

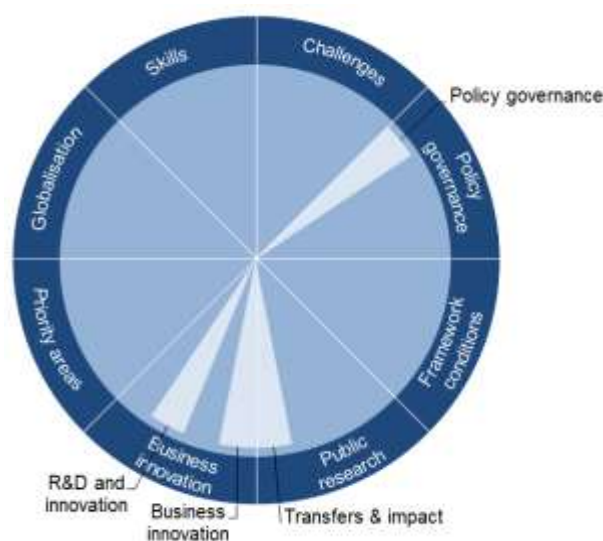
## SLOVAK REPUBLIC

The Slovak Republic is one of Europe's most dynamic economies. Yet, along with other post-communist countries, the country still faces major challenges in the field of innovation and in moving towards a knowledge-based economy. Business and public R&D remain well below the OECD average. Although gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) has grown steadily (at an annual rate of 16.3% over the period 2009-2014), investment in R&D as a share of GDP is far below OECD norms (table 1). Publicly financed R&D reached 0.39% of GDP in 2014, which is about 60% of the average in OECD economies. Improvements in governance and reforms to the public research sector have continued in recent years. The current major STI policy priorities (figure 1) are R&D and business innovation, enhancing the transfer and impact of public research, and improving policy governance.

**Table 1.** Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)

	SVK	OECD
<b>GERD</b>		
USD million PPP, 2014	1 360	1 181 495
As a % of total OECD, 2014	0.1	100
<b>GERD intensity and growth</b>		
As a % of GDP, 2014	0.89	2.38
(annual growth rate, 2009-10)	(+16.3)	(+2.3)
<b>GERD publicly financed</b>		
As a % of GDP, 2014	0.39	0.61
(annual growth rate, 2009-14)	(+13.5)	(+2.5)

**Figure 1.** Major STI policy priorities, 2016



### Hot issues

#### Promoting structural adjustment and a new approach to growth

The Regional Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialisation of the Slovak Republic (RIS3SK), approved in 2013, is currently the main strategy for stimulating structural change in the Slovak economy based on innovation and excellence in research. The first objective of this strategy is to deepen economic integration and the embeddedness of major industries, increasing their value added through development of the supply chain and transformation into competitive clusters. The second objective is to increase the contribution of research to growth. The third is to create a dynamic, open and inclusive innovative society,



as a precondition for raising living standards. And the last objective is to improve the quality of human resources for a more innovative country.

The Operational Programme Research and Innovation (OPRI), approved by the European Commission in October 2014, articulates the granting of support from the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) for EUR 2.2 billion for implementation of the RIS3SK for the period 2014–2020. The Research and Innovation programme aims to create an innovation-friendly environment and strengthen the research and innovation system in order to reinforce competitiveness and growth.

## Fostering sustainable/green growth

Energy efficiency is an important issue, as the country has only limited primary energy resources (mainly brown coal) and depends heavily on imports of foreign raw materials (e.g. crude oil). The main potential for green growth lies in agriculture and the renewable energy sector. The government has launched several initiatives in recent years to address green growth and sustainability concerns. For instance, the Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency – in line with Slovakia's Innovation Strategy and Innovation Policy 2013 – offers support for activities to increase energy efficiency in production and consumption, and provides expertise on energy-related matters. The National Action Plan for Green Public Procurement (GPP NAP II) is a governmental initiative, adopted in 2012, which aims to increase the level of green public procurement to 65% in all tendering procedures for central government bodies and 50% for self-governed regions and cities by 2015.

## Strengthening the public research system

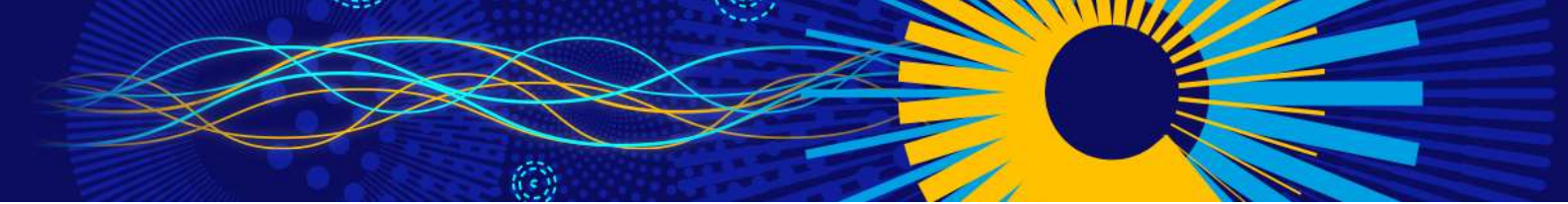
There is a great concern to strengthen the impact and transfer of publicly funded research. The MINERVA 2.0 competitiveness strategy contains the main tools for promoting co-operation between academic and business sector organisations. This includes creation of a unified national system for technology transfer to support and manage the commercialisation of intellectual property generated in academia, and support for R&D infrastructure. Furthermore, a strong element of the RIS3 SK aims to link academics and the business sector in university research parks. A network of national science centres will be built at the largest of these parks.

## Encouraging business innovation and innovative entrepreneurship

The Slovak business sector is characterised by a dual economy composed of affiliates of multinational companies with high productivity levels and around 60 000 SMEs, with just a few large domestic companies. This configuration has favoured technology imports and weak investment in in house R&D, which has contracted in recent years. BERD is largely concentrated in large firms, with the contribution of domestic firms slackening since 2007 (figure 6). The participation of foreign firms in BERD has increased to about 40%. Medium- to low-tech manufacturing industries make a larger contribution to BERD than do firms in high-tech manufacturing and knowledge intensive services. Business R&D investment and innovation outputs are still among the lowest in the OECD area (figure 5<sup>d-g</sup>). In terms of innovative entrepreneurship, while the ease of entrepreneurship index is high, the country ranks very low in terms of venture capital investment as a share of GDP (in the bottom 5 OECD economies).

The current policy basket for business innovation is composed mostly of loans, guarantees and risk-sharing mechanisms (Slovak Investment Holding), competitive grants (managed by the OPRI), innovation vouchers and equity financing and venture capital investment support (JEREMIE Programme). Competitive grants are currently the most relevant policy tool in terms of innovation policy needs (figure 9). Tax incentives on corporate income for business R&D are also currently in place (recently launched), as are tax incentives on corporate income for intellectual property revenues and other profits (i.e. a patent box). To stimulate demand for innovation, the government has introduced a public programme for procurement for R&D and innovation. Under the Risk Capital Sharing programme (introduced in 2006), risk capital is provided to innovative SMEs, either in the form of equity or quasi-equity investments, or through convertible loans.





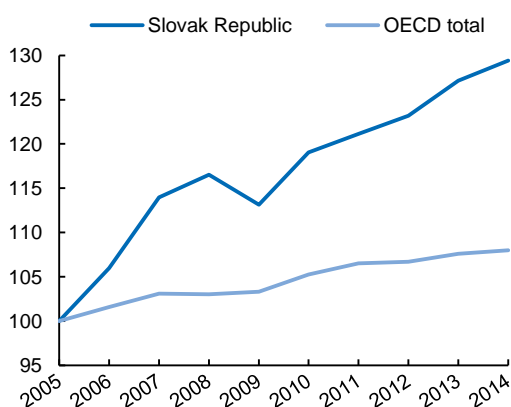
## Targeting priority areas/sectors

With its smart specialisation strategy, the Slovak Republic took the decision to systematically target research and innovation funding in order to overcome fragmentation. The OPRI defined the set of priority sectors and technologies for the Slovak Republic. The highlighted areas of economic specialisation are: automotive and mechanical engineering; consumer electronics and electrical equipment; ICT and services; and production and the processing of iron and steel. The areas of specialisation from the point of view of available scientific research capacities are: research on materials and nanotechnology; ICT; biomedicine and biotechnology; environment and agriculture; and sustainable energy.

## Some key STI performance indicators

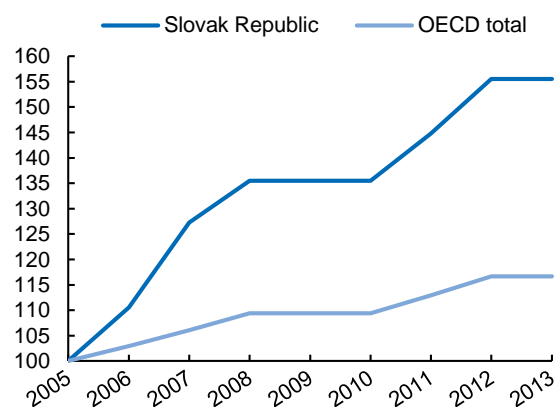
**Figure 2. Economic performance**

Labour productivity, GDP per hour worked, index 2005=100



**Figure 3. Environmental performance**

Green productivity, GDP per unit of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted, index 2005=100



**Figure 4. Unemployment**

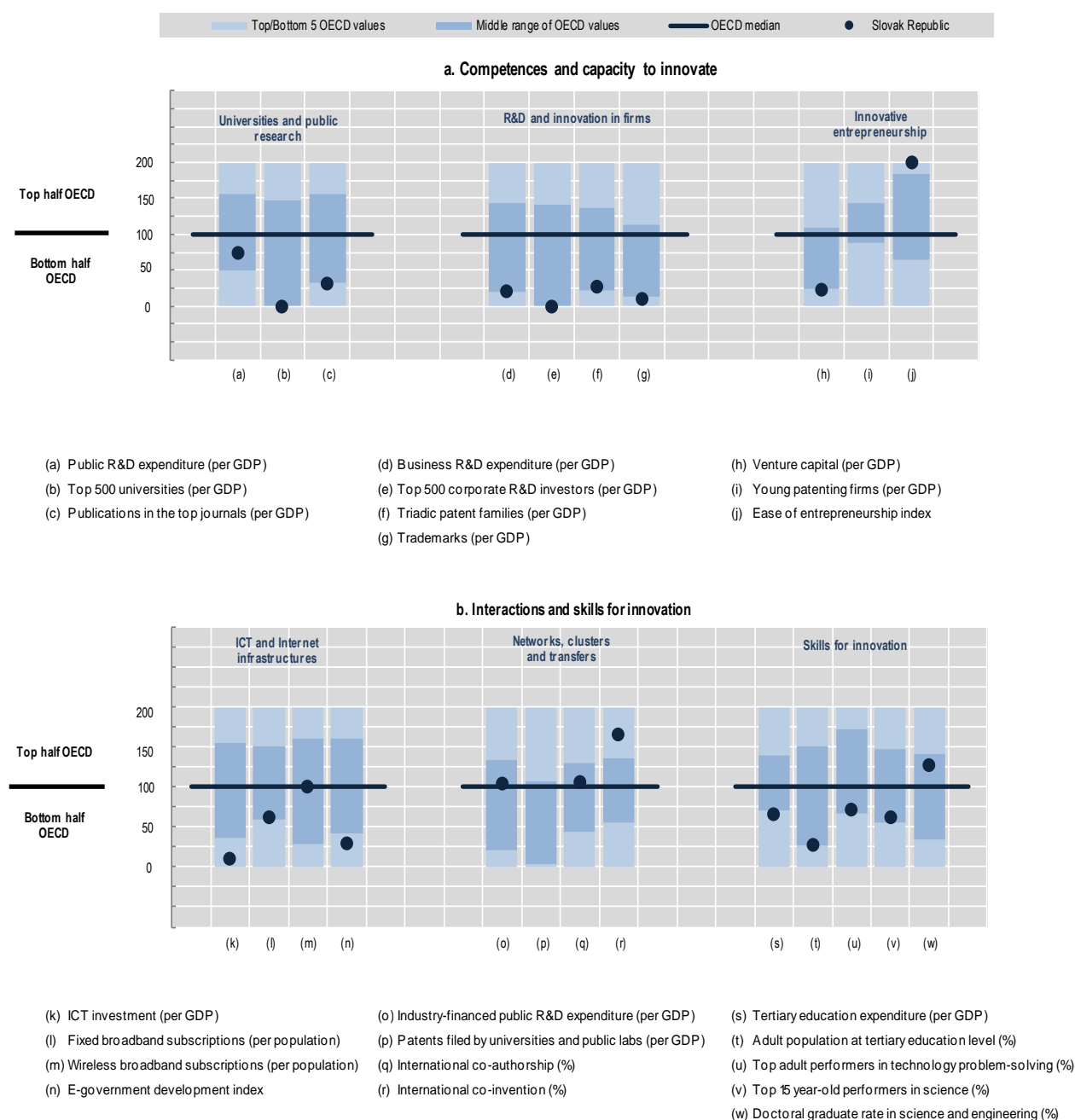
2015 or latest year available, percentages



## Benchmarking national STI systems

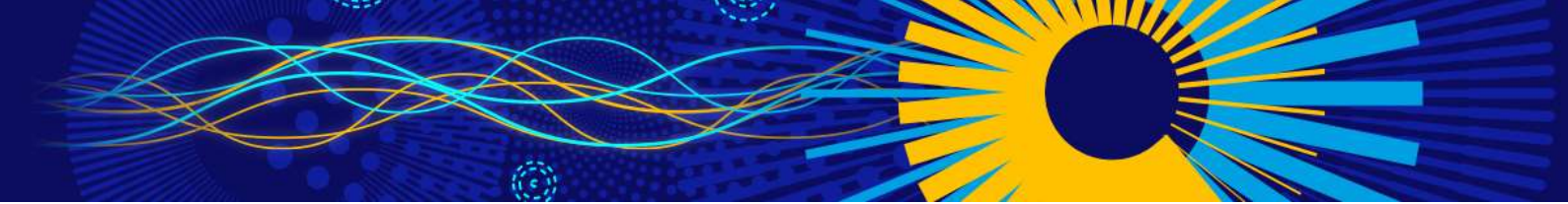
**Figure 5. Science and Innovation in Slovak Republic**

Comparative performance of national science and innovation systems, 2016



Note: Normalised index of performance relative to the median values in the OECD area (Index median=100).





## Highlights of the Slovak Republic's STI system

### STI policy governance

In 2013, major changes were introduced to improve the governance and organisation of STI policy. The introduction of the Slovak Government Council for Research, Development and Innovations (SGCSTI) provided a high-level structure that brings together the main ministries responsible for research and innovation policy and the main research performer, the Slovak Academy of Sciences (SAS). An update of the Long-term Plan for Science and Technology Policy, in 2011, also stressed the need to improve governance. Emphasis was given to reducing information inequality and increasing transparency, as well as improving the efficiency of public R&D investment. There is no independent evaluation agency. **STI policy governance**

Acknowledging the contribution of science to sustainable economic growth, the government has committed to create a Chief Science Officer (CSO) position. The CSO will be mandated to ensure that publicly-funded science is fully available to the public, that scientists are able to speak freely about their work, and that scientific analyses are considered when the government makes decisions.

### ICT and Internet infrastructures

The Data Centre for R&D was created in 2009 to store, process and provide access to information and scientific data used by researchers, while ensuring a high level of accessibility and security. The Data Centre is expected to increase the ability of R&D institutions to co-operate intensively with industrial and social partners through the development of ICT infrastructure for electronic communication in the area of science and research. In June 2010, the Data Centre was officially opened in the premises of the University of Žilina, together with a backup data centre in Bratislava.

### Universities and public research

At 0.48% of GDP, public R&D expenditure is below the OECD median (figure 5<sup>a</sup>), as is scientific output (figure 5<sup>c</sup>). Slovakian researchers are reasonably well networked internationally (figure 5<sup>g</sup>). In terms of international co authorship, the Slovak Republic ranks at the OECD median, but in terms of international co invention, above the OECD median (figure 5<sup>b,a,r</sup>). Public research and higher education reforms will continue. The role of universities in the Slovak public research sector has increased in importance over the years (figure 8). Most public research is oriented towards basic research, as opposed to the OECD average, which places greater importance on applied/experimental research. The importance of institutional block funding in public research is higher than in most OECD countries, where more balance exists between institutional and project-based funding. Links between science and industry remain weak: the share of business-funded R&D in universities and government labs, an indicator of industry-science relations, is at the OECD median (figure 5<sup>o</sup>). Long-term institutional funding is expected to adopt performance-based criteria following the British Research Assessment Exercise.

### Technology transfer and commercialisation

Recently, a number of legislative initiatives were adopted (e.g. the High School Act, the Act on incentives for R&D, the Innovation Policy 2011 13) to enhance the functioning of the system of intellectual property rights so as to stimulate co-operation between R&D institutions and the private sector. In addition, the stipulations on Legislation and Procedures Influencing Intellectual Property, contained in the Minerva 2.0 initiative, were created to ensure an environment in which the education, R&D and business sectors maximise their co-operation in turning new ideas into new processes and products.





The MINERVA 2.0 strategy (2011) contains the main tools for promoting co-operation between academic and business sector organisations. The strategy envisages the implementation of a unified national system for technology transfer (TT) to support and manage the commercialisation of intellectual property generated in academia. The strategy also considers measures to promote collaborative R&D (Joint R&D Programmes) and improve research infrastructure (World Class Infrastructure for Top Research).

## Clusters and regional policy

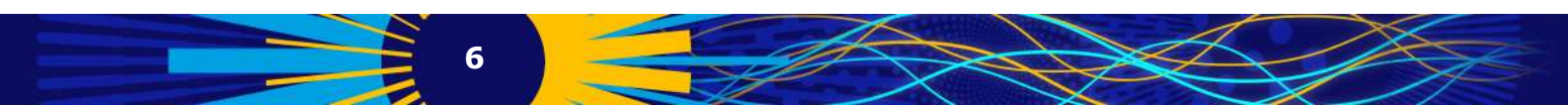
In the Slovak Republic, the main purpose of promoting clusters is to increase R&D efficiency and balanced regional growth. The OPRI recently introduced a number of measures to support clusters. This support will be implemented over the period 2016-2020. The objective is to increase and link the innovation capacity of firms, universities and research organisations and consolidate clusters. The RIS3-SK has been developed as a national smart specialisation programme in line with the EU Research and Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialisations Guideline.

## Globalisation

The government has sought to expand the international mobility of researchers and linkages with global research networks. The Phoenix Strategy, approved in 2011, is a package of policy measures to support the international mobility of human resources in public research. It also supports co-operation with foreign institutions, specifically the establishment of joint study programmes in Slovakia, as well as programmes between Slovak universities and world-class foreign universities. In particular, the Phoenix Strategy aims to increase the participation by Slovak research teams in relevant EU programmes, in the context of the Mobility Centres, the EURAXESS Network of European mobility portals, and the Marie Curie mobility support framework programme.

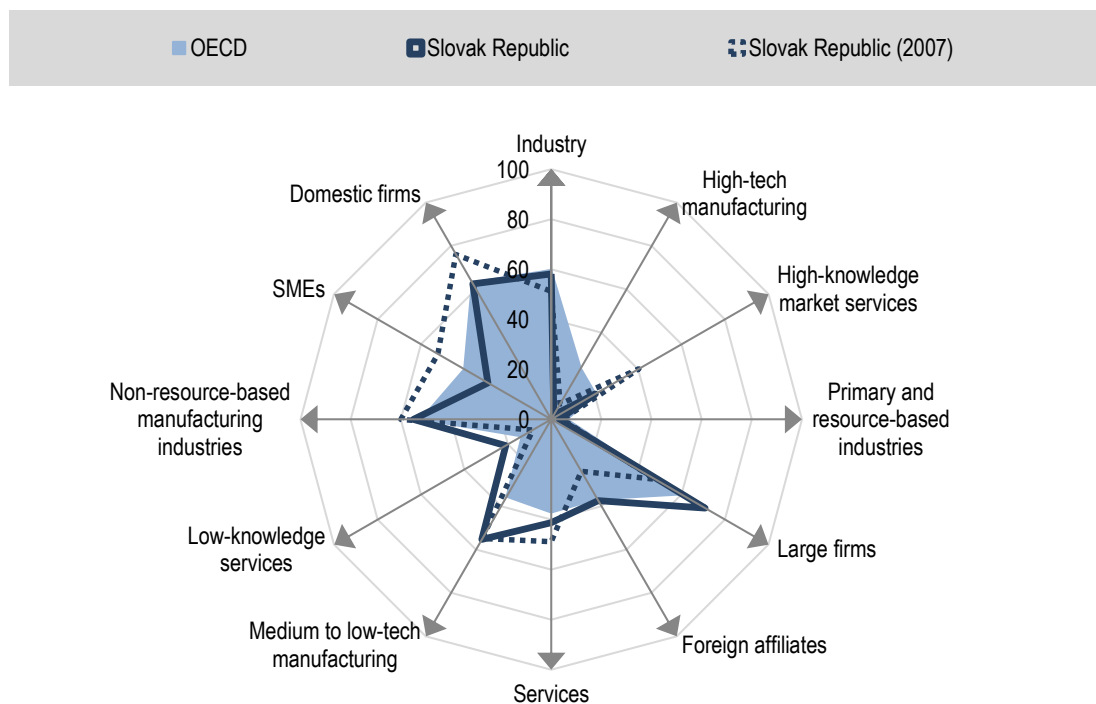
## Skills for innovation

The Slovak Republic needs to improve the level of skills available for innovation. In several indicators, the country ranks in the bottom half of OECD economies, especially in terms of the share of the adult population with tertiary education level. The performance of 15 year olds in science is below the OECD median (figure 5<sup>st</sup>). However, the Slovak Republic does score highly in terms of doctoral graduates in science and engineering, ranking in the top half of OECD countries.

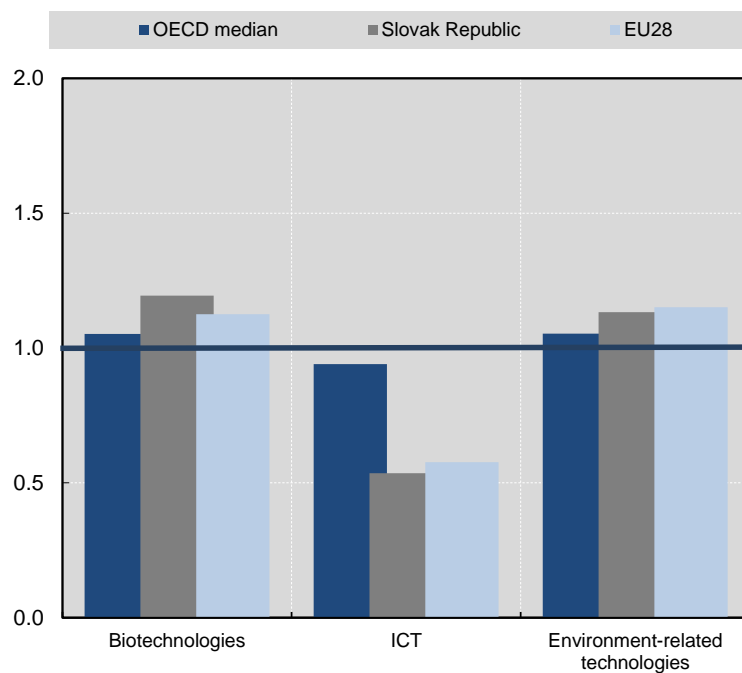


## Structural aspects and specialisation

**Figure 6.** Structural composition of BERD, 2013 or latest year available  
As a % of total BERD or sub-parts of BERD

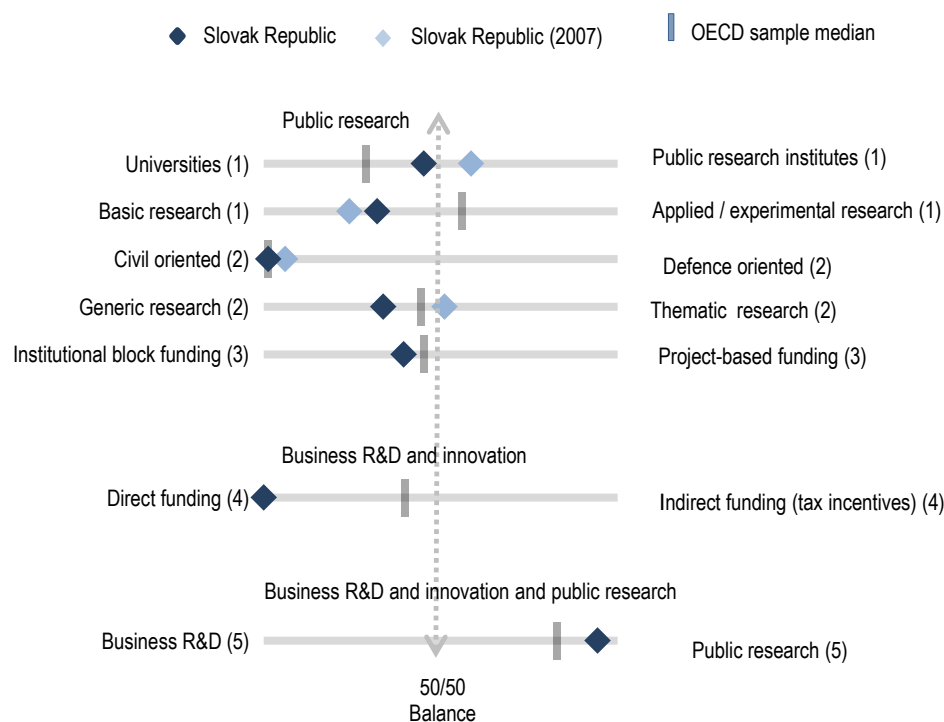


**Figure 7.** Revealed technology advantage in selected fields, 2011-13  
Index based on IP5 patent families applications



## National STI policy mix

**Figure 8.** Allocation of public funds to R&D, 2014 or latest year available  
By sector, type of R&D and mode of funding



(1). Balance as a share of both higher education (HERD) and government (GOVERD) R&D expenditure.

(2). Balance as a share of total government budget appropriations and outlays for R&D (GBAORD).

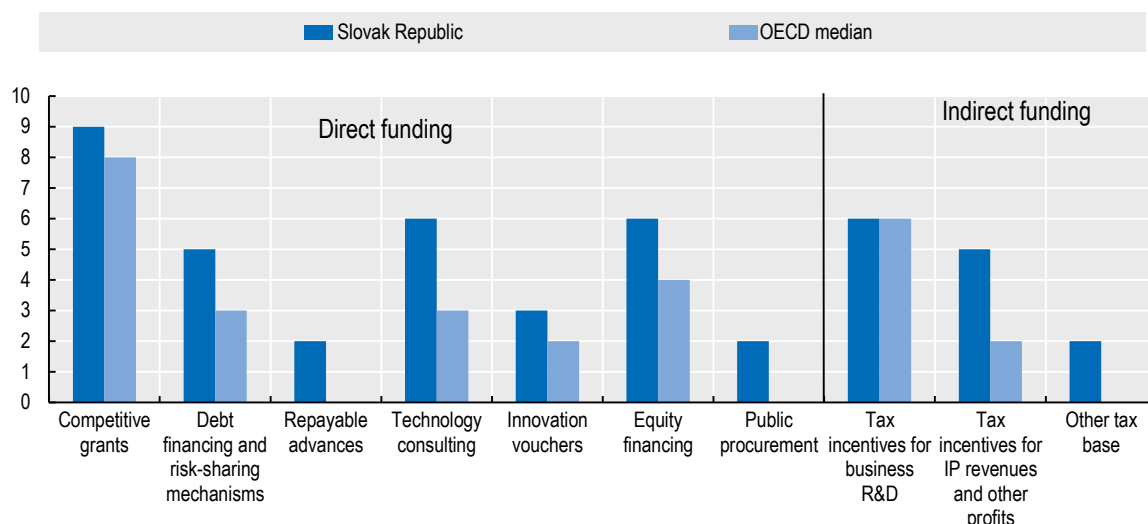
(3). Balance as a share of total funding to national performers.

(4). Balance as a share of both indirect funding (through R&D tax incentives) and direct funding (through grants, procurement, loans, etc.).

(5). Balance as a share of publicly-funded HERD and GOVERD and components of (4).



**Figure 9.** Most relevant policy instruments of funding for business R&D, 2016  
Country self-assessment, index (9 = high and increasing relevance to 0 = not used)



*Note:* Note: Policy information comes from country responses to the EC/OECD STI Policy Survey 2016 and 2014. The Slovak Republic's responses are available in the EC/OECD STI Policy Database, edition 2016 at [http://qdd.oecd.org/DATA/STIPSurvey/SVK...STIO\\_2016](http://qdd.oecd.org/DATA/STIPSurvey/SVK...STIO_2016).

*Source:* See the reader's guide and methodological annex.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933434040>

## References

### General references

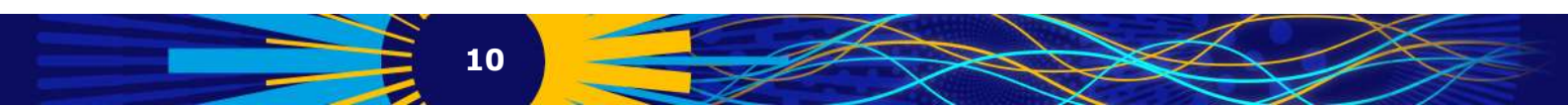
- Dernis H., Dosso M., Hervás F., Millot V., Squicciarini M. and Vezzani A. (2015), World Corporate Top R&D Investors: Innovation and IP bundles, A JRC and OECD common report, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union.
- EC (European Commission) (2015), EU R&D Scoreboard: The 2015 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard, European Commission, Luxembourg, <http://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard.html>, accessed 4 October 2016.
- Flanagan, K., E. Uyarra and M. Laranja (2010), "The policy mix for innovation: rethinking innovation policy in a multilevel, multi-actor context", Munich Personal RePEc Archive (MPRA) No. 23567, July.
- IEA (2015), CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion 2015, OECD Publishing, Paris, DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/co2\\_fuel-2015-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/co2_fuel-2015-en)
- Kergroach, S. (2010), "Monitoring innovation and policies: developing indicators for analysing the innovation policy mix", internal working document of the Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry (DSTI), OECD, Paris.
- Kergroach, S., J. Chicot, C. Petrolis, J. Pruess, C. van Ooijen, N. Ono, I. Perianez-Forte, T. Watanabe, S. Fraccola and B. Serve, (forthcoming-a), "Mapping the policy mix for innovation: the OECD STI Outlook and the EC/OECD International STIP Database", *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Working Papers*.



- Kergroach, S., J. Pruess, S. Fraccola and B. Serve, (forthcoming-b), “Measuring some aspects of the policy mix: exploring the EC/OECD International STI Policy Database for policy indicators”, *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Working Papers*.
- OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) (2016), *Education at a Glance 2016: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eag-2016-en>.
- OECD (2016), *OECD Economic Outlook*, Volume 2016 Issue 1, OECD Publishing, Paris, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eco\\_outlook-v2016-1-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/eco_outlook-v2016-1-en).
- OECD (2016), *OECD Country Reviews of Innovation Policy*, [www.oecd.org/sti/inno/oecdreviewsofinnovationpolicy.htm](http://www.oecd.org/sti/inno/oecdreviewsofinnovationpolicy.htm).
- OECD (2015), *Pensions at a Glance 2015: OECD and G20 indicators*, OECD Publishing, Paris, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/pension\\_glance-2015-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/pension_glance-2015-en).
- OECD (2015), *OECD Skills Outlook 2015: Youth, Skills and Employability*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264234178-en>.
- OECD (2015), *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2015: Innovation for growth and society*, OECD Publishing, Paris, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti\\_scoreboard-2015-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti_scoreboard-2015-en).
- OECD (2015), *OECD Digital Economy Outlook 2015*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264232440-en>.
- OECD (2015), *Entrepreneurship at a Glance 2015*, OECD Publishing, Paris, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/entrepreneur\\_aag-2015-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/entrepreneur_aag-2015-en).
- OECD (2015), *National Accounts at a Glance 2015*, OECD Publishing, Paris, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/na\\_glance-2015-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/na_glance-2015-en).
- OECD (2015), *The Innovation Imperative: Contributing to Productivity, Growth and Well-Being*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264239814-en>.
- OECD (2014), *Measuring the Digital Economy: A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264221796-en>.
- OECD (2014), *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook 2014*, OECD Publishing, Paris, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti\\_outlook-2014-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti_outlook-2014-en).
- OECD (2011), *Towards Green Growth: Monitoring Progress: OECD Indicators*, OECD Green Growth Studies, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264111356-en>.
- OECD (2010), “The Innovation Policy Mix”, in *OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook 2010*, OECD Publishing, Paris, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti\\_outlook-2010-48-en](http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/sti_outlook-2010-48-en).
- OECD (2010), *Measuring Innovation: A New Perspective*, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264059474-en>.
- OECD and SCImago Research Group (CSIC), (2014), *Compendium of Bibliometric Science Indicators 2014*, <http://oe.cd/scientometrics>.
- Van Steen, J. (2012), “Modes of public funding of R&D: Towards internationally comparable indicators”, OECD Science, Technology and Industry Working Papers, No. 2012/4, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5k98ssns1qzs-en>.

## Databases and data sources

- Academic Ranking of World Universities (2016), “Shanghai ranking academic ranking of World universities”, [www.shanghairanking.com](http://www.shanghairanking.com), accessed 4 October 2016.
- Bureau Van Dijk (2011), *ORBIS Database*, Bureau Van Dijk Electronic Publishing.





EC/OECD (forthcoming), International Database on Science, Technology and Innovation Policies (STIP), edition 2016, [www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/ecocd-stip-database](http://www.innovationpolicyplatform.org/ecocd-stip-database).

Elsevier B.V. (2014), Elsevier Research Intelligence, [www.elsevier.com/online-tools/research-intelligence/products-and-services/scival](http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/research-intelligence/products-and-services/scival), accessed 4 October 2016.

Eurostat (2016), Education and Training Databases, June, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/education-and-training/data/database>, accessed 4 October 2016.

Eurostat (2016), Total intramural R&D expenditure (GERD) by sectors of performance and source of funds, April, [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=rd\\_e\\_gerdfund&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=rd_e_gerdfund&lang=en), accessed 4 October 2016.

Graham, S., G. Hancock, A. Marco and A. Myers (2013), “The USPTO Trademark Case Files Dataset: Descriptions, Lessons, and Insights”, SSRN Working Paper, <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2188621>.

IEA (International Energy Agency) (2015), CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion Database, [www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/name,43840,en.html](http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/name,43840,en.html).

ILO (International Labour Organization) (2016), Key Indicators of the Labour Market database, [www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/research-and-databases/kilm/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/research-and-databases/kilm/lang--en/index.htm), accessed 4 October 2016.

IMF (International Monetary Fund) (2016), World Economic Outlook (WEO) Databases, July, [www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/01/weodata/index.aspx](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/01/weodata/index.aspx), accessed 4 October 2016.

ITU (International Telecommunication Union) (2016), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators 2016, [www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx](http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx), accessed 4 October 2016.

OECD (2016), Activity of Multinational Enterprises (AMNE) Database, August, [www.oecd.org/industry/ind/amne.htm](http://www.oecd.org/industry/ind/amne.htm).

OECD (2016), ANBERD Database, July, [www.oecd.org/sti/anberd](http://www.oecd.org/sti/anberd).

OECD (2016), OECD Annual Labour Force Statistics Database, July, [www.oecd.org/employment/labour-stats](http://www.oecd.org/employment/labour-stats).

OECD (2016), Broadband Portal, August, [www.oecd.org/sti/broadband/oecdbroadbandportal.htm](http://www.oecd.org/sti/broadband/oecdbroadbandportal.htm).

OECD (2016), OECD Education Databases, September, <http://gpseducation.oecd.org>.

OECD (2016), Entrepreneurship Financing Database.

OECD (2016), Educational Attainment and Labour Force Status Database, <https://data.oecd.org/education.htm>.

OECD (2016), OECD Income Distribution Database, [www.oecd.org/social/income-distribution-database.htm](http://www.oecd.org/social/income-distribution-database.htm).

OECD (2016), Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) Database, June, [www.oecd.org/sti/msti](http://www.oecd.org/sti/msti).

OECD (2016), OECD National Accounts Databases, September, [www.oecd.org/std/na](http://www.oecd.org/std/na).

OECD (2016), OECD/NESTI data collection on R&D tax incentives, July, [www.oecd.org/sti/rd-tax-stats.htm](http://www.oecd.org/sti/rd-tax-stats.htm).

OECD (2016), Patent Database, June, [www.oecd.org/sti/inno/oecdpatentdatabases.htm](http://www.oecd.org/sti/inno/oecdpatentdatabases.htm).

OECD (2016), Productivity Database, September, [www.oecd.org/std/productivity-stats](http://www.oecd.org/std/productivity-stats).

OECD (2016), Programme of International Students Assessment (PISA) Database, OECD Education Statistics, June, [www.pisa.oecd.org](http://www.pisa.oecd.org).

OECD (2016) Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) Database, OECD Education Statistics, June [www.oecd.org/skills/piaac/surveyofadultskills.htm](http://www.oecd.org/skills/piaac/surveyofadultskills.htm).

OECD (2016), Research and Development Statistics (RDS) Database, April, [www.oecd.org/sti/rds](http://www.oecd.org/sti/rds).

OECD (2016), STI Micro-data Lab: Intellectual Property Database, June, <http://oe.cd/ipstats>.





OECD (2014), Product Market Regulation (PMR) Database, March, [www.oecd.org/economy/pmr](http://www.oecd.org/economy/pmr).

OECD (2013), “Modes of public funding of R&D: Interim results from the second round of data collection on GBAORD”, internal working document of the Working Party of National Experts on Science and Technology Indicators (NESTI), OECD, Paris.

UIS (UNESCO Institute for Statistics) (2016), Education Database, June, [http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EDULIT\\_DS](http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EDULIT_DS), accessed 4 October 2016 .

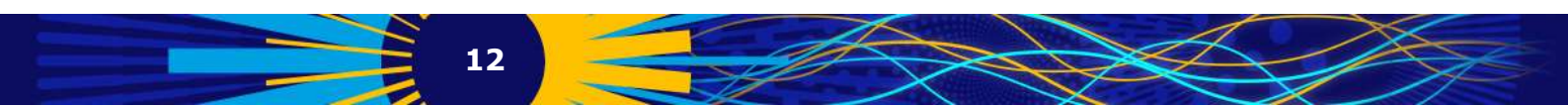
UIS (2016), Science, Technology and Innovation Database, July, [http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SCN\\_DS](http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SCN_DS), accessed 4 October 2016.

UN (United Nations) (2016), UN e-Government Survey, United Nations, NY. <https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2016> (accessed 4 October 2016).

World Bank (2016), World Development Indicators (WDI) Databank, <http://wdi.worldbank.org>

© OECD, 2016. This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

<http://oe.cd/STIOutlook> – [STIPolicy.data@oecd.org](mailto:STIPolicy.data@oecd.org) –  @OECDInnovation – <http://oe.cd/stinews>







From:

## OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook 2016

Access the complete publication at:

[https://doi.org/10.1787/sti\\_in\\_outlook-2016-en](https://doi.org/10.1787/sti_in_outlook-2016-en)

### Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2016), "Slovak Republic", in *OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook 2016*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1787/sti\\_in\\_outlook-2016-84-en](https://doi.org/10.1787/sti_in_outlook-2016-84-en)

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document and any map included herein are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgment of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for public or commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to [rights@oecd.org](mailto:rights@oecd.org). Requests for permission to photocopy portions of this material for public or commercial use shall be addressed directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at [info@copyright.com](mailto:info@copyright.com) or the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) at [contact@cfcopies.com](mailto:contact@cfcopies.com).