LIST OF ABSTRACTS

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Scientific monographs


Abstract:
The evaluation of the Structural funds in Slovak republic for the 2004 – 2006 programming period in relation to the 2007 – 2013 programming period can be identified as two determining lines representing conditions of the new - Knowledge-based Economy and society. The spectrum of the projects for international organizations, states, regions and appropriate business organizations determine the asymmetric development, scope and the impact on the socio-economic, cultural and social potential of the population of SR in the context of achieving the balanced progress in the EU. The aim of the monograph “Effectiveness of the use of structural funds as a tool of decreasing regional disparities in the field of educational infrastructure” is the presentation of the proposal for effective use of the EU financial sources at the NUTS III level based on the analysis of the activities developed by the regions in the process of submitting project in 2004 – 2006 and current 2007 – 2013 programming period. The partial aim focuses on the evaluation of the success of submitted projects, identifying weaknesses and solutions to remove them while obtaining best practices for the next programming period. Operation programme “Basic Infrastructure” can be considered as the most challenging one from the municipalities’ point of view as for the 2004 – 2006 programming period. Its special focus addressed the support of infrastructure which was significantly undersized from the part of municipalities due to the lack of income also from the state budget sources. In the frame of the monograph we have concentrated specially on the sub measure 3.1.1 “Building and Development of Educational Infrastructure” within the Operation programme “Basic Infrastructure”. The final part contains the proposal of the mechanism for submitting and evaluating the application forms for funding for the coming programming period with the stress on the save of public finances. Results and outputs of the monograph are planned to address the scientific community, students, alumni as well as the wide professional public.
Abstract:
The monograph “European Union Public Administration and Development Policies and variations in V4- countries” has been published as the result of the international cooperation among universities: The Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, Warsaw School of Life Sciences, University of South Bohemia, Agricultural University in Krakow and University of Pannonia. Professionals and experts from the field of EU Public Administration designed the topic and main aim of the monograph into the following partial aims:
- Institutions of the EU
- EU Public Administration and administrative community
- Regional Policy as a tool of regional development support, implementation of Regional Policy into V4-countries
- Rural development and Rural tourism
- EU programmes and projects within Cohesion Policy
Consequently each partial chapter is designed as a comparative analysis focused on the particular topic in appropriate V4 countries as well as the implementation of EU policies into national economies is presented.
The monograph serves for both students at PhD. level and young scientists of universities of V4 countries.


Abstract
University book "EU programmes and it’s financing" is designed especially for students who are dealing with the issues of European integration, allocation of EU funds, financing of EU policies and programs as part of their university studies. Further on it can be beneficial as well as a sufficient source of information for professional society, public government and local government, employees, consulting and advisory companies which deal with this topic in their working life as well as private sectors – e.g. small and medium-sized enterprises.

Abstract
The aim of the book „Agrarian Law“ is to provide students of the Slovak University of Agriculture (SUA) in Nitra with information from the area of agrarian law. The object of research of agrarian law is not only land law relations, but all the legal relations arising in agriculture or forestry. Since this is a very broad and ever-expanding field of legal relations, these can not be included in one book only. Therefore, this teaching resource focuses only on particular areas of agrarian law, in particular those which should facilitate students to get knowledge in a tangle of different legal relations in the agricultural sector.


Abstract
EU represents one of the economically most developed regions in the world which offers the economic welfare for more than 500 mil. of people living in the territory. „Book Learn the EU you are part of which!“ is dedicated mainly to professionals who are dealing with the area of European integration and development of particular policies and EU programs. It helps mainly to teachers at basic and secondary schools as well as general public.


Abstract
The mission of cohesion policy is defined in the Treaty - „to promote balanced and harmonious development, in particular by reducing social and economic disparities among regions. Cohesion policy is a development policy aiming at promoting long-term sustainable growth and prosperity in European regions through removing barriers to growth and facilitating processes of structural adjustment. Book „Cohesion policy“ is designed especially for students who are concerned with issues of Cohesion policy, its funding and administration in EU member states and Slovakia. It may be beneficial as a sufficient source of information for practitioners, civil servants and local government as well as advisory services. Book was issued in English version.
Text books


Abstract
The mission of cohesion policy is defined in the Treaty - „to promote balanced and harmonious development, in particular by reducing social and economic disparities among regions. Cohesion policy is a development policy aiming at promoting long-term sustainable growth and prosperity in European regions through removing barriers to growth and facilitating processes of structural adjustment. Book „Cohesion policy“ is designed especially for students who are concerned with issues of Cohesion policy, its funding and administration in EU member states and Slovakia. It may be beneficial as a sufficient source of information for practitioners, civil servants and local government as well as advisory services. Textbook was issued in Slovak version.

Scientific papers in international and domestic journals


Abstract:
The paper analyses and compares the EU direct payments in the conditions of the Slovak Republic during the monitored period 2004–2006. The 2003 reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (hereafter CAP) introduces a considerable simplification of the EU producers’ support and a general improvement of the market orientation of agriculture. The Slovak Republic has temporarily adopted the system of the Single Area Payment Scheme (SAPS) which is used in the old member states. The Slovak Republic can use this system until the end of the year 2010. The amount of the direct payments in 2004 was 53.1% of the EU average. The prediction for 2007 was 70% of the EU average, provided that the state co-finances 30%.

Abstract
The European Union based on the application of the Slovak republic has prolonged the moratorium – which was originally set until 30th April, 2011 — on the purchase of agricultural land by foreigners by 3 years. Thus Slovakia has belonged among those EU countries where non–residents will be allowed to acquire agricultural land property only after 2014. It is questionable whether a solution for the future is an extension of the moratorium on the sale of agricultural land for foreigners since those are allowed to purchase agricultural land relatively easily by setting up a legal entity in Slovakia. We suppose the extension of the moratorium not to be a sufficient tool to protect the agricultural land in Slovakia against its acquisition by foreigners. Therefore we believe in the need to find a comprehensive solution which will be in accordance with international standards.

Indicators as an important instrument for monitoring structural funds in the field of school infrastructure = Indikátory ako významný nástroj monitorovania štrukturálnych fondov v oblasti školskej infraštruktúry / Mário Pátoprstý, Pavol Schwarcz, Loreta Schwarczová, Eleonóra Marišová. -- In: Acta regionalia et environmentalica. -- ISSN 1336-5452. -- Vol. 9, no. 2 (2012), p. 39-43.

Abstract
The main objective of the Regional Operational Programme is „to increase the availability and quality of civil infrastructure and regional facilities“. This main objective is also being fulfilled by Measure 1.1 Infrastructure of education. This measure helps to increase the quality of education in kindergartens, elementary schools and secondary schools. In our paper, we aimed to analyse successful projects in Nitra and Presov Regions. In this analysis, we focused on indicators and their task in evaluation of grant applications and balanced allocation of funds for regions.

Abstract
The structure of ownership of agricultural land, despite of the developing market with agricultural land in recent years, has not changed considerably. Most of agricultural land in Slovakia is, even after 6 years from the entry of Slovakia into the EU, leased. According to the Structural census of farms (2001), the lease of agricultural land represents 96%, in 2010 it was 91% (EUROSTAT, 2010). The research results obtained by Research Institute of Agriculture and Food Economics (RIAFE) indicate that from the total area of agricultural land used by the reference set of 6 regions for the period of 2001 - 2009 only 3.06% were owned by either Individuals or legal persons who managed the agricultural land, and up to 96.94% consisted of the leased land. Similar results have been confirmed by the research obtained by Department of Law of SUA. As much as 75% of agricultural land is owned by private individuals, 5% is state-owned and 20% is still unidentified. It means that 25% of agricultural land which is managed by Slovak Land Fund remains under state control. This fact affects the market of agricultural land as well as the amount of the rent paid. There are still problems such as: high percentage of agricultural land under state management, fragmentation of agricultural land, unfinished landscaping, problems with determination of prices of agricultural land, different regional policies for tax collecting regarding agricultural land, limited possibility of acquiring agricultural land by foreigners. It is undisputed that the property rights to agricultural land and changes in its ownership and lease have an impact on rural development.


Abstract
The agenda of small business in Slovakia is administered by Points of Single Contact (PCS). The aim of PCS was to establish efficient assistance to entrepreneurs in dealing with business license, but also to streamline the procedure of district individual administrative offices at the center. To investigate how the new units are efficient in their role was the goal of the research presented in this paper. Two approaches were applied. First, qualitative analysis based on questionnaire survey among entrepreneurs was done within all 50 PCS. Its goal was to learn how entrepreneurs view the quality and efficiency of PCS from the perspective of their needs. The analysis shows that the PCS are rated mostly positively, as entrepreneurs evaluate the average quality level of services provided by PCS fairly highly (4.2 out of 5). On the other hand, entrepreneurs assess the quality of business environment as low to moderate (2.7). Second, quantitative analysis of efficiency based on evaluation of inputs into outputs transformation was done on all 50 PCS. The goal of this empirical analysis was to compare all PCS from the aspect of their performance and to find factors, which may influence their efficiency. Nonparametric Data Envelopment Analysis and Malmquist index procedures were used to investigate static and dynamic nature of PCS efficiency. The results of this study show that the proportion of efficient units is 16%, the average efficiency is 0.72. There are some statistically significant differences in average technical efficiency scores among regions. Analysis of the associations of efficiency measures and entrepreneur’s perception of PCS...
shows weak negative correlation. Comparison of result of years 2009 and 2010 showed growth of TFP productivity of PCS by 7.9%, which is a result of a positive technical change by 15.5%, but also negative technical efficiency change by 6.7%.


Abstract
Poverty is a condition where a person feels a lack of either money or material goods. Up to one quarter of the EU population is affected by the risk of poverty. Member States of the Union already in 1997 and 2000 committed to reduce the risk of poverty and social exclusion. In 2001, the European Commission set out, in the town of Laeken, indicators in order to measure poverty and social exclusion. These indicators are used in the statistical evaluation of EU-SILC, which started to apply from 2005. The following paper focuses on the investigation of selected indicators and their impact on the poverty risk rate. Observed indicators are not individually significant but when combined there is a proven dependency of the poverty on the used indicators.


Abstract
The European Commission published and presented three significant documents which serve as the basis for the implementation of the new Common Agricultural Policy in programming period from 2014 to 2020: The Commission Communication "The CAP towards 2020: Meeting the food, natural resources and territorial challenges of the future", collection of new legal regulations for the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy from 2014-2020 published by the EU Commission on 12.10.2012, budget proposal for 2014–2020. Proposals of legal regulations are completed by assessment of impact, which evaluates alternative scenarios of policy development on the basis of extensive quantitative and qualitative analysis. The paper focuses on the clarification and assessment of potential scenarios of CAP development based on available resources.
The impact of employment in agriculture on overall employment and development: a case study of the district of Topolčany, Slovakia / Pavol Schwarcz, Ladislav Mura, Mário Pátoprstý and Loreta Schwarczová. – In: SEER - Journal for Labour and Social Affairs in Eastern Europe. ISSN 1435-2869. – Vol. 14, no. 4 (2012), Brussels, Belgium, p. 483-492

Abstract
Agricultural co-operatives belonged among the most significant employers in the agricultural sector of Slovakia in the period before 1989. In addition to their production function, they played a very important social and demographic function, especially in rural areas, helping to stop or, at least, to slow the trend of the depopulation of these areas, as well as delivering significant support to employment policy. The number of agricultural co-operatives has been continuously decreasing, but they still provide, in comparison to other businesses in the agricultural sector, most of the job opportunities. The aim of this article is to assess the extent to which a particular co-operative employs the inhabitants of a region and whether there is a link between the development of employment in that region and the co-operative that operates there. For practical research, the particular region of Nitra county has been chosen, as it is a significant agricultural area and since the decrease of the workforce in agriculture has a negative impact on the economic and social situation of the wider region.


Abstract
In Slovakia, the agricultural land market has gradually developed after joining the EU. In order to strengthen the development of the market, a new instrument for purchase of land for Slovak farmers' "My land" in cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Guarantee and Development Bank is being prepared. The paper evaluates the possible scenarios and impacts of the financial mechanism "My land" on the purchase of agricultural land in particular districts of Nitra region.


Abstract
The Accession Treaty allowed the new Member States to temporarily establish a different system of payment subsidies in agriculture, compared to the system in force in the old Member States. It is a system of the so called Single Area Payment Scheme (SAPS). This system can be used in the Slovak Republic until the end of 2013. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the rules for the direct support of agriculture within the SAPS and its actual implementation in the period 2004-2013.
Scientific papers in domestic reviewed proceeding volumes

Abstract:
The imbalances in bargaining power between the contracting parties in the food supply chain have drawn much attention, also from policy makers. The European Commission is committed to facilitate the restructuring of the sector by encouraging the creation of voluntary agricultural producer organisations. DG Agriculture and Rural Development has launched a large study, “Support for Farmers' Cooperatives”, that will provide the background knowledge that will help farmers organise themselves in cooperatives as a tool to consolidate their market orientation and so generate a solid market income.

Abstract
Paper focuses on assessing of the impact of structural funds on competitiveness of farms in Slovakia, focusing on the area of the Nitra region. We evaluated the level of spending of the financial resources from European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund in the Nitra region as one of the most developed agrarian regions of the Slovak Republic as well as justified the need for financial support for agriculture in terms of multifunctional agriculture and rural development.

Scientific papers at international conferences

Abstract
The paper focus on evaluation of situation in agricultural land market in Slovakia after the EU accession. Most of agricultural land in Slovakia is, even after 6 years from the entry of Slovakia into the EU rented. According to the Structural census of farms, 2001 the lease of agricultural land represents 96%, in 2010 it was 91% (EUROSTAT 2010) The research results obtained by Research Institute of Agriculture and Food Economics (RIAFE) indicate, that the total area of agricultural land used by the reference set of 6 regions for the period of 2001-2009 only 3,06% were owned by either individuals or legal persons which managed the agricultural land and up to 96,94% consisted of the leased land. Similar results have been confirmed by the research obtained by Department of Law of SUA. 75% of agricultural land is owned by private individuals, 5% is state-owned and 20% is still unidentified. It means, that 25% of agricultural land which is managed by Slovak Land Fund remains under state
control. This fact effectd the market of agruciltural land as well as the amount of the rent paid. The Slovak case reveals than an agricultural growth and transformation can take place with only a limited land market. There are still problems such as: high percentage of agricultural land under state management, fragmentation of agricultural land, unfinished landscaping, problems with determination of prices of agricultural land, different regional policy for tax collecting regarding agricultural land, limited possibility of acquiring agricultural land by foreigners. It is indisputed that the property rights to agricultural land and changes in its ownership and lease have an impact on rural development.


**Abstract**
Foreigners, natural persons, as well as legal entities can buy real estate properties in Slovakia, with an exception of agricultural and forest land. There are still problems such as limiting the possibility of obtaining agricultural land by foreigners. Terms of the acquisition are treated differently depending on whether the foreigners are from the EU Member or other States. Even 7 years after the accession of the Slovakia into the EU the purchase of agricultural land is influenced by the moratorium on the purchase of agricultural land by foreigners.


**Abstract**
The paper of the sector of Organic Agriculture is growing in the EU member states. The most recent reforms of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) focusing on the market aspects meet requirements of consumers and will support the market of organic products in the future. Reflecting these facts legal regulation from the field of organic agriculture starts to play more a more significant position in the frame of the Agricultural Policy and is definitely linked to the development of agricultural markets.
Scientific papers at domestic conferences

Ownership and use relationships to agricultural land in Slovakia after the EU accession

Abstract
This paper analyses situation in agricultural land tenure in Slovakia after 6 years from the entry of Slovakia into the EU. The structure of ownership of agricultural land, despite of the developing market with agricultural land in recent years, has not changed considerably. Most of agricultural land in Slovakia is, even after 6 years from the entry of Slovakia into the EU rented. According to the Structural census of farms, 2001 the lease of agricultural land represents 96%, in 2010 it was 91% (EUROSTAT 2010) The research results obtained by Research Institute of Agriculture and Food Economics (RIAFE) indicate, that the total area of agricultural land used by the reference set of 6 regions for the period of 2001-2009 only 3,06% were owned by either individuals or legal persons which managed the agricultural land and up to 96,94% consisted of the leased land. Similar results have been confirmed by the research obtained by Department of Law of SUA. 75% of agricultural land is owned by private individuals, 5% is state-owned and 20% is still unidentified. It means, that 25% of agricultural land which is managed by Slovak Land Fund remains under state control. This fact effectd the market of agruciltural land as well as the amount of the rent paid. The Slovak case reveals than an agricultural growth and transformation can take place with only a limited land market. There are still problems such as: high percentage of agricultural land under state management, fragmentation of agricultural land, unfinished landscaping, problems with determination of prices of agricultural land, different regional policy for tax collecting regarding agricultural land, limited possibility of acquiring agricultural land by foreigners. It is undisputed that the property rights to agricultural land and changes in its ownership and lease have an impact on rural development. Without security of tenure, households are significantly impaired in their ability to secure sufficient food and to enjoy sustainable rural livelihoods.

System of Crisis management and representative managing authorities in Slovakia

Abstract
The article aim is to provide a basic overview of the conduct and crisis management system in Slovakia and describe the main governing authorities of crisis situations that may arise. Also, this article seeks to clarify principles of crisis management and describes a general model management system established by the State to address the crisis phenomena.

Abstract
Land market in Slovakia can be described as evolving. However, there are missing the transparent statistical information about the market situation necessary to ensure its proper performance. Price as one of the essential element of the market mechanism is set by in pursuance of supply and demand, but based on official land prices, which perform informative role for market operators. However, at present there is no uniform pricing rule, which would determine the value of agricultural land. The legislation sets the value of land, depending on the purpose for which the price is determined. The aim of the paper is to develop a methodology for determining the variable land prices, which would provide basic information about the present value of the agricultural land to stakeholders on the market in terms of business investments.


Abstract
The paper evaluates the impact of EU structural policy on competitiveness of agricultural farms in Slovakia. Based on the official data the amount of EU financial support for agricultural sector in Slovakia for the period 2004-2006 created supplementary financial sources for the farmers in Slovakia in amount of more than 10 bill. of Sk. The highest amounts of financial sources were spent in agricultural farms in regions of Banska Bystrica and Nitra. Due to these facts the financial sources represent the supplementary support in agricultural sector so we can state that they contribute to the increase of competitiveness of agricultural farms in Slovakia.


Abstract
The contribution of the sector of Organic Agriculture is growing in the EU member states. The most recent reforms of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) focusing on the market aspects meet requirements of consumers and will support the market of organic products in the future. Reflecting these facts legal regulation from the field of organic agriculture starts to play more an more significant position in the frame of the Agricultural Policy and is definitely linked to the development of agricultural markets.

Abstract
The paper evaluates support from structural funds for sector of agriculture through the 1st priority of Sectorial operational programme Agriculture and rural development in Nitra region in period 2004-2009. Amount of contracted support for Nitra region is 2,3 billion of Sk (app. 76 million €) from the total contracted support for SR in amount 7,5 billion of Sk (app. 249 million €), what represents nearly one third of total financial allocation for overall programme.


Abstract
The paper is focused on the development and main aims of the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU and its most important reforms from the beginning of the CAP until its last reform „Health Check“ in the year 2008. In present wide discussion on future orientation of the policy after 2013 is being realized. Paper summarizes attitudes of the most important European and Slovak institutions towards the future development of the Common Agricultural Policy after the year 2013.


Abstract
The paper evaluates the innovative projects supported from EAFRD in Slovak republic. In the competitive environment of EU mainly in agricultural sector it is necessary for agricultural subjects to innovate, not only to create independent flow of goods and ideas, but also to increase their value on EU internal market. From the comparison of financial support realized by Program for rural development for Slovak republic for the years 2007-2013 results, that support of innovative projects concentrates in areas of high productive land, mainly in Trnava and Nitra region. Based on the research in the frame of Vega project n.1/0775/10 we can state that by supported agricultural subjects was noticed increase of added value, although it was recorded low level of products and technical innovation. The contribution of financial support realized through EAFRD can be seen in improving of technical and management skills in
labour force in agriculture. The main share of financial support for innovative projects is used for machinery equipment. Also the number of innovative projects supporting renewable energy sources for biomass processing increased. Despite of the fact that the interest for financial support for innovative projects financed through EAFRD is relatively high between the agricultural subjects, belongs Slovak republic to the EU countries with the lowest rate of financial support pro hectare of agricultural land.


Abstract
Throughout the programming period 2007-2013 there is a total amount of EUR 2,5 billion of public resources allocated in Rural development programme. Out of these resources farmers are benefiting particularly from Axis I (mainly project support) and Axis II (mainly LFA, agro environmental payments). In the middle of the programming cycle the highest-spending measure is related to farm modernization. Support in the Axis I. was directed mainly to the southern districts, which was compensated by the support of the Axis II targeted to the areas mainly in central, northern and south-east Slovakia.


Abstract
The paper assess possibilities of more efficient operation of public administration by use of marketing communication at the level of municipalities, towns and villages through various marketing communication tools - promotion and advertisement, personal sale, sales promotion and public relations.


Abstract
The aim of the article is to provide a overview Actual problems of European Agriculture resulting from climate change. Adaptation and resilience is a long-term process that needs to be developed in the coming decades, depending on how climate trends will develop. In this process it is important to continue to involve the agricultural community in discussions about adaptation needs and share best practice, since changes at farm level are a key component of adaptation.
Abstracts from domestic conferences


Abstract
The scientific goal of the project was the analysis of innovation projects supported by EU Funds oriented on agriculture and rural development. The project consequently evaluated the rate of their impact on competitiveness of selected agricultural subjects in region Nitra and Trnava. Based on the research of examined subject – receivers of the project support from PRD SR 2007-2013 on projects, which included innovative factor, these subject did receive also financial support in the frame of SOP Agriculture and rural development 2004-2006 on farm modernizing. We can state that the experiences gain in the programming periods 2004-2006 and stable economic results of these farms was the motivation to submit innovative project support in the frame of PRD SR 2007-2013. Based on the research within the project Vega we can state that financial support realized through PRD SR 2007-2013 helped the agricultural subject to strengthen the produce activities, improve he use of productive factors and to introduce new products and technologies in shorter period. The result was stabilization and moderate increase of competitiveness level of agricultural subjects in Nitra and Trnava region.


Abstract:
The research project will examine the extent to which individual direct payments applicable under the single payment scheme (the SAPS) affecting the land market. Specifically, we track how individual direct payments (SAPS) will affect the price of agricultural land, the amount of rent for agricultural land development and local agricultural land taxes. The project will be addressed at two levels. To analyse the macroeconomic aggregates for Slovakia as a whole and compare the results with other new member countries (Hungary, Czech Republic, Poland). At the regional level, we examine the extent and impact of individual support to achieve this goal, we will initiate research at the corporate level in farms in selected regions of Slovakia.
Abstract
The Faculty of European Studies and Regional Development of the Slovak Agricultural University (SUA) in Nitra is the only faculty in Slovakia which has a Department of SD. The study programmes of the faculty include strong principles of sustainability-environmental management, regional development, protection from economic disasters, etc. The main purpose of education is the creation of knowledge and within this it is necessary to integrate natural sciences and arts. A relatively great problem arises from the fact that SD is a multidisciplinary system and the educational system in place is more or less mono-disciplinary.