



**The Spatial Development Concept of
Interregional Co-operation in the Danube Space**

SEE EoI/A/246/4.2/X

**WP2
DEFINITIONS, TERMINOLOGY**



Accessibility

Accessibility is a general term used to describe the degree to which a product, device, service, or environment is available to as many people as possible. In transportation, accessibility refers to the ease of reaching destinations. People who are in places that are highly accessible can reach many other activities or destinations quickly, people in inaccessible places can reach fewer places in the same amount of time.

Action plan

A sequence of steps that must be taken, or activities that must be performed well, for a strategy to succeed. An action plan has three major elements: specific tasks (what will be done and by whom), time horizon (when will it be done), resource allocation (what specific funds are available for specific activities).

Best practice

A „benchmarking” approach where organizations determine who the leader in the particular practice is and then copy that approach. Useful for achieving efficiencies but may diminish differentiation if not used with caution at the strategic level.

Blue economy

The Blue Economy is a new way of designing business: responding to the basic needs of all with the resources available. As such, it stands for a new way of designing business: using the resources available in cascading systems, where the waste of one product becomes the input to create a new cash flow.

Bottom-up approach

A bottom-up approach is the piecing together of systems to give rise to grander systems, thus making the original systems sub-systems of the emergent system. In a bottom-up approach the individual base elements of the system are first specified in great detail. These elements are then linked together to form larger subsystems, which then in turn are linked, sometimes in many levels, until a complete top-level system is formed.

Business model

Colloquial term used to express how an organization seeks to turn a profit or create added value. It describes the structure linking intended strategy, its operational and functional requirements and anticipated performance.

Capabilities

Organizational attributes or combinations of attributes that enable an organization to develop or follow strategies. Because of the systemic nature of capabilities they are often difficult for other organizations to replicate.

Conception

Conception is high level, comprehensive base of the strategy. The conception can be interpreted independently from the strategical plan. It contains the following: analysis, SWOT analysis, vision and strategical alternatives as well as considerations to ensure the coherence and consistence plus the advance (ex-ante) evaluation.

Competitive strategy

How an organization's business units will seek to gain advantage over other players in an industry. Often confused with competitive advantage: while a competitive strategy may lead to and/or protect a competitive advantage this is not necessarily the case. The basis on which a business can understand and manipulate factors which cause inequalities so as to give an organization a sustainable competitive advantage.

Core values

The shared values that are said to underpin an organization's strategy and way of doing business.

Corporate strategy

Concerns the scope of product-markets, industries and geographies addressed by the firm as a whole, the boundaries of the firm and how to manage that scope in a way that adds value.

Cultural distance

A measure of the extent to which cultures vary on key dimensions – Culture has been variously defined but can be said to be the set of shared beliefs, attitudes, values, goals, and practices that characterizes an institution, organization or group. It is a multi-layered concept drawing upon national, regional, local, industrial and professional contexts. In terms of organizations coming together, through trade or ownership, cultural differences can result in significant friction termed culture clash.

Evaluation

Evaluation is a system of institutions, processes and methods and the objective of the evaluation is to evaluate an action in the past according to a determined criteria system.

Forecasting

A planning tool to help management to cope with the uncertainty of the future. It is based on certain assumptions based on management's experience, knowledge and judgment and these estimates are projected into the future using techniques such as Box-Jenkins models, Delphi method, exponential smoothing, moving averages, regression analysis, and trend projection. The technique of sensitivity analysis is also often used which assigns a range of values to uncertain variables in order to reduce potential errors.

Global objectives

Comprehensive demand which can be achieved in the county or region under optimal conditions. The global objective can be achieved by realisation of specified county or regional objectives. The global objectives are defined in the level of the pillars of the strategy and can be realised through the specific objectives.

General schemes

In the Donauregionen+ project the following 4 sectors (general schemes) are determined: 1. natural conditions, 2. settlement structure and human resources, 3. transport and technical infrastructure, 4. economy.

GIS (Geographical Information System)

GIS is a set of tools which are oriented to collect and store data about territory and land use in optimal way by joining together the spatial and table data about necessary territorial elements (features). Data are organized in geographical databases according their fundament and topology (polygon, line and point) in separate themes (layers) which content the form and

location (shape) of each element and list of descriptive data (attributes). This approach enables the user not only to collect and store both types of data in a new compact way but also to create the spatial and/or attribute queries, selections and simple or sophisticated analyses within separate layer and/or group of layers.

Green economy

A green economy is an economy or economic development model based on sustainable development and a knowledge of ecological economics. Its most distinguishing feature from prior economic regimes is direct valuation of natural capital and nature's services as having economic value and a full cost accounting regime in which costs externalized onto society via ecosystems are reliably traced back to, and accounted for as liabilities of, the entity that does the harm or neglects an asset.

Indicator

Measurement unit, which does not measure directly the impact itself but available to measure the changes indirectly. There are different types of indicators which can be used in the Donauregionen + project: core indicator, impact indicator, result indicator and output indicator.

Impact matrix

A method for assigning values to expected pressures from the macro-environment in order for an organization to assess the future nature of its context for which it must design an effective strategy.

Industry

A group of firms that produce/market products that are direct substitutes in terms of function and features.

Innovation

The initial commercialization of invention by producing and marketing a new product or service or by using a new method of production.

Joint venture

An equity joint venture is when two legally distinct organizations invest in a venture which may be separate entity from the parents.

Knowledge society

The prevalent state of advanced societies toward the end of the 20th century where knowledge becomes a far more valuable resource than land or capital.

Localization

The pressure to be responsive and adapt to local conditions.

Measure

Measure is a group of projects which enable the achievements of the particular objectives of a regional strategy (in NUTS3 level). The impacts of measures are working together to produce a result not obtainable by any of the projects independently. (synergic connection) The sources of the measures can be the European level, national, regional or local level existing strategic planning documents or recommendations by the experts or involved planners.

Monitoring

Monitoring is a system of institutions, processes and methods and the objective of the monitoring is to follow the implementation of the strategy. Monitoring includes the inspection of the implementation process, results and resource use and also to determine the necessary decisions.

Multidomestic strategy

An organization which emphasizes differentiating products and services through adapting to local market needs.

Pillars

Pillars provide strength and support for strategy as they can be understood as “the main field of activity”. In the case of strategy formulation, strategic pillars hold up the vision/strategic objective system. Remove a pillar, and the vision is in risk of collapse. Pillars connect analyses and objective systems

Pilot project

Pilot project is an initial roll out of a system into production, targeting a limited scope of the intended final solution. The purpose of a pilot project is to test, often in a production environment, whether the system is working as it was designed while limiting business exposure.

Priorities

Strategic objectives ranked by their importance in achieving the strategic goals. All subsequent operational or tactical planning and resource allocation is based on strategic priorities.

Program

Program is a plan embracing the common strategy-driven measures in a consistent way.

Project

A project consists of a temporary endeavour undertaken to create a product, a service or another result, as a part of a measure for realizing the regional objectives.

Regional clusters

Geographic concentrations of similar businesses which promotes competition, concentration, and reinforcement. The dynamics of clusters have been used to explain sustained performance/dominance in certain industries.

Rural area

Rural areas are regions with low population density and land use with high importance of agriculture.

Sectoral strategy

Development strategy in a chosen area referring to the counties (NUTS 3 level) of each country. In the Donauregionen + project the sectoral strategies are for the following chosen areas: natural conditions, settlement structure and human resources, transport and technical infrastructure and economy.

SMEs

Small and Medium Sized Enterprises. This tier of business has often received significant attention from Government as a potential engine for economic renewal.

Enterprise category	Headcount	Turnover	or	Balance sheet total
medium-sized	< 250	≤ € 50 million		≤ € 43 million
small	< 50	≤ € 10 million		≤ € 10 million
micro	< 10	≤ € 2 million		≤ € 2 million

Source: http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sme/facts-figures-analysis/sme-definition/index_en.htm

Specific objectives

The specific objectives are objectives which are relevant to the direct results of the interventions, actions which are driven by the strategy. The measures, which are in the strategy can be understood directly in the level of the specific objectives. Formulated demands by realisation of which better or optimal conditions can be archived in the county or region

Social capital

The resources and capabilities that may accrue or be supported by personal and community networks.

Stakeholders

All those who are affected by the actions of the firm whether they are direct participants like employees or shareholders or indirect ones like the local community.

Strategic planning

A formalized step-by-step set of procedures for coordinating the strategy process.

Strategical management

Strategical management is a tool for ensure the adjustment for the changes in the environment. The included four processes are the following: analysis, strategical planning, implementation and evaluation.

Strategy

Comprehensive plan of the achievement of the vision. The strategy is based on the analysis and set exact objectives, and tools to reach them and includes the main institutions and processes of the implementation. It is comprehensive as it defines all of the important action areas and tools.

SWOT

An acronym to denote Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats. The main purpose of this analysis is to determine the extent to which an organization “fits” with the demands of its context. The SWOT analysis will be figured in the x/y coordinate system, where the x axis refers to strengths and weaknesses and the y axis refers to opportunities and threats. By the position of particular indicators within the coordinate system will be possible to propose type of strategy for the region development, mainly for strengthening the cross Danube linkages.

Synergy

A system perspective whereby $1+1+1$ are equal to 4. Often used in corporate strategy as a reason why many business units should be grouped together in a corporation.

Top-down approach

A top-down approach (also known as step-wise design) is essentially the breaking down of a system to gain insight into its compositional sub-systems. In a top-down approach an overview of the system is formulated, specifying but not detailing any first-level subsystems. Each subsystem is then refined in yet greater detail, sometimes in many additional subsystem levels, until the entire specification is reduced to base elements.

Transnational strategy

This seeks to optimize tradeoffs between global and multidomestic strategies by dispersing the organization's resources according to the most beneficial locations.

Tourism Destination

Tourism Destinations are groups of tourism attractions.

Tourism Destination Management Organization

Destination management calls for a coalition of many organisations and interests working towards a common goal. The Destination Management Organisation's role should be to lead and coordinate activities under a coherent strategy. They do not control the activities of their partners but bring together resources and expertise and a degree of independence and objectivity to lead the way forward.

Vision

A shared view of where an organization sees its strategy as leading it to in the future. Often expressed in the format of a statement. It is the comprehensive description of a desired state of the given area. The vision is based on principles and values but can include external objective values as well.

Vision oriented strategy

In this strategy the plan is much more ambitious as in the evolutive strategy as the strategy is based on a vision and the relevant objectives, pillars and priorities. The vision-oriented strategies are the strategies which have real motivation power in order to achieve the objectives and use the present planning capacities efficiently. During the governmental and regional strategy planning it is recommended to use the vision oriented strategy.

REGIONAL ACCOUNTS

Total employment is defined as the number of persons (employees and self-employers), who are involved in production activity within production in SNA (System of National Accounts).

Employees are defined as persons who work on the basis of formal or informal contract for other resident unit for financial or natural wage.

Gross domestic product at market prices expresses the final result of the production activity of resident producers for economy in total. It corresponds to the total production (at basic prices, i.e. it includes other net taxes on production) of resident producers after subtracting their intermediate consumption and adding the net taxes on products.

Gross domestic product at market prices is the final result from production activity of resident production units, which was created during current accounting period.

Regional gross domestic product is calculated as the sum of values added (produced in region) and taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products. It is based on calculation of national GDP for the whole economy at market prices and regional GVA structure at basic prices.

Regional gross domestic product is published in three variants. Data in EUR calculated with conversion rate (1 EUR = 30,126 SKK) are consistent with annual national accounts of the SR after revision for the time period 1995-2007. Data in EUR calculated with commercial rate are consistent with data published by Eurostat. Equality between conversion and commercial rate will come in publishing data for 2009, since the SR started using the euro. Data in purchasing power parity is published by reason of possibility of international data comparability, because different levels of prices in compared countries are eliminated.

Regional gross domestic product per capita is the share of two indicators – regional gross domestic product (where the criteria of compilation by the place of work is applied) and average number of the population permanently residing in the given region (based on principle of the residence).

The comparison of both indicators based on different principles does not cause big problems in most regions. In regions with very high commute to work from surrounding regions, especially regions with capital cities the indicator is overestimated. Within the academic discussions and research projects in Eurostat the ways to solve the predicative ability of the indicator have been searched or substitution of the indicator average number of population permanently residing with another indicator.

Indicator regional GDP per capita describes economic prosperity or backwardness of a region in term of its production potential. It is suitable for evaluation of forwardness of economy and development intensity of a region.

Compilation of regional indicator **gross value added** by branches is based on statistical and administrative data sources. Specific annual reports for a set of organizations with one and more employees registered in the Business Register and

for a set of non-incorporated natural persons including expert statistical estimates for production on own use, production of paid personnel and for imputed production of dwelling services are main statistical data source.

Presented alphabetic codes correspond to NACE categories.

Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) is calculated on the basis of prices and volumes of goods sale, which are intercomparable and representative for the countries included into comparison. Purchasing Power Standard eliminates effects of different price level between countries. The European Comparative Programme is the base for calculation of purchasing power parity. National statistical offices including the SO SR take part in this programme.

LABOUR MARKET

Total employment is defined as the number of persons (employees and self-employers), who are involved in production activity within production in SNA (System of National Accounts).

Employees are defined as persons who work on the basis of formal or informal contract for other resident unit for financial or natural wage.

Economically active population by labour force sample survey (LFS) are persons aged 15 and over who are civilian employed, unemployed or armed forces.

Economically inactive population by LFS are persons who have no job in the reference week because they are students and apprentices, pensioners, persons keeping household, persons in re-training course and therefore they do not seek a job actively during the last four weeks or they are seeking a job but they are not able to start working within two weeks. Persons on parental leave and persons, who would like to work but they do not seek a job because they do not believe to find adequate job. Persons younger than 15 years are also included.

Economic activity rate by LFS is calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{Economic activity rate in per cent} = \frac{\text{Economic active population}}{\text{Population aged 15 and more}} \times 100$$

Employed by LFS are all persons aged 15 and over who are working at least one hour for pay or profit (full-time or part-time job, permanent, temporary, casual or seasonal job) in the reference week, as well as persons working abroad. Data on employed include contributing family workers, who do not receive any wage and allowance for work, professionals in armed forces, as well as persons in civil service, persons not working in the reference week due to illness, holiday, maternity leave, study, weather conditions and strike or dispute, except persons on long-term unpaid leave from work. Persons on parental leave are not included among employed.

Employment rate 15 – 64 by LFS is calculated according to the formula:

$$\text{Employment at the age of rate 15 – 64 in per cent} = \frac{\text{Number of employed persons 15 – 64}}{\text{Number of population at the age of 15 – 64}} \times 100$$

Unemployed by LFS are persons aged 15 and over who were not working for pay or profit during the reference week, who were actively seeking work during the last four weeks (or who have already found a job to start within 3 months) and who are able to start work in the next two weeks. These unemployed persons are not obliged to be registered at employment offices, social affairs and family as applicants for a job.

Unemployment rate by LFS is calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{Unemployment rate in per cent} = \frac{\text{Number of unemployed persons by LFS}}{\text{Economically active population by LFS}} \times 100$$

Economically active population in the denominator of the formula excludes persons on parental leave.

Applicant for a job is a citizen, who wants to work and is looking for a job and after a submission of a written application for intermediation of convenient job is placed into the register of applicants for a job at employment office, social affairs and family situated in a territorial district, where he has a residence. This citizen is not in a working, a public servant or a member attachment, in a service relation or an inceptor in full-time study of inceptor study; he does not perform an individual gainful occupation; he does not perform a gainful occupation in an EU member state or abroad; he can perform gainful occupation at most 16 hours weekly and his wage for this performance does not exceed 800 SKK weekly. There are not stated applicants for a job, who are employees, but they are looking for another job or they want to change or improve their qualification through education and preparation for a labour market. a citizen, who is systematically prepared for an occupation, is temporarily unable to work, he has a right to maternity benefits, he has granted oldage pension or he was excluded from the register of applicants for a job on the base of his requirement to be excluded from this evidence and because of work performance without working relation, non-cooperation with employment office or he has granted work permit in an EU member state or abroad; he is not included in the register of applicants for a job. The methodology of indicator is defined by the Ministry of Labour Force, Social Affairs and Family of the SR and is included in the Act No. 5/2004 Coll. on employment services.

Rate of registered unemployment is calculated from a number of **disposable applicants for a job**, who can immediately report to work after submission of an offer of convenient job vacancy in accordance with Agreement of International Labour Organisation.

The registered unemployment rate (methodology of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR) is calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{Registered unemployment rate in per cent} = \frac{\text{Disposable applicants for a job}}{\text{Economically active population}} \times 100$$

Economically active population in the denominator of the formula covers employed from LFS for previous year (including persons on maternity leave) plus applicants for a job.

Average registered number of employees is formed by all stable and temporal employees regardless to their nationality, who are in working, service, public servant or membership relation to employer on the base of agreed working contract and to which employer pay wage or salary for executed work. Also employees with shorter labour time belong here. Persons on maternity (parental) leave, apprentices and students at operational practice are not involved.

Average monthly wage (enterprise reporting) includes the amount of wage expenditures, paid by own employee as compensation for work or its recompense on the base of legal relationship (work, service, public servant or membership relation) to employer. It is gross wage, non-lowered by legal or with employee agreed discount (data is calculated on natural persons and without entrepreneurial incomes).

Average gross nominal monthly wage (sample survey) consists of basic (tariff) wage set by wage rules including basic components of contracted wages and salaries for working overtime, compensation of wage for hours not worked, monthly and long-term bonuses paid according to the performance and evaluation criteria, extra payments for working overtime, the night work, work during Saturdays and Sundays, holidays, for environment damaging health, noise, risky and hard work, in-kind wages expressed in financial form and other wages in the form of wage advantages, whose level and periodicity are set in advance regardless of the situation in enterprise.

Organizational structure

Legal persons are legal entities. The law adjusts their existence independently on individuals or institutions that are their owners or their members.

Natural persons-entrepreneurs non incorporated are persons, who undertake on their own liability according to special rules. These are tradesmen (persons running business on the basis of the tradesmen law), persons with freelance professions (persons running business on the basis of a law other than tradesmen law e.g. lawyers, physicians, auditors and others) and self-employed farmers.

Enterprises are legal persons performing systematic activity to make profit. There are included corporations (enterprises in ownership of groups of subjects e.g. joint

stock companies, cooperatives, limited partnerships etc.) and quasi-corporations (enterprises in ownership of one subject).

Non-profit oriented institutions are legal persons serving to financial and non-financial corporations, government and households e.g. budgetary organizations, subsidized organizations, whose receipts don't exceed 50 % of presented costs, associations, political parties, churches and others.

Public sector includes enterprises in state, municipal and international ownership being under the state control.

Private sector includes enterprises in ownership of private inland and foreign legal persons as well as natural persons – entrepreneurs and enterprises with foreign interest not beány under the state control.

Foreign ownership includes subjects founded and controlled by a foreign legal person or natural person – entrepreneur.

International ownership includes the subjects that were founded jointly by an inland and foreign legal person or a natural person-entrepreneur.

Industry

Indicators for the whole industry include:

1. enterprises with number of employees 20 and more, registered in Business Register
2. enterprises with number of employees up to 19 (including), registered in Business Register
3. natural persons entrepreneuring with the trading certificat according to the Act No 455/1991 Coll. on trading business in wording of later rules

Turnover includes the receipts from sales of own goods, services and trade goods realized in the reference period and addressed to inland and foreign consumers. Data is aggregated by main economic activity of enterprise and is without value added tax and consumption tax.

Labour productivity from turnover is expressed by volume of the turnover per one employee in industry per month.

Average registered number of employees includes permanent and temporary employees, who are in working or service relation to organization (in cooperative enterprises including persons in membership relation, where the working relation is the part of membership) regardless of presence in work e.g. due to disease, recovery holidays, military exercise etc. And also employees who did not work because of e.g. work stoppage, strike or dispute. Employees with shorter working time are included. Women in maternity and another maternity leave, persons in military service (e.g. civil), apprentices and students in practice are excluded.

Average nominal monthly wage of employee consists of basic (tariff) wage set by wage rules including basic components of contracted wages and salaries for working

overtime, payments for time not worked, monthly and longterm bonuses and allowances paid according to the performance and evaluation criteria, special premium payments for overtime, for night work, work during Saturdays and Sundays, holidays, for environment damaging health, noise, risky and hard work, in-kind wages expressed in financial form and other wages in the form of wage allowances with amount and periodicity predetermined regardless to the situation in enterprise.

Selected indicators on establishments are indicators on industrial enterprises with number of employees 20 and more registered in the Business Register, which submit the report on their establishment units.

Number of industrial establishments is the number of establishments with predominant industrial activity. The establishment unit is the internal organizational unit of legal subject, which carries out homogenous economic activity and is able to create its own information basis.

Gross output represents production of own products, goods and services (commercial and non-commercial) produced by inland units in the reference period involving the production, which does not enter in the market.

In terms of economy **value added** is the part of production, which the unit recreated by own activity. The indicator includes the value of gross production (gross output) reduced by intermediate consumption provided that both indicators are expressed in the same prices.

Tourism

Accommodation facilities of tourism are those, which regularly or occasionally provide temporary accommodation for visitors. They include hotels, boatels, motels, guest houses, tourist hostels, cottage camps, camping sites, other collective accommodations and accommodation in private. Only complete cottage camps and camping sites are considered to be as accommodation facility but individual cottages, cabins or tents of provider are not.

Hotel is an accommodation facility with more than 10 rooms for visitors with different extent of provided services (by class).

Guest house is an accommodation facility of hotel type with minimum of 5 rooms and maximum of 4 permanent beds in one room.

Tourist campsite is an accommodation facility, which provides visitors to accommodate in their own accommodation facility (tents, caravans etc.) or in accommodation object of provider (cottage, cabin, bungalow) on campsite area.

Beds in accommodation facilities of tourism include all beds determined for overnight lodging of visitors including occasional beds. The beds intended for the owner and for staff of accommodation facility are excluded.

A visitor in accommodation facility of tourism is a person (except staff and owner) using services of temporary accommodation facility regardless of country of permanent residence. Children are also included in the number of visitors. The visitor uses accommodation services for the reason of holiday, business trip, participation in sport events, training courses, symposium, stay in spa and convalescent centres, visit of friends or relatives, participation in church events, etc. Also accommodation of children in out-door schooling and summer and winter holiday camps for children are included. Domestic and foreign employees working in Slovakia, who use the accommodation facility temporary as a hostel are not considered to be visitors. The period of temporary accommodation should not exceed one year.

Number of overnight stays by visitors represents the number of nights corresponding with the number of visitors accommodated in accommodation facility.

Research and development (R&D)

The number of R&D personnel involves persons employed directly in the field of R&D as well as persons providing direct services to R&D. Within the framework of R&D activity and providing direct services the number of employees includes also pedagogical staff at higher education institutions, medical staff, employees in workshops and semi-operations, internal and scientific aspirants and employees accepted to educational stay and post gradual study.

Category of **researchers** comprises employees with decisive importance for creation and social use of scientific knowledge.

Technicians and equivalent staff include employees participating in research projects by performing scientific and technical tasks usually under the supervision of researchers.

Supporting staff includes qualified and non-qualified workers, secretaries and other employees participating in the work on R&D projects. Also other managers and administrative employees dealing with personal and financial matters whose activities are qualified as a direct service supporting research are included.

Expenditures on research and development comprise total amount of expenditures spent in organization on R&D activities, i. e. they are internal expenditures. Expenditures spent out of the organization include only those serving for support to the internal R&D (for instance purchase of equipment for R&D institutions). Depreciation of buildings, machines and equipment is excluded from the statistical survey of internal expenditures on R&D.

Capital expenditures are resources for supplying tangible and intangible property. Lands and buildings are expenditures on lands obtained for R&D needs (e.g. industrial lands, location for laboratories, semi-operational facilities) and buildings obtained by construction or purchase, expenditures for reconstruction or modernization of buildings etc. Machines and equipments are expenditures on machines and equipments obtained for R&D needs (e.g. machines, computers with software etc.).

Current expenditures comprise costs on own activities of organizations and workplaces for R&D and costs for tasks solved by own capacity of organization and work-place (it is a sum of operational and financial costs related to R&D activities).

Education

According to the Act No 29/1984 Coll. on the System of **Basic and Secondary Schools** (Act on Education) in the wording of later regulations, the system of basic and secondary schools consists of basic school, basic school with kindergarten, vocational school, vocational secondary school, grammar school, specialized secondary school and special schools. **Higher education institutions** are also the part of the educational system according to the Act No 131/2002 Coll. on the higher education institutions as amended and supplemented by some acts.

The school years in the tables are indicated with years in which they started, e.g. the year 2005 represents the school year 2005/2006.

Data concerning secondary schools includes health schools of Ministry of Health of the SR. The state schools of the Ministry of Defence of the SR, the Ministry of Interior of the SR and the Ministry of Health of the SR are excluded from data on higher education institutions.

Part-time study has been introduced in full-time study schools as well as in independent part-time study schools.

Associated secondary schools was established according to the Act No 216/2001 Coll. amending Act No 29/1984 Coll. On system of basic and secondary schools (school act) in the wording of later regulations. They originated from specialized secondary schools and vocational secondary schools, generally with identical or similar educational content, with a view to effectively administrate of educational system, to improve of special education and to use the personal and material support of this schools. They started one's activity in school year 2002/2003.

NACE as the EU classification of economic activities Changes from NACE Rev. 1.1 to NACE Rev. 2

NACE Rev. 1.1		NACE Rev. 2	
Section	Description	Section	Description
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Fishing		
C	Mining and quarrying	B	Mining and quarrying
D	Manufacturing	C	Manufacturing
E	Electricity, gas and water supply	D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
		E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F	Construction	F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

H	Hotels and restaurants	I	Accommodation and food service activities
I	Transport, storage and communications	H	Transportation and storage
		J	Information and communication
J	Financial intermediation	K	Financial and insurance activities
K	Real estate, renting and business activities	L	Real estate activities
		M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
		N	Administrative and support service activities
L	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
M	Education	P	Education
N	Health and social work	Q	Human health and social work activities
O	Other community, social and personal services activities	R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
		S	Other service activities
P	Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households	T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
Q	Extraterritorial organisations and bodies	U	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

NACE Rev. 1.1 had 17 sections and 62 divisions; NACE Rev. 2 has 21 sections and 88 divisions. At the highest level of NACE, some sections can be easily compared with the previous version of the classification. However, the introduction of some new concepts at the section level, e.g. the Information section or the grouping of activities linked to environment, makes easy overall comparison between NACE Rev. 2 and its previous version impossible.

NACE Rev. 2 is the outcome of a five-year long consultation process, which involved EU national statistical institutes, European trade and business associations, the European Central Bank and the United Nations Statistical Division. The work has been coordinated by Eurostat.