



Competitive Regions 21



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Chisinau
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Project Objectives

- Reduction of economic and social disparities between regions in Slovakia
- Detailed analysis of competitive advantages and disadvantages of districts (RBEI & SWOT)
- Strategies for increasing competitiveness of districts of the SR

Reasons to Support the Project

- Regional disparities = long-term problem of SVK
- Regional disparities (and particular elements causing them) were not comprehensively examined
- Regions do not have visions for development of local business environment
- Lack of complex information about conditions for business in regions
- Lack of detailed information on factors causing lagging of regions complicates the aim of increasing effectiveness and addressability of the central government expenditures

Basic Overview

- Project inspired by international rankings (WEF, IMD)
- BAS developed own mathematic model to assess regions
- 106 indicators, of which:
 - 47 from the survey among entrepreneurs (5000 respondents)
 - 59 from statistical databases
- Data used to calculate values of **Regional business environment index** and **its pillars**
- Analyses, comparative tables, regions' profiles and recommendations based on these data

Regional Business Environment Index

- SUBINDEX I: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

- 1st pillar: Economic environment (21 indicators; e.g. population density, employment)
- 2nd pillar: Economic output (12 indicators; e.g. construction output, ee productivity)

- SUBINDEX II: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LEGISLATION

- 3rd pillar: Legislation (12 indicators; e.g. local and other taxes)
- 4th pillar: Public administration (11 indicators; e.g. efficiency of local authorities, e-communication)

- SUBINDEX III: TECHNOLOGY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 5th pillar: Infrastructure (9 indicators; e.g. availability of banks, density of motorway)
- 6th pillar: Technology (8 indicators; e.g. FDI inflow, technology level)

- SUBINDEX IV: EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

- 7th pillar: Human resources (20 indicators; e.g. population growth, job vacancies)
- 8th pillar: Education (13 indicators; e.g. school examination results, secondary enrolment)

Project Activities

1. Data collection
2. Survey of regional business environment barriers
3. Analysis of economic activity (in regions)
4. Analysis of public administration and legislation
5. Analysis of technology and infrastructure
6. Analysis of education and human resources
7. Analysis of employers/investments/structure of business sector
8. Final SWOT, RBEI, recommendations for regions
9. Publication & Intelligent web and electronic visualization of results

RBEI Visualization

Index regionálneho podnikateľského prostredia
je dielom Podnikateľskej aliance Slovenska
v rámci projektu Konkurencieschopnosť regióny 22

Regional Business Environment Index
is the work of the Business Alliance of Slovakia
as a part of the project Competitive Regions 22



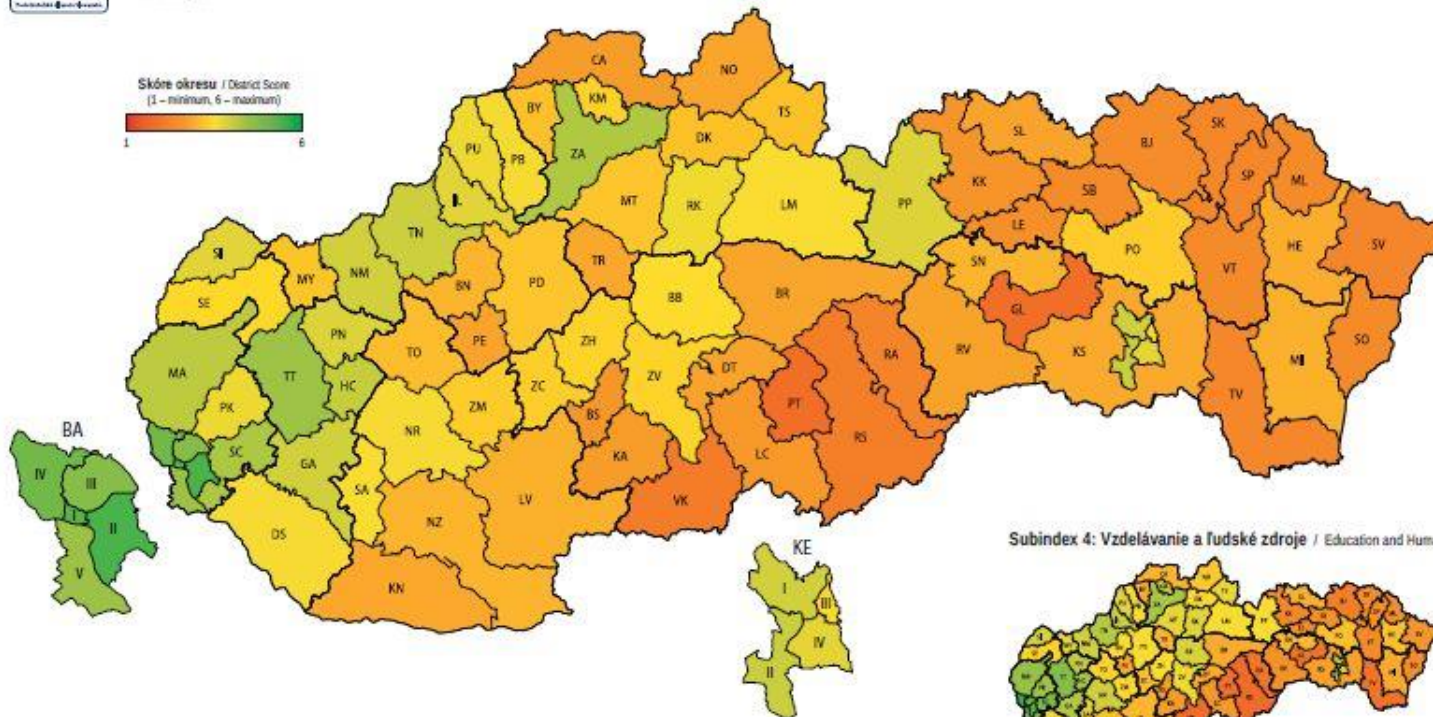
www.regiony22.sk
www.dacproject.sk

Index regionálneho podnikateľského prostredia 2010 Regional Business Environment Index 2010 – Slovak Republic

Tento projekt je spolufinancovaný z Ministerstva finančného
mechanizmu a zo štátneho rozpočtu Slovenskej republiky
This project is co-funded by the European Financial
Mechanism and national budget of the Slovak Republic



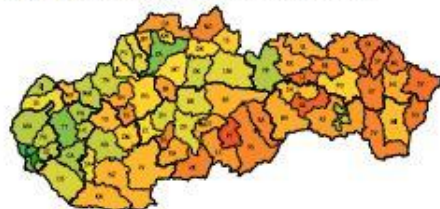
Poradie Rank	Oblasť District	Skóre Score
1	BA Bratislava II	4,40
2	BA Bratislava I	4,42
3	BA Bratislava IV	4,27
4	BA Bratislava III	4,14
5	BA Bratislava V	4,02
6	TT Trnava	4,00
7	SK Senec	3,92
8	ZA Žilina	3,90
9	MA Malacky	3,84
10	HC Hlohovec	3,78
11	KE Košice II	3,77
12	TN Trenčín	3,75
13	GA Galanta	3,73
14	KE Košice I	3,73
15	NM Nové Mesto nad Váhom	3,72
16	PN Prieštav	3,68
17	PP Poprad	3,67
18	SI Skalica	3,64
19	IL Ilava	3,64
20	KE Košice IV	3,62
21	PK Púchov	3,58
22	PU Púchov	3,58
23	RK Ružomberok	3,56
24	NR Nitra	3,54
25	DS Dunajská Streda	3,54
26	PS Považská Bystrica	3,53
27	SA Šaľa	3,53
28	LM Liptonský Mikuláš	3,52
29	BB Banská Bystrica	3,48
30	SE Senica	3,48
31	KE Košice III	3,45
32	ZV Zvolen	3,45
33	ZH Žiar nad Hronom	3,44
34	KM Kysucké Nové Mesto	3,43
35	ZC Zámkovica	3,40
36	PO Priešov	3,39
37	DM Dvorná	3,39
38	MT Martin	3,35
39	PD Prievidza	3,34
40	MY Myjava	3,33
41	TS Terešín	3,33
42	DK Dolný Kubín	3,32
43	BY Bytča	3,31
44	TO Topoľčany	3,29
45	BN Bánovce nad Bebravou	3,24
46	NZ Nové Zámky	3,23
47	SN Spišská Nová Ves	3,23
48	LV Lysica	3,21
49	MI Michalovce	3,21
50	HE Humenné	3,18
51	KS Košice – okolie	3,15
52	TR Trnava	3,14
53	KN Komárno	3,14
54	BR Brezno	3,13
55	NO Námestovo	3,12
56	SL Stará Ľubovňa	3,12
57	PE Prievidza	3,12
58	DT Detva	3,11
59	RV Rožňava	3,09
60	KA Kráľupy	3,05
61	CA Čadca	3,05
62	LC Lučenec	3,03
63	BS Banská Štiavnica	3,00
64	KK Kežmarok	2,98
65	LE Liptovský	2,94
66	BJ Bardejov	2,91
67	SO Sobrance	2,90
68	ME Medzilaborce	2,90
69	SB Sabinov	2,90
70	VT Vranov nad Topľou	2,89
71	TV Trebišov	2,87
72	SP Šopron	2,86
73	SK Sereď	2,86
74	SV Snina	2,86
75	RA Revúca	2,83
76	RS Rímska Sobota	2,78
77	VK Veľký Krtíš	2,75
78	PT Poltár	2,63
79	GL Gelnica	2,63



Subindex 4: Vzdelávanie a ľudské zdroje / Education and Human Resources



Subindex 1: Ekonomická aktivita / Economic Activity



Subindex 2: Verejná správa / Public Administration



Subindex 3: Technológia a infraštruktúra / Technology and Infrastructure



RBEI Visualization



Project Outcomes

- **Publication**

General findings – which regions are more/less competitive

Profiles for each region with top competitive advantages/disadvantages

In-depth analysis of barriers and recommendations for each region

Rankings of regions by indicators (data tables)

- **Maps to visualize results of RBEI and its sub indexes**

- **Interactive web page** (possibility to make own comparisons)

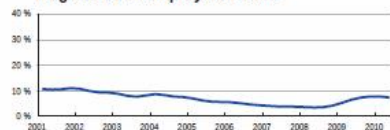
Piešťany

General information

Abbreviation	PN
Population	64,207
Area	381 km ²
Population density	169 hab / km ²
Number of workers	27,986 (43.5 %)
Unemployment rate	7.3 %

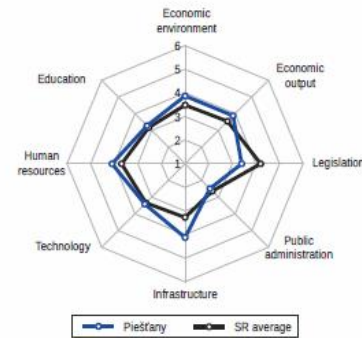


Registered unemployment rate

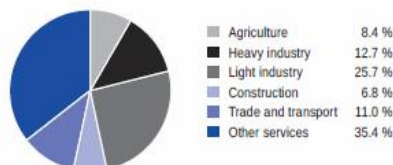


Regional Business Environment Index (RBEI)

	Rank (1-79)	Score (1-6)	SR
RBEI	16	3.68	3.43
Subindex I: Economic activity	10	3.86	3.51
1st pillar: Economic environment	8	3.86	3.48
2nd pillar: Economic output	15	3.86	3.53
Subindex II: Public administration and legislation	77	2.88	3.32
3rd pillar: Legislation	77	3.39	4.19
4th pillar: Public administration	67	2.48	2.63
Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure	18	3.77	3.30
5th pillar: Infrastructure	8	4.11	3.26
6th pillar: Technology	31	3.41	3.34
Subindex IV: Education and human resources	16	3.79	3.43
7th pillar: Human resources	15	4.08	3.68
8th pillar: Education	22	3.27	3.16



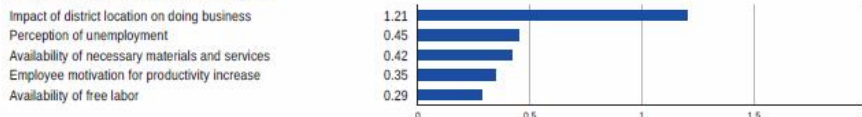
Structure of the business sector



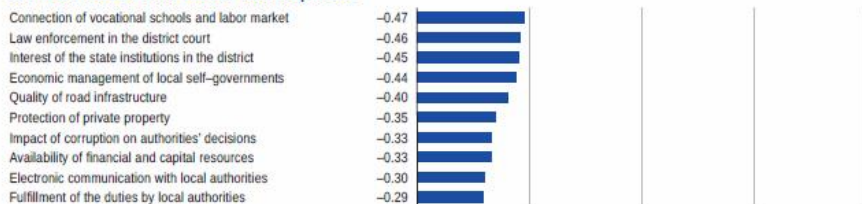
Top 5 employers

Company name	Number of employees
Slovenské liečebné kúpele Piešťany, a.s.	1,240
FMC – dialyzačné služby, s.r.o.	474
Bodet & Horst mattress ticking, k.s.	430
SEMIKRON, s.r.o.	402
Trnavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s.	332

Main competitive advantages



Main barriers to business development



RBEI Indicators

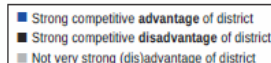
Subindex I: Economic activity		
1st pillar: Economic environment	Rank	Score
1.01 Population density	19	3.22
1.02 Urbanization	20	4.60
1.03 Impact of district location on doing business*	7	4.74
1.04 Impact of natural conditions on doing business*	20	4.73
1.05 Area of agricultural land	13	5.27
1.06 Current business conditions*	11	3.10
1.07 Change of business conditions in recent years*	11	2.88
1.08 Barriers to improving business conditions*	19	2.61
1.09 Impact of the minimum wage on doing business*	42	2.84
1.10 Impact of the informal economy on doing business*	59	2.50
1.11 Level of competitiveness in services*	33	3.70
1.12 Level of competitiveness in industry*	41	3.48
1.13 Reliability of business partners*	14	3.94
1.14 Availability of financial and capital resources*	50	2.79
1.15 Availability of necessary materials and services*	10	4.72
1.16 Development potential of the district*	22	3.32
1.17 Potential for tourism development*	17	4.39
1.18 Economically active population	7	4.79
1.19 Social benefit claims	17	4.18
1.20 Share of foreign companies	9	4.79
1.21 Share of international companies	4	5.81
2nd pillar: Economic output	15	3.86
2.01 Construction output	9	4.23
2.02 Construction of apartments	9	4.49
2.03 Produced added value	45	3.30
2.04 Employee productivity	61	2.73
2.05 Level of industry development	24	4.43
2.06 Environmental friendliness of production	20	4.81
2.07 Air pollution	28	4.84
2.08 Tourism activity	6	5.67
2.09 Tourism attractiveness	5	3.84
2.10 Profitability and productivity of businesses*	9	3.97
2.11 Level of corruption among private businesses*	55	2.84
2.12 Development potential of businesses*	21	3.93
Subindex II: Public administration and legislation	Rank	Score
3rd pillar: Legislation	77	3.39
3.01 Barriers to business development*	16	3.39
3.02 Perception of local taxes*	64	2.67
3.03 Business development prospects*	67	2.48
3.04 Non-construction land tax	76	4.50
3.05 Building site tax	63	5.01
3.06 Housing tax and tax on ancillary facilities	74	2.86
3.07 Agricultural and irrigation tax	79	1.31
3.08 Industrial property tax	77	2.25
3.09 Taxes on buildings for other business	77	3.30
3.10 Apartment and non-residential property tax	76	2.82
3.11 Motor vehicle tax	62	3.10
3.12 Charges for municipal waste	29	5.11
4th pillar: Public administration	67	2.48
4.01 Fulfillment of the tasks by local authorities*	64	2.66
4.02 Bureaucracy and delays in the offices*	10	2.82
4.03 Availability of public information*	42	3.11
4.04 Electronic communication with local authorities*	61	2.51
4.05 Law enforcement in the district court*	63	2.03
4.06 Impact of corruption on authorities' decisions*	69	2.63
4.07 Protection of private property*	65	2.55
4.08 Interest of the state institutions in the district*	59	2.00
4.09 Impact of authorities' activities on doing business*	53	2.56
4.10 Economic management of local self-governments*	76	2.36
4.11 Impact of trade unions on doing business*	18	2.85

Subindex III: Technology and infrastructure

5th pillar: Infrastructure	Rank	Score
5.01 Availability of banks	18	3.22
5.02 Availability of post offices	24	3.67
5.03 Capacity of medical facilities	33	3.81
5.04 Quality of road infrastructure*	41	2.21
5.05 Density of motorways	3	5.80
5.06 Density of 1st class roads	57	2.03
5.07 Density of 2nd class roads	6	4.22
5.08 Density of 3rd class roads	57	3.72
5.09 Utilization of roads	9	5.96
6th pillar: Technology	31	3.41
6.01 Inflow of foreign direct investments	28	2.06
6.02 Technology level*	19	3.97
6.03 Ability of businesses to use latest technologies*	16	4.64
6.04 Usage of Internet services by businesses*	6	5.69
6.05 Information on the supply of goods and services*	27	4.66
6.06 Usage of personal motor vehicles	74	2.05
6.07 Usage of trucks	49	2.87
6.08 Usage of technical motor vehicles	55	2.37

Subindex IV: Education and human resources

7th pillar: Human resources	Rank	Score
7.01 Life expectancy	4	4.84
7.02 Natural population growth	41	3.97
7.03 Ageing Index	74	2.09
7.04 Registered unemployment rate	14	3.88
7.05 Perception of unemployment*	16	3.72
7.06 Share of long-term jobseekers	18	5.03
7.07 Age structure of jobseekers	13	4.39
7.08 Availability of free labor*	13	3.47
7.09 Labor market dynamics	15	5.02
7.10 Job vacancies in services	65	2.78
7.11 Job vacancies in industry	44	3.47
7.12 Unskilled job vacancies	47	3.08
7.13 Migration of skilled labor*	19	2.97
7.14 Net migration	18	4.16
7.15 Average monthly wage	24	4.44
7.16 Wage expectations of jobseekers*	58	2.97
7.17 Discipline and diligence of employees*	61	4.03
7.18 Duration of sick leave	24	3.47
7.19 Employee motivation for productivity increase*	4	5.04
7.20 Fairness in employee selection*	24	4.08
8th pillar: Education	22	3.27
8.01 Level of education*	26	3.80
8.02 Knowledge of foreign languages*	11	3.26
8.03 School leaving examination results – Slovak language	31	3.31
8.04 School leaving examination results – Mathematics	52	2.70
8.05 Number of secondary school students	24	4.26
8.06 Scores achieved in Monitor 9 test – Slovak language	22	3.27
8.07 Scores achieved in Monitor 9 test – Mathematics	24	3.95
8.08 Number of primary school pupils	68	3.76
8.09 Connection of vocational schools and labor market*	69	2.22
8.10 Qualification of jobseekers*	40	2.97
8.11 Availability of highly skilled labor	33	3.01
8.12 Availability of skilled labor	21	3.20
8.13 Availability of unskilled labor	12	4.52



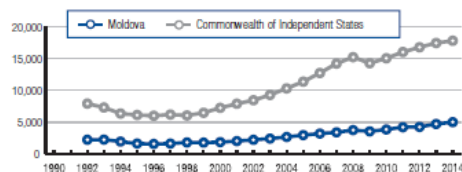
* Data based on the Survey of entrepreneurs' and municipality representatives' opinions.

Moldova

Key indicators, 2014

Population (millions)	3.6
GDP (US\$ billions)	7.9
GDP per capita (US\$)	2,233
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2014



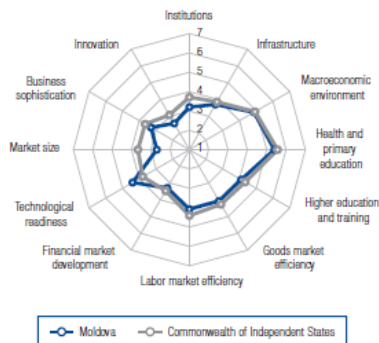
Global Competitiveness Index

GCI 2015–2016	Rank (out of 140)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2015–2016	84	4.0
GCI 2014–2015 (out of 144)	82	4.0
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	89	3.9
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	87	3.9

Basic requirements (55.3%)	89	4.3
1st pillar: Institutions	123	3.2
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	83	3.7
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	55	4.9
4th pillar: Health and primary education	91	5.4

Efficiency enhancers (38.5%)	94	3.8
5th pillar: Higher education and training	79	4.1
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	103	4.1
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	85	4.1
8th pillar: Financial market development	115	3.3
9th pillar: Technological readiness	53	4.4
10th pillar: Market size	121	2.7

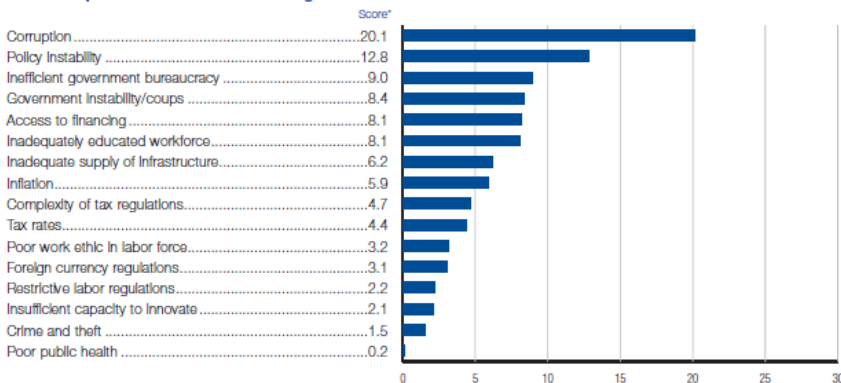
Innovation and sophistication factors (6.2%)	128	2.9
11th pillar: Business sophistication	127	3.3
12th pillar: Innovation	130	2.6



Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



* From the list of factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/140
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	3.2	126
1.02 Intellectual property protection	3.1	116
1.03 Diversion of public funds	2.3	126
1.04 Public trust in politicians	2.1	117
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3.0	113
1.06 Judicial independence	2.1	134
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	2.2	131
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	2.6	101
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.0	108
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	2.5	134
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	2.3	136
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	81
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.7	45
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.9	57
1.15 Organized crime	4.6	84
1.16 Reliability of police services	3.1	115
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3.3	120
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3.9	113
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.3	97
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	3.3	127
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.8	55

2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	3.5	97
2.02 Quality of roads	2.4	133
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	2.7	63
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2.2	129
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	3.8	91
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	31.6	110
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	4.4	83
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	108.0	80
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines/100 pop.*	35.2	30

3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-1.7	43
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	19.1	77
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	5.1	100
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	31.5	40
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	28.6	109

4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	S.L.	n/a
4.02 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	159.0	108
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.1	87
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.6	92
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	5.9	53
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	13.3	70
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	68.8	98
4.09 Quality of primary education	3.9	77
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	87.9	108

5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	88.3	75
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	41.3	63
5.03 Quality of the education system	3.2	97
5.04 Quality of math and science education	3.9	80
5.05 Quality of management schools	3.3	118
5.06 Internet access in schools	4.5	59
5.07 Availability of specialized training services	3.5	115
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.3	121

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.6	103
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.0	124
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	2.8	135
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.4	92
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	39.7	78

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd)		
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	38
6.07 No. days to start a business*	6.0	28
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	2.9	131
6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	4.3	71
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.2	48
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.6	117
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.2	95
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	3.7	84
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	79.1	21
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	4.1	101
6.16 Buyer sophistication	2.9	113
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	93
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	29
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	3.5	100
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	22.6	103
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3.2	111
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.2	58
7.07 Reliance on professional management	3.6	111
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	1.9	137
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	1.7	138
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.90	32

8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01 Availability of financial services	3.8	109
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.7	102
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.5	121
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	103
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.1	123
8.06 Soundness of banks	3.1	132
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	2.8	129
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–12 (best)*	8	17

9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	4.4	92
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.1	109
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.0	99
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	46.6	74
9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	14.7	52
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	152.4	18
9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	49.4	59

10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	2.4	122
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	3.4	118
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	17.7	124
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	43.2	56

11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quality	3.7	126
11.02 Local supplier quality	3.7	115
11.03 State of cluster development	2.3	140
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	2.6	130
11.05 Value chain breadth	3.5	97
11.06 Control of international distribution	3.3	112
11.07 Production process sophistication	3.1	114
11.08 Extent of marketing	3.9	103
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	100

12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	3.4	115
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	2.7	124
12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.3	135
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	2.7	123
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	2.5	134
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	2.9	132
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	1.2	67

Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 69.

Data Tables

8.02 Knowledge of foreign languages*

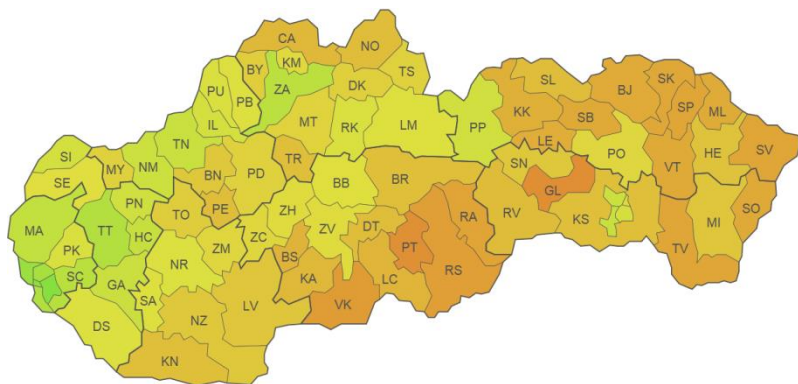
District	Score	1	Mean: 2.91	6
1 Bratislava I	4.39			
2 Bratislava II	4.26			
3 Bratislava V	4.12			
4 Bratislava IV	3.94			
5 Bratislava III	3.79			
6 Trnava	3.61			
7 Senec	3.52			
8 Žilina	3.42			
9 Liptovský Mikuláš	3.39			
10 Galanta	3.29			
11 Piešťany	3.26			
12 Dunajská Streda	3.25			
13 Trenčín	3.23			
14 Malacky	3.20			
15 Košice III	3.19			
16 Košice II	3.13			
16 Púchov	3.13			
18 Košice I	3.11			
19 Ružomberok	3.10			
20 Hlohovec	3.09			
21 Myjava	3.07			
22 Poprad	3.06			
23 Ilava	3.06			
24 Prievidza	3.05			
25 Senica	3.05			
26 Nitra	3.03			
27 Pezinok	2.98			

8.03 School leaving examination results – Slovak language

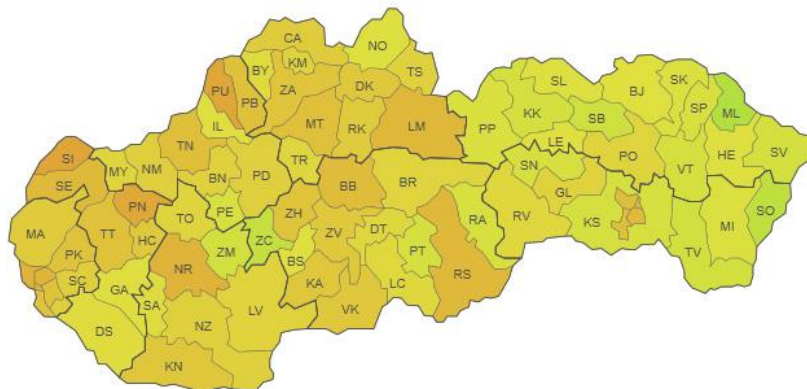
District	Score	1	Mean: 3.07	6
1 Detva	5.02			
2 Medzilaborce	4.57			
3 Kysucké Nové Mesto	4.09			
4 Sabinov	4.05			
5 Považská Bystrica	3.81			
6 Nové Mesto nad Váhom	3.75			
7 Poprad	3.74			
8 Tvrdošín	3.71			
9 Ilava	3.67			
10 Košice I	3.65			
11 Prievidza	3.60			
12 Bratislava I	3.59			
13 Myjava	3.56			
14 Liptovský Mikuláš	3.56			
15 Pezinok	3.53			
16 Bánovce nad Bebravou	3.52			
17 Ružomberok	3.50			
18 Zlaté Moravce	3.50			
19 Spišská Nová Ves	3.47			
20 Žilina	3.44			
21 Čadca	3.41			
22 Partizánske	3.39			
23 Humenné	3.38			
24 Rožňava	3.37			
25 Hlohovec	3.37			
26 Bratislava III	3.36			
27 Púchov	3.36			

- Interactive web page
- Contains all data processed during the project
- Weight of parameters to assess the regions can be adjusted to get customized results according to user preferences (maps / rankings)
- Unique tool for all target groups

RBEI Overall Results Map



Public Administration Quality Map



Target Groups

- **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**
(Development strategies formulation)
- **CENTRAL GOVERNEMENT**
(More precise targeting of regional development tools)
- **ENTREPRENEURS & INVESTORS**
(Info about quality of business environment in regions)
- **WIDE PUBLIC**
(Increased pressure on local and central officials to develop regions)

Thank you for your attention



Róbert Kičina, Executive Director of BAS

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