



**Bratislavský**  
samosprávny  
kraj

# The Self-Governing Region of Bratislava in numbers

Department of strategy,  
regional development and  
project management



# Location

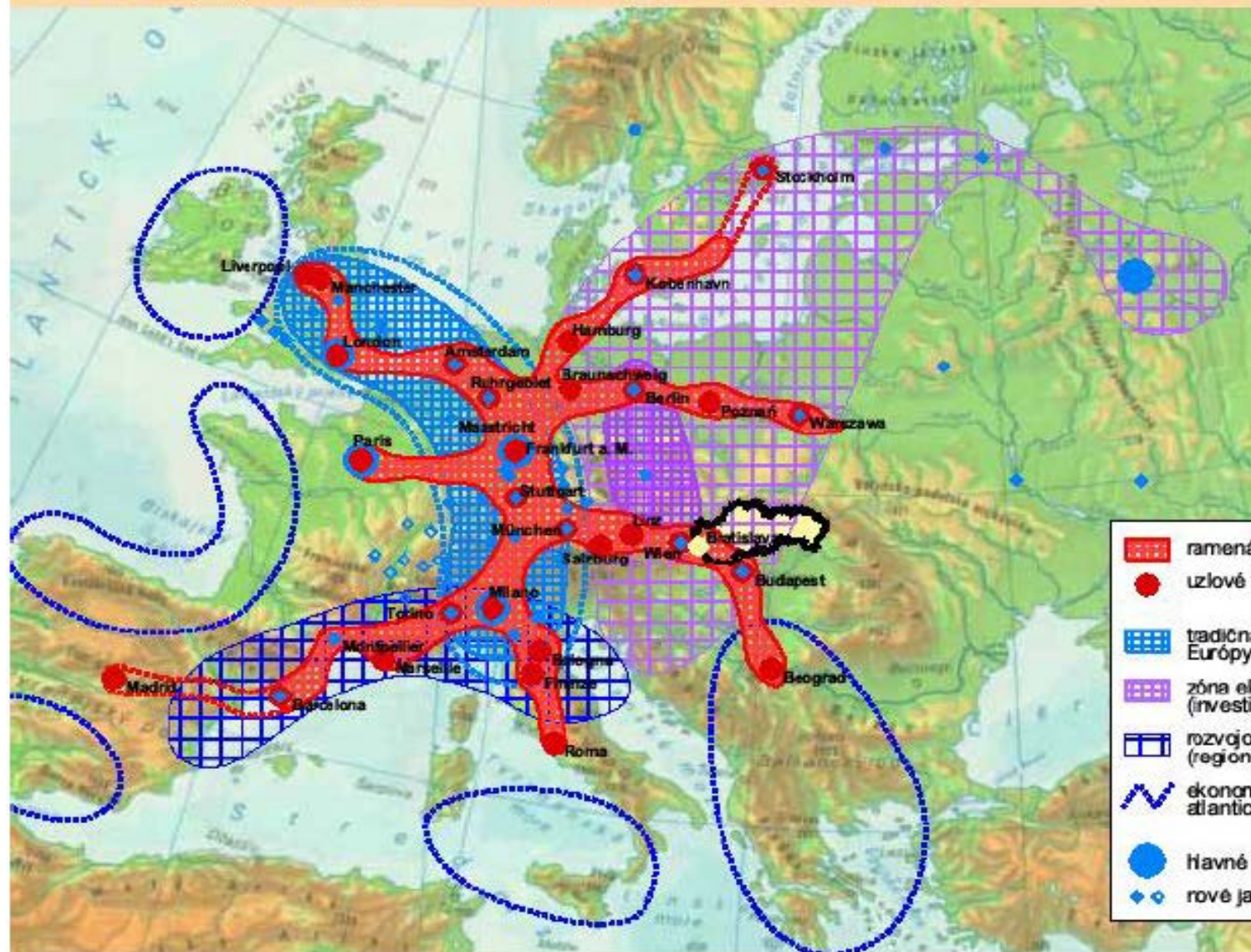
EUROPE



## Region in the heart of Europe



## Rozvojový koncept "Red Octopus" (Červená chobotnica)



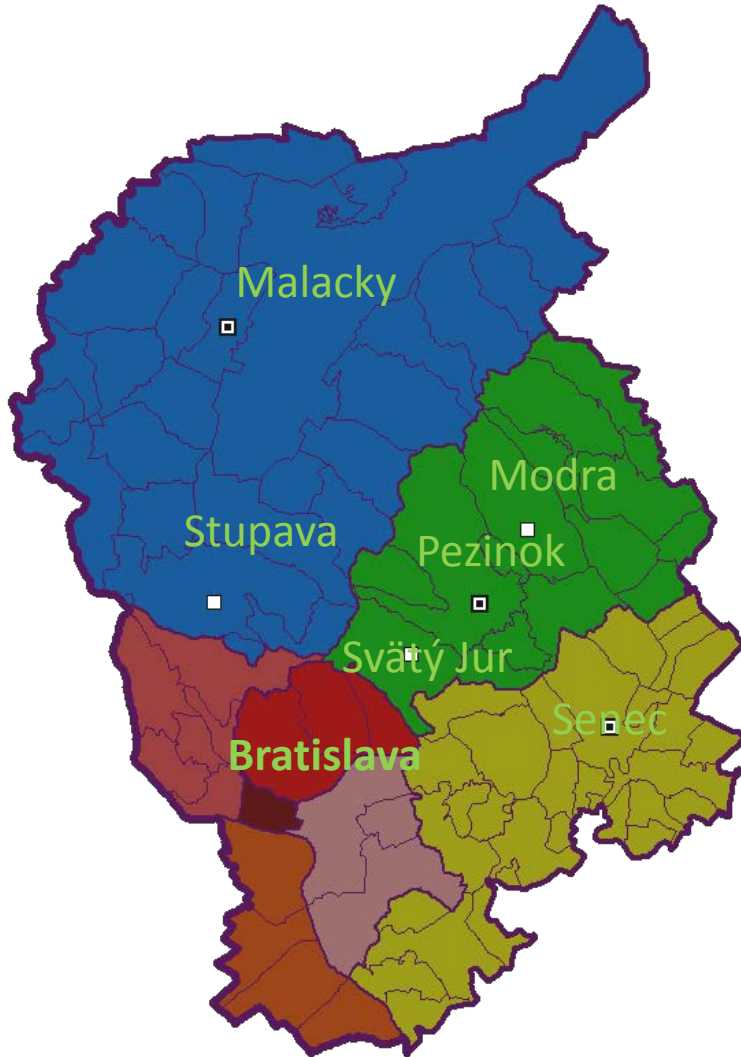
### Legenda

- ramená "červenej chobotnice"
- uzlové body (mestá) "červenej chobotnice"
- tradičná jadrová ekonomická zóna Európy (zóna spotreby) - "modrý banán"
- zóna ekonomického rozvoja (investičná zóna)
- rozvojová zóna "sinečný pás" (regionálne rozvojové programy)
- ekonomicky ohrozené zóny atlantického pobrežia a juhu
- Hlavné hospodárske centrá
- nové jadrá "high-tech" výroby





# Settlement Structure



- Area: 2 052,6 km<sup>2</sup> (the smallest region)
- Percentage of population living in cities 82,07 %
- Districts : 8 (Bratislava I – V, Malacky, Pezinok, Senec)
- Villages: 73
- Cities : 7 (capital of the SR Bratislava, Malacky, Stupava, Pezinok, Sv. Jur, Modra, Senec)

- Population: 618 380  
(11,42 % of overall population of the SR)
- Density of settlement : 301,2 men/km<sup>2</sup>
- Highest degree of urbanisation: 80,58 %
- Percentage of region's population living in Bratislava : 67,49 % (417 389)
- 42 towns with population lower than 2000
- 31 towns with population over 2000

## Ethnic Composition

- Slovaks : 95,1 %  
while out of 5088 people of other nationality comprise Czechs 24,9%; Hungarians 6,3 %; Poles 6,8%; Germans 5,8 % and Ukrainians 4,3 %

## Demografia



Locality	Population	Share [%]
Bratislava I-V	417 389	67,49
Malacky	69 222	11,19
Pezinok	59 602	9,64
Senec	72 167	11,68



# Transport

- Motorways – D1 (planned widening), D2, planned motorway D4 and express road R7
- Railways - **248.848 km** of track(single track: **49.524 km**; double track: **199.324 km**); (Lines no.: 100, 101, 110, 112, 113, 120, 130, 131 and 132)
- M R Stefanik International Airport
- Danube, Morava and Small Danube
- International cycle routes EV13/6/existing routs 683km/planned routes 518 km - total 1202 km
- Freedom Bicycle Bridge – DNV / Schloss Hof
- Number of motor vehicles in the Bratislava Region

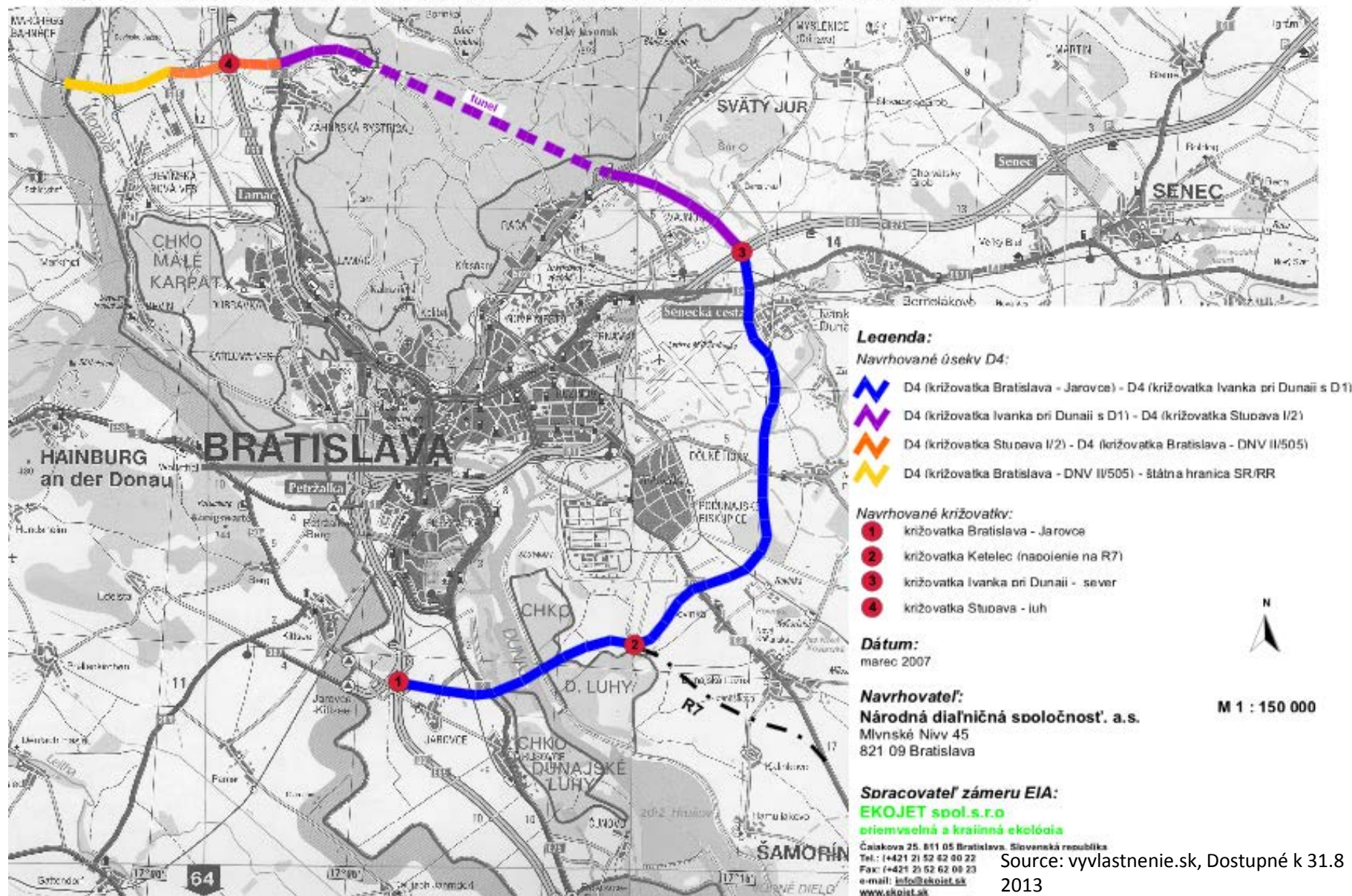






# Development Plans– D4

Mapa č.5: Poloha diaľnice D4 v koridore nultého cestného okruhu mesta Bratislavy



- **Nursery schools:** 207; 18 893 children (2012)
- **Elementary schools:** 155; 39 622 pupils (2012)
- **Secondary schools:** 108; 31 389 students (2012)
- **Universities :** Public : 5, state funded : 2, private: 5; out of total number 204 000 app. 73 643 students (2012)

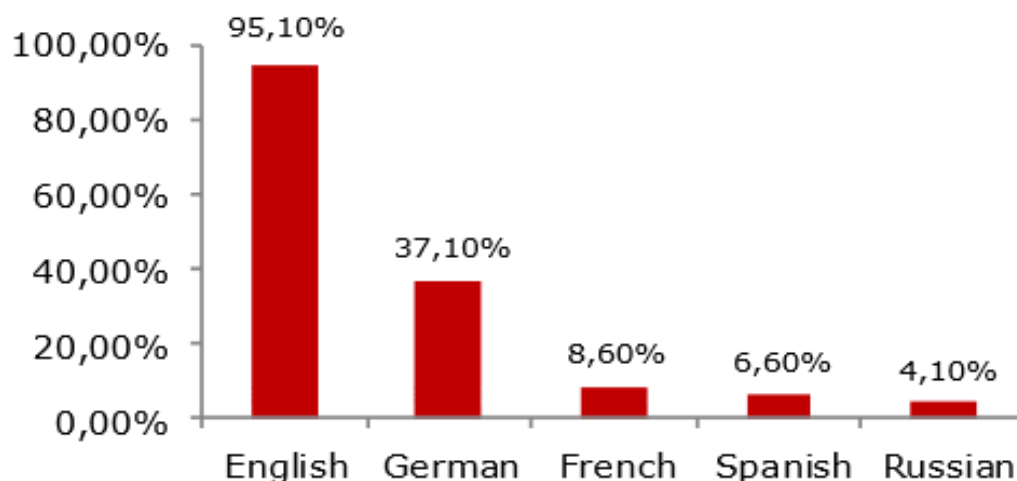
## Level of education(%)

BSK	2012
Elementary	9,6
Secondary	49,1
University	26,2
No education	13,7
Not specified	1,5

## Top Universities and Institutes

Rank	Name
1	Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava(STU)S
2	Comenius University in Bratislava
3	University of Economics in Bratislava
4	Academy of Performing Arts Bratislava (VŠMU)
5	Academy of Fine Arts and Design (VŠVU)

## Language skills of secondary schools students(2011)





## Average gross nominal monthly earnings (in €) in self-governing regions (2012)

BSK	TTSK	NSK	TSK	BBSK	ZSK	PSK	KSK
1 184	848	776	798	772	816	718	853



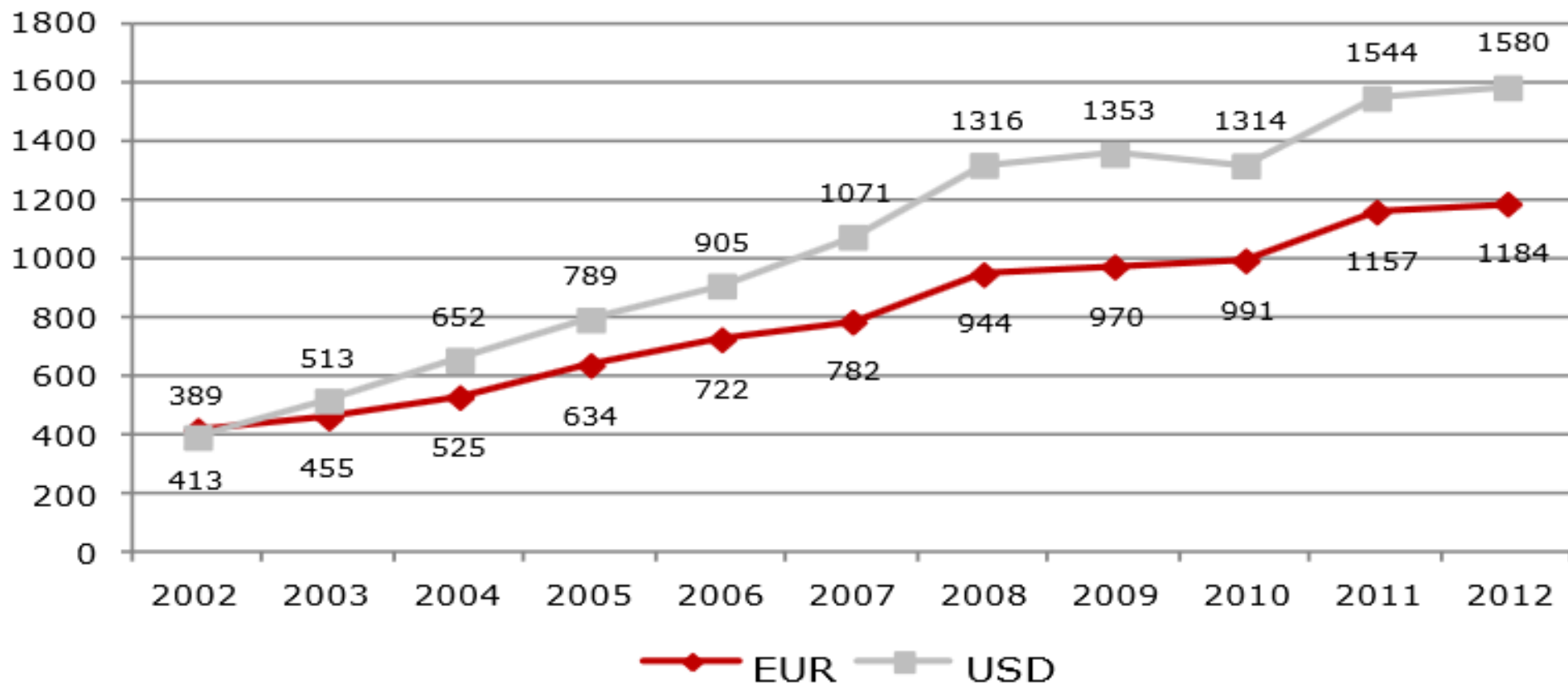
## Enterprises according to selected types of ownership

BSK	2012
Enterprises together	58 401
Private sector	58 292
Out of which : foreign	11 794
International	2 973

- Share of national GDP: 27,78 % ( 2012)
- Above the European average by 15,9 %
- In 2010 foreign investment in the Bratislava region amounted to EUR 25,706 million, i.e. 68,3% of all foreign investments in Slovakia
- GDP of the BSK v € : 18 296 mil. (27,7% share of national GDP)
- GDP of the BSK in PKS: 26 945 mil. PKS (27,8% share of national GDP)
- GDP of the BSK at PPP in comparison with the EU-27 average : the Bratislava region is in 7th place, which means that it has overtaken NUTS 2 regions as Prague, Vienna, Berlin or Region of Lower Austria))



## Development of gross average monthly earnings



**Main manufacturing industries in the region: chemical, automotive, engineering, electro technical and food industries**

## Chemical industry

- Slovnaft Bratislava - production of petroleum products(asphalt, lubricating oils, kerosene, fuel etc.)
- Istrochem Bratislava – production of chemicals for the rubber and pharmaceutical industries
- Spoločnosť Matadorfix - glues and coating materials.



## Automotive industry

The main focus in the Bratislava region is on design and manufacturing.

- Volkswagen Bratislava, Delphi Automotive Bratislava, Johnson Controls International, Faurecia , Enco Bratislava - metal work, plastic parts, components and products for the automotive industry.



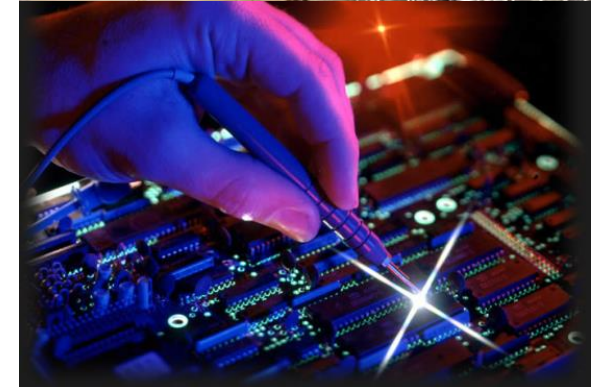
## Engineering

- MicroStep - HDO s.r.o. –production of machinery and equipment, metal products and treatment of metal surfaces





- Manufacture of transport equipment
- Refining of oil and a wide range of organic and inorganic chemicals
- Food and drink production is also well developed
- Other major industries include the manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment, publishing and printing
- In recent years the region has become a European hub for the automotive industry – 30% of total exports from Slovakia
- The importance of the tertiary sector is increasing – trade and services, banking, insurance
- More than 1/3 of enterprises are for profit and 1/3 of the self-employed in the region and in Bratislava do business in the area of trade, hotels and restaurants, real estate and commercial activities



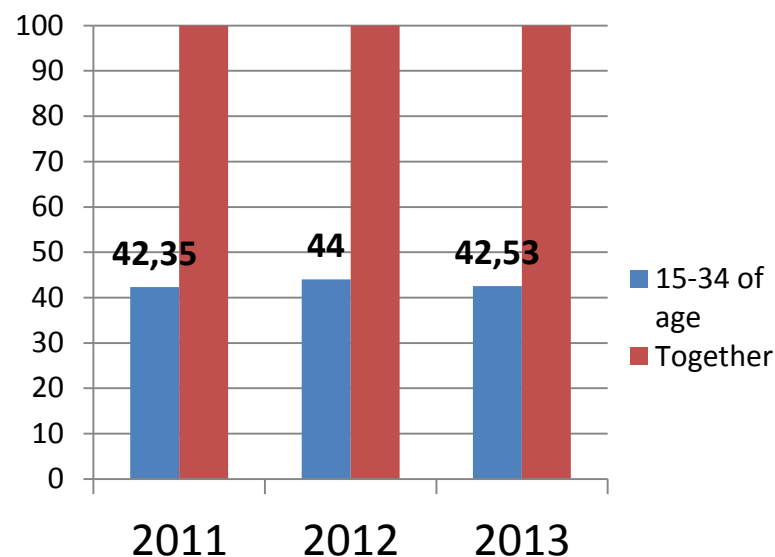
- The region's share of national employment: **20,5%** (2012)
- Unemployment long the lowest in Slovakia: **5,72%** (2012)
- Employers: **341 585**



Job seekers aged 15-34 years a percentage of all job seekers

District	Together		
	2011	2012	2013
Bratislava I	295	397	358
Bratislava II	1339	1398	1431
Bratislava III	610	811	781
Bratislava IV	1038	1139	1284
Bratislava V	363	500	467
Malacky	1217	1532	1292
Pezinok	1066	1098	1184
Senec	827	945	1030
<b>Bratislava region</b>	<b>8223</b>	<b>9337</b>	<b>9264</b>

Share of seekers at age of 15-34 with overall number of seekers (%)





## Top 5 Enterprises according to number of employees in 2013



VOLKSWAGEN SLOVAKIA, a. s.

Enterprise	Country of origin	Number of employees	Sector / Product	City
Slovak Railways (Železnice SR)	Slovakia	<b>14 350</b>	Transport	Bratislava
Tesco Stores SR, a.s.	Great Britain	<b>10 000</b>	Commerce/ Service	Bratislava
Volkswagen Slovakia, a.s.	Germany	<b>9 400</b>	Automotive	Bratislava
Railway Company Cargo Slovakia, a.s.	Slovakia	<b>6515</b>	Transport	Bratislava
Railway Company Slovakia, a.s.	Slovakia	<b>5758</b>	Transport	Bratislava

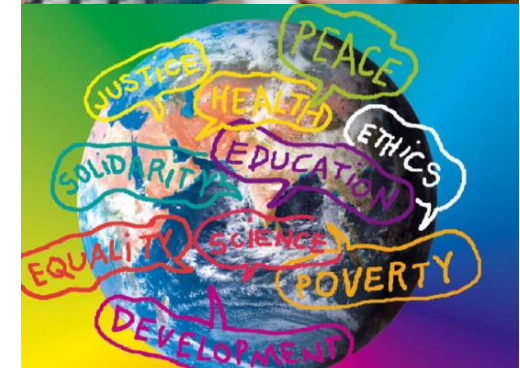
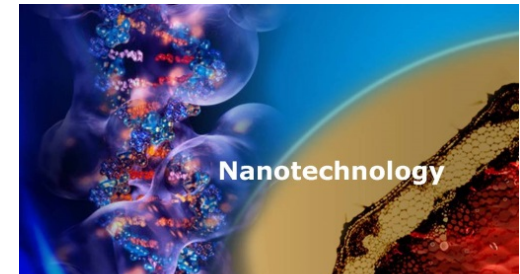




- The Bratislava Region has 50% of all the Slovak Republic's RTD workers
- In participation in the Seventh Framework Programme Bratislava-based RTD has more than 62 % resources
- Nearly 70% of results for RTD processes in the Slovak Republic
- an 83% share of all publications and citations from the Slovak Republic
- Allocation for RTD in Bratislava Self-governing Region 2007-2013: EUR **389 657 829,80**
- Allocation for RTD in Bratislava Self-governing Region 2014-2020: EUR **172 000 000**

## The Bratislava Region's Regional Innovation Strategy (RIS 3) 2014-2020 has defined 3 priority areas to focus on:

- New materials (nanotechnology)
- Information and communication technologies
- Biomedicine and biotechnology

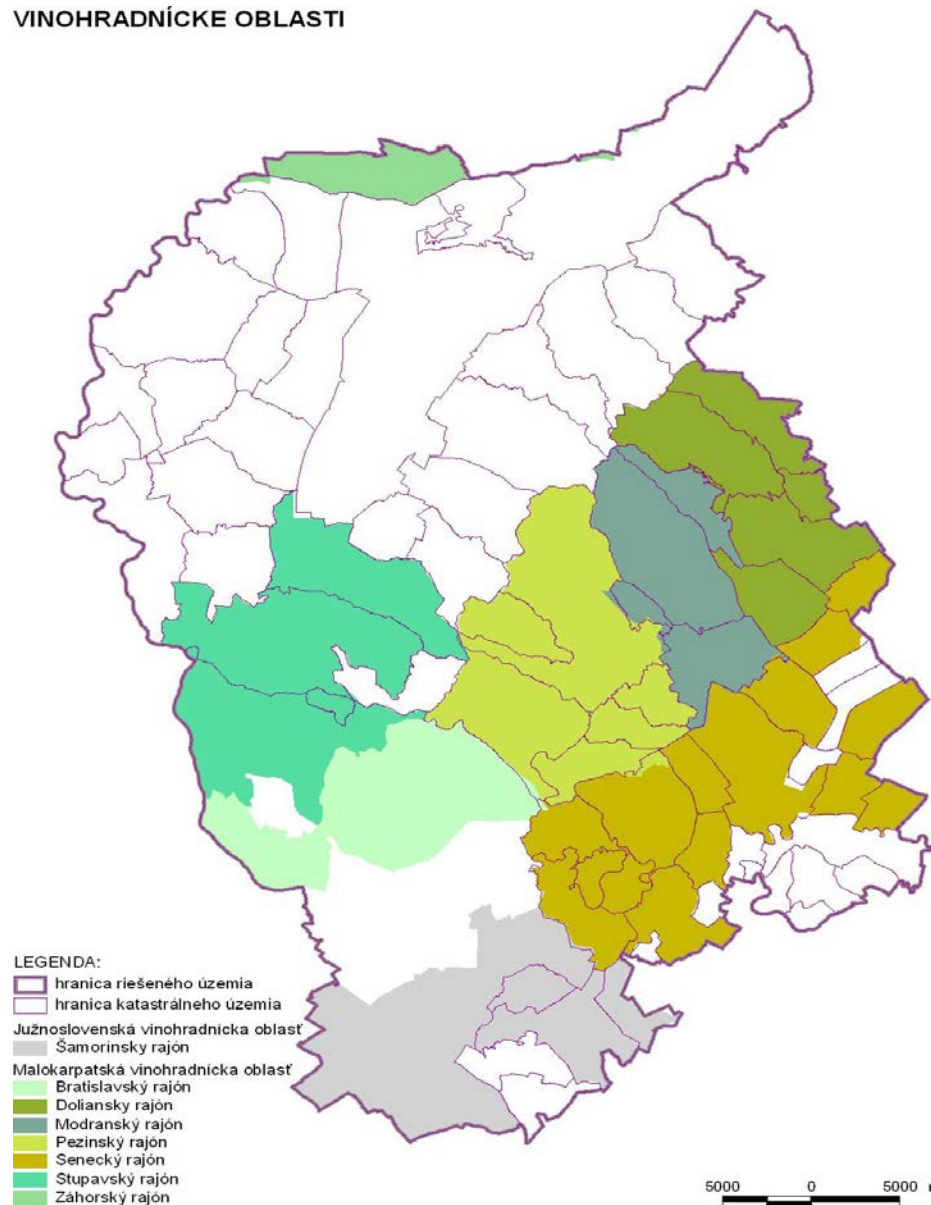


- Total area of vines– 45 000 359 m<sup>2</sup> (4 500 ha)  
as to 11.02.2013

## Wine growing areas in Bratislava region:

- Southern Slovakia
  - Districts : Bratislava II a V, Senec
- Small Carpathian
  - Districts : Malacký, Pezinok, Senec
- Wine has been grown in the Bratislava Region for nearly three thousand years and the deep roots of tradition persist to the present
- After the Nitra Region, the Bratislava Region is the largest producer of grapes in the Slovak Republic
- The only viticulture school in Slovakia (Modra)

VINOHRADNÍCKE OBLASTI





**Number of visitors: 939 328/year**

- **Slovaks:** 337 478 (2012)
- **Foreigners:** 601 850 (2012)

**Number of overnight stays: 1 961 389/year**

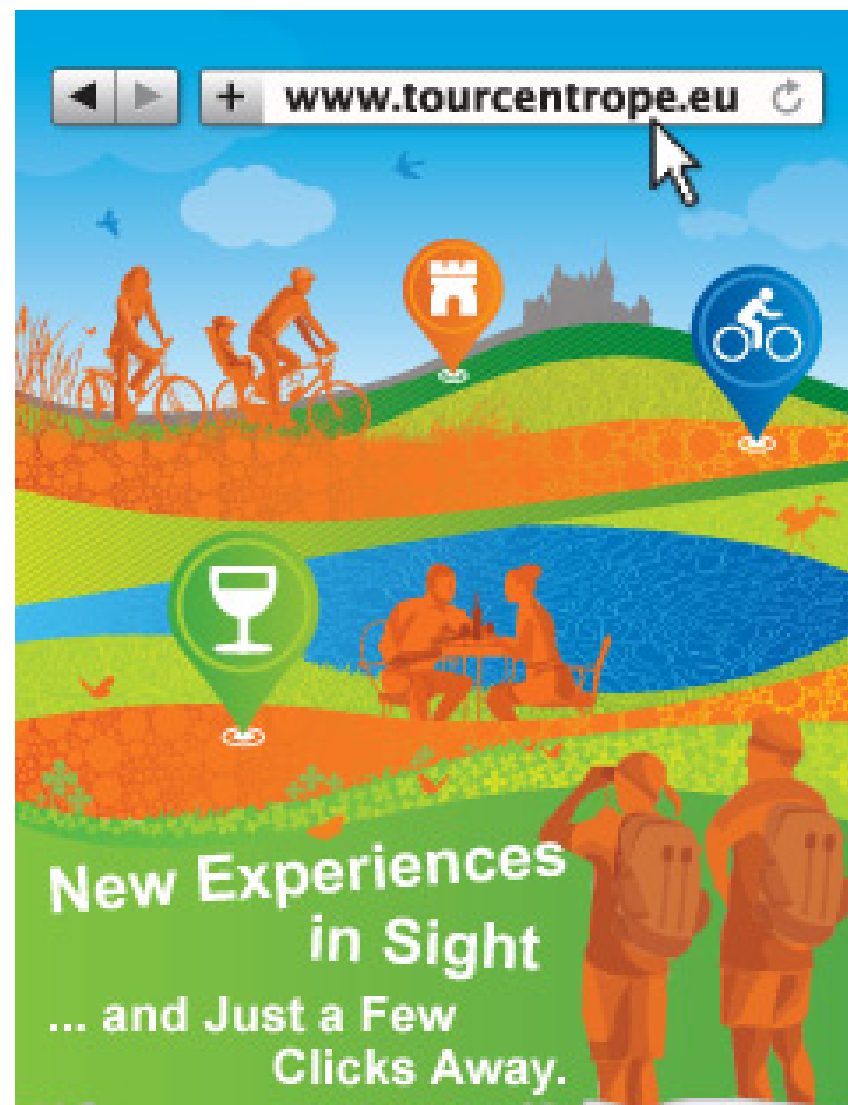
- **Slovaks:** 887 909 (2012)
- **Foreigners:** 1 073 480 (2012)

**Home country of foreign tourists:**

1. Czech Republic, 2. Germany, 3. Austria,
4. Poland, 5. Great Britain



[www.tourismbratislava.com](http://www.tourismbratislava.com)







# City of Bratislava

Learning about history, culture and traditions in combination with gastronomic and shopping opportunities, plus opportunities for congress tourism







# Danube Region

The Danube Region is strongly associated with water and watercourses, which offer ideal opportunities for summer holidays, water leisure activities and fishing







# Small-Carpathian Region

An important Slovak wine region rich in cultural heritage, folk traditions and gastronomy

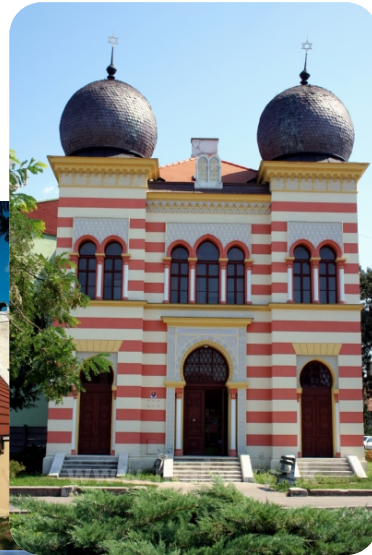






# Záhorie Region

**Záhorie Region offers natural beauty, historic monuments and opportunities for water sports**





**In the programming period 2014-2020 we will receive EUR 20.29 billion from the EU**

The Slovak Republic will contribute EUR 6.78 billion

**Difference: EUR 13.51 billion**

**Slovakia will draw on European funds through six basic operational programmes:**

1. Research and Innovation (EUR 2.2668 bn. – ERDF)
2. Quality of the Environment (EUR 3.137 bn. – 1.8891 CF / 1.2768 ERDF)
3. Integrated Infrastructure (EUR 3.9666 bn. – 2.3071 CF / 1.6595 ERDF)
4. Integrated Regional Operational Programme (EUR 1.7545 bn. – ERDF)
5. Human Resources, Employment and Inclusion (EUR 2.2049 bn. – ESF/ERDF)
6. Effective Public Administration (EUR 278.4 million – ESF)



**A separate regime will apply to the following programmes:**

- Technical assistance (EUR 159.1 million – ESF)
- Rural development (EUR 1.545 bn. – EAFRD)
- Fisheries (EUR 15,8 million – EMFF)
- European territorial cooperation (EUR 8,95 bn. – ERDF)

**In the programming period 2007–2013 there were 14 operational programmes in Slovakia with funding amounting to EUR 11.5 billion.**



## Financial Allocation European Structural and Investment Funds for Bratislava Self-Governing Region

OP	RO/SORO	Fund	Allocation
OP Val	Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports of the SR	ERDF	104,1
	Ministry of Economy of the SR	ERDF	64,8
IROP	Ministry of Agriculture and Country Development of the SR	ERDF	56
	Ministry of Culture of the SR	ERDF	20
	Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the SR	ERDF	10
OP ĽZ	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the SR	ESF	57,3
OP KŽP	Slovak innovation and energy agency	ERDF	1,3
	Ministry of Environment (for NUTS1)	KF	1861,1
OP EVS	Ministry of Interior of the SR	ESF	9,5
TOTAL			<b>EUR 322 million</b>



**Education:** Opening and closing of secondary schools, setting the number of first-year pupils in schools, appointing and recalling head teachers

– Bratislava Self-governing Region controls 57 schools out of 120

**Social area:** operating social service homes, setting how much clients in them must pay

– Bratislava Self-governing Region controls 15 social service establishments and finances another 16 non-public providers and 25 non-state establishments

**Healthcare:** operating hospitals, deciding on their rental or sale, providing for medical first aid and emergency medical services

- Bratislava Self-governing Region operates one medical centre in Karlova Ves and rents out one hospital with medical centre in Malacky

**Culture and tourism:** trusteeship of theatres, libraries, galleries, cultural centres, national cultural heritage monuments in the region's ownership, support for other national cultural heritage moments and various cultural events through grants, coordination of tourism development

- Bratislava Self-governing Region operates 7 cultural establishments and the Bratislava Region Tourism organisation (KOCR)

**Transport:** management of second and third class roads, regulation of fares and discounts on regional bus routes, timetabling

- Bratislava Self-governing Region manages 511 km of second and third class roads

**Regional development:** coordination of development and production of strategy documents – land-use plan, Programme for economic and social development, Innovation strategy

- European funds are an important source of income for regions
- The annual budget of Bratislava Self-governing Region is +/- 120 mil. eur

- Regional land-use plan of Bratislava Self-governing Region (Concept, 2013)
- Programme for the economic and social development of Bratislava Self-governing Region 2014-2020 (2013)
- Development of the research and innovation base in Bratislava Self-governing Region 2014-2020 (2013)
- Innovation strategy of Bratislava Self-governing Region 2014-2020 (2013)
- Master plan for regional transport (2013)
- Regional strategy for the development of vocational education and training in Bratislava Self-governing Region (2011)
- Current situation and long-term plan for the development of secondary education (2003)
- Conception and programme for the development of physical culture in Bratislava Self-governing Region 2009-2013
- Conception of the development of regional social services in Bratislava Self-governing Region (2010)
- Tourism development strategy of Bratislava Self-governing Region 2007-2013 (2006)
- Development strategy for Bratislava Self-governing Region (2003)





# Pros and Cons of the BSK

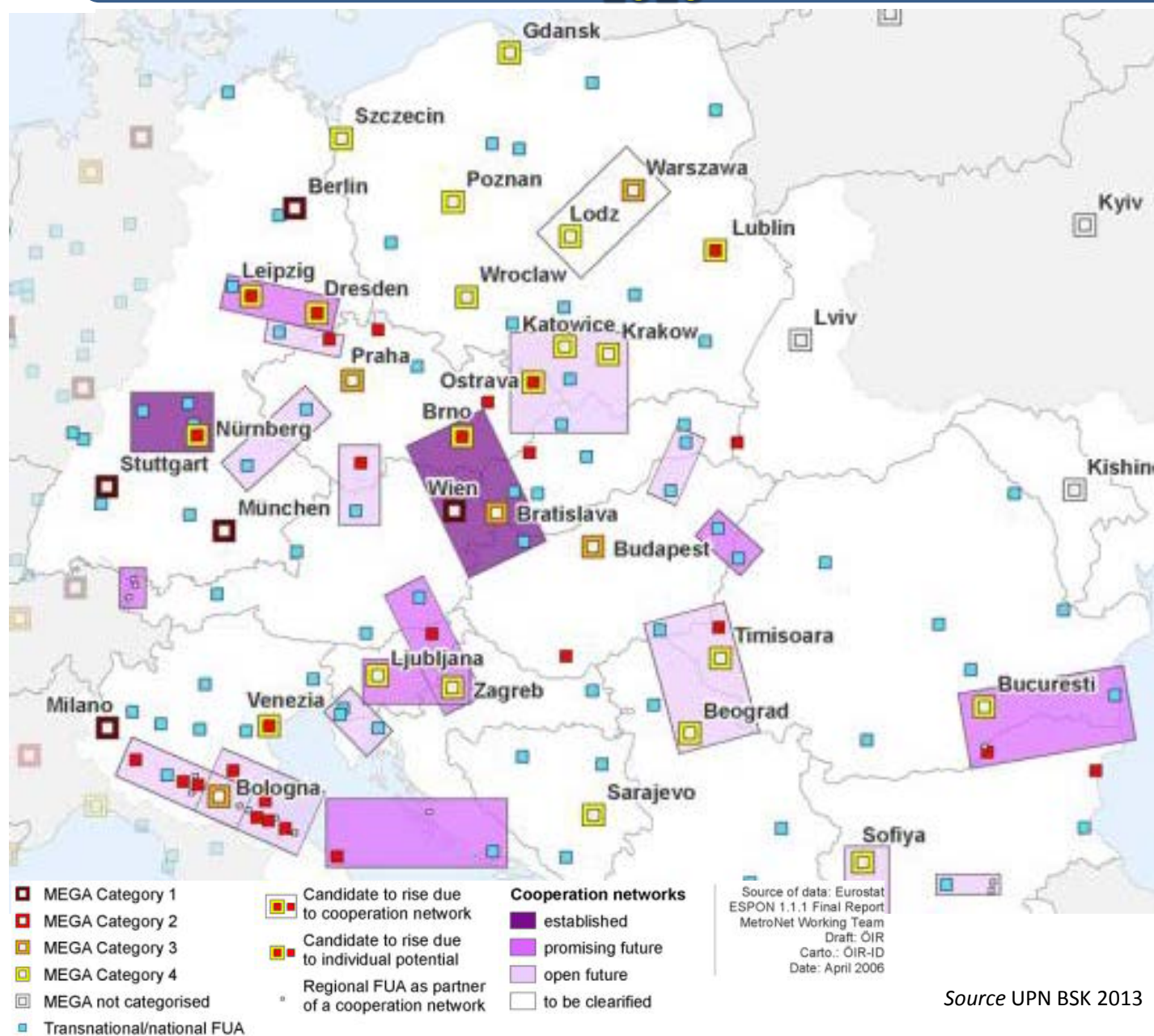


- Growth in the economic and export performance of the automotive industry
- A multi-sectoral economic base in which the tertiary sector is predominant, especially financial and market services.
- Continuous increase and concentration of the volume of foreign capital
- A high proportion of university-educated persons in the population (30-34 years)
- Potential for scientific research
- Available land and water supplies
- Intersection of multi-modal transport corridors of road and rail transport
- Educational institutions (SAV, STU, CU, EUBA)
- Low unemployment rate

- Heavy demand for energy and raw material in manufacturing
- Unequal regional distribution of industry, concentrated in Bratislava
- Less land available for agricultural use
- Less business activity in rural areas
- Inadequate technical and social infrastructure
- Overburdened transport infrastructure and with negative effects on the environment and public health
- Degradation of the land
- Deficiencies in water supplies and sewerage for rural communities
- Low level of education in rural communities



# Scenario for the Development of Cooperation till 2020





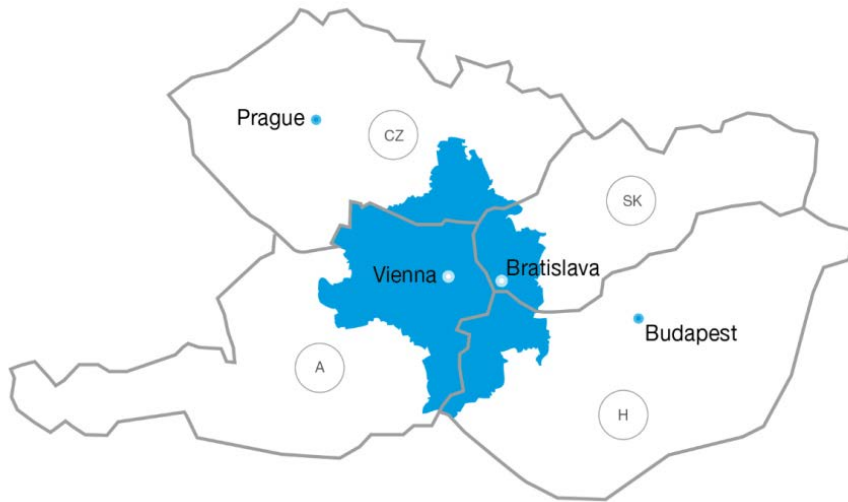
# Vienna – Bratislava – Győr Economic Area



- More than 2 million inhabitants
- A space with above average economic performance
- EU27: 28.000 GDP/person PKS ( 2011)
  - NUTS 3 Bratislava : 52.562 GDP/person . PKS
  - NUTS 3 Vienna: 42.136 GDP/person PKS
  - NUTS 3 Győr-Moson-Sopron 20.299 GDP/person PKS
- A space with potential for research and development



## Regional characteristic – Central European Region



- A unique trans-national economic area – Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia
- A population of 6.5 million in 8 federal provinces, regions and counties, speaking 4 languages
- Territory covering 44,500 km<sup>2</sup>
- Two capital cities – Bratislava and Vienna, Twin City agglomeration (60 km)
- Brno and Győr – cities of more than regional significance
- Intersection of major European transport corridors, international airports
- Intersection of road, rail and water trans-European transport networks (TEN-T)







## Areas of cooperation

### Knowledge region

- Innovation, science and research – knowledge incubator

### Human capital

- Training programmes with cross-border dimensions, improving integration in a common labour market

### Territorial integration

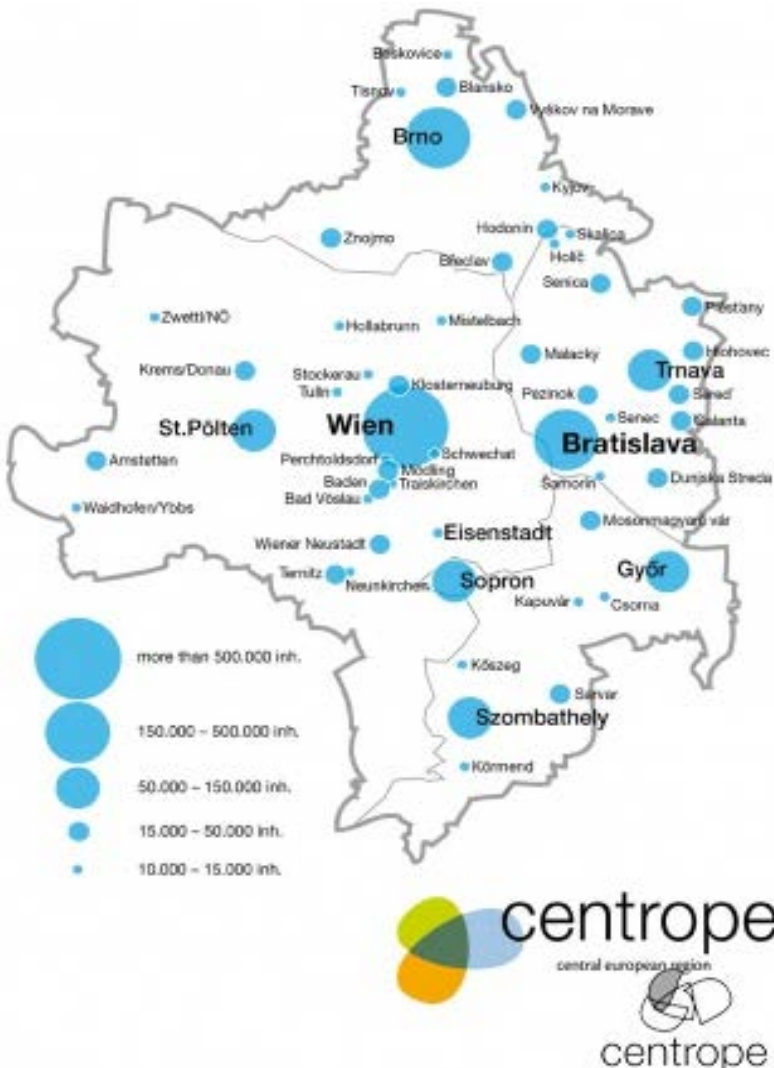
- Integrated planning system

### Culture and tourism

- Cultural exchange, increasing the visibility and attractiveness of the Centrope Region as a tourist destination

### Slovak partners:

BSK, TTSK, Capital of the SR Bratislava, City Trnava





# Danube Strategy





# Danube Strategy

## The Danube Region from the Black Forest to the Black Sea

### 14 countries, 115 million inhabitants

- 9 EU states – Germany, Austria, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia
- 5 non-EU states – Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Ukraine, Moldova
- Better combining of resources in the Danube region and stronger cross-border cooperation
- Impulses for the economy and environmental protection
- Strengthening regional and local government

In December 2010 the European Commission published a proposed strategy (adopted by EU Member States in June 2011)

- 4 pillars (11 priorities and coordinators)
- Connecting the Danube Region
- Environmental protection in the Danube Region
- Developing prosperity in the Danube Region
- Strengthening the Danube Region





## Danube strategy and Slovakia

- The government of the Slovak Republic adopted the national position on the Danube Strategy in 2010
- Slovakia – coordinator of priorities:
  - 4. To restore and maintain the quality of waters; together with Hungary
  - 7. To develop the Knowledge Society (research, education and ICT); together with Serbia

The Slovak Republic identifies with the main pillars of the Danube Strategy as proposed by the European Commission, which are:

1. Transport and connectivity (access to the Danube etc.)
2. Water (environment, biodiversity, emergency response e.g. in the event of floods)
3. Social and economic development (economic and cultural cooperation etc.)





## 7th European Summit of Regions and Cities Bratislava 2016

**European Summit of Regions and Cities** will be one of the first event during the **Slovakia's 2016 Presidency of the Council** of the European Union - SK PRES 2016.

**Dates:** July 8- 9th, 2016

**Location:** Bratislava

**Organizers:** European Committee of the Regions, Bratislava self governing region, City of Bratislava

**Venue:** Slovak National Theater (new building)

**Target:** the politics from all levels of government, mayors, presidents of the regions, chairman of the regional and local authorities, EU leaders and employees, members of the European parliament, the NGO sector, employees of regional and local governing regions, students, representants of private sector (start-upers)

# Topics of the Summit

**Topics** are in line with both the NL-SK-MT trio priorities and CoR priorities.

A1.) Connecting people

A2.) Connecting resources

A3.) Connecting infrastructure

- Research infrastructure
- Transport infrastructure
- Energy infrastructures

A4.) Digital agenda

A5.) External relations, which influence the cities and regions



**Public event will be on „connecting water“ - Dates: 8th – 9th of July**

It will combine discussions, concerts and presentations of startups from young entrepreneurs primarily from Danube Regions





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**Thank you for your  
attention!**