POSITION OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC IN THE EUROPEAN UNION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE EUROPE 2020 OBJECTIVES

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The purpose of the article is to assess the degree of fulfillment of the objectives of the strategy Europe 2020 by Slovak Republic in the area of funding for research, development and innovation, employment rate, educational attainment, but also in the field of poverty and social exclusion and the environment and to suggest how should individual indicators evolve in the coming years in order to really achieve the objectives set in Europe 2020.

Methodology: To evaluate the feasibility of achieving the set objectives in all areas by Slovak Republic until the year 2020 and to model assumed trends of the indicators based on the current development is used regression analysis.

Findings: Basis on the results of comparison and analysis, the article highlights the areas in which the country lags far behind other European Union countries and the areas in which the country is progressing.

Originality: This article describes the current status and problems of Slovakia in fulfillment the objectives of Europe 2020 and highlights the development of individual indicators required to achieve, respectively attain the target values set for the Slovak Republic.

Keywords: research and development; innovation; education; employment rate; environment; poverty.
1 INTRODUCTION

The proposal of the strategy Europe 2020, which was initially known as the EU 2020 strategy, the Commission published on March 3, 2010. It replaces the previous Lisbon Strategy, which, especially during the early years and then during the crisis did not allow the economic, social and environmental growth of the countries of the European Union.

Europe 2020 presents an ambitious and comprehensive strategy to guide the EU out of the economic crisis, to ensure macroeconomic stability and to put in place an ambitious structural reform agenda. An essential part of this strategy is the introduction of reforms with a medium – term to long – term horizon that focus on promoting the sustainability of public finances, enhancing potential growth and realising the 2020 objectives. (Hobza, Mourre, 2010) It contains recommendations for coordination within the Economic and Monetary Union and guidance on employment, education and economic policy. (European Commission, 2010a)

The basis of the strategy Europe 2020 consist of three mutually reinforcing priorities: smart growth, which is aimed at developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation; sustainable growth aimed at promoting a more ecological and competitiveness economy that use resources more effective; inclusive growth focuses on fostering a high-employment in the country, ensuring social and territorial cohesion. (European Commission, 2010:5)

The three priorities of the strategy should be achieved through the main objectives of the strategy valid for the European Union and each of the objectives is adapted to the conditions and possibilities of particular country. Objectives for the European Union are (European Commission, 2010):

- **Employment** – 75% employment rate for the population aged 20 to 64 years; sub-objectives is also to increase the employment of women, older workers and migrants to participate in the work force.

- **Research and development** – 3% of the GDP of European union should be invested in research and development.

- **Climate change and energy sustainability** – achieving objectives “20-20-20” climate, energy and renewables, i.e. effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% compared with that achieved in 1990 or reduce these emissions by 30% under favorable condition; to increase the share of renewables in final energy consumption by 20%; to increase energy efficiency by at least 20%.

- **Education** – reduction of early school leavers to 10% and increase the share of the population aged 30 – 40 years with tertiary education to 40% by 2020.
Poverty and social exclusion – reduction of the number of Europeans living below the poverty line by 25%, i.e. more than 20 million people escape the poverty. The national poverty line is defined as 60% of the national median equalized disposable income in a Member State. (European Commission, 2010:11).

Relevance of defined objectives is criticized and their interconnectedness is being discussed. For example, Nolan and Whelan (2011) show that employment growth does not always necessarily lead to a decline of the number of people at risk of poverty. Marx, Vandenbroucke and Verbist (2011) used to test similar hypothesis a regression simulation. Feasibility of achieving the objectives is a basic issue for the successful fulfillment of the objectives. This issue is solved by Colak and Edwards (2011), but also by Leschke, Theodoropoulou, Watt. (2012)

Roth and Thum (2010) pointed out that the objectives in the area of education are very ambitious and almost impossible to fulfill in a given time horizont. Nolan and Whelan (2011) realized an analysis according to which the objective focused on the reducing poverty is not properly worded. Marlier and Natali (2010) provide a comprehensive view of the social area in the context of the strategy Europe 2020.

Another area in which there is criticized the strategy and objectives is the environmental area (Tišma, Cermak, 2010) or (Papadaki, 2012). Stagnaro (2009) focused on the European system of trading with emission allowances in order to evaluate its effectiveness and the consequences it brings for the fulfillment of the environmental objectives of the strategy. The basic question is, of course, how to achieve defined environmental objectives. (Klessmann, 2009), (Böhringer, Rutherford, Tol, 2009)

Given that Europe 2020 builds on the Lisbon Strategy, a large proportion of articles deals with the comparison of these two strategies (Martens, 2010), (Soriano and Mulatero, 2010). Several autors deal with its impact on social area. (Natali, 2010), (Stubbs, Zrinščak, 2010), (Frazer, Marlier Nicaise, 2010), (Lundvall, Lorenz, 2012)

Despite numerous critics, the Europe 2020 was adopted and implemented at the national level. Attention and efforts should therefore focus on fulfillment the objectives at the national level.

The article deals with the issue of the objectives of mentioned strategy and their fulfillment by the Slovak Republic. The purpose of the article is therefore to assess the degree of fulfillment of the objectives of the strategy Europe 2020 by Slovak Republic in the area of funding for research, development and innovation, employment rate, educational attainment, but also in the field of poverty and social exclusion and the environment and to suggest how should individual
indicators evolve in the coming years in order to really achieve the objectives set in the strategy Europe 2020.

2 METHODOLOGY

Based on the results of the present situation analysis, we will try to fulfill the aim of the article. We compare and describe development of indicators in European Union and in Slovakia. Methods used in the elaboration of the chapter are the most commonly used methods of economic research, and they are based on the aim and structure of the article. These are general methods such as analysis, spatial comparison and trend comparison, synthesis, induction, deduction and mathematical - statistical methods. For the simulation of required growth of indicators until the year 2020, we will use the regression analysis.

From a number of functions describing the current development of the indicators and their anticipate development in 2020 (linear, exponential, logarithmic, polynomial function and others) we choose the one that will have the highest coefficient of determination (i.e. the highest probability of achieving simulated values in the future). For these calculations we use MS Excel.

For analysis, comparison and realization of regression analysis, will be used statistics of Eurostat (to the date 21st of August, 2014) and also official documents of the Slovak Republic and the European Union.

The time period for which the countries are compared and analyzed is 2002 – 2011, 2012 or 2013 according to the availability of data.

3 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development (R&D) includes all works with aim to increase the level of knowledge generally and the knowledge of man, culture and society. (European Commission, 2010) As mentioned above, the objective of Europe 2020 in this area is to increase expenditure invested in R&D on average for the European Union to 3% of GDP. Due to the development potential and present development of indicator, this objective for Slovak republic is adjusted to 1,2% of GDP.

In Figure 1, we can observe the evolution of the share of expenditure invested in R&D to GDP over the years 2002 – 2012 for European Union and Slovakia, as well as targets that should be reached by 2020. Slovakia, as well as the European Union as a whole is well below the set target. The Union should increase the share of expenditure on research and development to GDP by 1%.
Among the countries of the European Union in 2012 were able to fulfill the stated objective only two countries, namely Greece and Malta. Denmark lags behind the target value of 0.02% GDP, Cyprus 0.04% of GDP. On the other hand, the largest lag may be seen in Spain with the value of this indicator 1.3% of GDP (in 2012) and the target value is 3% of GDP. Then follow the Romania and Portugal. (European Commission, 2014)

If the Slovakia would like to fulfil target value of 1.2% of GDP until the year 2020, it is essential that the growth rate of R&D expenditure in the next few years rose considerably. It is difficult to assume major changes in this area, so after extensive analysis, in our view it seems to be the best to choose for the simulation of expenditure growth in relation to GDP the polynomial functions of 3rd range:

\[ y = -0.0002x^3 + 0.0085x^2 - 0.0546x + 0.57, \quad R^2 = 0.931 \] (1)

Its graphic interpretation is shown on figure (Fig. 2).
If the share of expenditure on R&D on GDP should be 1.2% until the year 2020, their development should have the values listed in the table below (Tab. 1). We presume that in following years due to persistence of the negative impacts of economic and financial crisis the funding of R&D will be limited. Gradually the share of R&D expenditure in relation to GDP should grow faster. (Spišáková, 2013) This objective draws attention to the need to increase the amount of funds invested in R&D, not only by the public but also the private sector. These expenditure support innovation activities in enterprises and industries by creation new product and service, or by improvement product and service quality (Zgodavová, 2002), which will contribute to an increase in innovation performance across the country.

Table 1 – Expected growth of expenditure on R&D in Slovakia as % of GDP until 2020

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure on R&amp;D (% of GDP)</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.23</td>
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4 EMPLOYMENT

The employment rate is an important indicator of economic growth of the country, and also an important indicator which points to the country’s ability to meet labor supply and demand. The aim of the strategy Europe 2020 in the area of employment is to increase the employment rate to 75% of the population in the age group 20 – 64 years. Sub-objectives are to increase the employment rate of women, the older people and also migrants. (European Commission, 2010) Target value for Slovakia is to achieve the employment of working-age population aged 20 to 64 years to a level of 72% by 2020.

As we can see in Figure 3, not only in Slovakia but also throughout the European Union showed strong negative impact of the economic crisis on the monitored indicator. Employment rate of European Union fell from 70.3% in 2008 to 68.3% in 2013. Slovak Republic experienced a greater decline here, from 68.8% to 65%. The employment rate of men was during the reporting period than women, i.e. the employment rate of men was in 2013 at 72.2% and women at 57.8%.

In 2013 among the countries of the Union reached the highest employment rate Sweden – 79.8% (target is 80%), followed by Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark and Austria with the employment rate more than 75%. Conversely, the lowest employment rate was in Greece (53.2%) and Croatia (53.9%).
Figure 3 Employment rate in EU and Slovakia, employment rate by gender in Slovakia and the target value

Based on the results of the regression analysis, to describe the current trend in the employment rate indicator in Slovakia and its expected development by 2020, we chose the polynomial function of the 3\textsuperscript{rd} range:

\[ y = 0.0052x^3 - 0.1268x^2 + 0.9569x + 63.6, \quad R^2 = 0.7145 \quad (2) \]

Its graphic interpretation is shown on figure (Fig. 4).

Figure 4 – Simulation of required growth of the indicator in Slovakia until 2020

Figure 4 and Table 2 show the value of the monitored indicator for the period 2013 – 2020, which should be achieved, so that the country actually reached the target by 2020.
Table 2 – Expected growth of employment rate in Slovakia until 2020

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate (in %)</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>71.7</td>
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</table>

Given that the problem of unemployment is closely linked to poverty, it is necessary to develop certain measures that will lead to a decline in unemployment and thus to decrease poverty. Measures may be increasing spending on retraining the unemployed; attract investors who provide new jobs; mandatory practice for students and subsequent employability after graduating; compliance with the age of retirement for people of retirement age and others.

5 CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The third area, which is covered by the Commission in strategy Europe 2020 is “climate change and energy efficiency 20-20-20”. The aim is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% compared to baseline in 1990; further acquisition of 20% of renewable energy in final energy consumption; achieving a 20% increase in efficiency in energy use.

5.1 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% compared with 1990

Within that objective, greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and F-gases. All these gases are aggregated and expressed in units of CO₂ equivalent. They do not include emissions from international maritime transport, but only from international air transport (European Commission, 2010).

Given that individual Member States have not specified target values of this indicator, we will therefore consider as an objective to achieve 80% of the value of the base year.

Figure 5 shows the development of the value of the monitored indicator for the European Union as a whole and the Slovak Republic since 2002. In both cases, the indicator has a positive value and within the Union successfully converges to the target value. According to the latest available data, the value of the indicator for the European Union was at the level of 83.07% of the value achieved in 1990. In order to achieve the stated objective it is necessary to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 3.07%.

Slovakia is much better in this indicator in comparison with other Member States. In 2011, the value of indicator was 63.19% of the value in 1990, which is significant reduction in emissions. Better are just Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Bulgaria and Romania (European Commission, 2014). Measure within a given indicator is an effort to maintain the amount of greenhouse gas emissions at a given level, so to avoid the increase.
5.2 Acquisition of 20% of energy from renewable sources

Within the third objective of the Europe 2020 is set the indicator that shows the amount of energy obtained from renewable sources. The target value for the Europe Union is 20% of energy from renewable sources in gross final energy consumption in 2020, the target value for Slovakia is 14%.

Gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources in each Member State shall be calculated as the sum of gross final consumption of electricity from renewable energy sources; gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources for heating and cooling, and final energy consumption from renewable sources in transport (European Parliament and Council, 2009).

Figure 6 – Share of energy from renewable sources in final energy consumption

Figure 6 describes the development of the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy (in percentages) from 2004 to the year 2012. It describes the growing trend of the indicator in Slovakia, as well as throughout the Union. Since 2004 the use of energy from renewable sources
increased in European Union from 8.3% to 14.1%. To achieve the target value it is therefore necessary to increase the share of almost 6%. In Slovakia, the value of the monitored indicator for nine years has doubled from 5.3% to 10.4%.

Based on the results of the regression analysis, to describe the current trend in the indicator and its expected development in 2020, we also chose the polynomial function of the 3rd range:

\[ y = -0.0042x^3 + 0.0961x^2 + 0.0969x + 5.3, \quad R^2 = 0.976 \]  

Its graphic interpretation is shown on figure (Fig. 7).

\[ \text{Figure 7 – Simulation of required growth of the indicator in Slovakia until 2020} \]

Figure 7 and Table 3 shows the values of energy from renewable sources, which should be achieved by Slovakia, so that the country until the year 2020 fulfills the objective of the strategy. Obtaining energy from renewable sources is also influenced by expenditure on research and development, given that new technologies make it possible to produce energy more efficiently with respect to the environment.

\[ \text{Table 3 – Expected growth of acquisition of energy from renewable sources in Slovakia until 2020} \]

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy from renewable sources (in %)</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.1</td>
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</table>

5.3 Increase efficiency in energy use by 20%

In determining the target value of this indicator, the Commission set as the base year 2005 (index 2005 = 100). It should be explained that in this area is monitored final energy consumption (energy supplied by industry, by transport,
agriculture, industry and by households) and the percentage of energy savings, that is calculated using the values of 2005 and forecasts for 2020 set out in Directive 2012/27/EU. The objective will be achieved when the percentage of savings reaches 20% (European Commission, 2010).

Figure 8 shows an upward trend of the percentage of savings in final energy consumption since 2006, when the value reached 0.8%. The last value of indicator for the European Union is from 2012 and reached 12.1% of savings. In order to achieve the objective stated by Commission, it is necessary to increase energy savings by almost 8%.

In order to more accurately determine savings, table 4 shows the final energy consumption in units of million TOE (tons of oil equivalent). We can see that the amount of final energy consumption in 2020 should not exceed 1.086 million TOE for the European Union as a whole. If we started from the base year 2005 (Index 2005 = 100), so the target value for the Union is 91%. For Slovakia, nor other Member States are not specified target values, therefore it is not possible to predict whether this objective will be fulfilled individually by each country.

According to the data in Table 4, we see that in 2012 was the final consumption of energy for Slovakia 89.5% of the value of base year, which means that Slovakia has reached the target value of this indicator for the European union already in a given year. It is necessary that this value was still maintained.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
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<th>2011</th>
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<th>Target</th>
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<tr>
<td>EU (mil. TOE)</td>
<td>1,189.3</td>
<td>1,190.2</td>
<td>1,170.5</td>
<td>1,174.7</td>
<td>1,108</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>1,107.2</td>
<td>1103.4</td>
<td>1,086</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 EDUCATION

Education brings about development of the whole country, but also of the organization in terms of improving quality of the workforce, managing know-how and the overall general level of awareness at all levels of management, manufacturing and services of each enterprise. (Gontkovičová, Bartóková, 2013)

The fourth objective of the strategy Europe 2020 is focused on the problem of education. This objective includes two monitoring indicators - the rate of early school leavers and the population with higher education.

6.1 Reduce early school leaving

This indicator monitors the percentage of the population who leave school or training early. The objective of the European Union is to reduce early school leaving to below 10% for the population in the age group 18 – 24 years. For each country are national targets adapted to the conditions and development of the country in previous periods. In Slovakia, the target value is 6%.

As shown in Figure 9, the share of population aged 18 – 24 who early leave education and training in the European Union on the total population aged 18 – 24, has for the past 12 years declining trend. In 2013, 12% of the population early leaves its education or training, while in 2002 this value was almost 17%.

In Slovakia, this indicator varies between 4.7% to 6.8%. In 2008 the indicator reached the target value of 6% and following years even fell below this value. In terms of gender there is a smaller percentage of early school leavers women compared with men.

We can say that the target value has been reached in previous years, but it needs to be constantly monitoring, because the development of the indicator varied. Measures to prevent early school leaving are for example mentoring, scholarships and various forms of support programs, measures relating to truancy and many others that should be continue enforced.
Among the Member States of the European Union the highest value of the indicator has Spain, where even 23.5% of young population early left school in 2013. Then follow Malta (20.9%), Portugal (19.2%), Romania (17.3%) and Italy (17%). The best value of the indicator, that is, that at least young people who early leave school or training, has Croatia (3.7%) and Slovenia (3.9%).

6.2 Increased population aged 30 – 34 years with tertiary educational attainment

The second and final monitoring indicators of the fourth objective of the strategy Europe 2020 is an indicator of the population aged 30 – 34 years with higher education attainment. The objective is to increase the value to at least 40% of the population. The same target is also defined for the Slovak Republic.

Figure 10 shows an increasing trend in the population aged 30 – 34 years within the European Union as a whole, having completed tertiary education. As we can see in 2002, 23.5% of the EU population aged 30 – 34 successfully completed higher education and ten years later, that percentage had risen to 36.6% of total population aged 30 – 34 years. In Slovakia, this increase was more pronounced. In 2002 had completed tertiary education 10.5%, in 2013 it rose to 26.9%.

As in the previous indicator, also in this case women achieve better results. Completed tertiary education in the European Union has 40.8% women and 32.4% men. In recent years an increasing number of colleges and universities is significant in this area. In 2002 had only 9.7% of men and 11.2% of women in Slovakia completed tertiary education in 2013 it rose to 21.3% of men and 31.3% of women.
Most university graduates aged 30 to 34 years are in Ireland (52.6%, while the target is 60%), Luxembourg (52.5%, but the target is considerably higher – 66%) and Lithuania (51.3%). This country exceeds the target by 11.3% (European Commission, 2014).

To describe the current trend of this indicator for Slovakia and its expected development until 2020, we chose the polynomial function of the 3rd range with the highest coefficient of determination:

$$y = -0.0029x^3 + 0.1266x^2 + 0.2089x + 10.5, \quad R^2 = 0.989 \quad (4)$$

Its graphic interpretation is shown on figure (Fig. 11).
Figure 11 and Table 5 shows the values of the indicator, which should be achieved by Slovakia, if the country wants to achieve target value – 40% of the population with completed tertiary education – until the year 2020.

Table 4 – Expected growth of the percentage of population with tertiary educational attainment in Slovakia until 2020

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<tr>
<td>% of population</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>40.3</td>
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</table>

To achieve the target value until 2020 also in this area, it is necessary to take certain measures in the field of employment. But it is not about further increase the number of schools in the country, but for example increase spending on education and training; providing space and financial resources for students with low social security and highly gifted students and others. More educated people would contribute to productivity gains and finally to economic growth. (Unguru, 2012)

7 POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

One of the biggest problems, not only of the European Union but also around the world, is the number of people at risk of poverty or living below the poverty line, and also the share of people living in extreme poverty of people well financially secure.

Target set by the Commission is focused on the effort to reduce the number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion by 20 million people until the year 2020. Because target values are provided for each country separately, it is not possible to predict the values that should be achieved in the Slovakia in individual years so that the country achieves a target value of the indicator. This indicator is oriented on the nationwide poverty reduction in Union countries.

Figure 12 shows the proportion of people at risk of poverty in the total population in Slovakia and in the European Union. For the union we took into account only data for years 2010 – 2012, because data for other years were not available.

In absolute terms, the number of people at risk of poverty in the European Union grows. In 2010 it was about 118 million people, in 2012 already 124 million people. Conversely, the number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion in Slovakia decreased from 1.7 million to 1.1 million people.
Among the Member States is almost half the population (49.3% and 41.7%) at risk of poverty in Bulgaria and Romania. Followed by countries such as Latvia, Greece, Lithuania, Hungary, Croatia and Ireland, in which indicator is in the range of 30% to 40%. Slovakia with its 20.5% is on 18th place. At least people at risk of poverty are in the Netherlands (15% of total population), in Czech Republic (15.4%) and in Sweden (15.6%) (European Commission, 2014).

In the coming years, it is necessary to reduce poverty not only in Slovakia but also throughout the Union by greater involvement of the other objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy, because they influence the number of people at risk of poverty. If the employment rate, expenditure on research, development and education are declining, thus increasing poverty and disparities between different groups population increases.

8 CONCLUSION

Individual policies experiencing changes and change their existing approaches in line with the objectives of national and regional competitiveness. Trends of regional policy, research and development, as well as industrial policy accept the importance of supporting regional actors, which lead not only to increased competitiveness at the appropriate level, but also to increase the number of innovation in the region, to build and deep partnerships and to the formation of clusters. (Burger, 2013)

Continuing negative impacts of economic crisis and also current global crisis influenced all sectors of the economy. This resulted in a lack of financial resources in support of improving the situation in sectors and their return to pre-crisis period. The lack of financial resources has been also in the area of research and development which is the basis of innovation activities and technology transfer. These activities can positively contribute to improve the situation in
enterprises and in whole economy, to increasing their competitiveness and thus to support the economic development. Therefore, in following years, it will be important to increase emphasize on the financing of R&D so that their share on GDP will rise and it will converge to the target values (1.2% of GDP) of the strategy Europe 2020.

Also in the area of employment, Slovakia is below the target value. Until 2020 it should still increase by 7% to achieve the objective of the strategy. In the coming years it will therefore need to pay more attention on this area because employment, respectively unemployment greatly influences the quality and way of life of the population. We should stronger use active instruments of employment policy in Slovakia.

As mentioned, the environment, there is one indicator of where the country should be improved to be fulfilled objective of the strategy. It is the share of energy from renewable sources in final energy consumption, which should increase in 2020 from 10.4% to 14%. The other two indicators reach targets now.

In the area of education meets the Slovak Republic one of the sub-objectives, thus reducing the number of early school leavers. However, the country in this area must solve the problem of the increasing of population aged 30 – 34 years with tertiary educational attainment. From the value of 26.9%, it is necessary to increase this indicator to 40%.

The final objective of the strategy Europe 2020 is poverty and social exclusion. Given that Slovakia does not set an exact target value of the indicator, it is necessary, that the country together with other Member States should help Union by 2020 to achieve the objective of reducing the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 20 million.

To describe the current trend of some described indicator for Slovakia and their expected development until 2020, we chose the polynomial function of the 3rd range. According to this, we set the aim of this article “To assess the degree of fulfillment of the objectives of the strategy Europe 2020 by Slovak Republic in the area of funding for research, development and innovation, employment rate, educational attainment, but also in the field of poverty and social exclusion and the environment and to suggest how should individual indicators evolve in the coming years in order to really achieve the objectives set in the strategy Europe 2020.” was fulfilled.

The results of this article can be used by all people, who make decisions and by people, who participate in the fulfillment of the targets of strategy Europe 2020.
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