 – Monthly Monitoring Tables  |
| Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic / Asseco Slovakia, a.s.             | 4 July 2008               | TF Project No. UIBF :2006/018-175.06.01/06 - Project Inception Report   |
| Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic / Asseco Slovakia, a.s.             | 25 September 2008         | TF Project No. UIBF :2006/018-175.06.01/06 - Project Interim Report   |
| Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic                                     | May 2008                  | TF Project No. UIBF :2006/018-175.06.01/06 - Terms of Reference   |
| Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic / Asseco Slovakia, a.s.             | 24 June 2008              | TF Project No. UIBF :2006/018-175.06.01/06 - Kick-off meeting presentation document   |
| Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic                                     | 4 September 2008          | TF Project No. UIBF :2006/018-175.06.01/06 - Minutes of the Monitoring Committee meeting  |
| Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic                                     | 1 October 2008            | TF Project No. UIBF :2006/018-175.06.01/06 - Minutes of the Monitoring Committee meeting  |
| Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic / Office of SR Government           |                           | TF Project No. UIBF :2006/018-175.06.01/06 - logframe planning matrix   |
| Slovak Office of Standards, Metrology and Testing / Czech Metrology Institute | 30 September 2008         | TF Project No. 200501746402-0101-0002 – Final Report  |
| 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   |
| Department of EU Policies (Italy)/ Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute       | September 2008            | Final Report 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 2005/17-464.06.01 (TA)   |
| Goldman Systems, a.s.   | July 2008                 | Project Final Report 2005/17-464.06.01 (TA)   |

| Name of Originator  | Date                            | Title of Document   |
|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 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   |
| Austrian Federal Environmental Agency (Austria)/ Water Research Institute | October 2007                    | Final Report Twinning Contract SK/05-IB/EN/01/TL  |
| Ministry of Environment   | October 2006                    | Proposal of the Project "Implementation of the Directive of EP and Council on the Management of Waste from Extractive Industries" for the UIBF 2006 |
| Ministry of Finance, Central Financing and Coordination Unit              | August 2008                     | Tender Dossier (Terms of Reference) for UIBF 2006/18-175.06.01 Management of Waste from Extractive Industries                                       |
| Ministry of Finance, Central Financing and Coordination Unit              | May 2008                        | Tender Dossier (Terms of Reference) for UIBF 2006/18-175.06.01 IS on Water for Human Consumption  |
| Dekonta, s.r.o.   | August 2008                     | Inception Report of the 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 Finance, Central Financing and Coordination Unit              | May 2008                        | Tender Dossier (Terms of Reference) for UIBF 2006/18-175.06.01 Small Equipment with PCB   |
| Ministry of Environment   | September 2007 – September 2008 | Minutes of Monthly Meetings on Transition Facility in the Environment Sector  |

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

## ANNEX 4 RECOMMENDATIONS FROM PREVIOUS INTERIM EVALUATION

**Interim Evaluation Report number:**

**Date of issue:**

Programmes included in the report:

**Interim Evaluation Report No. R/SK/TF/CER/08.001**

**30 June 2008**

Transition Facility 2004 – 2006 projects:

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

| Recommendation   | Responsibility   | Deadline    | Follow-up   |
|--|--|-------------|---|
| <p><b>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</b></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>French Project Leader in co-operation with the Austrian Junior Partner/CFCU/SPO</p> | <p>asap</p> | <p>Within last half year lot of efforts were made from the Slovak side to approach either the Austrian junior partner (from the SPO, CFCU, NAC, National Contact Point for TW) in order to bring him realizing the Component 4 and Component 5 or lately the French Project Leader in order to achieve assessment of his co-operation with his junior partner in the final project report. On 24 June 2008 the CFCU sent the last warning letter to the SPO who had to contact the PL in this matter. The SPO explained that she had used up all possibilities to put though the inclusion of the assessment in the final report. It was agreed that the CFCU would appeal the Austrian junior partner officially by the letter (in copy to ACU, SPO) once more</p> <p>On 13 March 2008 the request for reworking the Final report was send by SPO to RTA. On 27 May and 10 July 2008 requests for completion of the Final Report and a justification of non realisation of Components 4 and 5 by Austrian junior partner have been sent by the CFCU to the French twinning partner and Austrian junior partner.</p> <p>On 5 September 2008 the email was send by SPO to Austrian twinning partner in order to get some information about the Final Report. The reply of Austrian partner was in a way that the Final Report has been</p> |

| Recommendation   | Responsibility | Deadline  | Follow-up   |
|--|----------------|---|---|
|  |                |   | completed and sent to French twinning partner.<br>The amended Final report was sent to the Beneficiary institution in October 2008.   |
| <p><b>2005/017-464.03.04 Reinforcement of Capacities to Fight Corruption among Police Officers</b></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>  | The SCIS/MoI   | asap  | In compliance with the Directive of the Minister of Interior of the Slovak Republic no.8/2008 article e/ from 11 February 2008 and in compliance with the Annual Plan of the Section of Control and Inspection Service for the year 2008 the Section of Control and Inspection Service ensures the systematic education for the Academy of the Police force focused on the evaluation of crime committed by the police officers with the emphasis on the fight against corruption and prevention of corruption. In connection with the performance of above-mentioned education, the police officers of the Section of Control and Inspection Service are applying conclusions and concrete experiences gained during the seminars, trainings and analyses carried out by the German twinning partner from Department for Internal Investigation in Hamburg in project „Reinforcement of capacities in the fight against corruption in Police Force“. |
| <p><b>2006/018-175.06.01 UIBF Further Support for the Reinforcement of Judicial Capacity in the Area of Penal Matters</b></p> <p>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.</p>  | MoJ            | asap  | Although the execution of probation and mediation is provided by probation officials and judges, the SPO will assign one person as a key partner for the RTA and other stakeholders in the project matters. As it is not possible to hire the additional member of the Unit for Probation and Mediation Services at present, the Ministry decided that the member of the Unit for Criminology and Prevention of Criminality would closely cooperate with Unit for PM Services.  |
| <p><b>2006/018-175.05.02 Improving and Broadening the Care for the Re-socialisation and Rehabilitation of Persons Addicted to Psychoactive Substances</b></p> <p>The 2<sup>nd</sup> 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</p> | GSBMDDDC - OoG | By the end of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> round of the GS | Based on the EC recommendation, which refers to breach of PRAG general ethics provisions in case of identical proposals, the Grant and Monitoring Committee held on 26 May 2008 did not accept the 6 identical proposals and suggested the SPO/GSBMDDDC to include the provision of non-eligibility of identical proposals into the GS materials. The provision concerning non-eligibility was incorporated into second grant call for proposal (mentioned in point 2.1.3 Number of Applications submitted by an Applicant 2.4 Announcement of Grant Provider's Decision) which was published on <a href="http://www.infodrogy.sk">www.infodrogy.sk</a> on 11 June 2008. After publication of second grant call for proposal, the second training for the GS applicants was realized. Moreover, the common  |



| Recommendation   | Responsibility | Deadline | Follow-up  |
|--|----------------|----------|--|
|  |                |          | <p>communication with the GS applicants has continued. Second Call for Proposal for Grant Scheme was published on 11 June 2008, with the planned deadline for submission 29<sup>th</sup> July 2008. Training for GS applicants was held in the first period of the call. GS applicants were informed about the conditions of GS and the non-eligibility of identical proposals was stressed out. Moreover those applicants who submitted their project were required to sign an applicant's proclamation to confirm that the preparation of their project was realized without the non-eligibility collaboration with other applicants. During all period of second Call for Proposals the common communication with GS applicants continued. In the second Call of GS all submitted project were considered as non-identical.</p>   |
| <p><b>2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF Further Strengthening of Systems for Registration of Plant Protection Products</b></p> <p>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 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> | MoA/MoH        | asap     | <p>The SPO of MoA obliged to put through the strengthening of the personal capacities in the pesticide regulatory network as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CCTIA – 2 persons (1 coordinator, 1 chemist)</li> <li>2. Public Health Office – 2 persons</li> <li>3. Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute– 1 person</li> <li>4. Water research Institute – 1 person</li> <li>5. Bee Institute – 1 person</li> </ol> <p>At the same time, the SPO stated that it is necessary to keep the external specialists of the MoA (institutions mentioned above) occupied only with the evaluation of pesticides not also with other duties as it is in present.</p> <p>It is important to hire 3 - 4 people either at the MoA or the CCTIA for spreading the pesticides politics in the SR and stabilise the current qualified staff of the specialised institutions by higher salaries to prevent them from leaving to private companies, specifically agrochemical companies registering pesticides.</p> <p>According to the decree from the Management meeting of the MoA no. 29 held on 28 August 2008 the Head of Office of the MoA and the Director General of the Agricultural Section of the MoA are responsible to adopt the measures. They will do so in coordination with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Environment (MoE needs to be included as responsible because the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute and Water Research Institute are its organizations). The deadline was also confirmed by the mentioned decree.</p> |

| Recommendation   | Responsibility                               | Deadline  | Follow-up  |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p><b>2005/017-464.02.01 Reinforcement of Administrative Capacity as regards Measuring Instruments</b></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> | <p>SOSMT and related surveillance bodies</p> | <p>By the end of 2008<br/>(1, 2, 3)</p> <p>By the end of 2009<br/>(4)</p> | <p>1) The results of the projects are in a peeling stage - were dispatch to the beneficiaries and after their approval or fine tuning will be sent to line ministries concerned.</p> <p>2) Programme for Development of Slovak State Testing and Standardisation is in preparation in line with the goal mentioned.</p> <p>3) Case study with mutual recognition in the field of MIs together with guidelines are prepared for publishing on UNMS Web site (despite its reconstruction - new manual design - it is expected to accomplish this goal in time - till the end of 2008).</p> |

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

**Evaluation Report:**

**R/SK/TF/CER/08.001**

**Date of issue:**

**30 June 2008**

| Ref. | Recommendation   | Follow-up   |
|------|--|---|
| 1    | 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.        | The Aid Co-ordination Unit is drafting an Amendment of the General Co-ordination Directive to include also the follow-up Transition Facility monitoring system, archiving, ex-post evaluation and audit and other related obligations in the relevant institutions.   |
| 2    | 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 Unit of Community Programmes and Bi-lateral Co-operation. | Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic is participating at 3 new projects, which belong to the special program called Civil Justice. The following projects are already approved by the European Commission.<br>1) Interface Specification for Civil Justice Applications –The amount of €10,435.25 is co-financed by the Ministry of Justice. Total amount is € 52,177.<br>2) Integration Concept for national insolvency registers to eJustice portal – The amount of € 12,656,20 is co-financed by the Ministry of Justice. Total amount is € 58950.<br>3) Role and Rights Based Access for Civil Justice Applications – The amount of € 4,971,20 is co-financed by the Ministry of Justice. Total amount is € 24,856. |
| 3    | 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                                      | The Ministry of Justice is also participating at bilateral co-operation with Bosna and Herzegovina and Ukraine. The Ministry of Justice is planning to engage more into the grants concerning the general program of the Fundamental Rights and Justice with the specific programs of Civil and Criminal Justice in the future.<br>Several Transition Facility projects now have an intention to accredit the training activities, such as the 2006 TF assistance to the Office of the Government in the area of the Fight against Drugs or Protection of EU Financial Interests, pending, however,   |

| Ref. | Recommendation  | Follow-up  |
|------|---|--|
|      | <p>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.</p> | <p>on the approval of the Ministry of Education of the SR. Also several projects now include Training of Trainers element, improving the sustainability of EU help or follow-up activities have been planned by the Beneficiary (further training for Human Resource people organised by the Ministry of Health SR). No big concerns exist also with sustainability of training assistance provided to the Ministry of Justice SR, due to inclusion of the content of the training into the Justice Academy curricula. On the other hand, in some cases no firm strategy has been defined for further use of the trainers (e.g. the Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute in water monitoring). In addition, some institutions, such as the Water Research Institute are obliged by law to continue in training, originally provided by the TF.</p> <p>Positive approach in the field of human resources development/information strategies of the institution is reported with the 2006 SNRA HRM project. The aim of the training long-term strategy is to permanently maintain and increase professional skills, knowledge and experience of the SNRA staff through the e/learning tools and assessment tools. The e-learning modules shall be designed so that each SNRA job position has predefined level and combination of professional experience and knowledge to be met. The training strategy and tools, once properly developed, will fulfil all modern requirements to the permanent, long-term staff training promoted also by the EU agenda.</p> <p>The Finance Component also reports high potential in training follow up activities, mainly in the project devoted to audit and control. The current project trainings activities just support the main project results. When the results are implemented in daily practice - what are the projects' objectives – the auditors and controllers related must continue in maintaining and enhancing their professional capacities through regular/permanent training activities. Therefore, e.g. the SAO prepares the follow-up training activities in the form of the national programme to be funded by ESF.</p> <p>Another approach to follow-up training activities provides for disseminating the professional information received in the 2005 and 2006 TF project seminars and workshops through its participants to other colleagues in the related institutions (e.g. RACMI project, CAs project, EC own resources project, etc.) . This approach, however, with a good intent, does not need represent the EU view of long-term human resources training concept. Its success depends on the institutional environment and will to internally continue with such form of training.</p> |

## ANNEX 6 SECTORAL BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF EVALUATION

### Component 1 Justice and Home Affairs

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

The project focused on specialised training in the area of Bankruptcy and Competition laws and was implemented as a TA from October 2007 to June 2008. Besides the training in the respective areas, which covered almost the entire legal community dealing with the Bankruptcy and Competition, the Glossary on Competition Law Terms, the Analysis of the current legal status and the Bankruptcy Law Guide have been elaborated in order to assist judges and higher court officials in their future work. The used templates used by courts were re-drafted, to speed up the judicial proceedings.

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

The first project implemented by the OIS/ SCIS consisted of 2 parts: a TWL focused on training, a set of seminars and a study tour, and a TA, aimed on design and implementation of the IAS.

The TWL part was implemented from June 2007 to January 2008 with a German partner. All planned activities took place, respecting the work-plan. 2 un-planned training sessions were delivered to the management of the Control Unit, thus reacting to changes of the organisational structure. Besides the staff of the SCIS, also other police units have been involved into training activities, such as the Anticorruption Bureau and Organised Crime Bureau of the Police Force. One of the outputs of the project was the comprehensive analysis of anticorruption strategies. Co-operation with the TWL partner also supported the definition of requirements for the IS to be designed by the TA part of the project.

Development of the IAS had to respect interconnection of the CEPO, the CEMVO and the TELEFONY police databases, allowing online direct access from all databases, assuring also connections with other regional services of the OIS. Following phases of the TA have been performed: (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 (iv) development of the Internet application enabling public relations with the Police. Installation media have been delivered, project was closed down by 10<sup>th</sup> October, the FR is under preparation at the time of this IE.

*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 TWL with the Spanish partner started in April and finished in October 2008. Main Beneficiary of the project was the Department of Special Activities; all of its employees took part at workshops and trainings, enabling exchange of experiences in gathering information, types and methods of exploitation of technical means and offering a special psychological and physical education. Participants highly appreciated the practical part of training. The MoI plans to continue in co-operation with Spanish partners, to be covered by police financial sources.

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

The ongoing project provides further assistance in the area of probation and mediation service, should deliver workshops, seminars and internships oriented to the practice of the new PMS instrument. One of the outputs should be also the Guidebook on Probation and mediation services.

The Evaluation Committee of the Ministry decided to implement the project with the Belgian partner in March 2008. As the project is focused predominantly on training, both partners decided to respect the academic plan of the JAS and the activities have started in September 2008. Out of 8 planned training sessions, 2 have been delivered, together with 2 workshops. Preparatory work on all the planned outputs has started, the project delivers results on time.

*2005/017-464.08.01 UIBF 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.

*2006/018-175.06.01/08 UIBF – Training for Trainers in the Field of Protection of EU Financial Interests*

Under the TA for the OoG – Department for Protection of EU Financial Interests and Fight against Corruption a pool of 50 about 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 150 people from public administration and other relevant institutions.

The local TA has started with the k/o on 9 July 2008. The IR was approved by the SC early August this year. In addition, the TNA was approved in September this year. The training to commence in December 2008.

*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, a 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 partners 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 national standards and the manual were completed, together with the content of the general training. In addition, the study visits to France and Finland took place in spring 2008. The training activities have started in September 2008 (with the TA input). The final conference is planned for mid December 2008.

The TA contract for the ToT module, including provision of methodological documents was concluded early July 2008 and the IR approved the following month. So far, the design of the technical and administrative realisation of the ToT module has been completed.

The MoU for the GS was signed in January 2008, the 1<sup>st</sup> 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; 1 proposal was rejected and 1 withdrew by the potential grantee. Only 3 contracts with successful candidates were therefore signed under the 1<sup>st</sup> round. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Call for Proposal was published on 12 June 2008, with deadline for submission of proposals set for 20 July 2008. 12 proposals were submitted, 2 proposals did not meet the administrative criteria, 1 rejected due to low technical quality. Contracts with 9 grantees were signed mid October. The monitoring of the 1<sup>st</sup> round of grants to include also financial one performed jointly by the GS BMDDDC and the CFCU. Activities of the 1<sup>st</sup> round to be completed in June and of the 2<sup>nd</sup> round in August 2009.

## **Component 2 Human Resource Development and Health Care**

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

The UK/Irish TWL for the MoH finished in July 2008 after 8 months of duration. The FR was submitted in September 2008. The Ministry was one of the recipients together with various health care facilities, including 8 local self-governments, municipalities and trade unions. The project provided training to more than 350 participants representing personnel of the MoH, regional self-governments and health care facilities, dealing with the HRD in the health sector and even trade unions. Based on training internal documents the participating institutions have up-graded their relevant internal documents and the TWL experts also completed a guidebook of recommendations for management of human resources within the health sector.

### *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 to be distributed, together with information brochures for broader public during the final conference on 5 November 2008. The TW team has also prepared the Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the TA part (SW development) and the respective contract with the supplier was signed late 2007. The SW development was implemented according to the plan, with the data migration stage followed by pilot testing in July 2008. The complementary training was delivered in August/September 2008. Parallel co-financing for HW was contracted by the FB and the HW delivered at the time of this Report (though not paid yet).

### *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 has been 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 Supply contract was split into an international one and the other part tendered via negotiated procedure without publication. The former part was signed mid July 2008 and the latter end of August 2008. All the equipment has been delivered and installed mid October 2008.

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 and requirements of the FB on the MS experts. The TWL contract was finally signed shortly before the cut-off and the training to be launched mid November 2008. The acquisition of literature to be arranged by the Beneficiary should commence in the due time as well.

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

The project aimed at improvement of monitoring framework for assessment of the SI process. The TF assistance was delivered as a local TA. The planned TA activities included the following: (i) studying legislative and policy documents on measures in the SI 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 for one year. 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 analytical study submitted. The analytical study was approved in June 2008, the reference manual was drafted in April 2008 and pilot surveys carried out in September. The final version of the reference manual was submitted in September 2008 after the completion of field surveys. In addition, training of about 20 employees was carried out in September 2008.

*2006/018-175.05.01 Strengthening Occupational Health and Safety Structure*

The TF support consisted of TW and supply of SW. Its main Beneficiary was the NLI. The TW focused on 2 main areas: (i) major industrial accidents prevention and (ii) occupational accidents data collection and processing. Supply of SW covered delivery and installation of software essential for inspections carried out throughout the whole country. The intervention aimed at reinforcement of labour inspection administrative capacity structures.

The TW activities were completed end of September 2008. The labour inspectors were trained in the field of occupational data collection and processing. In addition, 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 end of May 2008 and subsequently successfully delivered to the FB. The modification of the PF to raise the budget to purchase more licences and to assure adequate training was approved in fall 2008.

*2006/018-175.02.02 Reinforcement of Administrative Structures for the Coordination of Social Security Schemes in Light of Rulings of the European Court of Justice (ECJ)*

The project has been implemented in framework of TWL and was originally scheduled for 6 months. Its activities are divided into two areas: (i) preparation of the recommendation report on the reinforcement of the coordination administration capacities to implement ECJ rulings in the area of social security, and (ii) training, consisting of ToT and a study tour.

The contract with the German TWL partner was signed mid June 2006, followed by the k/o. The first monitoring mission of the MS experts took place early July and the seminar on personal and materials cope of the ECJ Regulation and aspects relating to non-contributory benefits was organised end of July. In September and October another seminars were organised on family and unemployment benefits; sickness and maternity benefits and equal treatment to be followed by further 6 training sessions till February 2009 and a study visit to take place in January next year.

### **Component 3 Agriculture and Statistics**

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

Under the support to the APA, the Market Organisations Section, as the main Beneficiary was supported in strengthening of its administration, implementation and inspection of the EU-intervention system for cereals, assisted in restructuring of vineyards. The applications and inspections of the export refund system for Annex and Non-annex I products was supposed to be enhanced, and, the administration and inspection of market organisations in the sector of other commodities (tobacco, energy crops and dry fodder) to be reinforced.

The project, implemented as TA, started its activities in September 2007 (contract signed in June, summer break respected agriculture work period) and finished in September 2008. The originally selected area of potato starch was substituted by a support in restructuring of vineyards, respecting the changes of the EU legislation and the need to implement it into the Slovak conditions. This was agreed with Contractor during the inception phase and relevant experts were provided. During the implementation, in the area of cereals interventions, 5 trainings and 1 study trip to Austria were organised, practical methodological documentation and info-brochures (7,000 copies) were completed and printed. 4 information meetings with potential claimants covered all regions of Slovakia. The area of vineyards restructuring was supported via 1 training,

methodological documentation, an info-brochure and meetings with potential claimants. Under the administration of refund system for Annex I and Non Annex I products, 3 trainings and 2 study trips were organised, methodological documentation and info-brochures printed and also this area was covered by meetings with potential claimants. Similarly, administration of other commodities had the same outputs but study trips. Cooperation with Austrian experts from the AMA – mirror agency to the APA, was highly appreciated and, as proven by provided documentation, also evaluation of the Slovak participants knowledge and clear formulations of problems was evaluated very highly.

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

The project was to provide the following activities: (i) detailed analysis of the relevant EU legislation (EC 1782/2003 and current adjustments) and proposals for its application into the Slovak legislation 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; (iv) preparation and print of guidelines for the farmers on the SPS (12, 000 pieces).

Implementation started in September 2007, the FR was submitted in September 2008. The Austrian TA delivered all planned outputs: the elaborated analysis has been presented during 2 workshops and 2 seminars, presentations of 3 possible models of the SPS took place via series of seminars and workshops. The hybrid model was finally selected as the most suitable one for Slovak conditions, taking into account specific conditions of the given country. Analysis and up-grade of the IACS was implemented as part of the second main result, being directly linked to the selection of the most appropriate model. 2 organised study trips, one to Austria and one to Germany were focused on system of administration and control of the SPS, including cross-compliance. Training for the APA staff has been delivered in Piestany and Dunajska Streda for 180 participants in total. Guidelines for farmers provided all conditions of the SPS support were printed in 16,000 copies, the interest overcame the expectations, as they are completely out of stock.

*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 was focused on (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 the SW and the 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 project was implemented from 4 December 2007 to November 2008. Its finishing part was dedicated to training of the final Beneficiary staff, which took place in Kosice. Training for the Forest Offices staff and other involved persons took place in Liptovsky Hradok and Vranov nad Toplou. All the above-mentioned training was delivered during October, except training for usage of the IS, which took place at the beginning of November, as well as the Final meeting of the SC. The FR is under preparation.

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

The TWL was focused on implementation of the council Directive 91/414/EEC and associated legislation via training and assistance in developing co-ordination unit to be responsible for overseeing a complete pesticide registration in Slovakia. During its implementation, from April (activities commenced in May) to November 2007, both theoretical and practical training focusing on co-ordination and registration processes was delivered, including study visits to the U.K. Assistance was provided also to preparation of procedures and manuals, on monitoring and implementation of EC regulations and development of the IS for end-users. Besides the services of the CCTIA, also representatives of other relevant institutions were involved, such as the SHMI, the NRL, the WRI, the MoE and the MoA, which contributed to the effective communication between all specialist areas and the co-ordination unit. Co-operation with the British Pesticides Safety Directorate was highly appreciated by Beneficiary, which would very welcome some other possibilities for its continuation, besides the informal one, which continues also after project activities were closed down.

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

The project was implemented as a TWL, which was divided into 2 parts, respecting the division of tasks between 2 departments of the CCTIA. One part was focused on the environmental analytical chemistry, including the quality control procedures and the other one was dealing with plant protection, control of pesticides and following actions to be taken in order to protect the food safety in the SR. Besides series of training, 3 study trips have been organised in order to enable participants to see practical operations in place. Knowledge transfer performed by U.K. experts was assisted by supply of the SW to support analytical systems and procedures, financed from the CCTIA sources. Implementation started in November 2007; the FR was submitted in July 2008.

*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 is focused on the integration, improvement and simplification of administrative procedures under direct support measures to be achieved via the enhanced knowledge and skills of the responsible APA managers and inspectors. The Service contract was signed in March 2008, however, the activities started after summer,

respecting the absorption capacity of the APA. The inception phase was used to agree the schedule of activities and to clarify detailed performance of each task, and, especially performing an analysis of the current system, based on which the Contractor organised workshop in Vienna presenting the Austrian model. The IR prepared by Contractor was submitted and approved.

*UIBF 20062006/018-175.06.01- Strengthening of the Veterinary Controls in the Field of Animal Protection on Farm and at the Time of Slaughter of Killing*

Project aims at the SW development for the improvement of veterinary controls in area of the animal protection. The contract was signed in October 2008, the first workshop is planned to take place in November 2008.

*2006/018-175.06.01/06 UIBF Software Solution Development for Output Products of the Transmission Programme under the ESA 95*

The project WO shall be fulfilled by: (i) analyzing the current situation and the SW product requirements; (ii) designing and developing the SW product enabling automatic compilation of output tables to be submitted to Eurostat, and generating a central DB of actual indicators of the national accounts; (iii) testing and implementing the SW product and elaborating a security regulation/directive on the SW product administration and application when processing confidential data; (iv) providing trainings to target groups (SOSR employees as end users and users ensuring the SW product routine operation); (v) delivering installation media, licences, source codes of the SW product developed, handing over related documents, by providing 24-month service warranty, final accepting the SW product and putting it in the routine operation.

The project is in its SW development phase based on the delivered analysis of the current situation and SW product requirements, which was approved by the SCMs on 22 August 2008. To the cut-off date of this IE the Provider reported almost 100 percent fulfilment rate of the SW individual modules and elements' development. Once the SW application design and functionality are approved, it will be implemented at the Beneficiary and tested for the 6-month period in order to eliminate the system errors and weaknesses.

#### **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 was divided into 3 Components: the TW, the TA and the Supply. It aimed at (i) development of the EQS for dangerous substances included on the list of the Relevant Dangerous Substances, which implements the Directive 76/464/EEC, (ii) establishment of communication network and complex IS on Waters, (iii) defining the procedures for effective monitoring and control of discharges of dangerous substances, (iv) training key

staff in charge of monitoring and control of water quality on using the standards and evaluation methods supported by the IS, (v) enhancement of cooperation between relevant institutions involved in the water quality monitoring and control in Slovakia.

All activities under the TW Component have been completed at the time of the evaluation. The key outputs of the project included: development of EQS for dangerous substances and their implementation in national legislation in line with the Directive 76/464/EEC, technical specification for purchase of HW and SW and provision of assistance in the tender evaluation process, delivery of training programme and organisation of study visits to Italy, training the future trainers, elaboration of the Technical Guide for planning of control and monitoring and its use in practice, proposals for improvement of interinstitutional cooperation.

The TA Component, under which the communication and management IS on Waters was supposed to be developed has come to its end in July 2008. The extension of the project implementation allowed development of a fully functional integrated IS in line with the requirements and needs of institutions involved in the collection, processing and using the data on waters. The administrators and limited number of users of the IS were trained within the project; however, the training activities organised for additional users by the SHMI continue after the project completion.

Under the Supply Component computers, screens and printers have been delivered to selected regional and district offices of environment. The delivery was performed already in December 2006 and devices are being used.

*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 TWL focused on the: (i) sampling of phytobenthos and phytoplankton in selected sites during two seasons, (ii) 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.

All mandatory results set for the project were achieved: review of significant indicator groups of phytobenthos in representative river types was conducted, the WFD compliant phytobenthos monitoring and ecological status assessment was elaborated, the WFD compliant national method for water quality assessment of lowland rivers using phytoplankton was developed and training on phytobenthos and phytoplankton monitoring was delivered. The project was successfully completed in July 2008 and the outputs have been already used in practice.

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

Within the project the following tasks should be performed: (i) detailed analysis of existing systems relevant to drinking water and information flow, (ii) design,

development and testing of the IS on drinking water including production of technical documentation and relevant manuals, (iii) training of target groups based on the developed manuals, (iv) creation of the website as a key instrument for making information on drinking water quality available to public, (v) production of the information materials on drinking water issues.

The contract with the services Supplier was signed in July 2008 and implementation of activities started immediately. By the cut-off date of this IE the analysis of current information flows, reporting requirements towards the EC and main technical features of the future IS were performed.

*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*

The following activities are to be implemented in order to accomplish the project objectives: (i) development of the strategy and action plan for implementation of the Mining Waste Directive (MWD), (ii) drafting new national legislation and amendment of existing national legislation covering all aspects of MWD, (iii) elaboration and publishing of guidelines for proper implementation of the Directive, (iv) creation of DB of closed and abandoned mining waste sites, (v) development of the IS for mining waste, (vi) proposal of new institutional scheme, and (vii) organisation of information campaign and training activities for relevant target groups.

The project is in the start-up period as the contract was signed only on 8 October 2008. The project team is working on the IR, which should include preliminary findings of the ongoing analysis.

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

The full compliance with the EU legislation is to be achieved by execution of the following tasks: (i) analysis of national legislation in context of the Directive 96/59/ES and the Stockholm Convention, (ii) review of approaches to handling small equipment containing the PCB applied in other EU countries, (iii) strategy for inventory and collection of small equipment with the PCB, (iv) development of the Technical Guide for holders of small equipment with the PCB (v) drafting the proposal for handling the equipment with the PCB, (vi) elaboration of the control plan, (vii) suggestions for amendments of current legislation, and (viii) implementation of information and education programmes and (ix) development of website to inform about PCB issues wider public.

The tender was launched in September 2008 and has come to its final stage, as the contract is just about to be signed. The activities will start immediately after the contract signature in order to achieve all objectives.

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

The 2005 Radioactive Waste project aimed at the development and implementation of the IS for improving and increasing the security of disposal of radioactive waste and spent fuel in the SR in order to centralise all the related information at the national level by the Beneficiary and provide the necessary reporting tool for the SNRA to meet the international reporting requirements.

The project was implemented within 6 consequent activities that resulted into the major project deliveries in compliance with the project time schedule: (i) analysis of the existing DB systems in place in February 2008, (ii) the detailed IS solution proposal delivered in May 2008, (iii) the IS for radioactive waste and spent fuel developed and delivered in September 2008, (iv) the IS implemented on the Oracle DB platform delivered in October 2008 at the Beneficiary, (v) the user's manual and the IS operating documentation delivered in October 2008, (vi) the IS users' training delivered in October 2008. The project results and deliveries were regularly discussed and consulted with the project Beneficiary professional team what contributed to the successful project results and expected effects. The results agreed upon at the regular operating meetings were accordingly approved by the SC meetings (December 2007, February 2008, May 2008, September 2008 and 6 November 2008). The final project's result is the successfully delivered IS filled in with real data available within the interconnected ISs and provided by the Beneficiary. The IS provides the Beneficiary with all centralised data on nuclear waste and spent fuel in the SR and increases the overall national security in respect of disposal of the related waste in the Slovak territory. The savings of the project (€ 100,000) allowed purchasing the CITRIX IS providing an increased security of the developed IS towards the external environment. The external access is so far allowed only to the SNRA as the national supervision authority and there is potential to extend it to the PHO as the other national supervision authority in order to supervise the related waste produced by the public health sector.

*2006/018-175.04.01 Strengthening Human Resources Management at the Slovak Nuclear Regulatory Authority*

The 2006 SNRA HRM project purpose is to keep a high level of SNRA staff professional knowledge through a long-term professional training strategy using the qualitative (modular) training IT programme in order to maintain the high level of nuclear equipment security.

The project is split into 4 activities and 5 phases and it's in its starting phase, which will provide the TNA using the SAT. The TNA will form the basis for the professional training system proposal staff and draft long-term professional training strategy for the SNRA. Currently (until the end of December 2008), using the SAT, the analysis of all SNRA functions is being carried out - the 1st SAT phase resulting in the list of knowledge, skills and approaches needed for the performance of each of the analysed function. Within the 2nd SAT phase, based on that list, training objectives for each SNRA function will be defined and all functions will be regrouped into individual



learning modules as the basis for the training structure. As the project is in its starting phase represented by the TNA and training system proposal, the elaboration of the training structure (2nd SAT phase), training material, assessment tool, development of an appropriate IT training tool (December 2008 – July 2008) and pilot training (July 2008) are to be delivered subsequently. The SNRA training system shall thus finally support the professional level of staff, which is required for each job position at the SNRA, using the modern learning approaches and increase the level of supervision quality and national nuclear security. This Beneficiary's approach in respect of the project implementation was approved at the 1st SC meeting on 18 August 2008. The project should end by its evaluation in August 2009.

### **Component 5: Internal Market (Finance, Taxation, Audit, Culture and Standards)**

#### *2006/018-175.03.01 Strengthening the Internal Auditors' Independence in the Public Sector by Creating Audit Committee(s)*

The project activities and outputs included the elaboration and drafting of the CAC relevant documents (i.e. the CAC Strategy, the Manual, the Charter/Status, the Ethical Code), the primary and secondary legislation amendment, the pilot project implementation at MoF, a study visit of a EU MS CAC, the provision of trainings of internal auditors, middle management staff, CAC members, future trainers, and the project final conference held including an information leaflet published. All project activities and outputs mentioned above were performed and delivered by the deadlines scheduled. Within the Component 1 of this project the CAC establishment and introduction strategy was elaborated, approved, and signed by both Project Leaders on 21 December 2007. This output will be necessary for the CAC proper functioning. Within the Component 2 of this project (primary and secondary legislation) the primary legislation (Act No. 502/2001 Coll. on financial control and internal audit) was amended. The amendment entered into force on 1 June 2008 as the Act No. 165/2008 Coll. stipulating the possibility to establish CAC in the Slovak public administration and being the prerequisite for their creation and introduction. In accordance with this new Act the MoF produced the CAC Specimen Status as the secondary legislation. Its draft was prepared, commented, and approved in July 2008, and subsequently published in the MoF Financial Newsletter No. 7/2008. Within the Component 3 of this project (tertiary legislation) the CAC Handbook was drafted in December 2007, commented on by the Beneficiary, and approved in September 2008. It will be necessary for CAC appropriate operation. Within the Component 4 the CAC Charter/Status was drafted in December 2007 and approved by the Minister of Finance on 23 June 2008. The output will be necessary for CAC proper functioning. Within the Component 5 the CAC Members' Ethical Code was drafted in December 2007 and approved by the BC Project Leader on 27 August 2008. This output refers to the basic principles and rules of conduct and applies to CAC members thus ensuring CAC appropriate operation. Within the Component 6 the pilot project implementation started by approving the CAC Status and holding the first meeting of its members at MoF on 24 June 2008. The MoF CAC consists of 4 internal members and 1 external member plus the CAC Secretary. The next meeting is supposed to take place on 20 November 2008. The pilot project purpose is to

obtain experience related to CAC tasks and processes and to use it in introducing CACs at other public administration bodies. Within the Component 7 trainings for 118 internal auditors/financial controllers, 54 members of top and middle management, 3 CAC members, and 18 trainers were performed in January, March, June, and September 2008 respectively. They were performed upon the respective TNA conducted and were supposed to lead to better understanding of CAC functions, position, and importance. Within the Component 8 a 3-day study visit of Slovak experts (MoF CAC members plus BC Project Leader) to observe the work of CAC in the Dutch central Government took place on 8 to 11 April 2008. The experience and knowledge gained by the Slovak experts were reflected in better understanding of CAC functions and in drafting the respective CAC documents. Within the Component 9 of this project on 25 September 2008 the project Final Conference was held for the purpose of disseminating information on the project results to other project recipients. Moreover, a project information leaflet was distributed to 65 conference participants.

#### *2006/018-175.03.02 Audit and Ex-post Financial Control of the EC Own Resources*

The project overall (Wider) Objective shall be fulfilled by performing the following 4 activities: (i) provision of trainings to internal auditors and ex-post financial controllers (130 trainees and 10 trainers to be trained) in the following areas: legislative framework of the EU own resources (EC and national legislation); the practical application and effective use of management and control systems (best practice approach); planning the EU own resources financial control/audit performance; findings on irregularities, solving frequent shortcomings, financial corrections, irregularities reporting; description of fraud proceedings; (ii) elaboration of acceptable supporting documentation (manual) to perform control with a focus on financial flows (audit trails); (iii) performing on-the-spot control/audit in line with EC and national legislation; (iv) two 5-day study visits (for 6 participants) to a EU MS to obtain practical experience in performing financial control of the EU own resources within the financial management and control system of the visited EU MS.

At the time of elaboration of this IE the project has been yet in its pre-implementation phase for the reasons mentioned above. The project implementation (changed to a TA from a TWL form) is supposed to start in the 4th quarter of 2008 and should be completed in the 3rd quarter of 2009.

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

The project main goal was to prepare tool for implementing the MID Directive 2004/22/EC smooth transferring of the application of the former old approach or national regulations to the New Approach in order to provide for free movements of goods having measuring function covered by another directives or regulated in non-harmonized area without distortion caused by changing environment in their usage and operation.

The numerous original TWL project activities were successfully completed in June 2008 and the results, i.e. the Guide on Administration Procedures supported by the seminar, the Rules for Right Implementation and Practical Application of the MID and the Guide for Establishment of Network for Administrative Co-operation and Market Surveillance, all of them supported by seminars, were successfully delivered. The TA part delivered the 'Presentation of experience from the related field', the Analysis and the Guide and the 'Elaboration of explanatory document to MID and the administrative cooperation system for all related surveillance authorities', all of them supported by workshops. The number of planned workshops, seminars and participants was achieved. The project outcomes provided the Beneficiary with 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 the 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 the MID enforcement.

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

The activities of Component 1 (the IS development and related training), scheduled in the IR (approved with 2-months delay) concentrated the delivery of results mostly in last 4 months of the project implementation (June – September 2008) and even those that were delivered before were delivered with delays, e.g. the detailed IS analysis in April 2008 (instead of February 2008). Later on, on the pressure of the Beneficiary, the system of work in the Project improved and the delays in delivery of Component 1 activities (IS development with DB completion and the trainings delivery) were eliminated and launch of the activities of Component 2 were able to start on time. IS was delivered on 11th September 2008, training activities were completed on 10th September 2008. Total number of 334 participants attended 5 seminars (approved target group was 80+). Activities of Component 2 (the information campaign) started on 12th August. First result of Component 2 – the press conference, was delivered on 11th September. The impact of information campaign is being watched and will be evaluated by the provider. So far Component 2 is implemented according to the time schedule. The final SC is scheduled for 2nd half of November 2008.

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

The 2005 UIBF ODA was designed to increase the effectiveness of the overseas aid provided by Slovakia to the partner countries 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 project concentrated on primary legislation, optimization of implementation structures, aid effectiveness and M&E. Project had 3 key results: draft of primary legislation on ODA; guidelines for aid effectiveness measurement, indicators, assessment, M&E and the third result was the training in the ODA effectiveness measurement, assessment and evaluation. The second result was divided into the Strategy of M&E introduction and

Manual on M&E Methods and a Procedures Manual. All 3 results were delivered. The M&E methods and procedures manuals were approved with some delays due to the quality of the manual not meeting the respective expectations and standards. Therefore, additional work of experts was necessary to clarify certain chapters and provide more information to make it more understandable.

*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 2006 UIBF Directive 2006/112/EC project aimed to increase the proficiency of the STA's employees by overviewing the issued and resolved ECJ's legal cases in connection with the interpretation of particular articles of the Directive and by adopting the gained knowledge into the practice of the STA and the Slovak taxpayers. The UIBF Project officially started on 22nd April 2008 and all project activities have been completed on 21st October 2008. The FR is being finalized at this time and since there have been only 2 SCs scheduled for the project and both of them have already taken place there is an agreement of all participants that the FR will be commented and approved by the mail. All together, there were scheduled 11 project activities: Activity 1. Opening meeting (the content of 8 seminars was fine-tuned here), Activities 2.-9. Seminars, Activity 10. Intranet consultation on the database of the European Court of Justice case law; Activity 11. Closing seminar. All project Activities have been delivered as planned. Project is expected to deliver all results within the scheduled timeframe: an (i) Analysis concerning problematic areas of practical application of Act No. 222/2004 Coll. on the VAT in the SR (Activity 1), (ii) reviewed methodical guidance and standpoints for tax officers concerning the VAT issues in connection with the ECJ's case law (Activity 2-9), (iii) proposals for the change of legislation concerning the VAT (Activity 2-9), (iv) information material concerning the VAT issues in connection with the ECJ's case law released for public on the STA intranet web side (Activity 2-9). (v) Knowledge received during the TW process started and will continue to be disseminated gradually in the future via intranet, internet and in the form of methodical consultations and trainings for other 100 participants, which will be delivered by September 2009, (vi) FR is being completed (Activity 11),

*2006/018-175.06 UIBF Public Internal Financial Control (PIFC) – Financial Audit*

The project overall (Wider) Objective shall be fulfilled by performing the following 2 main activities: (i) elaboration of a manual to perform financial audits of own state budget resources. It shall be prepared ahead of Activity 2 (Trainings); (ii) provision of three 4-day trainings (seminars or workshops) to internal auditors of state administration central bodies and selected MoF employees (about 70 participants) on financial audit of own state budget resources so that they can acquire skills in: analyzing accounting system and bookkeeping of budgetary chapter administrator; identifying, selecting, and determining the main indicators of budget chapters annual financial statement relevant to financial audit; verifying accounting procedures on proportional sample of financial operations; assessing completeness, correctness, veracity, and understanding ability of

accounting in relation to audit sample; internationally accepted auditing standards related to the final accounts/statements.

At the time of elaboration of this IE the tendering procedure has started with 30 October 2008 being the deadline for submission of proposals (the DPF being circulated). The tender procedure results shall be announced on 11 November 2008. The project implementation (in the TWL form) is supposed to start in the 4th quarter of 2008 and shall take 6 months.

*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*

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. Successful implementation of the project enables 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.

At the cut-off date of this IE, 2 of 4 main (total 5 planned) project activities have already been completed. 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 was delivered. It also covers the TNA for the SAO staff. Moreover, the Inception Analysis of current IT facilities (June 2008) and requirements for CIS (September 2008) were also defined. Implementation of the rest is ongoing: the SAO internal procedures have been regularly revised, according to the interim outputs of other project activities (e.g. training and pilot audits), and are being under the commenting procedure; development of the Comprehensive Audit Guidance has been postponed to the end of the project (December instead of August). The Guidance covers the procedural and technical part, therefore the results and experience derived from training process, pilot audit missions, development of partial methodological documents must be reflected and incorporated in such document. Moreover, the future potential Guidance users expressed an eminent interest in commenting the Guidance before its entering into force in the form of expected Directive of the Head of SAO in 2009. Training activities are to be finalised by the end of November 2008 and the 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 (except the Guidance delivery). Moreover, the Provider carried out several activities and outputs beyond the scope of the project, i.e. more trainees trained, additional documents delivered (Control Quality Assessment, etc.) or pilot audits.

## ANNEX 7 DISSENTING VIEWS

### Aid Co-ordination Unit, Office of the Government SR

**Para 57:** *‘Coming from the ACU’s on-the-spot monitoring of the project, the positive evaluation of the contractor’s performance and their quality of the key outputs does not completely represent the reality.’*