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**RURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER IN TRANSITION ECONOMIES**  
**IN SLOVAKIA**

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## **1 Introduction and background**

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Technology transfer is a broad process that involves a part of professional knowledge, experience and apparatus to mitigate and adapt to the climate change that is taking place among different organisations such as governments, private sector bodies, financial institutions, NGOs (non-governments organisations) and research institutions. Technology transfer must be recognised as a wide and complex process if it is to avoid creating and maintaining the dependency of the recipient, and if it is to contribute to sustained and equitable development.

### **1.1 Introduction to rural technology transfer**

Technology transfer in the agricultural sector in the context of rural regions response strategies depends to a great extent on the suitability of transferred technologies to the socio-economic and cultural context of the recipients, and on considering development and sustainability issues. Agriculture is directly afflicted by climate change through increased variability as well as temperature changes. Each of these modification opportunities requires farmers to change existing practices, creating the need for technology transfer. Governments can create incentives for technology transfer through regulation and improving institutions, in particular if these incentives are directly influencing farmers.

#### **1.1.1 Agricultural and rural training**

The Slovakia Agroinstitute is chartered by the Minister of Agriculture as the Centre of continuing education for human resources development for the agricultural sector. Its educational, organisational and project activities are oriented to agrarian policy, agrarian policy tools, economy, management, law, financing, tax legislation, accounting, regional development, transfer of know-how in the field of new technologies for agriculture and food processing, creation of strategies and conceptions of lifelong education in the agriculture sector, support of agriculture and tasks associated with professional education. Beyond the agricultural and rural training for some farmers from all parts of Slovakia this institute has other roles oriented to the following fields: Training for agricultural impresarios; Economic-juridical programmes; Rural development; Special language training; Courses for skills acquisition; Training in accordance with sectoral information provision; Training of advisers; Training towards support of sectoral policy; Training for public administration and self-government staff.

#### **1.1.2 Agricultural and rural advisory/consultancy services**

On the basis of the Agroinstitute 21 network advisory centres – some specialised and some regional - exist in Slovakia. Those centres cover all territory and its are: 1-Slovak Agricultural and Foodstuffs Chamber(Bratislava); 2- Research Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics(Bratislava); 3-Technical and Test agricultural Institute(Rovinka); 4- Regional Agricultural and Foodstuffs Chamber (Dunajska Streda); 5- The Research Institute of Plant Production(Piešťany); 6- Regional Agricultural and Foodstuffs Chamber (Trenčín); 7- Regional Agricultural and Foodstuffs Chamber (Žilina); 8-Regional Agricultural and Foodstuffs Chamber (Liptovský Mikuláš); 9-Regional Agricultural and Foodstuffs Chamber (Zvolen); 10-Regional Agricultural and Foodstuffs Chamber (Lučenec); 11- Regional

Cgricultural and Foodstuffs Chamber (Košice); 12- Research Institute for Animal Production(Nitra, workplace. Košice); 13-Research Institute for Animal Production(Nitra, workplace. Poprad); 14-Slovak Academy Agricultural of Scinces Agency(Nitra); 15- Truck Farm Research Institute(Nové Zámky); 16- Company MVL Stefanek Ltd(Nemšová); 17- Oravske Agricultural and Foodstuffs Chamber(Dolný Kubín); 18- Soil Science and Conservation Research Institute(Bratislava, Regional workplace Banská Bystrica); 19- Šarišska Agricultural and Foodstuffs Chamber(Prešov); 20- Grassland and Mountain Agriculture Research Institute(Banska Bystrica); 21- Research Institute of Agroecology(Michalovec). Otherwise [www.agroporadenstvo.sk](http://www.agroporadenstvo.sk) in its website are registered 353 advisers and 116 associations.

### 1.1.3 Role of farmers' groups, including national or regional farmers' organisations

Farmers' organisations and groups have important roles within the State for the realisation of its plan and concretising of its objectives in the agricultural sector. In the Slovak Republic, there are many farmers' associations and unions. The majority of those are non-profit and voluntary organisations of legal entities with residence in Slovakia. The main role of associations is support of member organisations in development of their activities and in international competition. Beyond the activities mentioned, it provides these services:- information, advisory, consulting, seminar, training, and conference. Farmers' Associations nearly all co-operate within the Slovak Agricultural and Food Chamber. The Slovak Dairy Association is a voluntary organisation associated by physical and legal entities in production, processing milk, sale of milk and dairy products. The principal role is setting-out interest of members at the government level, National Council, State administration and self-government particularly in area of development of the sector, create legislation, holding the market in commodity of milk and more. The Slovak Association of Milk Producers at the moment is youngest in agricultural sector in Slovakia. In February 2004, it was registered as a non profit, non-political, public and occupational oriented organisation concerned with production of raw cow's milk and commercial activity. Production of milk by members associations represents at the moment around 52% of total milk production.

Agrion -The Association of Producers of Agricultural And Forestry Machinery in Slovakia - supports mutual exchange of experts and represents interests of its members principally in relation toward national, international and economic institutions.

## **1.2 Agricultural and rural skill level**

The agricultural sector uniquely employs a great number of persons with low professional education. This situation happens because young professionals leave their rural regions to migrate to large cities. There exist NGOs and public institutions that organise training and workshops for farmers but this is not sufficient. Diversification of agricultural production requires workers with the highest apprenticeship categories. In this context each year in Slovakia prepare for secondary specialised and university professional education agricultural practice. From year to year number of employees with elementary education and without school education decrease.

In 2000-2002, employees with only elementary education decreased - especially females, and employees without school education also decreased. In 2003-2005, number of workers with full secondary vocational slightly decreased.

**Structure of employment in agriculture by education in %**

**Table No. 1**

Level of education	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Elementary	19.7	16	16.4	14.8	13.8	14.8
Full secondary vocational	51.8	56.7	57.2	54.5	53.7	50.5
Full secondary specialized with leaving exam	24.3	22.5	22.8	23.7	25.4	27.7
Higher specialized	0.2	0.4		0.3	0.2	1
University	3.7	4.4	3.6	6.7	6.9	7

Source: Slovak Statistical office , 2006

## **2 Specific technology transfer issues**

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### **2.1 Training provision**

Training provision is exactly the model that provides the young people with employment in relevant skills from day one, at the same time, providing long-term benefits for the employer. Qualifications have been identified as an example of broadly vocational education and training that may have good outcomes. Generally, training is the basis for development in all sectors of national life. In Slovakia, there were, are and will be some public organisations that have organised some training for farmers sponsored by business entities.

On 20th October 2006, the Slovak Agricultural Research Centre - Research Institute of Plant Production(RIPP) realised training on the theme soil conservation and minimal cultivation for field crops as a priority of Slovakian and European farmers. This activity was patronised by various businesses and companies such as: Ematech-Technology,LTD; Monsanto Slovakia, LTD; P&L Slovakia,company,LTD; Slovak NO- TILL CLUB.

Identical training was completed on 19th April 2006 and 17th May 2006 in the area of PD Selice and Bánove.

On 7th October 2006, The Research Institute of Plant Production organised training related to Ecology with cultivation of potatoes and prepared products of unconventional (i.e. forgotten) crops. Participants in this training included:- workers of the department of Plant Production, chemistry department and other visitors – not only older people but also young persons of the town as well as visitors from Piešťany city.

#### **2.1.1 Quality and suitability of provision**

All training sessions, conferences, seminars for agricultural sectors, farmers and rural communities are always prepared with high quality and good atmosphere for participants. Training is realised according to government programmes on the basis of the rural development programme targeting farmers' needs. Not only trainers but also participants share their knowledge and ideas. Training has been extensive for all farmers and response strategies focus to a great extent on the suitability of transferred technologies to the socio-

economic and cultural context of the recipients, and on considering development, equity, and sustainability issues. Information about training is put on the website of the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information for Agriculture, Agroinstitute in Nitra or other advisory centres for agriculture.

### 2.1.2 Availability and spatial issues

The effectiveness of technology transfer in the agricultural sector in all national space has been positive. Training activities for farmers, professional qualification and consultant firms has increased. In this context were organised following seminars and conferences:

- State-wide(oriented for information centres at the regional levels)
- Regional(Plan of conferences in Nitra, Banská Bystrica, Košice, Žilina, Trenčín and Prešov cities oriented on the potential recipients of support).

Generally, there are no specific problems concerning spatial issues in Slovakia, even in underdeveloped regions. All educational activities are mostly hosted in own premises of the organisers or partners or rented.

### 2.1.3 Practical issues

Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic as governing body for Sectoral Operational Programme Rural Development Plan organised public procurement for ensuring of the realisation of communication campaign for years 2004-2007. 1<sup>st</sup> October 2004 Ministry of agriculture of the Slovak Republic with company I-STEP that won public procurement assigned the agreement in value 29 906 537,5 SKK with value added taxes. In September and December 2004, the first round of conferences about the Sectoral Operational Programme Rural Development Plan took place in five regional cities:-

- Košice(23.11.2004)
- Nitra(26.11.2004)
- Banská Bystrica(3.12.2004)
- Prešov(9.12.2004)
- Trenčín(16.12.2004)

In each conference, 200 participants were invited. Invitations were distributed through partnership organisations :- The Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic, Slovak Agricultural and Food Chamber, Association of Agricultural Co-operatives and Companies, Association of Landowners and Agrarian Entrepreneurs, Rural Parliament in Slovakia and Agricultural Payment Agency. Agents of the Cities and municipalities association were also invited. There was a publicity campaign on television stations TA3, TV JOJ and STV.

Some practical demonstration trials have been done by the Research Institute of Plant Production with support of workers of the company MONSANTA Slovakia LTD that dedicates publicity to spreading soil conservation technology in the cultivation of crops.

### 2.1.4 Demand side issues

The training provided for farmers has been realised according to the rural development plan and has dealt with specific issues of common interest to farmers' associations in rural regions. The level of demand for educational events (training and specialised seminars about relevant topics) for the agriculture sector can be assessed as high. Interest in issues of technology and knowledge transfer is increasing.

### 2.1.5 SWOT analysis

#### **Training provision**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training provisions are effective and efficient.</li> <li>- Training provisions are well prepared and organised</li> <li>- Optimal network of educational Institute</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack consulting and educational activities</li> <li>- The integration of production research with environmental disciplines is limited</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation of conditions for realisation of education and re-qualification</li> <li>- Creation of information channels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack capacity on introduction technology information</li> <li>- Low geographical concentration of educated labour force</li> </ul>

### 2.2 Extension and advisory services

In the Slovak Republic, a wide network of extension and advisory services in the agriculture sector has been formed which started to be built since 1990. Development of extension and advisory services was shaped in two streams – public and private. A wide variety of service providers came on the market, both in public and private sector starting from public and state-owned institutions, large multifunctional consulting companies, small and medium-sized companies, associations of farming companies, organisations providing special technical services, advisory departments in research institutes, independent advisors, professors providing consulting as consultants to untraditional service suppliers, etc.

#### 2.2.1 Public sector services

State-owned and public organisations provide extensive scope of services in the agriculture sector which comprises both the services they are obliged to provide based on law and the services on a commercial basis. There are budgetary (6) and allowance (25) organisations coming under the Ministry of Agriculture (MA SR). Particularly, veterinary services, control of veterinary preparations, control and testing, breeding inspection, soil science and land protection, education of veterinarians, melioration, technical testing etc. belong to provided extension services provided by public subjects, including advisory services. In most cases, many research institutions, agencies and institutes provide also advisory services on commercial basis. Out of research institutions there are 5 state-owned allowance organisations (research institutes) and 7 entrepreneurial subjects (focussed on vegetables, fruits, milk and plant improvement). Significant position in the system of advisory services belongs to Slovak Agriculture and Food Chamber (SAFC) as the public institution that spreads information on entrepreneurship terms and provides consulting and advisory services, organises seminars, training and other forms of consultancy, also through its regional chambers. An important role in the advisory services network belongs to internet portals specialised on agriculture which provide information for agricultural subjects and cover areas such as labour-law relations, livestock production, vegetable production, fruit production, soil, water, machinery and

building, business management, veterinary services, expert sciences, forestry, food-processing, alternative agriculture, rural development, energetics, informatics, business contacts, contacts to specialised consultants, etc. Specialised periodicals (journals, newspapers) are also a part of the advisory infrastructure.

Development of extension and advisory services comes under MA SR which elaborated a Conception of advisory activities in the agriculture sector of Slovakia and which ensures implementation of advisory activities institutionally and in terms of legislation of CAP reforms with the objective to increase effectiveness of the current advisory system. Institutionally, a Board for Advisory Services in the Agricultural Sector was established, members of which are public research institutes, associations, federations, unions, educational institutions etc. MA SR established a Department for Co-ordination of the Consulting Services Network which administers a database of agricultural advisors and their education and its main responsibility is activation of advisory centres in Slovakia and the Information Consulting Centre at the Institute of Science and Technological Information in Agriculture.

The network of advisory services is supplemented by Information Centres at regional chambers and SAFC, the principle mission of which is to provide information for enterprises and advisors, Consulting, educational and information centres in individual regions of Slovakia (represented by network of research institutes in agriculture sector) and Commission for Information Sources represented particularly by staff of research institutions. The most important public institutions providing education and advisory services are the Agroinstitute and Slovak University of Agriculture. A part of the Agroinstitute's activity mentioned in section 2.2.1 is focused also on providing advisory and consulting services in the respective education fields. Significant parts of the advisory infrastructure are the Institute of Science and Technological Information in Agriculture established by MA SR and the Slovak Academy of Agricultural Science, which are oriented to ensure dissemination of:- science and technological information, economic information, elaboration of studies and analyses on demand, prognostic activities, conception and development of advisory services linked to science and technological information, development of co-operation in informatics with associations and confederations in the agriculture sector, information advisory services, participation in building of an information society in the agriculture sector by means of Information Consulting Centres. There is an obligation for the member States resulting from EU CAP reform to set up an advisory system for best agricultural practice implementation starting from 2007. Each member State has to establish the Integrated Administrative Control System (IACS).

### 2.2.2 Private sector services

The private sector is focused on advisory services narrowly specialised and oriented on concrete fields of the agricultural production process, such as primary production, processing industry, services and trade. Providing extension and advisory services belongs mainly to associations and confederations, private trade enterprises and individual entrepreneurs. For all of them, the Association of Agricultural Advisors may be mentioned. Advisory services provided can be divided into two groups – special and terrain advisory services. Special advisory services are focused on projects and engineering, educational, demonstration and publication activities and their principal mission is transfer of science and technological information in practice. Terrain advisory services are focused on realisation of regional projects, restructuring and rationalisation of agricultural production, elaboration of development projects for enterprises in the agriculture sector. Most typical advisory services

provided by private subjects in Slovakia are advisory services in acquisition of farming machinery and equipment, consulting services in food-processing, production and trade, advisory services in quality systems to meet ISO 9000 standards, livestock production, crop production, providing laboratory services, designs of animal husbandry solutions and reconstruction, in nutrition of livestock, prognostic services and signalling of plant diseases including systematic solutions, advisory services in chemical treatment of plants, in nutrition additives, food hygiene, fruit production, establishment of fruit plantations, biological material production, zoo-prevention and health treatment and disease prevention of livestock, etc.

Besides technologically oriented advisory services, new enterprises are being established which are oriented on complex consultancy services in drawing of the EU structural funds, elaboration of project proposals, submitting projects, e.g. "Sectoral operational programme" "Agriculture and rural development", "National plan of rural development", educational programmes, etc. (59 advisors acted in elaboration of projects proposals for SAPARD).

In economic the consultancy services area, companies are focused mainly on analyses, planning, production optimisation, data processing for operational plant and livestock production management, consultancy in building information on economic systems, analyses of economic data, market analyses, risk assessment of business plans, etc.

### 2.2.3 Demand side issues

Since there has been neither any official study nor analyses concerning demand side issues and no official research data exist, it is not possible to quantify the demand side exactly. However, through empirical observation, demand for extension and advisory services exists on the market, with slight increase in more specialised services.

### 2.2.4 SWOT analysis

#### **Extension and advisory services**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very good knowledge of Slovak agriculture sector</li> <li>• Wide network of extension and advisory subjects, institutionally supported, covering various needs in many agricultural sectors</li> <li>• Appropriate complementarity of public and private advisory services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existential dependence on client orders of the services (public, state administration)</li> <li>• Reserves in foreign co-operation (EU) and intensifying entering into contacts with foreign partner organisations</li> <li>• Lack of new conception of building and support of extension and advisory services</li> <li>• Lower level of competition in some types of advisory services</li> <li>• Absence of new updated conception of support of advisory services in the agribusiness sector</li> </ul>

<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of quality of services in some advisory specialisation fields</li> <li>• More intensive involvement in drawing EU funds by advisory services providers</li> <li>• Vicariously, extension and advisory can contribute to rural development and social situation of rural population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decreasing level of support for advisory service providers in EU programmes</li> <li>• Level of education of advisors</li> <li>• Dependence on unstable development of conditions in agriculture sector</li> </ul>

### 2.2.5 Other important issues

The public and private sector as well as civil society institutions provide a broad range of services (advisory, technology transfer, training, promotional, and information) on a wide variety of subjects (agriculture, marketing, social organisation, health and education) needed by the rural population to better manage their agricultural systems and livelihoods. The Ministry of Agriculture, universities, and the private sector employ many extension agents. Governments typically must continue to finance many rural extension services, but provision of services is more commonly contracted to private advisory service firms, universities, producer organisations, and other groups. There is still room for improvement in Slovakia.

## **3 Overview and prospects**

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### 3.1 Training

Training is adequate model for development of each community and progress of the world of science. However, we have to thank the important role of the public and private sectors as well as Non Government Organisations that have done on realization of training in context of the Rural Development.

The majority of training for entrepreneurs/businessmen{agriculture, processing and forestry}is done under the EC training measure. Training activities are and will be considered for employees involved in the control and monitoring of the plan in connection with potential changes in EC legislation due to the prepared medium term change of Common Agricultural Policy with strengthening of the rural regions.

Principal tasks specified in the conception area of education and training for years 2007 – 2013 are development of a system of ministerial education, development of training activities for acquiring new professional skills, preparation of programmes for local action groups, improvement of training programmes for project proposal elaboration, support of education and transfer of the new information. New legislation should guarantee support of education in the agricultural sector, including application of the most modern trends in education of agricultural professionals. The direction of education and training activities will also be based on utilisation of EU programmes in professional education.

### 3.2 Extension

Extension and advisory services in agriculture have been developing since 1990 in Slovakia. Continually the scope of services was gradually widened and improved, a new institutional

framework was established during the transition process, private sector service providers came on the market, and both quality and fields of activities have been improving, which finally resulted in creation of the network of services in the agriculture sector. The whole network of services is still under process of development, adapting to ever changing market conditions in the agriculture sector, mainly after entry of the country into the EU, new services are offered and new subjects are established. This sector has growth potential.

Prospects for this field are particularly in improvement of quality of offered services and flexibility to market conditions. The principal factors that will continue to affect this branch will be conditions and policies of the EU transforming the whole agricultural sector. More competitiveness on the EU markets will bring increased competition among service providers leading to more effective services.

Many prospects are outlined in '*Conception of development of Agriculture for years 2007 – 2013*' which comprises planned tasks to support the extension and advisory services within this period. The main objectives are establishment of a new system of ministerial advisory service, development of consulting institutions, establishment of a Farmer Advisory System (FAPS) as a complex (multidisciplinary) advisory system, establishment of advisory centre for biomass, co-financing of advisory and extension services from public sources in regions with low level of success in drawing project funds, etc.

### 3.3 Linkages between technology transfer agencies

Technology transfer providers are part of the service network and in Slovakia there are quite well established linkages among them. Co-operation and networking is well developed mainly on an institutional level in the public sector, but to some extent also in the private service providers which can be documented, e.g. by many associations, federations and confederations and bodies of advisory entities, etc.

The connection between technology transfer agencies is one of the most important emerging pathways for technology transfer to transfer the knowledge. These ideas can be realised by public and private institutions as well as research institutes and advisory centres. In many cases these institutions have linkage through common databases. A clear example in Slovakia is linkage through membership in the Slovak Agricultural and Food Chamber, particularly for unions and associations. Linkages among advisory centres provide services in the agricultural sector. Also, there are linkages between industry and farmers. Collaboration between technology transfer agencies and other institutions has potential technological impact to achieve the goals of the various programmes related to rural development.

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24. [www.agroportal.sk](http://www.agroportal.sk)

## ANNEX

### Training provision and use by the rural population

<b>Approx. % of population that is rural by:</b>	
(a) place of residence	87 %*
(b) place of work	76 %*
<b>Approx. % of all workers in rural areas in:</b>	
(a) agricultural employment	7 %
(b) non-agricultural employment	93 %
<b>Number of universities and similar institutions with agricultural courses</b>	2
<b>Number of colleges and similar institutions providing agricultural training</b>	89
<b>Number of other training providers:</b>	
<u>(a) publicly funded</u>	35 %
(b) privately funded	65 %
<b>Approx. % of agricultural personnel with:</b>	
(a) degree or equivalent	0 %
(b) diploma or equivalent	7 %
(c) certificate or equivalent	0.2 %
(d) full secondary education	27.7 %
(e) less than full secondary education	50.5 %
(f) little or no formal education	14.8 %
<b>Estimated level of demand for further training:</b> (use A=high, B=moderate, C=low)	
Agriculture – arable/cropping production	B
Agriculture – livestock production	C
Business management	A

\* according to OECD classification of rurality

\*\* 46 secondary modern schools specialised in agriculture, 43 secondary (training) schools specialising in agriculture

## Advisory and extension services available to agricultural and rural businesses

### Public sector organisations by name

<i>Budgetary organisations</i>	Approximate number of advisors or consultants ***
• State veterinary and food administration (Štátna veterinárna a potravinová správa SR)	
• Institute for State Control of Veterinary Biologicals and Medicaments (Ústav štátnej kontroly veterinárnych biopreparátov a liečiv)	
• The Central Controlling and Testing Institute in Agriculture (Ústredný kontrolný a skúšobný ústav poľnohospodársky)	115
• Breeding inspection of the Slovak Republic (Plemenárska inšpekcia SR)	
• Slovak Academy of Agricultural Sciences (Agentúra Slovenskej akadémie pôdohospodárskych vied)	
• Agricultural Paying Agency (Pôdohospodárska platobná agentúra)	
<i>Allowance organisations</i>	
• Soil Science and conservation Research Institute (Výskumný ústav pôdoznanectva a ochrany pôdy)	
• Food Research Institute (Výskumný ústav potravinársky)	58
• Slovak Centre for Agricultural Research (Slovenské centrum poľnohospodárskeho výskumu)	
• Research Institute of Agriculture and Food Economics (Výskumný ústav ekonomiky poľnohospodárstva a potravinárstva)	60
• National Forest Centre (Národné lesnícke centrum)	
• State Veterinary and Food Institute Bratislava (Štátny veterinárny a potravinový ústav)	
• State Veterinary and Food Institute Nitra (Štátny veterinárny a potravinový ústav Nitra)	
• State Veterinary and Food Institute Dolny Kubin (Štátny veterinárny a potravinový ústav Dolný Kubín)	
• State Veterinary Institute (Štátny veterinárny ústav (Zvolen))	
• State Veterinary and Food Institute Kosice (Štátny veterinárny a potravinový ústav Košice)	
• State Veterinary and Food Institute Presov (Štátny veterinárny a potravinový ústav Prešov)	
• Agroinstitute (Agroinštitút)	19
• Institute of Postgraduate Education of Veterinary Surgeons in Košice (Inštitút vzdelávania veterinárnych lekárov)	
• Institute of science and technological information in agriculture (Ústav vedecko-technických inform. pre pôdohospodárstvo)	23
• State breeding institute of the Slovak Republic (Štátny plemenársky ústav SR)	
• Agrokomplex – International Exhibition Center (Agrokomplex-výstavníctvo)	
• State Forests of TANAP (Štátne lesy Tatranského národného parku)	
• Rural development Agency (Agentúra pre rozvoj vidieka)	
• Technical and testing Institute for Agriculture (Technický a skúšobný ústav pôdohospodársky SKTC-106)	
• Hydromelioration (Hydromeliorácie š.p.)	
• Forests of the Slovak Republic (Lesy SR, š.p.)	
• The National Stud Farm in Topolcianky (Národný žrebčín Topolcianky, š.p.)	
• Racecourse (Závodisko, š.p.)	

**Private sector organisations by name**

<i>List of advisors – private enterprises</i>	<b>Approximate number of advisors or consultants</b>
• AG CONSULTING s.r.o.	
• Agentúra pre rozvoj vidieka	
• Agraria, a.s.	
• Agraris, s.r.o.	
• AGRIFOOD s.r.o.	
• AGRO, s.r.o.	
• Agrofiniš FK, s.r.o.	
• Agrochemický podnik Levice, a.s.	
• Agroinštitút Nitra	
• AGROLABOR, s.r.o.	
• AGROprofit Boliarov s.r.o.	
• AGROPROJEKT, s.r.o. Nitra	
• Agrospol VKF Komárno, s.r.o.	
• AGROUNI - združenie pre vzdelávanie, porad. a výskum v poľnohosp.	
• ALCHEM spol. s r.o. SENICA	
• ATS Danubius, s.r.o.	
• Aurus spol. s r.o.	
• Biofaktory s.r.o.	
• BIOVETA SK, spol. s r.o.	
• Centrum rozvoja záhradníctva, spol. s r.o.	
• COMPSERVICE spol. s r. o. KOŠICE	
• Corpus.DTP s.r.o.	
• CP Consult, s.r.o.	
• EKO-AGRO-CONSULTING spol.s.r.o	
• EKOfrend AB s.r.o.	
• Ematech - technológie s.r.o.	
• Euro-brew, s.r.o.	
• Fakulta ekonomiky a manažmentu Slovenskej poľnohospodárskej univerzity v Nitre	
• Farma EKO, Emil Lacko	
• Feed Consult konzorcium, združenie	
• Fructop spol. s r.o.	
• Galafruit & CO, s. r. o.	
• GALATI	
• GOLD AGRO s.r.o.	
• I. WITTMANN & SYN s.r.o.	
• Ing. Štefan Stancík - PIAPS	
• Insemas s.r.o.	
• Invet s.r.o.	
• JAMIJA, s.r.o.	
• KE - SON, s.r.o.	
• Larive Slovakia s.r.o.	
• Legusem s.r.o.	
• Lestra and Co., s.r.o.	
• Liko, a.s.	
• Manaco-management and computers s.r.o.	
• MEVAK akciová spoločnosť, Nitra	

• MIDINET s.r.o.	
• MK Consulting, s.r.o.	
• MKM spol. s r.o Plavecký Mikuláš	
• MOST spol. s r. o.	
• MVL Štefánek s.r.o.	
• NOLAN, s.r.o.	
• Oblastný výskumný ústav agroekológie, Michalovce	
• Oravská poľnohospodárska a potravinárska komora Dolný Kubín	
• OTIS s.r.o.	
• Ovis-Cap Consult s.r.o.	
• Paffko, s.r.o.	
• Partner - Vetagro s.r.o.	
• PD Bziny	
• Poradenské, informacné a vzdelávacie centrum-záujmové združenie	
• PROEN s.r.o.	
• Prvá komunálna banka, a.s., Žilina	
• QENERIKA s.r.o.	
• Regionálna poľnohospodárska a potravinárska komora Lucenec	
• Regionálna poľnohospodárska a potravinárska komora Trnava	
• Regionálna poľnohospodárska a potravinárska komora, Veľký Krtíš	
• Regionálne poradenské a informacné centrum	
• RF LAJAS, s.r.o.	
• RPPK Zvolen	
• Selekt, Výskumný a šľachtiteľský ústav, a.s.	
• SEMPOL Holding a.s. Trnava	
• SGS Slovakia spol. s r. o.	
• SH systém spol. s r. o.	
• Schaap Agro Holland, s.r.o.	
• SK Fruit, odbytové družstvo producentov ovocia	
• SKEAGIS, s.r.o.	
• Slovenská agentúra životného prostredia Banská Bystrica	
• Slovenská poľnohospodárska a potravinárska komora	
• Slovenské biologické služby, a.s.	
• Slovenský rybársky zväz, Rada	
• Sloholding, a.s.	
• Soya Center Slovakia s.r.o.	
• Stredná poľnohospodárska škola v Nitre	
• Stredná záhradnícka škola	
• Šľachtiteľská stanica Levocské Lúky, a.s.	
• Štátny veterinárny ústav Prešov	
• Technický a skúšobný ústav pôdohospodársky, SKTC -- 106, Rovinka	
• TEKRO, spol. s r.o.	
• Únia hydínárov Slovenska	
• Vidiecka organizácia pre komunitné aktivity - VOKA	
• VITIS SELEKT spol. s.r.o.	
• Výskumný ústav ekonomiky poľnohospodárstva a potravinárstva Bratislava	
• Výskumný ústav mliekárenský, a.s.	
• Výskumný ústav potravinársky Bratislava, pracovisko Biocentrum	
• Výskumný ústav rastlinnej výroby Piešťany	
• Výskumný ústav trávnych porastov a horského poľnohosp.	
• Výskumný ústav zeleninársky Nové Zámky	
• Výskumný ústav živočíšnej výroby	
• WAHU spol. s r.o.	

• W&V, spol. s.r.o.		
• ZAGRO Michalovce spol. s r.o.		
• Zájimové združenie právnických osôb pre rozvoj podnikania v regióne		
• Združenie agropodnikateľov, družstvo (ZAD) Dvory nad ?itavou		
• Združenie agropodnikateľov Slovenska - ZAS		
• Združenie vlastníkov a agropodnikateľov Slovenska		
• Zväz chovateľov oviec a kôz na Slovensku		
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• Zimmermann	Vladimír	Ing., CSc.	
• Zubal	Pavel	Ing.,CSc.	
• Zubeková	Annetta	RNDr.	
• Zuziak	Miloslav	Mgr.	
• Žaja	Jozef	Doc. Ing. PhD.	
• Žák	Štefan	Ing.,CSc.	
• Žofajová	Alžbeta	Ing.,PhD.	

**Advisory centres in Slovakia in agriculture sector**

<b>List of advisors</b>	<b>Approximate number of advisors or consultants***</b>
• SPPK Bratislava	
• VÚEPP Bratislava	60
• TSÚP Rovinka	
• RPPK Dunajská Streda	
• VÚRV Piešťany	55
• ASAPV Nitra	
• VÚZ Nové Zámky	
• RPPK Trenčín	
• MVL Štefánek sro. Nemšová	
• RPPK Žilina	
• RPPK Liptovský Mikuláš	
• OPPK Dolný Kubín	
• RPPK Zvolen	
• RPPK Lucenec	
• VÚPOP Bratislava	
• RP Banská Bystrica	
• ŠPPK Prešov	
• VÚŽV Nitra	
• VÚTPHP Banská Bystrica	
• RPPK Košice	
• OVÚA Michalovce	
• VÚŽV Nitra	

\*\*\* this is just a samle of advisors and consultants for illustration