

Interim Evaluation Nr. R/SK/TF/CER/09.002

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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**

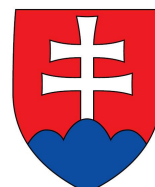
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This report has been prepared as a result of an independent evaluation by Distinct, a.s, being contracted under the Transition Facility programme. **The views expressed are those of the contractor – Distinct, a.s and do not necessarily reflect those of the Government Office of the Slovak Republic.**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Monitoring Reports: M/SR/JHS/09018, M/SR/INT/09018 (and their Components),
issued on 24 and 27 April 2009

Interim Evaluation Report: R/SK/TF/CER/09.002

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

- Justice and Home Affairs
- Social Affairs and Human Resources Development
- Agriculture and Statistics
- Environment
- 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 year 2006 amounted to over € 4 million, including co-financing. For evaluation purposes the standard five criteria have been used, namely relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact¹.

B) Evaluation Results

Relevance

The **Justice** and **Home Affairs** Component of the Transition Facility is linked to top priority areas, such as, the Fight against Corruption or Drugs. Its relevance is underlined also in the update of the national strategy documents, such as the updated National Strategy of Protection of Financial Interests of EC or the National Anti-Drug Strategy for 2009-12. The designs of some projects were too ambitious, with regard to the number of planned activities, putting stress on the limited absorption capacities at the same time.

The **Social Affairs** and **Human Resource Development** projects are still relevant, even from the early ex-post perspective, as they assist Slovakia in its membership obligations or to be prepared for new EU legislation. The target groups of some activities, notably training are rather small, often due to narrow and specific topics being covered (such as the safety of baby food).

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

The goals of the **Agriculture** projects are highly relevant, contributing to implementation of complex EU Directives and ongoing reform of the EU agri-policy. Projects are focused on overcoming insufficient administrative practices, enhancing methodological and control procedures and facilitating the required reporting to the EU authorities.

Despite delays in the adoption of some decisions related to the management of waste from extractive industries, the whole Component of **Environment** shows good relevance. The design of the projects, including the drafting of new legislation, the development of strategy and technical tools, Information Systems supported by activities aimed at the development of Human Resources and public awareness seem to be appropriate for addressing the identified problems.

The **Internal Market** Component reports good relevance. The **Finance** projects implement internationally adopted practice and legislation and will strengthen the Beneficiaries' capacity to increase efficiency in state budgetary expenditure. The **Energy** project focuses on strengthening the capacity and competences of the Beneficiary's staff in order to improve national nuclear safety.

Efficiency

The efficiency of the reviewed **Justice** and **Home Affairs** Component shows mostly positive results with the majority of the planned inputs being transferred into outputs of good quality, such as training, including the Training of Trainers elements. Some drawbacks are reported with regard to the participation of judges and prosecutors in training interventions or the issue of the changed number of participants in study trips and the form of their financing. Some problems with reporting from the side of grantees were observed for the 2006 Grant Scheme Fight against Drugs. The **Social Affairs** and **Human Resource Development** projects now show good efficiency, especially due to well performing, Twinning Light experts and their teams transferring the know-how, including the East-East approach.

The projects under the **Agriculture** Component report a satisfactory level of efficiency through their results and outputs, which have so far been delivered on time and in the required quality. All 3 projects report good management of a complex range of activities and highly appreciated co-operation with the Providers.

Transitional Facility projects under the **Environment** Component have rather ambitious design in terms of the number of activities, deliverables and timing. All projects completed analytical operations and started developing the main project outputs by the cut-off date. The analytical phase of the 2006/18-175.06.01 Unallocated Institutional Building Facility Information System on Waters for Human Consumption revealed incompatibility and inconsistency of current systems, resulting in an extension of the implementation period by 5 months. The overall efficiency can be assessed as acceptable; however, additional changes in projects' time schedules might be necessary due to the already identified delays, together with formal processing of the parallel co-financing.

The **Internal Market Finance** projects declare various levels of efficiency. While the 2006 European Communities Own Resources project only reports sufficient efficiency, due to permanent delays in delivery of its outputs and not always in the required quality, the remaining two projects within the Internal Market Component can declare timely and qualitative delivery of outputs as well as good cooperation between the Beneficiary and the Providers.

Effectiveness

After completion of the bulk of activities, the effectiveness of the **Justice and Home Affairs** projects shows good results, even when predicting the fulfilment of the corresponding Indicators of Achievement. The inclusion of Probation and Mediation Services training into the Justice Academy curricula should contribute to the increase use of penal mediation in the courts; the Office of the Government could use the pool of trainers to train the public administration in the protection of EU financial interests; the Re-socialisation Centres should use the new quality standards.

The effectiveness of the **Social Affairs and Human Resource Development** projects is satisfactory with good perspectives to fulfil the respective Immediate Objectives at the same time. The institutionally strengthened Public Health Authority, is well-prepared to perform its inspection role in the field of foodstuffs for children and babies; the trained pool of experts should ensure enhanced co-ordination of social security schemes performed by competent institutions.

A satisfactory evaluation can be given to the effectiveness of all the projects under the **Agriculture** Component. The delivery of methodological and technical materials and Software applications, as well as large-scale training have brought positive effects to Beneficiaries in meeting the projects' immediate objectives.

Most results of the projects under the **Environment** Component will be verifiable only after the cut-off date, since they are linked to activities that will be finalised only in the coming weeks. This hinders the overall evaluation of effectiveness using the available Indicators of Achievement. Taking into account their performance so far, the projects seem to have sufficient capacity to achieve the Immediate Objectives, however, some delays compared to original time schedules have already occurred and others will most probably occur in future.

The effectiveness of the **Internal Market** Component is adequate considering the current stages of implementation. Under the Finance Sub-component, the projects' effectiveness has progressed partially. An increase in the level of qualification of the Beneficiary's staff and increased knowledge and skills of financial controllers/ internal auditors can be only predicted at this stage. Supporting documentation for the audit/controls and implementation of pilot controls/audits, as well as some training are planned for the next project implementation period. As for performed and planned training activities under the **Finance** Sub-component, the problem with fulfilling the predefined participation is objectively justified by the number of Beneficiaries' staff professionally involved in the relevant controls/audits. The **Energy** project is likely to achieve its target for adequate Human Resources and levels of competence through a well-defined training programme and tools.

Sustainability

Sustainability is secured for most of the completed **Justice and Home Affairs** interventions, such as in the area of training, for the Ministry of Justice, as the supported topics are now included in the curriculum of the Justice Academy and the pool of probation and mediation officers is relatively stable. The 2006 Rehabilitation still enjoys mostly positive results in the sustainability of the bulk of its benefits, especially thanks to the amendment of the relevant legislation and the new 2009–2012 .

Assessment of the sustainability of effects of the **Social Affairs and Human Resource Development** projects still shows mixed results. The training, delivered to the Public Health

Authority should be sustainable, at least in the short-term. In addition, post-warranty service of lab equipment should be funded from the state budget. Drawbacks of sustainability of the 2006 ECJ Rulings represent the unclear implementation of strategic recommendations by the Slovak senior officials with regard to new organisational structures.

The sustainability of the **Agriculture** projects is satisfactory. The unified and integrated administrative and control procedures put into practice by the Agricultural Paying Agency, its well-trained employees and informed farmers and the full transition of regional and district veterinary and food administrations to the new automated system of veterinary controls are pre-conditions for sustaining the Agriculture projects. Under the **Statistics** Sub-component, the Beneficiary has an eminent interest in taking over and sustaining the project outcomes and benefits, as they are aimed at significant support for the technical and managerial capacity of the Beneficiary and reductions in the workload of the staff.

The main vehicles for sustainability of the projects under the **Environment** Component are the changes in national legislation, technical tools, Information Systems or Databases. Beneficiary institutions seem to be able to actively utilise and further develop outcomes when projects are completed. Moreover, the information systems and databases are in principle in line with the draft *Concept for Development of Information Systems* in the sector of Environment. On the other hand, the 2006/18-175.06.01 Unallocated Institutional Building Facility Information System on Waters for Human Consumption requires additional efforts and resources of the Water Research Institute to fully integrate and utilise their own system (Zbervak). In order to sustain projects' results it is necessary to define approach to training activities to be carried out during as well as after implementation of the projects as they are missing at this moment. The beneficiaries should be pro-active and specify their expectations towards training activities in the light of their needs in terms of content, training methods, duration and training materials.

The sustainability of the benefits of the **Internal Market** Component has a high potential to continue, as they are in continuous use in the professional daily practice of the Beneficiaries' staff. However, the 2006 European Communities' Own Resources' sustainability can be reported by the up-to-date project benefits and results. The sustainability of the **Energy** project remained satisfactory through the Long-term Training Strategy to be approved by the Beneficiary's top management and the funds allocated for the permanent Software application upgrade.

Impact

At this stage, it is realistic to predict that the majority of the operations in **Justice and Home Affairs** will have positive impact. The 2006 Penal Matters should contribute to an increase in the number of penal mediation cases, thus helping to reduce overloading in the courts. The 2006 UIBF PEUFI, due to impressive reach of trainers and final trainees should enhance administrative capacities in Slovakia in the relevant field. In addition, the 2006 Rehabilitation project shows now better perspectives to meet its ambitious goal - reaching the EU level of re-socialisation in Slovakia by 2014, once the Re-socialisation Centres are already using the new quality standards when serving their clients.

As a whole, the interventions implemented under the **Social Affairs and Human Resource Development projects** should have a positive impact on the selected areas of assistance, such as protection from pesticides in food products or free movement of workers, via the capital investments and Human Resource Development in the Public Health Authority (2006 Pesticides) and increased awareness of the EU social security schemes

All **Agriculture** projects will contribute to the fulfilment of their respective Wider Objectives. The procedures for processing and control of revised Applications for the Agricultural Paying Agency will improve its subsidies administration and control functions. The 2006 Animal Protection project will strengthen the efficiency and unification of the veterinary controls and processing the control results. The **Statistics** project will support meeting the 223/96 EC Regulation on reporting to Eurostat and significantly reduce overloading of the Beneficiary's staff.

The projects implemented under the **Environment** Component have good potential to contribute effectively to compliance with relevant provisions of EU environmental legislation, and therefore accomplish the Wider Objectives of the projects. However, fulfilling obligations, related to the Drinking Water Directive and access public to environmental information under the 2006/18-175.06.01 Unallocated Institutional Building Facility Information System on Waters for Human Consumption depends on compatibility of systems and consistency of data within integrated systems.

The **Internal Market** projects report expected impact results. The **Finance** projects have potential to generate wider impact reflected in the daily working practices of the Beneficiaries' staff, which will increase state budget execution and spending efficiency. The **Energy** staff training system project is achieving its planned wider impact on the Beneficiary's human resources capacity in permanently maintaining and enhancing its technical skills and experience, and thus increasing national nuclear safety.

C) Recommendations

Office of the Government, Department for the Protection of EU Financial Interests and Fight against Corruption

The Department for the Protection of EU Financial Interests and the Fight against Corruption should nominate a suitable candidate for the position of Senior Programme Officer with responsibility for the relevant Transition Facility agenda as soon as possible; after calling off the predecessor in an official way.

Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic

The Ministry of Environment of the SR should pay specific attention to addressing the deficiencies of the Information System (Zbervak) run by the Water Research Institute, in order to provide for its full exploitation within the newly Information System being developed under the 2006 Transition Facility. The project's recommendations should be considered in the context of the overall enhancement of performance in the monitoring and assessment of water quality in the Slovak Republic.

Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic/ Ministry of Finance SR

The Ministry of Environment of the SR and the Central Finance and Contracting Unit of the SR should define activities to be supported by parallel co-financing, modify the respective Project Fiche and subsequently prepare contracts to be signed between the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Finance of the SR for the 2006 PCB project.

D) Rating

JHS	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Sustainability	Impact	Verbal Rating
Justice and Home Affairs						
2006/018-175.06.01/10 UIBF Penal Matters	1	0	1	1	1	S
2006/018-175.06.01/08 UIBF EU Financial Interests	1	1	1	1	1	S
2006/018-175.05.02 Rehabilitation	1	1	1	1	1	S
Social Affairs and Human Resources Development						
2006/018-175.05.03 Pesticides	1	1	1	1	1	S
2006-018-175.02.01 ECJ Rulings	1	1	1	0	1	S
Total JHS	1	1	1	1	1	S

INT	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Sustainability	Impact	Verbal Rating
Agriculture and Statistics						
2006/018-175.06.01/04 UIBF APA/ICAS	2	1	1	1	1	S
2006/018-175.06.01/05 UIBF Animal Protection	2	1	1	1	1	S
2006/018-175.06.01/06 UIBF ESA 95	2	2	1	1	1	S
Environment						
2006/18-175.06.01/02 UIBF IS on Waters for HC	1	0	0	0	0	S
2006/18-175.06.01/03 UIBF Management of Waste from EI	2	1	0	1	1	S
2006/18-175.06.01/011 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB	1	1	0	1	0	S
Internal Market						
2006/018-175.03.02 EC Own Resources	1	0	0	1	0	S
2006/018-175.06.01/09 UIBF PIFC – Financial Audit	1	1	0	1	0	S
2006/018-175.04.01 SNRA HRM	1	1	1	1	1	S
Total INT	1	1	0	1	1	S

Rating guide:

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

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

E) Horizontal Issues

Relevance

The Transition Facility Programmes are relevant, even when being evaluated after the completion of the bulk of the projects, i.e. from the early ex-post perspective. This positive evaluation is underlined also by the recent developments in the relevant legislation, such as amendments of the legal acts. In addition, several strategic documents have been prepared or updated as well. The projects were linked to EU or national legislation in the covered area of assistance, including the horizontal priorities.

Some designs were over-ambitious causing unnecessary accumulation of activities, especially during the early implementation phase of the projects. This drawback has often led to requests for the extension of projects, or occupied too much of the capacities of the relevant stakeholders. In addition, the timing of some activities, in particular training, was not ideal, adding to the need for further extension of activities.

Twinning Light remains a popular means for transferring know-how for several 2006 Transition Facility interventions, especially the transfer of EU know-how to Slovak experts. Sometimes, however, the level of knowledge of trainees has proven to be higher than expected, leading to the need to re-design the original training accordingly. Several Twinning Light teams included an international pool of experts and in this regard the East-East approach in particular could be praised.

Efficiency

Several Transition Facility implementing units have undergone drastic changes and the fluctuation is rather worrying. Experienced officials, with valuable experience in management of the pre-accession assistance were leaving for jobs with better prospects, usually staying, at least within the public administration. The posts of the Senior Programme Officers were often left without suitable successor with officially delegated responsibilities as well, sometimes even without a deputy (Ministry of Interior SR). The staff of the Aid Co-ordination Unit has been reduced substantially, including the National Contact Point, and the individual sectors and sub-sectors have been further re-shuffled among Programme Managers, including the Director. The Central Finance and Contracting Unit has undergone some staff cuts. Further departure of officials can be envisaged, due to the unclear future of the Unit beyond 2009. The problems with project implementation caused by staff fluctuations in the Beneficiary are obvious in the Agricultural Component.

Evaluation of the performance of Contractors and Twinning Light teams, including local ones, remains high due to their flexibility and willingness to provide also follow-up advice. On the other hand, it is surprising that even Contractors with a good reputation and well-known brand names delivered outputs with delays.

Contracting of the 2006 Transition Facility has achieved satisfactory results, a noteworthy total of almost 94 percent, with all projects being contracted. Some unused savings could be reported, due to lack of time for the preparation of tendering documents. The disbursement rate at the time of this Interim Evaluation was under 70 percent, with good chances of reaching satisfactory results by the end of the disbursement period.

Effectiveness and Impact

The effectiveness of the implemented projects usually shows positive results, though use of specific Indicators of Achievement for evaluation purposes is still limited, due to missing relevant information on their fulfilment in the vertical structure of logical frameworks in the monitoring documents. Under the Justice and Home Affairs Component, the assistance to the Ministry of Justice has helped to promote mediation and probation services in penal matters in Slovakia. After completion of the ambitious training for representatives of the network institutions, the financial interests of the EU should be better protected, especially as regards dealing with irregularities. In addition, after enforcing the relevant legislation this year, when introducing quality standards in the network of more than 20 Re-socialisation Centres, there should be an improvement in the quality of the services that they provide. Under the Social Affairs and Human Resources Development Component, the Public Health Authority via its Institutional Building should perform better in protection of foodstuffs and the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family and other Competent Institutions should be capable to create a functional system for the application of European Court of Justice case law, pending the materialisation of some political decisions, however, the system of monitoring and updating depends on correct division of tasks within the competent institutions. Within the Environment Component assisting management of waste from extractive industries, significant progress has been made in the development of technical and administrative tools; a strategy for taking stock of and collecting small equipment containing the PCBs was drafted. Effectiveness of the project aimed at Waters for Human Consumption requires systematic changes outside of the scope of the project (i.e. enhancement of the Information System run by the Beneficiary). As for the Agricultural Component, the Agricultural Paying Agency's administration and control capacities have been improved and a revised version of farmer's single Applications is ready for use by farmers in 2009. The veterinary and food administration was strengthened by the detailed analysis of processes as a basis for unified veterinary controls and Software interconnection of unified control results of state veterinary activities, which are under development. The Statistics project's results (being tested) already support the Statistical Office's staff with automated processing of statistical data on National Accounts for reporting to Eurostat. The Internal Market projects results, conditioned by successful implementation, shall significantly improve the auditors' and internal controllers' practice and competences in carrying out audits and ex post controls in relation to the European Communities' own resources and in applying Preventive Internal Financial Control standards.

Evaluation of impact was often made on predictions, as monitoring data was often missing as well as deadlines for fulfilment of several Indicators of Achievement. Positive impact can be expected in the judiciary, when with the use of alternative dispute resolution methods the workload of judges should be naturally decreased; Re-socialisation Centres should reach a level of service quality comparable to the EU in the mid-term period; children and babies should be better protected from pesticides once the trained Public Health Authority employees use the new equipment for the official controls of baby food. The projects being implemented under the Environment Component are should make a significant contribution to their Wider Objectives, such as improving waste and PCB management. The common feature of the Agriculture projects' impact is to improve and strengthen internal competences of the Beneficiaries in compliance with the complex agri-legislation, such as the administrative and control capacities of the Agricultural Paying Agency and the State Veterinary and Food Administration and the reporting capacities of the Statistical Office of the SR.

Sustainability

Transition Facility structures were often in a critical condition. At several ministries and other state administration bodies with the phasing-out of the Transition Facility agenda, several Senior Programme Officer teams and other relevant units disintegrated. Often experienced employees left without any overlap with their successors. The collective memory was thus very limited with negative implications for Monitoring and Evaluation as well. Such effects were felt most strongly in the Agricultural Component.

Inclusion of the accreditation process after training activities has improved projections of sustainability for several Transition Facility interventions, including those for the Training of Trainers. Besides the increase in the original pool of trained experts, several training intervention have been accredited.

There were no plans known to follow up the Interim Evaluation exercise. After more than a decade of Interim Evaluation in Slovakia, focussed on pre-accession instruments, such as Phare or the Transition Facility, no plans or the corresponding finances have been known to follow this part of the project cycle, such as the ex-post evaluation.

E) Recommendations for consideration by the Joint Monitoring Committee

Ref.	Key Issue	Recommendation
1.	During implementation of some projects (such as in the Finance Sub-component), it appears that the Contractor (the successful Bidder) did not have the sufficient experiences required by the project subject-matter.	Beneficiaries, contracting units and aid co-ordinators should pay increased attention to the definition of required technical and professional capacities and skills of Bidders when drafting the Terms of Reference. Especially, when the technical and professional capacities required by the project design and/or by the Beneficiary needs do not exist and/or are not available at the national level and/or at the level of the national experts environment and are essential for delivery of project results and outputs and for achievement of project objectives.
2.	The staff of the Aid Co-ordination Unit has decreased dramatically, jeopardising the successful co-ordination of the Transition Facility agenda at the same time. The situation is especially worrying in the vacant National Contact Point post, due to the ambition of Slovakia to become a more pro-active EU Member, including participation in Twinning-out.	The Office of the Government should employ a sufficient number of employees to work for the Aid Co-ordination Unit, especially until the end of 2009, when the Transition Facility 2006 is still under implementation. The post of the National Contact Point should be filled immediately by a permanent, experienced employee.
3.	The Joint Monitoring Committee as the main forum for discussion of Horizontal Issues, as well as the respective recommendations no longer exists in a physical form, thus the explicit use of the Horizontal Issues part of the Interim Evaluation Report, as well as the follow-up of recommendations is not so straightforward.	The Aid Co-ordination Unit, besides sending the Interim Evaluation Report to Brussels as a part of the written procedure, is recommended to include the Horizontal Issues Recommendations in the respective Implementation Status Report and secure the appropriate follow-up of the relevant recommendations at the same time.
4.	The current round of Interim Evaluation represents the last Interim Evaluation exercise in Slovakia financed from the EU. There are no plans to continue in the ex-post evaluation of the pre-accession instruments, such as Phare or the Transition Facility.	The Aid Co-ordination Unit should consider financing ex-post evaluation of Phare (2002/2003) and the TF to complement the EC contract for ex-post evaluation of Phare 1999-2001, with the stress on sustainability and impact criteria, which could not be fully evaluated during the Interim Evaluation cycles.

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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:

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, 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, 2006/018-175.06.01/04 UIBF Strengthening of APA in its Administration and Control Functions According to Integration of Supporting Measures Administrated by IACS, 2006/018-175.06.01/05 UIBF 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 ESA 95, 2006/18-175.06.01/02 UIBF Information System on Waters Intended for Human Consumptions, 2006/18-175.06.01/03 UIBF 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 UIBF Strategy for Inventory and Collection of Small Equipment Containing PCB in the SR, 2006/018-175.03.02 Audit and Ex-post Financial Control of the EC Own Resources, 2006/018-175.06.01/09 UIBF Public Internal Financial Control – Financial Audit, 2006/018-175.04.01 Strengthening Human Resources Management at the Slovak Nuclear Authority.

This Interim Evaluation Report has been prepared by Distinct, a.s.² during the period from March to May 2009 and reflects the situation at 30 April 2009, 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/09018 (Components AGR, ENV, INT), prepared by the Aid Co-ordination unit of the Office of the Government, covering the period from 1 September 2008 to 28 February 2009 and issued on 24 and 27 April 2009. Other findings are based on analysis of formal Programme documentation, interviews with the main parties and published material.

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

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

Party invited	Comments received
Office of the Government/Aid Co-ordination Unit	yes
Ministry of Finance/Central Finance and Contracting	no

² Authors: Viera Gazikova, Danka Kovalova and STEs Distinct Interim Evaluation Cell.

Unit	
Ministry of Finance/Payment Department	
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 Agriculture SR	yes
Ministry of Justice SR	yes
Ministry of Interior SR	yes
Ministry of Environment SR	yes
Statistical Office of the SR	yes
Nuclear Regulatory Authority	yes

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

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ACU	Aid Co-ordination Unit
AGR	Agriculture
AP	Action Plan
APA	Agricultural Paying Agency
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CFCU	Central Finance and Contracting Unit
CMR	Comprehensive Monitoring Report
Coll.	Collection of the Laws of the SR
c/o	cut off
DB	Database
DPEUFIFAC	Department for Protection of EU Financial Interests and Fight against Corruption
DPF	Detailed Project Fiche
DWD	Drinking Water Directive
EC	European Commission
ECJ	European Court of Justice
ENE	Energy
ENV	Environment
ESA	European System of National and Regional Accounts
ESC	Economic and Social Cohesion
EU	European Union
FAD	Fight against Drugs
FB	Final Beneficiary
FIN	Finance
FM	Financing Memorandum
FR	Final Report
GS	Grant Scheme
GSBMDDDC	General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers fro Drug Dependencies and Drug Control
HR	Human Resource
HRD	Human Resource Development
HRM	Human Resources Management
HW	Hardware
IA	Indicator of Achievement
IACS	Integrated Administrative and Control System
ICS	International Control Standards
IE	Interim Evaluation
INT	Internal Market Development
IO	Immediate Objective
IR	Inception Report
IS	Information System
IT	Information Technology
JAS	Justice Academy
JHA	Justice and Home Affairs
JHS	Justice, Home and Social Affairs
JMC	Joint Monitoring Committee
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEdu	Ministry of Education
MoEnv	Ministry of Environment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
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
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NMS	New Member State
No.	Number
NPFAC	National Programme for Fight against Corruption
NPFAD	National Programme for Fight against Drugs
OoG	Office of Government
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PCT	Polychlorinated Terphenyls
PEUFI	Protection of EU Financial Interests

PF	Project Fiche
PFMR	Public Finance Management Reform
PHA	Public Health Authority
PIFC	Public Internal Financial Control
PM	Project Manager
PMO	Probation and Mediation Officer
PMS	Probation and Mediation Service
RC	Re-socialisation Centre
RTA	Resident Twinning Advisor
SAO	Supreme Audit Office
SAT	Systematic Approach to Training
SC	Steering Committee
SEA	Slovak Environmental Agency
SF	Structural Funds
SMSC	Sectoral Monitoring Sub-Committee
SNRA	Slovak Nuclear Regulatory Authority
SOSR	Statistical Office of the SR
SPO	Senior Programme Officer
SR	Slovak Republic
STAT	Statistics
STE	Short-Term Expert
SVFA	Slovak Veterinary and Food Authority
SW	Software
TA	Technical Assistance
TF	Transition Facility
TNA	Training Needs Analysis
TP	Transmission Programme
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TW	Twining
TWL	Twining Light
UIBF	Unallocated Institution Building Facility
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WG	Working Group
WHC	Waters Intended for Human Consumption
WHO	World Health Organisation
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: 30/04/2009

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. %
SECTOR COMPONENT: JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS											
2006/018-175.05.02	Improving and Broadening the Care for the Re-socialisation and Rehabilitation of Persons Addicted to Psychoactive Substances	OoG	-	-	-	950 000	95,03	83,77	200 000	76,64	60,59
	TW		13.7.2007	13.4.2009	15.12.2009	700 000	100,00	89,30	-	-	-
	Grant Scheme		1.7.2008	31.8.2009	15.12.2009	190 000	75,41	60,33	190 000	75,41	60,33
	TA to Twinning		9.7.2008	9.2.2009	15.12.2009	50 000	99,00	99,00	-	-	-
	TA Contracts Administration		7.2.2008	18.8.2009	15.12.2009	10 000	100,00	65,63	10 000	100,00	65,63
2006/018-175.06.01	Further Support for the Reinforcement of Judicial Capacity in the Area of Penal Matters	MoJ	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	200 000	99,52	89,57	50 000	99,52	89,57
	TA		20.6.2008	20.11.2009	15.12.2009	200 000	99,52	89,57	50 000	99,52	89,57
SECTOR COMPONENT: SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT											
2006/018-175.02.01	Reinforcement of Administrative Structures for the Coordination of Social Security Schemes in the Light of the ECJ	MoLSAF	-	-	-	200 000	99,92	79,93	-	-	-
	TWL		16.6.2008	16.12.2008	15.12.2009	200 000	99,92	79,93	-	-	-
2006/018-175.05.03	Improving Analyses and Risk Assessments Regarding Residue Pesticides	MoH	-	-	-	450 000	99,46	86,63	105 000	94,47	
	TWL		24.10.2008	24.7.2009	15.12.2009	150 000	100,00	80,00	-	-	-
	Supply International		16.7.2008	25.11.2008	15.12.2009	300 000	99,20	89,94	100 000	99,20	89,94
	Supply Local		25.8.2008	15.10.2008	15.12.2009	-	-	-	5 000	0,00	0,00
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR:						1 950 000	97,39	84,33	355 000	85,14	72,09

*The figure does not include other co-financing sources

FINANCIAL AND CONTRACTUAL DATA OF THE SECTOR: INTERNAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Cut off date: 30/04/2009

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. %
SECTOR COMPONENT: AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS											
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 TA	MoA	-	-	-	190 000	51,55	0,00	-	-	-
			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 TA	SO	-	-	-	250 000	79,00	0,00	-	-	-
			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 TA	MoA	-	-	-	204 000	99,67	68,07	36 000	99,67	68,07
			9.9.2008	8.9.2009	15.12.2009	204 000	99,67	68,07	36 000	99,67	68,07
SECTOR COMPONENT: ENVIRONMENT											
2006/018-175.04.01	Strengthening Human Resources Management at the Slovak Nuclear Regulatory Authority TA	NRA	-	-	-	400 000	99,88	59,93	-	-	-
			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 TA	MoE	-	-	-	150 000	80,30	33,33	-	-	-
			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 TA	MoE	-	-	-	210 000	99,00	23,81	-	-	-
			9.10.2008	8.8.2009	15.12.2009	210 000	99,00	23,81	-	-	-
2006/018-175.06.01	Strategy for Inventory and Collection of Small Equipment Containing PCB in the Slovak Republic TA	MoE	-	-	-	130 000	99,69	38,46	-	-	-
			14.11.2008	15.11.2009	15.12.2009	130 000	99,69	38,46	-	-	-
SECTOR COMPONENT: FINANCE AND ENERGY											
2006/018-175.03.02	Audit and Ex-post Financial Control of the EC Own Resources TA	MoF	-	-	-	150 000	57,67	0,00			
			2.12.2008	15.11.2009	15.12.2009	150 000	57,67	0,00			
2006/018-175.06.01	Public Internal Financial Control - Financial Audit TWL	MoF	-	-	-	66 000	100,00	0,00			
			3.12.2008	15.11.2009	15.12.2009	66 000	100,00	0,00			
TOTAL FOR THE SECTOR:						1 750 000	86,19	30,20	36 000	99,67	68,07

	Transition Facility Support			Co-financing		
	Allocat. €	Committ. %	Disburs. %	Allocat. €	Committ. €	Disburs. %
INT	1 750 000	86,19	30,20	36 000	99,67	68,07
JHSA	1 950 000	97,39	84,33	355 000	85,14	72,09
TOTAL	3 700 000	92,09	58,73	391 000	86,47	66,08

Allocat. €	Committ. %	Disburs. %
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TF + Co-financing 4 091 000 91,55 59,97

MAIN REPORT

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 (JHS) sector and the Internal Market Development (INT) 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 Anti-Drug Strategy for 2009 -13, 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 (JHS):

Justice, Home and Social Affairs:

- Justice and Home Affairs (JHA)
- Social Affairs (SA) and Human Resources Development (HRD)

Internal Market Development (INT):

- Agriculture (AGR) and Statistics(STAT)
- Environment and Energy (ENV)
- Internal Market (INT) – Sub-Components: Finance and Energy (FIN and ENE)

1.2.1 Performance of Activities³

Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs

2006/018- 175.06.01/10 Unallocated Institutional Building Facility (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

Activities and Outputs

3. 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

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

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 implementation of the 2006 Penal Matters has started in September 2008 and finished shortly before the cut off. All workshops and seminars have been delivered by the Belgian Twinning (TW) partner, together with study visits and completion of information materials, such as a leaflet and a brochure. Probation and Mediation Officers, police and prison service, prosecution and academicians 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. For the 2006 UIBF PEUFI besides the Training Needs Analysis (TNA) also the training system has been completed together with the training modules. The actual training activities have started in January this year and to be completed in October 2009. 2 components of the 2006 Rehabilitation project, notably the TW and the Technical Assistance (TA) have been already finished (end 2008) at the time of this IE, with only the Grant Scheme (GS) being at the implementation stage. The TW part has managed to complete all 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 or content of training for RC employees. The TA part has successfully delivered the vocational Training of Trainers (ToT) for 20 RC representatives. The 12 grantees of the GS were realising the supported activities under the 1st and the 2nd round, with the former to be finished in June and the latter in August 2009 respectively.

Component 2: Social Affairs and Human Resource Development

2006/018-175.05.03 Improving Analyses and Risk Assessments Regarding Residue Pesticides and 2006/018-175.02.01 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 2006 Pesticides project aims to strengthen the Public Health Authority (PHA) through upgrading the equipment and capacities in the field of health protection from pesticides in foodstuffs. The 2006 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 2006 Pesticides has managed to finish all the project activities progressed with the delivery and installation of laboratory equipment mid October 2008. After some delays due to changes of experts for the Twinning Light (TWL) part and waiting for the physical delivery of the equipment, the actual start of activities was postponed until end October 2008 and was completed mid April 2009, delivering training for the PHA staff and providing them with the methodological materials at the same time. The 2006 ECJ Rulings has brought first effects from the transfer of the relevant know-how under the completed ToT activities for about 20 future trainers, such as in the field of ECJ rulings regarding various kinds of benefits. The training sessions to be complemented by provision of methodological documents to be finalised shortly before the cut off. 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 was presented to senior officials in February 2009.

Component 3: Agriculture and Statistics

2006/018-175.06.01/04 UIBF Strengthening of Agricultural Paying Agency (APA) in its Administration and Control Functions According to Integration of Supporting Measures Administrated by Integrated Administrative and Control System (IACS), 2006/018-175.06.01/05 UIBF 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 (TP) under the European System of National and Regional Accounts in the Community (ESA) 95

Activities and Outputs

7. The 2006 UIBF APA/IACS activities are based on the need to integrate all administration and control procedures related to the direct support schemes into one single administrative and control process. The 2006 UIBF Animal Protection project aims to strengthen the control of protection of animals kept for farming purposes, control of protection of animals at the time of slaughter and the system for preparing the regular reports by development of Software (SW), which should contribute to significantly improved quality and efficiency of veterinary controls. The new SW should support the compliance with all related legislation and ensure the unification of statistics and reporting the results of veterinary controls on the regional and district veterinary and food administrations with the EU requirements. The aim of the 2006 UIBF ESA project is to comply with the EU legislative requirements on ESA 95 related to transmission of national account data. This should be achieved via designing of a SW product for automatic compilation of output tables for Eurostat, creating of a central Database (DB) of indicators and training of internal staff to use and operate the SW.

Effects

8. The beginning of the 2006 UIBF APA/IACS has been postponed respecting the need of the APA to finish the implementation of other TF project results. Since its beginning, the project has been implemented according to the time schedule approved in the Inception Report (IR). The review of the rules for administration and control of the single application and the IACS Data model is being prepared. The methodological manual for controllers has been drafted and the brochures for farmers including the reviewed Application form have been printed and distributed, so that farmers can apply it in 2009. Number of printed and distributed information brochures was increased by 3,000 (to 17,000), due to the higher interest of farmers. The APA staff training accompanies the respective project activities accordingly. The first activity of the 2006 UIBF Animal Protection project has been completed and its output, the Detailed Analyses of user's requirements, has been accepted. The second activity, the elaboration of Data-flow Diagram and Application Structure is coming to its final stage. First effects can be reported only after the SW is developed. Under the 2006 UIBF ESA project for the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (SOSR), the SW product StatGen has been designed and implemented at the SOSR, the central DB has been filled with statistical indicators and a 6-month testing period had been finished at the end of April 2009. SW users and administrators have been trained and methodological materials (SW manuals) have been submitted for comments. These activities and outputs should ensure compliance with respective EC regulations.

Component 4: Environment

2006/18-175.06.01/02 UIBF Information System (IS) on Waters Intended for Human Consumptions (WHC), 2006/18-175.06.01/03 UIBF 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 UIBF Strategy for Inventory and Collection of Small Equipment Containing PCB in the SR.

Activities and Outputs

9. The aim of the 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption is to contribute to compliance with the Directive 98/83/EC and the Directive 2003/4/EC via developing an integrated IS on Drinking Water. Originally, the activities were should have been completed by the end of April 2009, however, due to problems revealed in analytical phase the implementation is extended to October 2009. The 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries is expected to secure full implementation of the Directive 2006/21/EC into practice through introduction of relevant legal provisions. Additionally, a set of supporting instruments such as a strategy, an action plan, guidelines and the IS for effective management of waste from extractive industries is being developed. Amendment of the national legislation, elaboration of strategy and technical guidelines for inventory, collection, handling and disposal of small equipments containing PCB have progressed significantly under the 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB. Supported by awareness raising and the Human Resource Development (HRD) activities the overall objective of the project – compliance with the Directive 2006/21/EC – is to be achieved.

Effects

10. Deficiencies in the existing ISs and DBs being integrated within the 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption resulted in a need to significantly extend the implementation period of the project. Delivery of major outputs with a potential to produce effects on fulfilling the requirements defined in relevant Directives are postponed for second half of 2009. Additionally, it was not possible to utilise new tools in reporting obligations towards the EC due in February 2009. Despite visible progress made in the 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries, the design of the project makes its effects visible only in the final stage of implementation, which might appear even later due to already identified delays in implementation. In the light of some delays already identified in delivery of outputs and ambitious time schedule there may be a need for extension of project implementation. Under the 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB analysis of legislation in force, existing capacities in the Slovak Republic and approaches applied in selected EU countries was carried out. It serves as a basis for amendments in national legislation, development of the strategy for handling small equipment with PCB and other tools to ensure compliance with the 96/59/EC Directive and Stockholm Convention.

Component 5: Internal Market (Finance and Energy)

2006/018-175.03.02 Audit and Ex-post Financial Control of the European Communities (EC)' Own Resources, 2006/018-175.06/09 UIBF Public Internal Financial Control (PIFC) – Financial Audit, 2006/018-175.04.01 Strengthening Human Resources Management (HRM) at the Slovak Nuclear Regulatory Authority (SNRA)

Activities and Outputs

11. The 2006 EC Own Resources project is supposed to enhance audit and ex-post financial control of the EC own resources and strengthen and protect financial interests of the EC. The

2006 UIBF PIFC project shall 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 that provide co-operation to the Supreme Audit Office (SAO) at working up the Statement to the State Final Account. The project activities and outputs shall include provision of trainings to internal auditors of state administration central bodies and selected Ministry of Finance (MoF)'s employees (Section of Audit and Control) and elaboration of a manual to perform financial audits. The 2006 SNRA HRM project aims at developing a sustainable long-term training policy focused on permanent professional SNRA staff's training and professional development (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

12. At the current stage of the 2006 EC Own Resources project implementation no effects of the abovementioned activities can be reported yet. At the time of elaboration of this IE Report the trainings covering several areas of EC own resources were held, training materials and the analysis of the current state of the Slovak and EU valid legislation in the area of EC own resources were submitted, supporting documentation to perform audits/controls is being elaborated and performance of on-the-spot control/audit is being prepared. Duly performance and completion of the above mentioned activities should enhance qualification of staff involved in public internal financial control system, and thus improve audit and ex-post financial control of the EC own resources and strengthen and protect financial interests of EC. Presently, for the 2006 UIBF PIFC project no effects can be reported yet. However, the project expected effects should be reflected in an improved methodology and techniques of financial audit of own budgetary resources, which should be achieved by providing trainings to internal auditors of state administration central bodies and selected MoF employees in the respective area. After 9 months of its implementation the most demanding 2006 SNRA HRM project activities, i.e. the TNA, the SNRA Training System, the SNRA Training Long-Term Strategy, huge Interactive Training Material and training SW application have been developed and delivered. The outputs have substantially affected the success of the project progress and their long-term effects will likely sustain. In this project progress phase, it can be reported that the (modular) professional training SW application exhaustively covers a broad portfolio of professional information required for the job positions at the SNRA, and when it is successfully tested and fully operational, the effects of the training system and the quality of the training strategy on the SNRA staff's professional growth will be proved.

2. EVALUATION RESULTS

2.1 Relevance

Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs

13. The 2006 Penal Matters project supports the Probation and Mediation Services (PMS) in Slovakia in penal matters and represents a direct follow-up of the 2003 Phare assistance in this area, including the same TWL partner from Belgium. (The sister project focused on mediation in civil matters was the subject of the 2004 TF intervention). The project remains relevant, bearing in mind also the relevant EU and national legislation. In addition, the need exists to promote mediation, especially among prosecutors. Moreover, the assistance has a potential to contribute to solving of the pressing problem of the Slovak courts, notable their overload.

14. The 2006 UIBF PEUFI is linked to the National Strategy of Protection of Financial Interests of EC in the Slovak Republic and its update, which includes training requirements in the area of the PEUFI as well. The project is clearly demand driven, when the interest of Slovak networking institutions to receive the respective training remains high and the original number of trainers and also the final audience has been in the case of the former were more than tripled. The absorption capacities of the key Beneficiary, notably the Department for the Protection of EU Financial Interests and Fight against Corruption of the Office (DPEUFIFAC) of the Government remain limited. The situation has even worsened, when the experienced Senior Programme Officer (SPO), managing also the overall agenda of the FAC, left early April 2009.

15. The 2006 Rehabilitation project is still relevant, even after finishing bulk of its activities, as it is in linked to the key national documents, such as the NPFAD 2004-08 and the National Anti-Drug Strategy for 2009-12 and the EU Drug Strategy their Action Plans (AP)s. As already criticised in the previous IE, the design of the project shows some drawbacks, such as unnecessary exclusion of the ToT activities into a separate TA or timing of too many TW activities at the beginning of the project during the standard development phase. In addition, absorption capacities of the GS on the side of some understaffed RCs remains limited, with negative implication on the project management, such as reporting.

Component 2: Social Affairs and Human Resource Development

16. The 2006 Pesticides project covers a relevant but rather specific area of assistance, notably control of pesticides in food for infants and babies. The assistance is in line with the in October 2008 adopted EU Regulation covering also the national Food Codex. The targeted groups of Final Beneficiaries (FB)s, representing the PHA employees, remain limited (3 people from the Nutrition and Food Safety Dept. dealing with the relevant agenda and 13 lab staff), with the exception of the PHA regional bodies (40 representatives). However, Slovakia, as a small country does not need more specialists in this narrow area. The sequencing of activities between the supply and TWL parts, as mentioned in the previous IE, represented a problem, when delaying the TWL one.

17. The 2006 ECJ Rulings remains relevant, as Slovakia as a New Member State (NMS) still needs to cope with the developing ECJ legislation, including the bulk of the pre-accession one. In addition, Slovakia has an ambition to be a more pro-active EU Member, with regard to influencing also the EU legislation process. Moreover, the MoLSAF has become a member

of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) committee monitoring the ECJ rulings. The absorption capacities at the MoLSAF remain limited (with only 3 officials dealing currently with the coordination of social security schemes), though sufficient for the size of Slovakia. The project seems to be over-ambitious, with regard to timing of ToT activities, which has led also to the extension of the project for 2 months. The project activities were very limited in view of both the absorption capacities on the Slovak side and availability of the foreseen Short Term Experts (STEs).

Component 3: Agriculture and Statistics

18. The 2006 UIBF APA/IACS project respects the recommendations of the TF Planning Document and the EC Monitoring Report of 2003. Moreover, it follows the conclusions of the EC check on compliance with the EU legislation and bilateral negotiations between the EC and the SR, stressing the fully functioning IACS system ensuring the higher integration of supportive measures. In addition, the EC evaluation mission expressed the opinion that the SR did not integrate the control and administrative mechanisms correctly in the case of some direct supports. Therefore, the improvement of the APA subsidies administration and control functions is highly relevant. In addition, the workload of the APA staff when processing the applications is expected to be reduced once the project is fully implemented.

19. Each EU Member State (MS) is obliged to execute the veterinary controls in compliance with the EU legislation and to report on the results of controls of animal protection at intervals given by the EU. High number of these controls based on risk analyses has to be planned and performed by 40 regional veterinary and food administrations in the SR. Risk analyses is based on the evaluation of reported results of controls on the protection of animals at farms and slaughterhouses. The SW allowing the efficient control planning, recording the results, evaluation of the results in compliance with the legislation in force and at the same time summarising the criteria for reporting in accordance with the EU requirements is highly demanded. Therefore, the 2006 UIBF Animal Protection project is clearly relevant.

20. The 2006 UIBF ESA project is highly relevant to the Beneficiary's current needs. It will enable the Beneficiary to automatically compile the output tables on national accounts for Eurostat in the format required by ESA 95 TP, and thus to comply with 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 functionalities of the SW product will provide for implementation of changes of methodology and expected revision of legislation after 2014. The relevance of the project is underpinned by the fact, that the SW will be used for processing additional data and statistical indicators as defined by EU and national legislation. In addition, the automation of processes will potentially help the Beneficiary in solving the problem of increased workload and insufficient staffing. The project's logframe is well established with consistent objectives, purpose and results and their corresponding indicators.

Component 4: Environment

21. The 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption remains relevant, as currently used systems for collection; processing and use of data on water quality show some inconsistencies. Integrated IS with well defined processes and responsibilities of individual partners involved is an appropriate tool for addressing obligations stemming from the Directive 98/83/EC and partly from the Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC), including the reporting on the quality of waters for human consumptions.

22. The 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries is highly relevant, since provisions of the Directive 2006/21/EC on Management of Waste from Extractive Industries are still in force. Adoption of national legislation and introduction of practical management tools is about to ensure fulfilment of obligations exposed by the Directive. The fact that the EC has not approved some decisions related to the Directive does not lower the overall relevance of the project.

23. The gaps in national legislation causing non-compliance with the Directive 96/59/EC on PCB/PCT, particularly related to provisions for handling the equipment containing the PCB under 5 dm³ have not been address yet, therefore the 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB shows good relevance. The project responds to valid needs in the field of collection, handling and disposal of small equipment containing the PCB in Slovakia. The wider objective is identical with the related indicators of achievement.

Component 5: Internal Market (Finance and Energy)

24. The Slovak Republic as the EU MS is obliged to contribute to the EU budget. In order to ensure such contributions the EC Own Resources Financial Management System was established and approved by the Slovak Government Decrees No. 1050 of 2003 and 915 of 2005. According to the respective Slovak legal regulations, the MoF is, *inter alia*, in charge of carrying out ex-post financial control and audit of public funds, including EC own resources. Moreover, there was a necessity to further refine the legal framework, to strengthen administrative capacities for the purpose of protecting EC financial interests, to ensure the existence of adequate ex-ante financial control and independent internal audit systems. It was confirmed by the Comprehensive Monitoring Report on Slovakia's preparation for membership (EC, November 2003) and the Report of the SIGMA Peer Assistance to the PIFC System in the SR. The 2006 EC Own Resources project shall fine-tune the EC Own Resources Financial Management System in the area of audit and ex-post financial control. It shall also ensure that auditors/controller are acquainted with the actual EU legislation in the area of EC own resources and are trained in the methodology, methods, and techniques in performing audit and financial control and that they acquire best practice approach. Prior to the start of the project, training on the topic of the EC Own Resources has not been so far provided at the Slovak public administration (such as the current target group: the Section of Audit and Control at the MoF SR, Financial Control Administration in Košice, Zvolen and Bratislava, organizational units at the APA and MoA SR) and that is why they are the core activities of this project. All the facts mentioned above emphasize the positive relevance of the project implementation.

25. The necessity of providing trainings to internal auditors in the area of performance of financial audit of the Annual Account Statement of the state budget chapters is confirmed by everyday practice, as well as by the proposal of the SAO to use the results of budgetary chapters' financial audit when producing the statement to the State Final Account. It is subsequently presented to the Slovak Parliament by the SAO under the Act No. 39/1993 Coll. on the SAO. Through financial audit trainings, internal auditors shall acquire required knowledge and professional skills and techniques pursuant to the Act No. 502/2001 Coll. on financial control and internal audit and to the internationally accepted auditing standards. Trainings of this kind have not been so far performed in Slovakia. Therefore, its implementation through the 2006 UIBF PIFC project can be reported as relevant for the related MoF staff, as the central government body responsible for financial control, internal and government audit.

26. The SNRA supervision tasks provided by the law (e.g. Act No. 575/2001 Coll.) have been fully reflected in the 2006 SNRA HRM project design. The SNRA pays particular attention to the professional growth of its staff using the Systematic Approach to Training (SAT) method, in order to maintain a high level of professional knowledge and experience in performing the supervision job duties. For this purpose, within the project, the complex long-term training programme and strategy, supporting permanent staff training and reflecting continuous changes and news in the nuclear energy regulation and practice framework, have been so far developed to response to the Beneficiary's acute needs. Therefore, the permanent training system based on the tailor made SW application and maintaining the staff knowledge at the level meeting all the up-to-date professional requirements in the related sector can contribute to the required level of the HRM. Thus, the project is relevant.

2.2 Efficiency

Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs

27. The 2006 Penal Matters, was the only ongoing TF project at the MoJ at the time of this evaluation. The selected Belgian TWL partner benefited from implementation of the previous Phare project in this area in Slovakia, thus needed less time for the inception phase of the project (though personal changes at the Justice Academy (JAS)). The project adjusted its timing to the academic year of the JAS, with the start of the training activities in September 2008. Workshops and seminars were focused on case studies and real life experience was the subject of study trips for judges. The effort of the MoJ to involve besides Presidents of the Regional Courts also the State Secretary could be praised. On the other hand, discrepancies between the planned and actual number of participants at the 2 study trips caused originally problems with their financing, as no relevant documentations has been submitted to the Central Finance and Contracting Unit (CFCU) prior to these activities (such as addenda or side letters) from the side of the MoJ. However, the missing finances were afterwards covered from the management costs of the Belgian partner, which was probably a shortcut solution but not an efficient one, with regard to management of EU resources. Another drawback was the participation of prosecutors and judges on training sessions, which was rather disappointing, partly caused by the parallel training of the JAS on the same topic. The decision to produce instead of one guidebook to promote probation and mediation services in penal matters 2 publications, notably a short leaflet and a more comprehensive brochure, seems to be a pragmatic one, focusing on two different segments – larger public and more sophisticated interested people.

28. Under the 2006 UIBF PEUFI TA, all the inputs are efficiently transferred into outputs, such as the pool of 50 trained trainers or the completed set of training modules. The previously criticised start of the training activities around winter holidays was correctly postponed to January 2009. In addition, the Beneficiary speaks highly about the performance of the local contractor, delivering the TA. However, the situation with the SPO was rather worrying at the time of this Report, as no new candidate was known to replace the previous one. In addition, the previous SPO needs to be call off officially and a new SPO appointed, since there is only a Deputy SPO at the moment

29. The 2006 Rehabilitation project, notably its TW part has been already completed at the time of this IE, with only the Final Report (FR) being in its draft form. All the planned activities have been successfully delivered, to which the well-performed Resident Twinning Adviser (RTA) contributed substantially as well. As mentioned elsewhere, especially the standard development phase was quite intense, occupying too much of the capacities of the involved parties. The TA part, being finished as well, has managed to train 20 trainers, each representing one RC. All of the trainers also passed successfully the final exam at the end of the project, showing good theoretical and practical knowledge. The GS after disappointing results of the 1st round with only 3 grants awarded and 9 under the 2nd round, has progressed with implementation of activities to be completed in June and August 2009 respectively. Quality of reporting from the side of grantees varies a lot and requires heavy inputs from the side of the GS Assistant. The Granting and Monitoring Committee monitors the grants regularly and the financial part is being managed by the experienced team from the CFCU.

Component 2: Social Affairs and Human Resource Development

30. After severe delays, caused by the disputes about the form of tendering of the Supply part of the 2006 Pesticides assistance, the project was almost completed at the time of this IE, with both parts of supplies have been successfully delivered mid October 2008 and also the TWL completed shortly before the cut off. Only the delivery of books from national co-financing to be realised shortly after the cut off of this Report. The PHA as the FB expressed its satisfaction with the performance of the Austrian TWL experts, especially due to their flexibility. In addition, inclusion of Hungarian experts to cover the practical part of the assistance was assessed positively under the East-East approach. The co-operation between the PHA and the Ministry of Health (MoH) when managing the TF project was smooth, as well with the OoG-the Aid Co-ordination Unit (ACU).

31. The implementation of the TWL under the 2006 ECJ Rulings went without major difficulties, besides the commutation of activities, which has lead to the no-cot extension. The German TWL partner and the team of international experts performed well, besides minor deficiencies in the lack of the latest knowledge about the recent ECJ rulings. The original pool of 15 trainers has been increased to about 20 people, the previously expected number has not been reached (30 people) The number of the study trip participants, following our recommendations reached the requested number of 5 representatives, covering all key stakeholders – the MoLSAF, the MoH, Social Insurance Company, Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family and the Health Care Surveillance Authority (see also Annex 4).

Component 3: Agriculture and Statistics

32. Because of some shortages in the APA's Human Resources (HR) absorption capacities, commencement of the 2006 UIBF APA/IACS project was postponed from March until September 2008. Once the needed staff was available, the intensive project implementation was launched. Due to some previous successful experience in cooperation between the Agency and the Contractor, there is smooth and effective communication within the project. Project activities are coordinated interactively. All the outputs have been so far delivered on time and in the expected quality. As the project progresses, the Contractor reacts flexibly to some new facts and situations, e.g. by providing some seminars above the original activity plans.

33. Although there were some personnel changes on the Beneficiary's side during the first phase of the 2006 UIBF Animal Protection, due to good coordination of the project activities, flexibility and intensive communication between the Beneficiary and Provider's experts the outputs delivered so far are of the expected quality. In order to make the first project output, the Detailed Analysis as precise as possible, some additional activities, for instance, joint control of the Beneficiary and project experts at the farm and slaughter, have been performed and the deadline for this activity was extended. This should lead to less time needed for following project activities, the preparation of data and process model in particular and higher quality of the future project results. In addition, there is a chance that the SW will be developed and delivered earlier than scheduled and its testing will be able to start before the main holiday season. Project efficiency is therefore evaluated positively.

34. The 2006 UIBF ESA project is in the last phase of its implementation. Individual outputs have been so far delivered in time and in high quality. The new SW product has been designed and tested and trainings were conducted. The Contractor flexibly performed activities not originally scheduled in the project plan, such as elaboration of the Strategy for implementation and testing of the SW product StatGen at the SOSR. In addition, more

extensive effort than initially envisaged had to be spent on identification of inconsistencies of input data and the unification of their format and content to enable their automatic processing. Managing this task without causing any delays in the project can be attributable to very efficient coordination, cooperation and frequent formal and informal communication between the project teams. Submitting the draft user, security and operational manuals at the start of the training and pilot operation phase was a rational decision. Increasing satisfaction of users was already reported during the testing phase.

Component 4: Environment

35. Detailed analysis of the existing ISs and DBs managed by the PHO and the MoEnv (the Water Research Institute (WRI)) to be integrated under the 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption revealed deficiencies. For this reason, it was necessary not only to modify the original design of the IS, but also to extend the project implementation until October 2009. The inconsistency of data and functional constraints in transmission of data from the IS of the WRI (Zbervak) could have been already identified during the needs analysis carried out by the project beneficiaries. The Contractor promptly responded to the situation and proposed alternative solutions.

36. Significant progress in implementation of activities can be observed under the 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries. Since October 2008, detailed analysis of existing legal framework and technical requirements for implementation of the Directive 2006/21/EC was carried out. Based on findings, the strategy and the action plan for management of waste from extractive industries in Slovakia compliant with the Directive were formulated. There is a slight delay in delivery of guidelines for proper application of the Directive in practice, partly because some EC decisions will be adopted later in 2009 and 2010. The completion of all outputs in good quality and participation of target groups at training, which is scheduled for July 2009, may require extension of implementation.

37. The implementation of the activities under the 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB is in line with the time schedule, however, some changes took place. A new Project Manager of the Slovak Environmental Agency (SEA) was appointed and 2 additional non-key experts joined the project team. The focus so far was on performing a complex analysis of relevant provisions of the Directive 96/59/EC and Stockholm Convention for their implementation in the country. Immediate action is needed to be able to contract and consequently use parallel co-financing in support of designed activities. The performance in terms of efficiency has been satisfactory.

Component 5: Internal Market (Finance and Energy)

38. Due to delays in the 2006 EC Own Resources project's pre-implementation phase (as mentioned in the December 2008 IE Report) the project activities have been postponed by approximately 1 month. The Beneficiary is actively involved in the project implementation and coordination. In several cases, there were some problems in the mutual communication between the Beneficiary and the TA Provider where the Provider was in delay in providing his feedback to the Beneficiary or in producing requested outputs (training materials). The quality of training materials produced by the Provider did not meet the Beneficiary's expectations (they were too general); therefore, the Beneficiary asked the Provider to incorporate its respective comments. The Provider submitted the training materials with incorporated comments late, only shortly before the start of the trainings. The other project activities are being prepared and carried out in accordance with the modified project schedule. The project budget is sufficient to perform all of its activities in full extent and

good quality. In general, despite the problems described above, the project efficiency can be considered sufficient.

39. Because of delays in the 2006 UIBF PIFC project pre-implementation phase mentioned earlier (December 2008 IE Report) the project implementation had to be postponed by approximately 3 months in comparison to the original project schedule. The TWL experts have had several meetings with the Beneficiary's staff at which the preparation of the draft manual and the respective trainings were discussed. The project output (manual) has been produced and submitted on time and in expected quality and the other project activities (trainings) are being prepared according to the schedule. In general, the project efficiency can be evaluated as satisfactory.

40. The 2006 SNRA HRM project outputs so far developed such as the TNA, the Training System and the Training Long-term Strategy designs, significantly based on the TNA, as well as the detail structured, huge Training Material and the sole SW application strongly support the Beneficiary request for a comprehensive professional training system supporting adequately the internal HRM. The Beneficiary applies regular monitoring meetings with the Provider in order to enforce all his requirements during the implementation, and thus to assure the maximum project efficiency in achieving the project results.

2.3 Effectiveness

Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs

41. After delivering all key outputs of the 2006 Penal Matters project, with 8 training sessions being realised, 2 study trips organised and the promotion materials being completed, we are pretty optimistic when evaluating the effectiveness of the TF intervention as well. Moreover, the respective topics have been included into the curricula of the JAS, bearing in mind, however, the limited possibilities to assure the attendance of prosecutors and judges, as their training is not compulsory for them, plus they are very busy in coping with their overload. The project should contribute to the Immediate Objective (IO): *building up the probation and mediation services at the courts in Slovakia and promotion of the respective areas in larger public*. At the same time, realistic predictions exist that the corresponding Indicator of Achievement (IA) (Increased number of successful solved penal cases by penal mediation at courts by 10 percent since 2009) will be fulfilled, though the explicit baseline is missing (2006).

42. The 2006 UIBF PEUFI was well advanced at the time of this IE with key outputs, notably the TNA, the training system and training modules being finalised. Due to the impressive number of 50 trainers to be trained in 7 different topics, such as irregularities and their reporting we can predict that this TF assistance will contribute to the fulfilment of the corresponding 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*. However, organising of 3 training sessions by the DPEUFIFAC yearly depends also on the interest of the public administration bodies (as requested by the IA).

43. After completion of TW and TA parts end 2008 and the well-progressed GS (to be concluded in summer 2009), positive assessment exists 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 evaluation is based on the materialisation of effects from the 2006 TF assistance when implementing quality standards in the Slovak RCs; amending the respective legislation, which has come in force in January this year. In addition, the TA has managed to train the planned group of 20 trainers, who have enhanced their professional knowledge and possibly also performance when working with their clients. The GS, due to its unsuccessful start and limited number of awarded grants, will bring only limited effects in improving the quality of services provided by the RCs.

Component 2: Social Affairs and Human Resource Development

44. After being almost successfully implemented, besides the delivery of books, the 2006 Pesticides intervention should fulfilled 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 when measured through the increased spectrum of analysed pesticides (the IA) when using the new laboratory equipment. Via 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 in also the respective human resources has been strengthened.

45. After completion of the 2006 ECJ Rulings intervention, we can be pretty positive, that via the trained pool of 20 trainers, representing the competent institutions, gaining also the practical knowledge from a study trip and being equipped with the methodological materials, in the form of a comprehensive manual and division of tasks within competent institutions, part of the respective 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*, will be achieved.. However, though the decision makers were presented with the need to strengthen the respective structures in the field of social security schemes, based also on the presentation of results of the TWL recommendations in February 2009, no clear steps in this field were known at the time of this Report. In addition, as mentioned before, the respective IAs are not ideally defined, especially their sources of verification.

Component 3: Agriculture and Statistics

46. The 2006 UIBF APA/IACS project activities and outputs have been gradually delivered according to the plan. Review of the rules for administration and control of the single application, as well as the operational manual is being prepared. Work on suggesting the IACS SW Data model amendments is in progress, last remaining planned training is being prepared and, if needed, the Contractor is ready to deliver some additional training according to the APA's actual needs. From the existing progress it can be assumed that all project activities should be completed and the outputs delivered in time and in expected quality, and thus the IO aimed on *integration of supporting measures defined in the EC Regulation together with the direct payments and simplification of the administration and integration of control procedures of IACS measures* should be met. This positive expectation is underlined by the corresponding IA: the reviewed Application form for the farmers together with the information brochures is ready to be used in the application period May 2009 and the manual for controllers has been already approved. In meeting the IA the project' effectiveness can be reported as satisfactory.

47. The 2006 UIBF Animal Protection project activities are carried on without major difficulties, the Detailed Analysis was delivered and approved by the Beneficiary and the preparation of the data and process model is at its final stage. SW development will be launched according to the schedule. It is expected that so far smooth implementation of the project will result in fulfilment of the IA, what can be reported at this stage as satisfactory. It means that the SW interconnection of unified results of control of the state veterinary activities on the regional and district veterinary and food administrations in accordance with the Commission Decision requirements will be provided and the veterinary controls will be executed and the results processed in accordance with the EU requirements. Thus, the efficiency of veterinary controls should be improved and the IO, *to strengthen and unify veterinary controls in the field of animal protection in accordance with the EU Regulation* should be achieved.

48. The respective 2006 UIBF ESA project activities and outputs have been delivered according to the project schedule and specification. The SW product StatGen was launched into a 6-month pilot operation that started with training sessions for 34 users and 8 administrators. 3 additional administrators were trained to strengthen the methodological support for users and internal training capacity of the Beneficiary. The project is expected to

be closed according to the project plan. The IO of *creating central output DB of statistical data for national accounts and governmental financial statistics within the TP according to ESA 95 methodology* has been achieved, when measured through the IA. The central DB is in place and filled with statistical data via input tables with unified format, which enables the SW to automatically compile the output tables. Besides a targeted number of 21 tables required by Eurostat, the SW will be used to compile quarterly tables on financial and non-financial accounts and on the state debt that are regulated by other EU and national legislation. The number of indicators in the DB cannot be reported as an exact figure, however, the DB can work with all the indicators identified and needed for compilation process so far. The pilot tables for Eurostat were already generated and compared with manually compiled tables to correct possible deviations before the SW is in full operation.

Component 4: Environment

49. The modification of the time schedule for the 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption will postpone the achievement of objectives. The accomplishment of IO - *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* by the end of the project is in principle feasible, however, at this moment IAs do not provide such evidence. In relation to one of the IAs – *1 report on drinking water quality in SR elaborated in line with the Art. 13 (2) of DWD and submitted to EC in required deadline (i.e. 28.3.2009)* – it is important to highlight the fact that the obligation was fulfilled but using several information sources, as the new IS has not been running yet. Effectiveness of the projects is conditional also to systematic changes outside of the scope of the project (i.e. enhancement of the IS run by the WRI, improvement of systematic collection of data, new legislation to facilitate better access to relevant data).

50. Despite identified delays in preparation of the guidelines for implementation of the Directive 2006/21/EC, the 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries has capacity to achieve its objectives. In the context of the IO of the project: *administrative, legislative and technical tools and administrative structures for smooth implementation of the Directive of the management of waste from extractive industries*, significant progress has been made in development of technical and administrative tools. On the other hand, the actual achievement of the objective will be verifiable after the delivery of training in the final phase of project implementation, which serves as an IA. Other outputs addressing the legislative provisions and administrative structures are foreseen also for the final phase of the project.

51. So far, the objectives of the 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB have been accomplished only partly, since the first part of the objective - *drafting a strategy for inventory and collection of small equipment containing the PCB* – was addressed, while *elaboration of education and information programme to increase awareness of PCB equipment holders* is scheduled for the final phase. In conclusion, the project is on the right track to achieve objectives set and shows satisfactory effectiveness.

Component 5: Internal Market (Finance and Energy)

52. Due to delays mentioned earlier, the 2006 EC Own Resources project implementation start has been postponed. Nevertheless, the project activities have been so far implemented or prepared in accordance with the modified project time schedule. It can be assumed that all project activities will be completed by the end of the project and in the respective quality if the mutual communication between the Beneficiary and Provider improves. The project IA regarding the 130 trainees and 10 trainers to be trained at the respective trainings will

probably not be fulfilled. This fact is justified by the limited number of Beneficiaries' staff dealing with the project subject in daily practice. The other IAs could not be fulfilled yet because the remaining project activities are being prepared and will be carried out in the coming months. So far the project effectiveness can be evaluated as adequate subject to its implementation and the project IO, i.e. *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*, has potential to be achieved in the full extent.

53. Because of delays mentioned earlier (December 2008 Interim Evaluation Report) the 2006 UIBF PIFC project activities started by approximately 3 months later. However, the project is now implemented pursuant to the amended project schedule. Therefore, all project activities are expected to be performed by the end of the project and in a good quality. The project IA regarding the manual for performing financial audits has been partly fulfilled when the first draft of the manual was produced and submitted in April 2009. Final version was not delivered in time and it is yet to be translated into Slovak and commented by the beneficiary. The fulfilment of the other IAs (regarding the trainings, reports on results of financial controls and audits) can be evaluated after the respective trainings are held (May, June 2009). It can be also reported that the predefined number of training participants will not be met, due to objective reasons justified by daily work overload or staff fluctuation. At this stage of the project implementation it can be presumed that its IO, 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. However, subject to the project progress and meeting the IA the project effectiveness is considered sufficient.

54. The 2006 SNRA HRM project is in 2nd half of its implementation. It can report preliminary qualitative outputs and results to be measured by the IA such the Training Long-Term Strategy to be approved by the end of May 2009; the Draft Training System being under revision, to be approved by the next Steering Committee (SC) on 26 May 2009 and to be finally updated by the end of the project; the fully operational Training SW application to be installed by the end of April 2009 at the SNRA server for testing by the end of the project; and the Report on the Evaluation of the Pilot Course to be provided by the end of the project. As regards the level of the IA, the project effectiveness can be reported satisfactory. 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.

2.4 Sustainability

Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs

55. No big concerns exist with regard to the sustainability of the 2006 Penal Matters project. As mentioned before, the provided training will become a part of the JAS programme and the personal changes at the JAS did not represent a threat for the project either. The staff of the Unit for Probation and Mediation Services in Penal Matters is limited but stable and the substitution has been arranged as well from the neighbouring department. In addition, the pool of PMS Officers in Slovakia – about 80 people assigned to each district court does not fluctuate. From the relevant stakeholders some question marks exist about the commitment of judges and prosecutors to the new agenda, due to their rather reluctant approach to the transfer of know-how in the form of seminars under the 2006 intervention.

56. The forecasts of sustainability of the 2006 UIBF PEUFI show still rather promising results. The sustainability of the project should be ensured via the rather extensive pool of 50 trainers, equipped with training materials and being coached in delivering of training. The trainers should receive now a certificate about the completion of the training. The previously mentioned accreditation of the training by the Ministry of Education (MoEdu) was still pending at the time of this IE, as the Contractor was preparing an accreditation project to be approved by the Head of the Office of the Government (OoG).

57. The 2006 Rehabilitation shows still optimistic prospects of sustainability of its key outputs, such as quality standards, as these have materialised in the Amendment of the respective legislation, being enforced this year. In addition, RCs are obliged to use the quality criteria as of January 2009, though no concrete data were available at the General Secretariat of Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control (GSBMDDDC) proving this fact. The key project's outcomes have been incorporated into the National Anti-Drug Strategy for 2009-12, which was introduced during the March meeting of the Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control and to be later approved by Parliament. The practical implementation of general training for RC employees, which content has been prepared by the TW should be implemented by the MoLSAF under a Structural Funds (SF) project (see also Annex 4). Accreditation of the vocational training, as previously indicated has been improved by the MoEdu SR. In addition, professional contacts between the TW partners have been created with the French peers and continue even after the end of the TW. Moreover, as of January 2009, the GSBMDDDC re-allocates the amount of € 1.5 million from the state budget for projects in the FAD field. This re-allocation of state budget financial resources was realised in previous years by the Anti-Drug Fund. On the other hand, no follow-up projects were in the pipeline, such as from the SF to build upon the results of the TF assistance.

Component 2: Social Affairs and Human Resource Development

58. Forecasts of the sustainability of the 2006 Pesticides for the PHA show now better results compared to the previous Report. The TWL training activities, complemented by relevant methodological documents and the complementary literature to be delivered after the cut-off should be sustainable at least in the short-term. The financing of the post-warranty service of the lab equipment should be secured from the state budget; however, no official budgeting has been done yet. The laboratory equipment has been already used for the performance of the official controls of baby food. Monitoring of residue pesticides should improve, as part of the Official Report on Foodstuffs prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) for

Brussels. Though the overall PHA staff, especially the lab employees, suffers from high fluctuation, caused mainly by low salaries, this does not directly concerns the targeted employees of the 2006 TF project. In addition, this drawback could be overcome by on the job training of the new staff by the existing one.

59. Forecasts of sustainability of the 2006 ECJ Rulings intervention are mixed. The key output from the TF intervention, notably the recommendations (identifying and defining administrative structures, procedures and operational functions of the MoLSAF and its relations with competent institutions needed for effective application of ECJ decisions and their alternative projections into work organisation chart), though being presented to decision makers earlier this year, have not materialised yet (as mentioned also under the effectiveness criterion). The pool of trainers, which now comprises 20 people after gaining relevant skills and competencies to deal with rulings of the ECJ is a rather stable pool. Moreover, the relevant EU legislation, which should come in force next year, recognises the need for training in the field of co-ordination of social security schemes, thus sustaining also the results of the 2006 project.

Component 3: Agriculture and Statistics

60. The upgraded IACS system, correctly unified and integrated administrative and control procedures, well-trained APA employees and informed farmers are necessary changes for the correct administration of the single application and for establishment of correctly functioning system. These will eliminate the risk of negative audit findings and possible sanctions for the SR. Therefore, it is APA's top priority to transfer the project achievements into the real practice, and thus assure the sustainability of the 2006 UIBF APA/IACS project at the same time.

61. Provided the State Veterinary and Food Authority of the SR (SVFA) is equipped with the fully operable SW compatible with the existing IT and 2 administrators, 2 methodologists and 10 terminal users are fully trained and provided with the manual, the so far satisfying implementation 2006 UIBF Animal Protection will be successfully completed. Hereupon, the Beneficiary expects full transition of regional and district veterinary and food administrations to the new system of veterinary controls within 6 months. All regional veterinary and food administrations were equipped earlier on with Hardware (HW) sufficient for installation of the new SW. Training on the new system is included in the National Training Plan. These steps should contribute to meeting the sustainability criterion.

62. As the purpose of The 2006 UIBF ESA project is to observe the mandatory EC regulations on transmission of data on national accounts, the project outcomes can be evaluated as sustainable. Sustainability is also ensured by having trained the additional administrators to operate the system and provide training and continuous help desk to users. Together with the commitment to the project objectives and achievements, it significantly supports the technical and managerial capacity of the Beneficiary to take over and sustain the project outcomes. The designed SW product provides for the implementation of the methodological changes and will support compliance of the Beneficiary once the legislative amendments are introduced. Foreseen effects of significant timesaving and reduced workload of the Beneficiary's staff also contribute to sustainability of the project.

Component 4: Environment

63. The sustainability of the 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption is questionable at this moment. On one hand, there seems to be a good cooperation among the

relevant partners and clear division on responsibilities in management of the IS. On the other hand, the functionality and utilisation of the IS in future into considerable extent depends on capacity to gather quality of data on waters, which requires systematic changes to be executed by the WRI and the MoEnv. Training sufficient number of relevant persons on how to practically use and manage the newly developed IS and informing public on availability of data on water quality will determine the sustainability of the project as well.

64. The adoption of the Act on Management of Waste from Extractive Industries provides a suitable framework for long-term use of outputs developed under the 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries. The secondary legislation, the strategy, the action plan and the guidelines dealing with specific aspects of waste management from extractive industries seem to have capacity to ensure utilisation of outputs after the project ends. However, the absence of EC decisions hinders completion of some guidelines during the project implementation. An important element of sustainability is training; therefore, it deserves proposal for methodology, content and organisation already at this stage.

65. Addressing the gaps in national legislation and introduction of specific tools for identification, collection, handling and disposal of equipment containing PCB smaller than 5dm³ will be instrumental for sustainability of the 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB. The proposal of amendments of the existing legislation will be developed under the Activity 3; but its actual adoption is expected after the project implementation. However, a clear strategy for the training and awareness raising in related issues seem to be missing at this moment.

Component 5: Internal Market (Finance and Energy)

66. The 2006 EC Own Resources project sustainability can be emphasised by the fact that knowledge and experience of internal auditors and financial controllers trained in the respective area will 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. Moreover, it is 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 Project Fiche (PF). Since such activities have not been so far performed within the Slovak public administration, they are thus expected to bring sustainable results and effects.

67. The 2006 UIBF PIFC project sustainability can be ensured by providing the respective trainings to internal auditors and selected MoF employees and by producing the relevant manual to perform financial audit of own budgetary resources. A project of this kind has not been so far implemented within the Slovak public administration; therefore, it is expected to provide sustainable effects in the future. Trainings 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.

68. Based on the project design and current implementation, the 2006 SNRA HRM project has potential to substantially contribute to maintaining 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 requirements imposed on the SNRA employees to pass the professional training are regulated in the internal guidelines. The Training System/Programme, the Training Strategy and SW application are planned to be permanently updated, managed and maintained by the HR and IT staff assigned to this task. Regarding the SW update and/or upgrade, this task can be covered by the Framework Contract concluded, for the horizontal support purposes, between the Beneficiary and the Provider. All the above mentioned facts support sustainability the project results even from the long-term perspective.

2.5 Impact

Component 1: Justice and Home Affairs

69. As can be assessed after completion of the 2006 Penal Matters project, provided training and the established co-operation of all relevant stakeholders in the form of a Working Group (WG) should contribute to the promotion of the PMS from the police investigation, through court proceedings to the imprisonment. The project has a potential via acceptance of the alternative proceedings by judges and prosecutors to decrease the overload of courts dealing with criminal cases of less importance. Achieving that, the project advances to the Wider Objective (WO): *continued support to the reinforcement of judicial capacity in the area of penal matters meeting political criteria of the acquis*. At this stage we can also predict, that the respective IA will be fulfilled (10 percent increase of PMS in 2008 compared to 2006, though the relevant IA is not ideally defined).

70. The 2006 UIBF PEUFI is well on track to 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 stipulated in the respective WO, especially via its broad reach of 50 trainers trained and 150 public administration officials exposed to the relevant training. Even at this stage, the respective IA, (when having the DPEUFIFAC as a co-ordinator and the pool of trainers) has been already fulfilled. Besides following of the relevant updated 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 identifying, solving and reporting on irregularities.

71. The WO for the 2006 Rehabilitation assistance though being 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, looks now more feasible as before. The basic framework for the quality standards is now embedded in the new legislation, the RCs should use quality standards in practice (100 required percent in a year time, according to the IA); the substantial number of representatives of the RCs (20 out of 23 RCs existing in Slovakia) has improved their theoretical knowledge via the ToT training. In addition, the previously non-associated RCs plan to create a new association. The TF assistance has contributed to the improved co-operation between RCs and the MoLSAF, when for instance, preparing individual re-socialisation plans for clients.

Component 2: Social Affairs and Human Resource Development

72. The TF assistance under the 2006 Pesticides project should have positive impact on *protection of consumers from food products with residue pesticide content* (its WO, having the same IA as the IO)), especially in the foodstuffs for infants and babies. The PHA has strengthened its capacities via transfer of know-how and delivery of modern equipment, thus being capable to improve its performance in provision of official controls. The foodstuffs for infants and babies should be thus safer, subsequently improving their health. In addition, the improved monitoring of residue pesticides and the relevant reporting on them to Brussels to be reached.

73. The expectation of an impact of the 2006 ECJ Rulings intervention remains vastly positive, especially when measured via the WO: *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*, though the relevant IA was difficult to be used (pending on the Report of the EC Administrative Committee for Social Security of Migrant Workers). Slovakia should be performing better its membership obligations, when more proactively participating at the EU legislation process, especially during the commenting phase of ECJ rulings. At the same time the relevant institutions, after changing their internal rules (following the upcoming change of the EU Regulation), should enhance their information provision about the EU social security schemes to people interested to work abroad, thus facilitating also free movement of workers.

Component 3: Agriculture and Statistics

74. Current progress of the 2006 UIBF APA/IACS activities heads towards successful project implementation and achieving the project WO, notably *the improvement of the APA subsidies administration and control functions according to integration of supporting measures administrated by IACS* what should have positive impact on environmental protection, improvement of life conditions in rural areas and decreasing the risk of land abandonment and marginalisation. Positive expectation is supported by progress in the fulfilment of the IA: the integration of supporting measures into the common application form was completed; adoption of the IACS system progresses gradually and on spot control of the integrated supporting measures is being prepared. Reduced labour intensity as well as the well-established working relationship with the Austrian Payment Agency are the additional positive side effects of the project for the APA.

75. Provided the 2006 UIBF Animal Protection is successfully implemented, newly developed SW and trained staff should significantly increase the efficiency of the veterinary controls of farms, as well as controls during the animal slaughter. All inspectors will be provided with all information and DB on-line, which will speed their work substantially, minimize the errors of all control process and control compliance with current legislation at the same time. However, the Beneficiary has to ensure all systems delivered from all external suppliers are properly implemented into one Veterinary IS. In addition, the system of compulsory statistical reporting will be simplified since the criteria reported to the EU will be automatically selected and summarised. By that the project will contribute to the WO aimed at *strengthening of the veterinary controls in the field of animal protection on farm and at the time of slaughter or killing by Technical Assistance for uniform control, for statistical and reporting purposes*.

76. 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*. At this stage of the project implementation the developed SW product also ensures compliance with EC Regulation 1392/2007. Automatic compilation of the output tables should bring to the Beneficiary the additional positive impacts of reducing an error rate of the compilation process to a minimum, saving of time necessary to perform compilation and efficient reporting and correcting of errors. Although the workload has been temporarily increased due to the project tasks, it is expected that the automatic compilation of output tables will reduce the workload and help the Beneficiary overcome difficulties caused by insufficient staffing. The increased efficiency of the Beneficiary can be measured after a longer period of using the SW. As the project is heading to its end, it can be stated that the WO will be fully accomplished.

Component 4: Environment

77. As a matter of delays in implementation of the 2006 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption it is too early to assess the actual impact of the project. Only limited progress can be reported in achievement of the WO against the IA: (i) collection of data about water intended for human consumption according to the Drinking Water Directive (DWD) and (ii) access of public to data on drinking water. Improvement of quality of information on water for human consumption has a potential to support accomplishment of (WO): *fulfilling of obligations resulting from the EU legislation relevant to the quality of water for human consumption and public access to environmental information objectives*.

78. Ambitious design of the 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries and its activities deserves sufficient time for delivery to maximise its positive effects. Under this condition, the project can *substantially improve mining waste management in the SR and enhance overall protection of the environment and quality of life of inhabitants (WO)* through better implementation of new legislation, appropriate technical tools and enhanced administrative capacities. A draft of new secondary legislation covering the management of waste from extractive industries has been presented (IA), however, impact will be visible only after its adoption.

79. So far, the national legislation in the Slovak Republic covers only provisions related to equipment containing PCB bigger than 5dm³. The expected impact of implementation of the 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB is *strengthening of the PCB management in the SR according to the obligations pursuant to the EU legislation and the Stockholm Convention (WO)*. The actual achievement will be verifiable when the amendments of national legislation on management of equipments containing PCB in force is proposed and adopted. The Beneficiary expects updated legislation to come into force only after the project finalisation. The project can significantly contribute to achievement of the objective.

Component 5: Internal Market (Finance and Energy)

80. The main planned impact of the 2006 EC Own Resources project implementation is expressed in its WO, i.e. *the enhancement of the EC own resources audit and ex-post financial control to further strengthen and protect financial interests of the European Communities*. Such impact could not be achieved respectively evaluated since except for the trainings held in March 2009 the other project activities scheduled are being prepared and have not been performed yet. However, it is assumed that the project is heading towards the fulfilment of its overall objective.

81. The main expected impact of the 2006 UIBF PIFC project implementation is defined by the WO of this project, 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*. At this stage of the project implementation, it has not been possible to evaluate such impact because the trainings are supposed to be held yet in May 2009. Nevertheless, the project is expected to meet its overall objective. Moreover, 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 overall objective and direct impact of the project results on the target group.

82. The 2006 SNRA HRM project's impact shall be measured, in the long-term perspective, by the SNRA staff competences verified by appropriate automated test and certification tool and inspector's licence examination. The immediate impact is expected to appear in July-

August 2009, when 4 trainees of the SNRA will test the Training Program using the SW application and evaluation and certification tool (the IA). The intermediate impact is likely to occur during the following months when other SNRA staff will participate in the Training Program (IA) according the SNRA internal order. With the above perspective, it can be reported that *maintaining a high level of safety of nuclear installations through adequate human resources management of the SNRA (WO)* has a potential to be achieved.

2.6 Specific Issues

83. No specific issues have been identified.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Conclusions and Recommendations

3.1.1 Relevance

84. The TF assistance to the **JHA** Component is linked to the top priority areas, such as, the FAC or FAD. Its relevance is underlined also in the update of the national strategy documents, such as the updated National Strategy of Protection of Financial Interests of EC or the National Anti-Drug Strategy for 2009-12. Designs of some projects, such as the 2006 Rehabilitation one were too ambitious, with regard of number of the planned activities, putting stress on the limited absorption capacities at the same time.

85. The **SA** and **HRD** projects are still, even from the early ex-post perspective, as they assist Slovakia in its membership obligations, such as the ECJ Rulings or to be prepared for the new EU legislation, in the case of the 2006 Pesticides. The target groups of some activities, notably training are rather small, often due to narrow and specific topics being covered (such as safety of baby food).

86. The **AGR** (incl. **STAT**) projects are highly relevant, contributing to implementation of complex EU Directives and ongoing reform of the EU agri – policy. The Beneficiaries of the 2006 TF interventions are various departments of the APA, the SVFA and the SOSR. Projects are focused on overcoming insufficient administrative practices, enhancing methodological and control procedures and facilitating the required reporting to the EU authorities, mostly following requirements of proper implementation of updated or newly adopted EU legislation.

87. Since all TF projects reflect the identified gaps in compliance with the environmental *acquis*, the relevance of the **ENV** Component remains satisfactory. The transposition of the EU legislation takes a form of adoption of new national legislation, elaboration of relevant strategies and technical guidance documents, development of ISs and DBs supported by training and awareness raising, which seem to well respond to the needs of beneficiaries.

88. The **INT** projects can be reported relevant. The **FIN** projects reflect the internationally adopted control and audit standards, practice and legislation. They shall improve the Beneficiaries' capacities, and thus increase the national and EU budget spending efficiency. The **ENE** project is focused on permanent enhancing the SNRA staff competencies, using the automated comprehensive training system, in order to increase the national nuclear safety.

3.1.2 Efficiency

89. Efficiency of the reviewed **JHA** Component shows mostly positive results with majority of the planned inputs being transferred into outputs in good quality, such as training, including the ToT elements. Some drawbacks to be reported with regard to financing of participants at study trips or low participation of judges and prosecutors at the 2006 Penal Matters training or the unsolved approval of the number of participants at the study trips. Moreover, for the 2006 TA PEUFI by the c/o no SPO has been nominated. The key project in the Component, notably the 2006 Rehabilitation could report satisfactory efficiency both the TW and TA. Some problems with reporting from the side of grantees were observed however, the overall reporting for the GS from the GSBMDDDC is in a very good quality.

The **SA** and **HRD** projects now show good efficiency, especially due to well-performing, TWL experts and their teams transferring the know-how, including the East-East approach.

90. Evaluation of the **AGR** project 's efficiency, in general, can be reported satisfactory. The 2006 UIBF APA/ICAS and 2006 UIBF ESA projects have been delivering their outputs in time and required quality. Despite the extended deadline for the 2006 Animal Protection's first activity, the outputs were delivered and in the required quality. The implementation of following activities does not seem to be effected so far. All 3 projects have been influenced by good management of a complex range of activities and highly appreciated co-operation with the Providers. Despite a high staff fluctuation effecting the start of the agri-projects, a well designed co-operation and monitoring set-up with the MoA and the SOSR, many years of experience of the MoA's SPO combined with a pro-active approach of agri-institutes responsible for the respective areas have achieved the efficient *modus operandi*.

91. The projects finished the analytical phases, serving as a basis for ongoing development of main outputs. Several changes, some of them significant, have been already made to address problems identified. Moreover, due to ambitious project design there might be a need for further modifications of the time schedules. Immediate action is needed to be able to contract and consequently use parallel co-financing in support of designed activities. However, the overall efficiency of the **ENV** Component is still plausible.

92. The **INT** projects show, in general, the satisfactory level of efficiency. The implementation of finance projects declares various levels of efficiency. The 2006 EC Own Resources project only reports sufficient efficiency, due to permanent belated delivery of its outputs and not always in the required quality. The 2006 UIBF PIFC first project outputs have been so far delivered in time, but final project outputs have not been delivered in time. There was no opportunity to comment manual before trainings. It is in the process of making comments from the side of the Beneficiary. Despite the pre-implementation delays, the Beneficiaries' involvement in project implementation and coordination is very active. The **ENE** project can be presented trough its timely outputs delivery, satisfactory level of outputs quality and active involvement of and cooperation between the Beneficiary and the Provider, which is based on the long-term professional cooperation.

3.1.3 Effectiveness

93. After completion of the bulk of activities, the effectiveness of the **JHA** projects shows good results, even when predicting the fulfilment of the corresponding IAs. The 2006 Penal Matters, after inclusion of the PMS training into the JAS curricula should contribute to the increase use of penal mediation of courts. At the same time, the DPEUFIFAC should be capable, using the pool of trainers to train the public administration in the protection of EU financial interests. The 2006 Rehabilitation project after is well on track to report on the RCs using the new quality standards , especially once the relevant legislation has been amended (requiring to use the quality criteria in 2009 by RCs).

94. The effectiveness of the **SA** and **HRD** projects is satisfactory with good perspectives to fulfil the respective IOs at the same time. The PHA, after being institutionally strengthened is well-prepared to perform its inspection role in the field of foodstuffs for children and babies, as requested under the 2006 Pesticides project. As mentioned before, the respective IAs are sometimes not ideally designed, with regard to their relevance to the project design or the source of verification, for instance for the 2006 ECJ Rulings project, however the trained pool of 20 experts should secure enhanced co-ordination of social security schemes performed by competent institutions..

95. Effectiveness of all reviewed **AGR** projects can be evaluated satisfactory. The 2006 APA/IACS has managed to review rules for administration of and controls of revised Application and methodological supporting documentation for controls subject to the EC Regulation 1698/2005. As for the 2006 Animal Protection, because the data and process model is at its final stage, it is highly probable to predict that the veterinary controls will be unified, executed and results processed subject to the Commission Decision 2006/778/EC. Finally, the 2006 UIBF ESA resulted in creating the central output DB of statistical data for national accounts and financial reporting subject to the ESA 95 methodology. All projects have been in parallel providing a bulk of related training.

96. The overall assessment of the effectiveness of the **ENV** Component is positive. The projects seem to be on the right track and have potential fully accomplish IOs, which are at this moment achieved only into limited extent. The projects are design in a way that they provide evidence on achievement of the IOs only in final stages of implementation.

97. The overall effectiveness of the **INT** projects is adequate to the current stages of the projects. The **FIN** projects effectiveness has progressed in general only partially. Enhanced qualification of staff involved in the PIFC system through timely and reliable 'EC Own Resources' control/audit reporting can be only predicted at this stage, whereas the audit/controls supporting documentation and pilot controls /audit are planned for the next project implementation period. The same can be reported for the 2006 UIBF PIFC, where increased knowledge and skills of controllers/auditors can be proved by training to be provided in the next project implementation period. Under the **FIN** projects, the 2006 EC Own Resources faced the problem with fulfilling the predefined number of training participants due to limited Beneficiaries' staff dealing with the subject in daily practice or due to staff workload and fluctuation. The achievement of the SNRA adequate HR and levels of competence through well-defined training programme and tools is likely to be met within the **ENE** project. This fact is based on the high performance of the Provider and up-to-date deliveries.

3.1.4 Sustainability

98. Sustainability seems to be secured for most of the completed **JHA** projects, such as in the area of training, such as the 2006 Penal Matters. The supported topics are now included in the programme of the JAS, the pool of about 80 PMS officers is rather stable; the participation of the State Secretary at the study trip should be praised as well. The 2006 Rehabilitation still enjoys mostly positive results in sustainability of bulk of its benefits, especially thanks to the amendment of the relevant legislation and the new 2009 – 2012 National Anti-Drug Strategy. On the other hand, unclear situation to be reported with regard to accreditation of the ToT trainers delivered under the 2006 UIBF PEUFI.

99. Assessment of the sustainability of effects of the **SA** and **HRD** projects shows still mixed results. The training, delivered under the 2006 Pesticides should be sustainable, at least in the short-term, in addition, funding of the post-warranty service of the lab equipment from the state budget should be secured. Drawbacks of sustainability of the 2006 ECJ Rulings represent the unclear materialisation of strategic recommendations by the Slovak senior officials with regard to new organisational structures. On the positive front, the pool of trained experts is table and the new EU legislation supports the 2006 TF assistance as well.

100. Sustainability of the **AGR** projects is satisfactory. The unified and integrated administrative and control procedures transferred into practice by the APA, well-trained APA employees and informed farmers are pre-conditions for sustaining the 2006 UIBF APA/ICAS

project's results and thus eliminating the risk of negative audit findings and possible sanctions for the SR. The 2006 Animal Protection expects its sustainability through the full transition of regional and district veterinary and food administrations to the new IT system of veterinary controls, supported by related training included in the National Training Plan. The 2006 UIBF ESA ensured the project results by having trained the additional administrators to operate the system and provide training and continuous help desk to users. The project's results are to significantly support the technical and managerial capacity of the Beneficiary and to reduce workload of the Beneficiary's staff. Therefore, the Beneficiary has an eminent interest to take over and sustain the project's outcomes.

101. Taking into account the actual progress in implementation and capacities of beneficiaries, the sustainability of the **ENV** Component is satisfactory. However, effective use of the projects outcomes in a longer perspective asks for specific attention to be given to training activities. Full exploitation of the new IS developed under the 2006/18-175.06.01 UIBF IS on Waters for Human Consumption requires prompt addressing of shortages identified in the IS managed by WRI (Zbervak) and implementation of recommendations formulated.

102. The **INT** project benefits sustainability has a high potential to continue, as the benefits are to continuously sustain in professional practice of the Beneficiaries and target groups. The sustainability of **FIN** projects has improved through the highest level of importance for the Beneficiaries' professional practice and emphasis on the quality of the results and outputs provided by the Providers. Moreover, the 2006 EC Own Resources sustainability is supported by the fact that audit/controls reports of the performed audit and ex-post financial controls will be evaluated by means of supervision executed by the MoF, the EC and the European Court of Auditors continuously. The 2006 UIBF PIFC project sustainability is supported by the fact that trained auditors/controllers will sustain the project benefits in practice from the year 2010. The **ENE** project sustainability sustained satisfactory. The project benefits to be provided through the integrated Information Technologies (IT) training programme and certification tools are supported by the Long-term Training Strategy to be approved by the SNRA top management and by the funds allocated for the permanent SW application upgrade if necessary.

3.1.5 Impact

103. At this stage, it is realistic to predict that the majority of the TF **JHA** interventions will contribute to the fulfilment of their respective WOs and the IAs, thus has also positive impact. The 2006 Penal Matters should contribute to increase of the number of PMS cases, thus contributing to the decrease of the courts overload. The 2006 UIBF PEUFI, due to impressive reach of trainers and final trainees should enhance administrative capacities in Slovakia in the relevant field. In addition, the 2006 Rehabilitation project shows now better perspectives to meet its ambitious goal - reaching the EU level of re-socialisation in Slovakia until 2014, once the RCs are already using the new quality standards when serving their clients.

104. As a whole, the interventions implemented under the **SA** and **HRD** projects should have positive impact on the selected areas of assistance, such as protection from pesticides in food products or free movement of workers, via the capital investments and HRD in the PHA (2006 Pesticides) and the raised awareness on the EU social security schemes (2006 ECJ Rulings).

105. All **AGR** projects will contribute to the fulfilment of their respective WOs. The procedures of the IACS, applied under the 2006 UIBF APA/ICAS, should improve the APA subsidies administration and control functions. The 2006 Animal Protection project, if successfully implemented, should strengthen the efficiency and unification of the veterinary controls. The 2006 UIBF ESA should support meeting the 223/96 EC Regulation in reporting to the Eurostat and significantly reduce the SOSR staff overload.

106. Although the attainment of the WOs defined for the projects under the **ENV** Component cannot be reported so far, the projects being implemented are about to significantly contribute to further improvement in Environmental Sub-sector.

107. The **INT** projects report expected impact results. The **FIN** projects have potential to generate wider impact. The impact of the 2006 EC Own Resources and 2006 UIBF PIFC projects, once fully operational in the Beneficiaries' staff professional practice, will increase state budget execution and spending efficiency. The **ENE** staff training system project is approaching its 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.

Conclusion	Recommendation	Output	Reference/ Paragraph	Responsibility	Deadline
<p>2006/018-175.06/018 UIBF Protection of EU Financial Interests</p> <p>At the time of the evaluation, no candidate was nominated to fill the SPO vacancy at the DPEUFIFAC representing a potential threat on the successful implementation of the 2006 Transition Facility Project.</p>	<p>The previous SPO should be officially called off and the new SPO for the DPEUFIFAC should be nominated.</p>	<p>Improved efficiency</p>	<p>28, 89</p>	<p>DPEUFIFAC/ACU</p>	<p>asap</p>
<p>2006/18-175.06.01/02 UIBF Information System on Waters Intended for Human Consumption</p> <p>Deficiencies identified in the IS managed by the WRI (Zbervak) undermine effective collection, processing and assessment of data on quality of waters for human consumption even when new IS system is developed.</p>	<p>The WRI should promptly address identified weaknesses of its IS, particularly water supply system data collection and register to make it compatible with the Conception of the Development of Information Systems under the MoEnv and subsequently the new IS and MoEnv. Additionally it should consider implementation of recommendations formulated by the project team aiming at enhancement of the system, and quality of data on water for human consumption. This would allow full utilisation of data from WRI within the new IS and enhance the overall quality of data on water for human consumption.</p>	<p>Improved sustainability, impact</p>	<p>63, 77, 101, 106</p>	<p>The WRI and the MoEnv</p>	<p>asap</p>
<p>2006/18-175.06.01/11 UIBF Strategy for Inventory and Collection of Small Equipment Containing PCB in the SR</p> <p>Contracts for parallel co-financing have not been signed under the 2006 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB and the 2006 UIBF Management of Waste from Extractive Industries yet.</p>	<p>The MoEnv and the CFCU should define activities to be supported by the parallel co-financing, modify the Project Fiche and consequently prepare contracts to be signed between the MoEnv and the MoF.</p>	<p>Improved efficiency</p>	<p>37, 91</p>	<p>The MoEnv and the CFCU</p>	<p>asap</p>

3.2 Performance Rating

JHS	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Sustainability	Impact	Verbal Rating
Justice and Home Affairs						
2006/018-175.06.01/10 UIBF Penal Matters	1	0	1	1	1	S
2006/018-175.06.01/08 UIBF EU Financial Interests	1	1	1	1	1	S
2006/018-175.05.02 Rehabilitation	1	1	1	1	1	S
Social Affairs and Human Resources Development						
2006/018-175.05.03 Pesticides	1	1	1	1	1	S
2006-018-175.02.01 ECJ Rulings	1	1	1	0	1	S
Total JHS	1	1	1	1	1	S

INT	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Sustainability	Impact	Verbal Rating
Agriculture and Statistics						
2006/018-175.06.01/04 UIBF APA/ICAS	2	1	1	1	1	S
2006/018-175.06.01/05 UIBF Animal Protection	2	1	1	1	1	S
2006/018-175.06.01/06 UIBF ESA 95	2	2	1	1	1	S
Environment						
2006/18-175.06.01/02 UIBF IS on Waters for HC	1	0	0	0	0	S
2006/18-175.06.01/03 UIBF Management of Waste from EI	2	1	0	1	1	S
2006/18-175.06.01/011 UIBF Small Equipment with PCB	1	1	0	1	0	S
Internal Market						
2006/018-175.03.02 EC Own Resources	1	0	0	1	0	S
2006/018-175.06.01/09 UIBF PIFC – Financial Audit	1	1	0	1	0	S
2006/018-175.04.01 SNRA HRM	1	1	1	1	1	S
Total INT	1	1	0	1	1	S

Rating guide:

Unacceptable	Poor	Sufficient/ Adequate or no rating possible	Good	Excellent
-2	-1	0	+1	+2
Highly Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No rating possible	Satisfactory	Highly satisfactory
HU	U	N/A	S	HS

4. HORIZONTAL ISSUES

4.1 Horizontal Issues

4.1.1 Relevance

108. ***The Transition Facility (TF) Programmes are relevant***, even when being evaluated after completion of bulk of the projects, i.e. from the early ex-post perspective. This positive evaluation is underlined also by the recent developments in the relevant legislation, such as amendments of the legal acts, for instance in the area of re-socialisation of drug addicts. In addition, several strategic documents have been prepared or updated as well, such as the National Anti-Drug Strategy 2009-12 or the National Programme for the Fight against Corruption and their Action Plans. The projects were linked to EU or national legislation in the covered area of assistance, including the horizontal priorities. The priority areas under the Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) Component have been narrowed down to Fight against Corruption (FAC) and the Fight against Drugs (FAD). In the Component Social Affairs and Human resources Development (SA and HRD), attention has been given to the protection from pesticides and co-ordination of the EU security schemes. The Agricultural Sub-component has focused on improved subsidies administration and control functions of the Agricultural Paying Agency (APA) and on strengthening and unification of veterinary controls (using the developed SW application). In the field of Environment, enforcement of the Water Framework Directive has been the subject of several interventions, alongside waste management. The objective of the Internal Market Component was transposition of several EU Directives related to performing audit and ex-post financial controls by the national bodies and their application in practice.

109. ***Some designs were over-ambitious causing unnecessary accumulations of activities***, especially at the early implementation phase of the projects. The above mentioned has often lead to the requests of project's extension, or occupied too much of the capacities of the relevant stakeholders, for instance when designing quality standards for the Re-socialisation Centres (RC)s under the 2006 Rehabilitation project. In addition, timing of some activities, mostly training was not ideal, when being originally scheduled for summer or winter holidays, being another cause for the need of the extension of activities.

110. ***Twinning Light (TWL) remains a popular form for transferring know-how*** for several 2006 TF interventions, especially when transferring the EU know-how to Slovak experts. Sometimes, however, the level of knowledge of trainees has proven to be higher than expected, leading to the need to re-design the original training accordingly. In addition, choosing the same TWL partner, such as for the 2006 Penal Matters was not ideal (though his/her flexibility and knowledge of the Slovak environment), due to different systems of mediation in penal matters. Several TWL teams included an international pool of experts and with this regard, especially the East-East approach, when for instance; employing Hungarian peers into the 2006 Pesticides assistance could be praised.

4.1.2 Efficiency

111. ***Several TF implementing units have undergone drastic changes and the fluctuation is rather worrying***. Experienced officials, with valuable experience in management of the pre-accession assistance were leaving for a more perspective jobs, usually staying, at least within the public administration. The posts of the Senior Programme Officers (SPO)s were often left

without suitable successor as well, sometimes even without a deputy (Ministry of Interior SR). The much awaited amendment of the General Co-ordination Directive, as prepared by the Aid Co-ordination Unit (ACU) was not available at the time of this Interim Evaluation (IE) neither. The problems with project implementation caused by the Beneficiary's staff fluctuations are obvious in the Agricultural Component.

112. ***The contracting and monitoring meetings have been changed*** just to monitoring meetings, due to end of the contracting exercise in December 2008. The ACU, the Central Finance and Contracting Unit (CFCU) and representative of the Dept. of Payments (together with evaluators as observers) meet now only on the *ad-hoc* basis, pending on the progress of projects implementation or the occurrence of major problems.

113. ***The staff of the ACU has been decreased substantially***, including the National Contact Point and the individual sectors and sub-sectors have been further re-shuffled among Programme Managers, including Director. The very tense staffing of the ACU jeopardises not only successful completion of the 2006 TF programme in Slovakia but also limits possibilities of the ACU to perform its roles, for instance at on-the-spot monitoring or more actively promoting TW-out.

114. ***The CFCU has undergone some staff cuts***, further departure of officials can be envisaged, due to unclear perspective of the Unit beyond 2009. The CFCU deals with the agenda of the Public Private Partnership projects, however the TW-out activities and establishment of the Agency (as suggested in the Thematic Report of July 2008) has not progressed compared to the previous IE. The CFCU is also taking part at the MoF activities under the EFQM quality management activities, currently preparing a survey of clients' satisfaction with the CFCU outputs.

115. ***Contracting of the 2006 TF has reached satisfactory results***, notably almost 92 percent, with all projects being contracted. Some unused savings could be reported, due to lack of time for preparation of tendering documents. The disbursement rate at the time of this IE was about 60 percent, with good perspectives to reach satisfactory results by the end of the disbursement period.

116. ***Evaluation of the performance of Contractors and TW teams remains high***, including local ones, due to their flexibility and willingness to provide also follow-up advice, such as the French Resident Twinning Adviser for the FAD. On the other hand, it is surprising that even TA providers with good reputation and well-known brand names were delivering outputs with permanent delays, such as for the assistance for the Ministry of Finance SR

4.1.3 Effectiveness and Impact

117. ***The effectiveness of the implemented TF projects usually shows positive results***, though using of the respective Indicators of Achievement (IA)s for the evaluation purposes is still limited, due to missing relevant information on the fulfilment of the IAs along the vertical structure of logframes in the monitoring documents. Under the JHA Component, the assistance to the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) has helped to promote mediation and probation services in penal matters in Slovakia, though limited participation of prosecutors and judges at training activities. After completion of the ambitious training for representatives of the network institutions, the financial interests of the EU should be protected better, especially when managing irregularities. In addition, after enforcing the relevant legislation this year, when introducing quality standards in the network of more than 20 RCs, the quality of the provided services should improve. Under the SA and HRD Component, the Public Health

Authority (PHA) via its Institutional Building should perform better in protection of foodstuffs and the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (MoLSAF) and other Competent Institutions should be capable to create a functional system for the application of European Court of Justice case law, pending however on materialisation of some political decisions. Under the Environment Component assisting management of waste from extractive industries, significant progress has been made in development of technical and administrative tools; a strategy for inventory and collection of small equipment containing the PCB was drafted. Effectiveness of the project aimed at Waters for Human Consumption is conditional to systematic changes outside of the scope of the project (i.e. enhancement of the Information System run by the Beneficiary). As for the Agricultural Component, the APA administration and control capacities have been improved for the reviewed single Application and is ready to be used by the farmers in 2009. The state veterinary and food administration was supported by the detailed analysis of processes as a basis for unified veterinary controls and SW interconnection of unified control results of state veterinary activities, which are under development. The Statistics project results (being tested) already support the SOSR staff with automated processing of statistical data on National Accounts for reporting to the Eurostat. The Internal Market projects results, once successfully implemented, shall significantly improve the auditors and internal controllers practice and competences in carrying out audits and ex post controls in relation to the EC own resources and in applying the Public Internal Financial Control standards.

118. ***Evaluation of impact was often made on predictions***, as often the monitoring data was missing and also deadlines for fulfilment of several IAs. Positive impact can be expected in the judiciary, when with the use of the alternative dispute resolution the workload of judges should be naturally decreased; RCs should reach the level of the quality of service comparable to the EU in the mid-term period; the children and babies should be better protected from pesticides once the trained PHA employees use the new equipment for the official controls of babyfood. The projects being implemented under the Environment Component are about to significantly contribute to their Wider Objectives, such as improving waste and PCB management. The common feature of the Agriculture projects' impact is to improve and strengthen internal competences of the Beneficiaries in meeting the complex of agri-legislation as for administrative and control capacities of the APA and state veterinary and food administration, and reporting capacities of the SOSR.

4.1.4 Sustainability

119. ***TF structures were often collapsing***. At several ministries and other state administration bodies with the phasing-out of the TF agenda, several SPO offices and other relevant units were collapsing. Often experienced employees were leaving without any overlap with their successors. The collective memory was thus very limited with negative implication on the Monitoring&Evaluation as well. It was mainly visible in the Agricultural Component.

120. ***There were no plans known to follow the IE exercise***. After more than decade of IE projects in Slovakia aimed at pre-accession instruments, such as Phare or the TF, no firm plans or the corresponding finances have been known to follow this part of the project cycle, such as the ex-post evaluation.

121. ***Inclusion of the accreditation process to follow the training activities has improved projections of sustainability*** for several TF interventions, including the Training of Trainers ones. Besides the increase of the original pool of the trained experts, as mentioned in the previous Report, several training intervention have been accredited, such as for the 20006

FAD or become part of the official curricula (Justice Academy). In addition, accreditation of the training, provided to the pool of 50 trainers under the 2006 assistance to the Department for Protection of EU Financial Interests and FAC was on the right track at the time of this Report.

4.2 Recommendations for the Consideration by Joint Monitoring Committee Members

Ref.	Key Issue	Recommendation
1.	During implementation of some projects (such as in the Finance Sub-component), it appears that the Contractor (the successful Bidder) did not have the professional competences required by the project subject-matter. Such competences usually represented a new subject/area of assistance, and therefore they did not exist/were not available at the national level and/or in the national consultancy market.	Beneficiaries, contracting units and aid co-ordinators should pay increased attention to the definition of required technical and professional capacities and skills of Bidders when drafting the Terms of Reference. Especially, when the technical and professional capacities required by the project design and/or by the Beneficiary needs do not exist and/or are not available at the national level and/or at the level of the national experts environment and are essential for delivery of project results and outputs and for achievement of project objectives.
2.	The staff of the Aid Co-ordination Unit has decreased dramatically, jeopardising the successful co-ordination of the Transition Facility agenda at the same time. The situation is especially worrying in the vacant National Contact Point post, due to the ambition of Slovakia to become a more pro-active EU Member, including participation in Twinning-out.	The Office of the Government should employ a sufficient number of employees to work for the Aid Co-ordination Unit, especially until the end of 2009, when the Transition Facility 2006 is still under implementation. The post of the National Contact Point should be filled immediately by a permanent, experienced employee.
3.	The Joint Monitoring Committee as the main forum for discussion of Horizontal Issues, as well as the respective recommendations no longer exists in a physical form, thus the explicit use of the Horizontal Issues part of the Interim Evaluation Report, as well as the follow-up of recommendations is not so straightforward.	The Aid Co-ordination Unit, besides sending the Interim Evaluation Report to Brussels as a part of the written procedure, is recommended to include the Horizontal Issues Recommendations in the respective Implementation Status Report and secure the appropriate follow-up of the relevant recommendations at the same time.
4.	The current round of Interim Evaluation represents the last Interim Evaluation exercise in Slovakia financed from the EU. There are no plans to continue in the ex-post evaluation of the pre-accession instruments, such as Phare or the Transition Facility.	The Aid Co-ordination Unit should consider financing ex-post evaluation of Phare (2002/2003) and the TF to complement the EC contract for ex-post evaluation of Phare 1999-2001, with the stress on sustainability and impact criteria, which could not be fully evaluated during the Interim Evaluation cycles.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT⁴

Immediate Objectives (Project Purpose)	Indicators of Achievement (Objectively Verifiable Indicators)	State of Achievement
COMPONENT 1: JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS		
<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 to the cut-off date.
<i>2006/018- 175.06.01/08 UIBF Training of Trainers in the Field of Protection of EU Financial Interests (PEUFI)</i>		
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 to the cut-off date.
<i>2006/018-175.05.02 Improving and Broadening the Care for the Re-socialisation and Rehabilitation of Persons Addicted to Psychoactive Substances</i>		

Immediate Objectives (Project Purpose)	Indicators of Achievement (Objectively Verifiable Indicators)	State of Achievement
To raise the standard of all activities performed by re-socialisation facilities for the provision of care for persons addicted to psychoactive substances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20 employees of the services performing work with addicts to psychoactive substances will be trained, educated and professionally qualified for the work with addicted persons during the TW realisation ▪ Draft of the quality standards for the provision of care to addicted persons will be elaborated at the end of the activity 2 of the TW ▪ The personal and professional standards will be adopted by the responsible institutions within 2 years after the end of the TW ▪ Modification of the conditions of functioning of re-socialization facilities under the adopted personal and professional standards by the Legislative Act nr. 305/2005 Coll. on social and legal protection of children and on social custody will be implemented within one year after the adoption new conditions by responsible institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20 employees trained ▪ Standards manual adopted in April 2008 ▪ Amended legislation in force in 2009
COMPONENT 2: SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT		
<i>2006/018-175.05.03 Improving Analyses and Risk Assessments Regarding Residue Pesticides</i>		
<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"> ▪ PHA SR professionals analyse the residue pesticides and determine the scale of 80 kinds of residue pesticides in foodstuff at the end of 2009 based on the knowledge gained under the project trainings ▪ Increased number of analysed pesticides from current 17 up to 80 in two years after the end of the project 	Official controls of pesticides using the new equipment started in April 2009
<i>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).</i>		

Immediate Objectives (Project Purpose)	Indicators of Achievement (Objectively Verifiable Indicators)	State of Achievement
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 to the cut-off date.
COMPONENT 3: AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS		
<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"> ▪ Reviewed 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 	Application reviewed
Simplification of the administration and integration of control procedures of IACS supporting measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manual for controllers with integrated control procedures within the project implementation 	Manual for controllers completed
<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 the European Parliament (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"> ▪ 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 	N/A to the cut-off date.
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"> ▪ 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 	N/A to the cut-off date.
<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 TP according to the ESA95 methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ File of 21 automatic compiled output tables in requested deadlines according to new TP under ESA95 ▪ Developed DB containing approximately 13 000 indicators by the end of the project 	The development of individual modules of the SW product has been completed and tested. The system is in its pilot operation. Based on the indicators inputted into the central DB, the SW is able to compile all required Eurostat output tables and additional tables on financial and non-financial accounts, state debt and other statistical information regulated by EU and national legislation.

Immediate Objectives (Project Purpose)	Indicators of Achievement (Objectively Verifiable Indicators)	State of Achievement
COMPONENT 4: ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY		
<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)	The report was submitted within the given deadline, but without the support of new IS, which was not available at the time of submission.
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	By the cut-off date, only draft structure of the web portal available.
<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%)	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>		

Immediate Objectives (Project Purpose)	Indicators of Achievement (Objectively Verifiable Indicators)	State of Achievement
To propose the strategy for inventory and collection of small equipments containing PCB (i.e. in the capacity less than 5 dm ³) in the SR including the Strategy for handling and Disposal of PCB Wastes according to the requirements of the Directive 96/59/EC on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT, Art. 11(1)2nd indent).	Strategy for inventory, collection and disposal of small equipments containing PCB in the SR prepared until the end of 2008.	Significant progress has been made in achievement of the objective. The draft strategy is supposed to be presented on 13 May 2009.
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).	N/A to the cut-off date.
<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.
COMPONENT 5: INTERNAL MARKET		
<i>2006/018-175.03.02 Audit and Ex-post Financial Control of the EC Own Resources</i>		

Immediate Objectives (Project Purpose)	Indicators of Achievement (Objectively Verifiable Indicators)	State of Achievement
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 125 internal auditors and ex-post financial controllers including 10 future trainers were trained in four two-day blocks of trainings held in March 2009. The trainings covered several areas of EC own resources such as the current legislative framework, management and control systems, audit performance planning, finding of irregularities etc. • Trainings materials and an “Analysis of the current state of the Slovak and EU valid legislation in the area of EC own resources” were submitted before the trainings took place. • Supporting documentation to perform such audits/controls is being elaborated by the provider and is supposed to be submitted in June 2009. • Performance of on-the-spot control/audit is being prepared. It is supposed to take one and a half months in the period between June to September 2009. • 2 study visits for selected employees of the project target groups to an EU Member State are under preparation. The respective two EU Member States to host these study visits are being selected. They are supposed to take place by the end of May 2009.
<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.	Trainees will be trained to carry out financial audit by the end of the project; the management of the Section of Audit and Control acknowledges a trainee capacity to perform financial audit by the end of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A first draft of manual to perform financial audits of own state budget resources (Activity 1) was elaborated and submitted by the TWL experts in April 2009. Final version was not delivered in time and is to be translated into Slovak and afterwards commented by the beneficiary. • 3 blocks (4-day) of the respective trainings for 70 participants shall be held in May, respectively June 2009. • In January and March 2009 two missions of the TWL experts took place where the manual and trainings preparation were discussed. The third mission is planned for April 2009.
<i>2006/018-175.04.01 Strengthening Human Resources Management (HRM) at the Slovak Nuclear Regulatory Authority</i>		

Immediate Objectives (Project Purpose)	Indicators of Achievement (Objectively Verifiable Indicators)	State of Achievement
<p>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.</p>	<p>Training documentation and computer based testing and certification tool realised by the end of the project.</p>	<p>The outputs of the Activity 1 delivered: (i) TNA using the SAT approved by the SC held on 27 March 2009, (ii) Draft Training System distributed for commenting at the SNRA and the Draft Long-term Strategy of Training Policy revised. Both documents discussed by the SC on 27 March 2009 so that the Training System should be revised by the end of April and the Strategy was approved by the SNRA management Board in April 2009 and it will be approved by the SC on 26 May 2009.</p> <p>The Activity 2 such as Training Materials is in the commenting process by the SNRA and shall be completed by the end of June 2009. In parallel, the Evaluation Tool and Certification is being developed. The SNRA made accessible the SNRA server for installing and pilot testing of the SW application.</p> <p>Activity 3 and 4, the full pilot testing, evaluation and certification as well as the project evaluation report shall be performed within June – August 2009.</p>

ANNEX 2 LIST OF INTERVIEWS

INSTITUTION	INTERVIEWEE	DATE
Office of the Government of the SR Department of Protection of EU Financial Interests and Fight against Corruption Radlinskeho 13 811 07 Bratislava	Ms. Renata Petrivalska Project Manager	20 March 2009
Office of the Government of the SR Department of Protection of EU Financial Interests and Fight against Corruption Radlinskeho 13 811 07 Bratislava	Ms. Draga Inovecka SPO	20 March 2009
Office of the Government SR General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control Cukrova 14 SK-811 08 Bratislava	Ms. Zuzana Jelenkova Project Manager	24 March 2009
Office of the Government SR General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control Cukrova 14 SK-811 08 Bratislava	Ms. Eleonora Andreanska Grant Scheme Manager	24 March 2009
Public Health Authority Dept. of Nutrition and Food Safety Trnavska 52 SK-826 45 Bratislava	Ms Iveta Truskova Director of the Dept. Project Leader	25 March 2009
Ministry of Justice SR Župne nam. 13 SK-813 11 Bratislava	Mr. Martin Urminsky SPO Section of International and European Law	27 March 2009
Ministry of Justice SR Župne nam. 13 SK-813 11 Bratislava	Ms. Margita Petrovicova Project Manager Section of International and European Law	27 March 2009
Ministry of Justice SR Župne nam. 13 SK-813 11 Bratislava	Ms. Olga Chuda Project Manager Section of International and European Law	27 March 2009
Ministry of Justice SR Župne nam. 13 SK-813 11 Bratislava	Mr. Peter Mrazek Unit for Probation and Mediation Services in Penal Matters	27 March 2009
Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR Dept. of Migration and Integration of Foreigners Spitalska 4-6 SK-812 47 Bratislava	Mr. Jaroslav Kovac Project Leader	27 March 2009
Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR Spitalska 4-6 SK-812 47 Bratislava	Mr. Vladimir Bujalka Project Manager	27 March 2009
Office of the Government of the SR Aid Co-ordination Unit Nam. Slobody 29 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Ms. Marianna Macaskova Programme Manager	2 April 2009

INSTITUTION	INTERVIEWEE	DATE
Office of the Government of the SR Aid Co-ordination Unit Nam. Slobody 29 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Ms. Sona Gabcova Programme Manager	2 April 2009 29 April 2009*
Office of the Government of the SR Aid Co-ordination Unit Nam. Slobody 29 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Ms. Michaela Simunicova Programme Manager	2 April 2009
Office of the Government of the SR Aid Co-ordination Unit Nam. Slobody 29 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Ms. Denisa Vasarabova Kutyova Director	2 April 2009
Ministry of Finance SR Central Finance and Contracting Unit Stefanovicova 5 SK-813 08 Bratislava	Ms. Albína Zlochova* Project Manager	3 April 2009
Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR Bajkalska 27 SK-820 07 Bratislava 27	Mr. Mikulas Turner Director of the International Relations Division / SPO	06 April 2009
Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR Bajkalska 27 SK-820 07 Bratislava 27	Ms. Jarmila Racova International Relations Division / SCM	06 April 2009
Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR Bajkalska 27 SK-820 07 Bratislava 27	Mr. Viktor Szabó HRD / Project Manager	06 April 2009
Ministry of Environment Namestie L. Stura 1 SK-812 35 Bratislava	Mr. Roderik Klinda Deputy SPO	07 April 2009
Slovak Environmental Agency Hanulova 5/D SK-841 01 Bratislava	Mrs. Daniela Certikova Centre of Waste Management and Basel Agreement	07 April 2009
Ministry of Finance SR Central Finance and Contracting Unit Stefanovicova 5 SK-813 08 Bratislava	Ms. Silvia Matusova Director	08 April 2009
Ministry of Environment Bukurestska 4 SK-812 34 Bratislava	Ms. Vlasta Janova Head of Department of Geology and Geofactors of Environment	09 April 2009
State Veterinary and Food Authority of the SR Botanicka 17 SK Bratislava	Mr. Dalibor Polak Director of Animal Welfare Dpt.	14 April 2009
State Veterinary and Food Authority of the SR Botanicka 17 SK Bratislava	Ms Daniela Bucsuhazyova Animal Welfare Dpt.	14 April 2009
Slovak Environmental Agency Tajovskeho 28 SK-975 90 Bratislava	Ms. Renata Grofova Specialist for reporting standardisation	15 April 2009
Statistical Office of the SR Macroeconomics Statistic Section National Accounts Department Mileticova 3 SK-824 67 Bratislava 26	Mrs. Alena Illitova Head of the Department/Project Leader	16 April 2009
Agricultural Paying Agency Department of Direct and Agro-environmental Support Dobrovicova 9 SK-815 26 Bratislava	Mr. Andrej Gajdos Director	17 April 2009

INSTITUTION	INTERVIEWEE	DATE
Agricultural Paying Agency Department of Direct and Agro-environmental Support Dobrovicova 9 SK-815 26 Bratislava	Mr. Marek Pihulic Project expert	17 April 2009
Ministry of Finance Section of Audit and Control Stefanovicova 5 SK-817 82 Bratislava	Mrs. Nora Gyureova Project Coordination Division Head	20 April 2009
Ministry of Finance Section of Audit and Control Stefanovicova 5 SK-817 82 Bratislava	Mr. Ivan Rumanka Project Coordination Division	21 April 2009
Office of the SR Government Aid Co-ordination Unit Nam. Slobody 29 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Mrs. Marianna Macaskova Programme Manager	21 April 2009
Office of the Government of the SR Aid Co-ordination Unit Nam. Slobody 29 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Mr. Milan Petro * Programme Manager	22 April 2009
Government Office of the SR Stefanikova 2 SK - 81370 Bratislava	Ms. Sona Gabcova* Manager	29 April 2009
Office of the Government of the SR Aid Co-ordination Unit Nam. Slobody 29 SK-813 70 Bratislava	Mrs. Sona Gabcova Programme Manager	04 May 2009
Ministry of Finance SR Central Finance and Contracting Unit Stefanovicova 5 SK-813 08 Bratislava	Ms. Zora Paulikova* Project Manager	05 May 2009

* 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	2003	Comprehensive Monitoring Report on Slovakia's Preparedness for the EU Membership
European Commission	December 2003	Programming and Implementation Guide – Transition Facility
European Commission	2004	Commission Decision of Financial Contribution of Transition Facility for Strengthening Institutional Capacity to the Slovak Republic
European Commission	2004	Planning Document Transition Facility 2004-2006, Slovak Republic
European Commission/Office of the Government	July 2006	Financial Proposal on the Implementation of the TF 2006
European Commission/Office of the Government SR	2004 - 2005	Project Fiches for TF Programmes 2004 - 2006
European Commission/Office of the Government SR	August 2004	Memorandum of Understanding on the Implementation of the TF 2004 – 2006 (in Slovak only)
CEEN/Euroformes	October 2007	Country Interim Evaluation Summary
Office of the Government SR	August 2006	Government's Manifesto
Office of the Government SR	April 2008	Update of logframes 2005-2006 TF projects
Office of the Government SR	February 2009	Implementation Status Report
Office of the Government SR	April 2009	Monitoring Report M/SR/JHS/09018/SHS
Office of the Government SR	April 2009	Monitoring Report M/SR/JHS/09018/JHA
Office of the Government SR	April 2009	Monitoring Report M/SR/JHS/09018/AGR
Office of the Government SR	April 2009	Monitoring Report M/SR/JHS/09018/ENV
Office of the Government SR	April 2009	Monitoring Report M/SR/JHS/09018/INT
CFCU	April 2009	Financial and Contractual data for the Sector
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 – January 2009	1 st – 6th 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 nd round of GS (in Slovak)
Octigon a.s.	N.A.	Interim Report 1 – 4 from administration of GS (in Slovak)
Office of the Government/GS BMDDDC	November 2008 February 2009	Interim Reports on GS I and II
Euroformes/GS BMDDDC	August 2008	IR TA Training of RCs
Euroformes/GS BMDDDC	8 December 2008	Interim Report TA Training of RCs
Euroformes/GS BMDDDC	26 January 2009	FR TA Training of RCs
OoG	N.A.	Project Proposal UIBF 2006 Protection of EU Financial Interests

Name of Originator	Date	Title of Document
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
German Federal Pension Insurance Fund/MoLSAF/MoLSAF	February 2009	Mission Report TWL 2006/018-175502-0101-0001 ECJ Rulings
MoH/CFCU	N.A.	DPF 2006 Pesticides
MoH/Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety	24 October 2008	TWL Contract SK06/HE/01/TL
MoH/Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety	January 2009	Start-up TWL Report SK06/HE/01/TL
MoH/Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety	January 2009	SC Minutes TWL SK06/HE/01/TL
OoG/Ministry of Justice SR	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 Justice SR/Federal Dept. of Justice Belgium	27 October 2008	Start-up Report SK 06/IB/JH/02/TL
State Veterinary and Food Authority of the SR	06 December 2008	IR 2006/018-175.06.01
State Veterinary and Food Authority of the SR	06.March 2009	First interim report 2006/018-175.06.01/05
Agricultural Paying Agency	February 2009	First interim report 2006/018-175.06.01
Agricultural Paying Agency	October 2008	IR 2006/018-175.06.01
Ministry of Agriculture	2008	Monthly Monitoring Reports
CEEN/Euroformes	19 December 2008	Interim Evaluation of the EU TF No. R/SK/TF/CER/08.002
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
OoG/Euroformes	July 2008	IR ToT Protection of EU Financial Interests
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
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		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
Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR/	13 May 2008	TF Project No. : 2006/018-175.04.01 – Terms of

Name of Originator	Date	Title of Document
VÚJE, a.s.		reference
Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR/ VÚJE, a.s.	15 August 2008	TF Project No. : 2006/018-175.04.01 – Inception report
Nuclear Regulatory Authority SR/ VÚJE, a.s.	18 August 2008	TF Project No. : 2006/018-175.04.01 – Minutes of the 1 st Steering Committee Meeting
Office of SR Government	March 2009	Update of logframes 2005-2006 TF projects
Ministry of Finance SR	October 2008	Detailed Project Fiche for Twinning Light Project
Ministry of Finance SR	June 2008	Project Proposal for the UIBF 2006
VUJE , a.s.	03 February 2009	2006/018-175.04.01 – Interim report for the period 17.7.2008-31.1.2009
VUJE , a.s.	20 February 2009	2006/018-175.04.01 – Results of Analysis as basis for Identification of Training Needs using the SAT Methodology
VUJE , a.s.	20 March 2009	2006/018-175.04.01 – Draft Long-term Strategy of Training Policy for the SNRA's employees
VUJE , a.s.	20 March 2009	2006/018-175.04.01 – Draft Training System for the SNRA's employees
Slovak Nuclear Regulatory Authority	27 March 2009	2006/018-175.04.01 – Minutes of the Steering Committee Meeting
Office of Government, Aid Coordination Unit	24 April 2009	Project Monitoring Report No. M/SR/INT/09018 for the period 1. 9. 2008 – 28. 2. 2009 / Internal Market
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.	10 July 2008	TF Project No. UIBF :2006/018-175.06.01/06 – Report on Analysis
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 / 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 / Asseco Slovakia, a.s.	25 September 2008	TF Project No. UIBF :2006/018-175.06.01/06 - Project Interim Report No 1 (reporting period: 10.7..2008 – 25.9.2008)
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	1 October 2008	TF Project No. UIBF :2006/018-175.06.01/06 - Minutes of the Monitoring Committee meeting
Asseco Slovakia, a.s.	6 November 2008	UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01/06 – Installation Manual for the StatGen product
Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic / Office of SR Government		TF Project No. UIBF :2006/018-175.06.01/06 - logframe planning matrix
Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic / Asseco Slovakia, a.s.	13 November 2008	TF Project No. UIBF :2006/018-175.06.01/06 – Installation manual for StatGen
Asseco Slovakia, a.s.	18 November 2008	UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01/06 – Draft Strategy for implementation and testing of the StatGen product in the SOSR
Asseco Slovakia, a.s.	22 December 2008	UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01/06 – The Security Manual for the StaGen product
Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic / Asseco Slovakia, a.s.	December 2008	TF Project No. UIBF :2006/018-175.06.01/06 - Project Implementation Report (reporting period: 1.10.2008 – 3.12.2008)
Asseco Slovakia, a.s.	07 January 2009	UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01/06 – Training Plan related to the StatGen product for the SOSR's employees
Asseco Slovakia, a.s.	20 January 2009	TF Project No. UIBF :2006/018-175.06.01/06 - Project Interim Report (reporting period: 1.10.2008 – 20.1.2009)

Name of Originator	Date	Title of Document
Asseco Slovakia, a.s.	27 February 2009	UIBF 2006/018-175.06.01/06 – Report on completion of works related to output tables 1995-2008
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
Envigeo, a.s./proIS, s.r.o.	November 2008	Inception Report of the 2006/18-175.06.01 Management of Waste from Extractive Industries
Envigeo, a.s./proIS, s.r.o.	January 2009	1st Interim Report of the 2006/18-175.06.01 Management of Waste from Extractive Industries
Envigeo, a.s./proIS, s.r.o.	December 2008 - April 2009	Outcomes of the 2006/18-175.06.01 Management of Waste from Extractive Industries approved by the Steering Committee
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
Dekonta, s.r.o.	October 2008	1st Interim Report of the 2006/18-175.06.01 IS on Water for Human Consumption
Dekonta, s.r.o.	January 2009	2nd Interim Report of the 2006/18-175.06.01 IS on Water for Human Consumption
Ministry of Finance, Central Financing and Coordination Unit	April 2008	Approval of Extension of the Implementation Period of the 2006/18-175.06.01 IS on Water for Human Consumption
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
proIS, s.r.o.	December 2008	Inception Report of the UIBF 2006/18-175.06.01 Small Equipment with PCB
proIS, s.r.o.	March 2009	1st Interim Report of the UIBF 2006/18-175.06.01 Small Equipment with PCB
proIS, s.r.o.	March 2009	Outcome of the 1st Activity of the UIBF 2006/18-175.06.01 Small Equipment with PCB
Ministry of Environment	September 2008 – April 2009	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/08.002

20 December 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>2005/017-464.05.02 Improvement of Safety, Quality and Availability of Organs, Tissues and Cells for Transplantation in the SR. 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>	MoH SR	asap	<p>The MoH SR ensures the sustainability of the project mostly via the Transplantation Programme, through which sufficient funds are provided for 2009. Since Structural Funds are aimed mostly at technical/infrastructure improvement of health care facilities, the support to the transplantation centres (especially in the Bratislava region) will have to be provided by different means (e.g. state budget, PPP projects).</p>
<p>2006/018-175.05.02 Improving and Broadening the Care for the Re-socialisation and Rehabilitation of Persons Addicted to Psychoactive Substances The GS BMDDDC together with the TW team to</p>	OoG- GSBMDDDC	end 2008	<p>Some recommendations how to implement proposed trainings are related to the measures as follows: 1. Direct involvement of re-socialisation centres and their communication and collaboration with Higher Territorial Units and/or</p>

Recommendation	Responsibility	Deadline	Follow-up
investigate possible training or other institution (e.g. Association of RCs) to take over the responsibility for delivery of the training, content of which has been prepared under the 2006 TW.			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Direct involvement of Association of Re-socialisation Centres as an institution responsible for ownership and/or 3. Direct involvement of MoLSAF as an institution responsible for ownership.
<p>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</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, Social Insurance and HCSA.</p>	MoLSAF (+ CFCU)	asap	<p>The recommendation comes out from direct needs of the MoLSAF and its partner institutions. Meanwhile, this recommendation was also brought up by the Twinning team and the Beneficiary department at the Ministry.</p> <p>The study visit was attended by 1 representative per each relevant institution – i.e. 5 together. Finances were secured partly from the Twinning budget and partly from the budgets of the involved institutions.</p>
<p>2005/017-464.07.02.02. Enhancement of the MoF ODA Effectiveness</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>	MFA/MoF	asap	<p>The Medium-term ODA Strategy for 2009-2013, as approved in March 2009 by the Slovak Government, incorporates the principles for M&E. It is thus expected that monitoring and evaluation system of ODA prepared within the TF project should become an integral part of the Slovak ODA structures.</p>

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

Evaluation Report:

R/SK/TF/CER/08.002

Date of issue:

20 December 2008

Ref.	Recommendation	Follow-up
1	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.	Although the Aid Coordination Unit had been instructing the stakeholders individually on ad hoc basis when receiving project monitoring data reports, beginning December 2008 the ACU started to instruct the individual SPOs/PMs, to the M&E Coordinator/ACU on the correct evaluation of achievement of results and objectives according to Objectively Verifiable Indicators more strictly and systematically. The stakeholders have been particularly drawn their attention towards proper reporting (forecasting future outputs or impacts, stating actual state of play of project objectives and purposes, preparatory steps taken to achieve the objectives and purposes) on the fulfilment of the OVIS at the level of a project purpose and an overall objective via the e-mail correspondence. Mostly, inadequate monitoring data reports delivered have been returned to the stakeholders with comments from the ACU.
2	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>The Aid Coordination Unit will recommend the beneficiary institutions to upgrade their website by means of uploading the relevant project outputs. In the official letter, it will be underlined that only an easy access to the project outputs can bring wider impact on further development in relevant area supported by the EU in pre-accession and transition period. Moreover, it will be stressed that the publication of EU interventions on the website should be ensured in order to promote a dynamic support of the EU.</p> <p>The Office of the Government will upload all the Interim Evaluation reports prepared under Transition Facility 2004 and 2006 without a delay, though the complete upgrading of the website might take longer time.</p>
3	Besides amending the Directive, it is necessary to update all the relevant documents to institutionalise the ex-post monitoring. The	The final draft of the General Coordination Directive has been finalized by the Aid Coordination Unit in cooperation with the CFCU and the Department of

Ref.	Recommendation	Follow-up
	<p>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>	<p>Payments, both at the Ministry of Finance of the SR. The framework split of competencies is stated in the Directive, but it needs to be further developed in the internal manuals of all parties to be involved in the ex-post monitoring. The revision of the ACU manual and the other ones will be on turn after government's approval of the general Coordination Directive (probably in summer 2009).</p> <p>The training for the SPOs will be performed when the ex-post monitoring procedures will be incorporated into the manuals. As regards the EC's advice on closure of Transition Facility in other exiting Member States, the EC recalled the letter of Mr Meganck of 6 November 2006 on closure of PHARE as the only guidance towards the TF closure in Slovakia.</p>

ANNEX 6 SECTORAL BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF EVALUATION

Component 1 Justice and Home Affairs

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. All planned training sessions together with workshops were held end 2008 – beginning 2009. In February and March 2009 the preparatory work on the guidebook took place, together with the first study visit, followed by the second one and shortly before the c/o the project was completed. 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.

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 system of education approved by the SC in January 2009 and training modules were under preparation at the time of this IE. The actual training has commenced in January 2009 and to be completed in October this year.

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 was held in 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. From September to December 2008, all training activities were finished and the FR approved in February 2009.

The MoU for the GS was signed in January 2008, the 1st 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 1st round. The 2nd Call for Proposal was published on 11 June 2008, with deadline for submission of proposals set for 29 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 end October 2008. The monitoring of the 1st round of grants to include also financial one performed jointly by the GS BMDDDC and the CFCU. Activities of the 1st round to be completed in June and of the 2nd round in August 2009.

Component 2 Social Affairs and Human Resource Development

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 were 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 discussions between the FB and the CFCU about the most effective 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 end of October 2008 and the training launched mid November 2008 and finished mid April 2009. The acquisition of literature was

arranged by the Beneficiary in co-operation with the CFCU and should be completed after the c/o.

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 8 months, later extended to 11 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 2008, followed by the k/o. The first monitoring mission of the MS experts took place early July 2008 and the seminar on personal and materials cope of the ECJ Regulation and aspects relating to non-contributory benefits was organised end of July 2008. In September and October another seminars were organised on family and unemployment benefits; sickness and maternity benefits and equal treatment and followed by further 6 training sessions until February 2009 and a study visit in January 2009. A comprehensive manual to be completed shortly before the cut off and the final conference held early May 2009.

Component 3 Agriculture and Statistics

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

Project is focused on improvement of APA's performance regarding the unification of administrative and control procedures of support measures related to the payments administrated by IACS, and on integration of administrative and control procedures of support measures administered by IACS aiming to improve the life conditions in rural areas and avoid a risk of land abandonment. The project activities were grouped into four main parts: (i) review of the existing administration and control procedures within IACS related to the single application and proposals for needed improvements, (ii) analysis of the IACS software functionalities related to the single application and proposals for its improvement, (iii) draft of methodological manuals and APA staff training, (iv) information campaign for farmers focused on the support schemes. Activities (i) and (ii) are proceeding according to the schedule, activities (iii) have been partially completed and activities (iv) have been all completed. In parallel with the project activities APA had adjusted its organizational structure in accordance with the EU legislation in the very first project stage and thus created the necessary preconditions for smooth application of the project outputs and outcomes in the practice.

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 to strengthen the veterinary controls in the field of animal protection on farm and at the time of slaughter or killing via developing the software compatible to the existing IT and by providing a manual and trainings on use of the developed SW for administrators, methodologists

and terminal users. The SW should be able to control the compliance with the legislation, summarise and generate the data for statistical and reporting purposes that would be unified with the EU official control requirements. So far, the Detailed Analysis was provided and approved. The compliance of the current control system with the Slovak and EU legislations in force, as well as the expected legislative amendments were compared as part of this Analysis. The Data-flow Diagram and Application structure is being prepared. After mutual agreement, the original deadline for elaboration of the Detailed Analyses was extended in order to give the Contractor a chance to obtain more precise information directly from the practice. All other project activities have been performed according to the original time schedule. The SW development should be completed and submitted for testing in July 2009, or as indicated by the Contractor even in advance, perhaps by the end of June 2009. Trainings of the target groups are planned for August 2009.

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

The scope of the project 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 the final phase. The Strategy for testing and implementation of the SW product submitted by the provider in November 2008 served as a roadmap for the last 6-months of the project implementation. After testing the SW functionalities and validation of output tables, the SW was launched into its pilot operation for which the target user groups were trained. The manuals were submitted at the beginning of the SW testing, i.e. earlier than originally planned in order to make necessary amendments during the testing phase and a pilot running of the SW. The final workshop for all trainees took place on 28th April. It provided overall presentation of all output tables and included the discussion of the outstanding issues. It will provide overall presentation of all output tables and include the discussion of the outstanding issues. Manuals will be amended based on the agreed modifications and their final versions will be submitted by 15th May. The Beneficiary expects that the final deliverables (documentation, source codes, installation media, and licences) will be handed over according to the project schedule and the SW will be put into the routine operation.

Component 4: Environment

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.

Obstacles to effective integration of existing IS identified during the analytical phase require modification of approach to design of new IS and extension of implementation period.

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 analytical works have been finalised and its outcomes are being utilised in development of specific outputs supporting the practical implementation of the MWD provisions in the Slovak Republic. By the cut-off date, strategy and action plan for MWD were approved together with the proposal for new institutional set up. New governmental regulation and technical guidelines are available in draft versions.

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 draft strategy for inventory, handling and disposal of equipment under 5dm³ containing PCB is to be submitted in May 2009 followed by technical guidelines and plan of controls (July 2009).

Component 5: Internal Market (Finance and Energy)*2006/018-175.03.02 Audit and Ex-post Financial Control of the EC Own Resources*

The project shall be implemented by performing the following four 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 EC own resources (EC and national legislation); the practical application and effective use of management and control systems (best practice approach); planning the EC own resources financial control/audit performance; findings on irregularities, solving frequent shortcomings, financial corrections, irregularities reporting; description of fraud proceedings. Approximately 125 internal auditors and ex-post financial controllers including 10 future trainers were trained in four two-day blocks of trainings held in March 2009 in which they were supposed to gain knowledge in the areas mentioned above. Trainings materials and an 'Analysis of the current state of the Slovak and EU valid legislation in the area of EC own resources' were submitted before the trainings took place. The training participants included employees of MoF, Financial Control Administrations in Bratislava, Kosice, and Zvolen, the Ministry of Agriculture, and APA; (ii) elaboration of acceptable supporting documentation (manual) to perform control with a focus on financial flows (audit trails). The respective documentation is being elaborated by the Provider and is supposed to be submitted in June 2009; (iii) performing on-the-spot control/audit in line with EC and national legislation. This activity is being prepared. It is supposed to take one and a half months in the period between June to September 2009; (iv) two 5-day study visits (for 6 participants) to a EU Member State to obtain practical experience in performing financial control of the EC own resources within the financial management and control system of the visited EU Member State. The study visits are under preparation. The respective 2 EU Member States to host these study visits are being selected. They are supposed to take place by the end of May 2009. The 10 future trainers mentioned above are supposed to take part in these study visits.

At the current stage of the project implementation, no effects of the abovementioned activities can be reported yet. As far as the reporting concerns the IR was produced and approved in March 2009; the 1st Interim Report is expected to be submitted in April 2009. The contract with the Provider was signed on 2 December 2008. The project implementation shall take 10 months and should be thus completed in the 3rd quarter of 2009.

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

The project aims at (i) elaboration of a manual to perform financial audits of own state budget resources covering the following topics: explanation of the purpose of Financial Accounts, Chart of Accounts, and General Ledger, Financial Accounts Risks, audit of transactions (in-year), audit of year-end balances, reconciliation of income and expenditure, sample selection, analytical review, how official documents are obtained, e.g. bank statements or proof of ownership of assets, reporting on results of financial audit. It shall be prepared ahead of Activity 2 (Trainings). In January and March 2009 two missions of the TWL experts took place where the draft manual and trainings preparation were discussed. The third mission is planned for April 2009. In February the TWL experts elaborated and submitted an 'Analysis of the Government Accounting System and evaluation of the Financial Reporting Requirements as set out in the relevant Slovak legislation'. The manual (Activity 1) was elaborated and submitted by the TWL experts in April

2009 after having incorporated the Beneficiary's comments and is supposed to be translated into Slovak; (ii) provision of three 4-day trainings (and production of the respective training syllabus) 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. The first block of the respective trainings in the areas mentioned above shall be held on 17 May, the second one on 24 May, and the last one by the end of May respectively June 2009. The training syllabus will be based on the manual. By the end of January 2009 more than 40 internal auditors expressed their interest in participating in the trainings.

In this project implementation phase, it is not possible to evaluate any effects of the project activities. The IR was produced and approved in February 2009. The contract with the TWL Partner was signed on 3 December 2008. The project implementation shall take 6 months, and should be completed in June 2009.

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 consists of 4 main activities of which 2 activities have been so far implemented: (i) the Analysis of the SNRA Functions was delivered on 20 February 2009 and approved by the SC meeting on 27 March 2009. The Draft Training System and the Draft Long-Term Training Strategy were delivered on 20 March 2009. The SC meeting of March 27, 2009 proposed to revise and add specific comments to the Draft Training System and to submit the Draft Long-Term Training Strategy for approval by the SNRA Management Board in April 2009 and resubmit both documents for approval at the next SC meeting to be held on 26 May 2009. It means that the Activity 1 is still under implementation. (ii) the Training SW development using the SAT methodology is also under implementation. The Interactive Training Materials are under the commenting procedure of the SNRA related divisions by 30 June 2009. In parallel, the Evaluation Tool, i.e. the system of knowledge testing and certification, is under the development. The Training SW development and assessment of the SNRA SW environment shall be ready by 30 April 2009. For this purpose, the recent SC meeting decided to enable SNRA server access to the Provider in order to install and test the Training SW application.

The recent SC meeting stated that the project implementation is in line with the project time schedule. The remaining project activities such as the Pilot Testing on 4 SNRA's employees and the Project Evaluation as well as update of outputs of Activity 1 and 2 will be delivered from June to August 2009. 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.

ANNEX 7 DISSENTING VIEWS

MoLSAF

Performance Rating ECJ Rulings Sustainability: *‘We think that actually this project should even now be considered as the one with clear and sustainable follow-up in the form of using the gained and updated knowledge v everyday application of ECJ rulings, though on the other hand the institutional and capacity strengthening is needed in the future. The follow-up will be in the everyday work of the MoLSAF and institutions and in the creation of a DB of rulings and its permanent update. Change rating from 0 to 1.*