

REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN PREŠOV REGION ACCORDING TO THE STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRY

Radoslav KLAMÁR¹, Martin ROSIČ²

Abstract: *The article discusses regional disparities in Prešov Region in terms of the industrial production development, structure and tendency. The industrial structure evaluation was based on several indicators, such as gross output, intermediate consumption, value added, average number of employees, average monthly wage and labour productivity per employee, at the level of the County as a whole to recognize its importance within the regional structure of industry in Slovakia, as well as at the level of districts in terms of displaying the internal differentiation of the County and indicating developing regional disparities. In the conclusion, attention is drawn to the prospects of the Prešov County industrial development based on available industrial sites.*

Key words: *regional development, regional disparities, structure of industry, industrial site, turnover from industrial activity, value added, labour productivity*

INTRODUCTION

After the social changes in Slovakia in 1989 the process of democratization was implemented, accompanied by transformation in the political, economic, social, cultural and environmental spheres. The necessary changes which occurred during this process and immediately accompanied it, were not exclusively positive. Deepening of regional disparities occurred as well as the concentration of social and economic problems, which becomes evident in the profiling of developed and undeveloped regions. Gajdoš (2001) states that regional disparities are the product of the influence of several indicators; they depend on the quality and developing availability of potentials, but also on different positions from which individual regions entered the transformation process.

Arising and, unfortunately, also deepening regional disparities are the result of factors from several economic areas. In this report we train our attention on the field of industrial structure and its internal differentiation within the regions of Prešov County. In order to understand the wider framework of the issue of industry in the observed area, we compare Prešov County with the other counties of Slovakia.

1 **RNDr. Radoslav Klamár, PhD.,**

Department of Geography and Regional Development, Faculty of Humanities and Natural Sciences, University of Prešov, ul. 17. novembra 1, 081 16 Prešov, e-mail: klamar@unipo.sk

2 **RNDr. Martin Rosič,**

Department of Geography and Regional Development, Faculty of Humanities and Natural Sciences, University of Prešov, ul. 17. novembra 1, 081 16 Prešov, e-mail: rosmat@post.sk

THE POSITION OF PREŠOV REGION IN THE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF SLOVAKIA

Industry will henceforward remain the driving force for the economic growth in the development of Slovakia up to the year 2013, together with that part of the sphere of services which is closely linked with industrial activities (transport, financial, business services). Vehicle production, machinery and devices production, electrical and optical equipment production and furniture-making intended for use in vehicle production, will achieve the highest growth dynamics in sales production from among all the industrial branches. The growth tendencies of industry will be accompanied by raising its technological level. As a result of these changes, the level of industrial demand for materials and energy consumption will decrease, while the dynamics of value added creation will markedly accelerate. The main driver of the improvement in the technological level of industry in Slovakia will be the engineering industry and within it the automotive industry. Industry in the regions of West Slovakia and Central Slovakia will record the highest dynamics of labour productivity from sales. For Eastern Slovakia and Prešov Region, their marginal position in terms of location as well as structure results from this disadvantage, which is and will become more evident in disparities compared to the other regions of Slovakia (MH SR, 2007).

The situation of the industrial production in Prešov Region as a whole and its proportion of the national industrial production can be evaluated by means of the total gross output, intermediate consumption and value added indicators. In terms of retrospective comparison for a relatively longer time period, the years 1998 and 2006 were chosen for comparison (Vošta, 2004).

Tab. 1: *Gross output, intermediate consumption and value added in the counties of Slovakia in 1998, 2006*

Region	Gross output (mil. Sk)				Intermediate consumption (mil. Sk)				Value added (mil. Sk)			
	1998	%	2006	%	1998	%	2006	%	1998	%	2006	%
Bratislavský	172 965	27,1	662 320	41,6	140 389	28,2	530 389	42,6	31 847	22,8	131 931	37,7
Trnavský	53 900	8,5	232 381	14,6	36 968	7,4	190 676	15,3	16 931	12,1	41 705	11,9
Trenčiansky	69 542	10,9	144 412	9,1	49 061	9,9	107 947	8,7	20 481	14,7	36 464	10,4
Nitriansky	56 570	8,9	86 541	5,4	42 223	8,5	65 352	5,3	14 347	10,3	21 188	6,1
Žilinský	65 627	10,3	123 454	7,7	52 516	10,6	94 551	7,6	13 111	9,4	28 902	8,3
Banskobystrický	59 416	9,3	85 483	5,4	42 998	8,7	63 386	5,1	16 418	11,7	22 096	6,3
Prešovský	44 374	7,0	71 902	4,5	33 493	6,7	57 831	4,6	10 881	7,8	14 071	4,0
Košický	115 186	18,1	187 463	11,8	99 424	20,0	134 040	10,8	15 762	11,3	53 423	15,3

Source: Ročenky priemyslu 2000, 2007. Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava

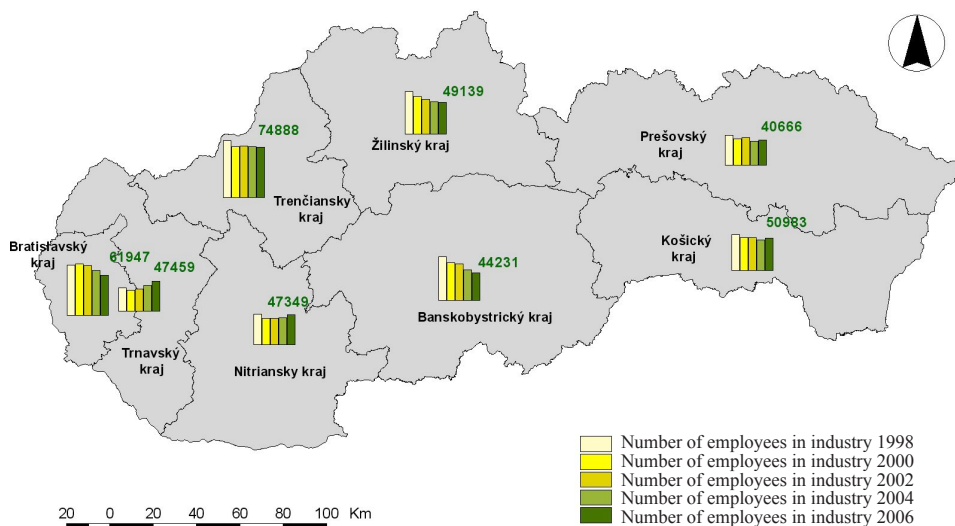
According to the absolute values of the total gross output, intermediate consumption and value added, Prešov Region occupies the last place in the inter-county comparisons in all the chosen indicators in 1998 as well as 2006. In addition, this proportion has markedly decreased in all the indicators (2.5% decrease in the gross output of Slovakia, 2.1% decrease in the intermediate consumption and 3.8% decrease in value added). This fact may be connected especially with the high increase in the evaluated indicators in

Bratislava and Trnava Region. As regards the individual indicators, in terms of absolute increase, this means 383% in gross output for Bratislava Region, 431% for Trnava Region, 250% for Slovakia as an average and only 162% for Prešov Region. It is similar for value added, where Bratislava County recorded an absolute increase by 414%, Trnava County by 246%, Slovakia as an average by 251% and Prešov Region only by 129%. In terms of industrial development, Prešov Region can be evaluated as a Region with lower than average dynamics of its efficiency increase.

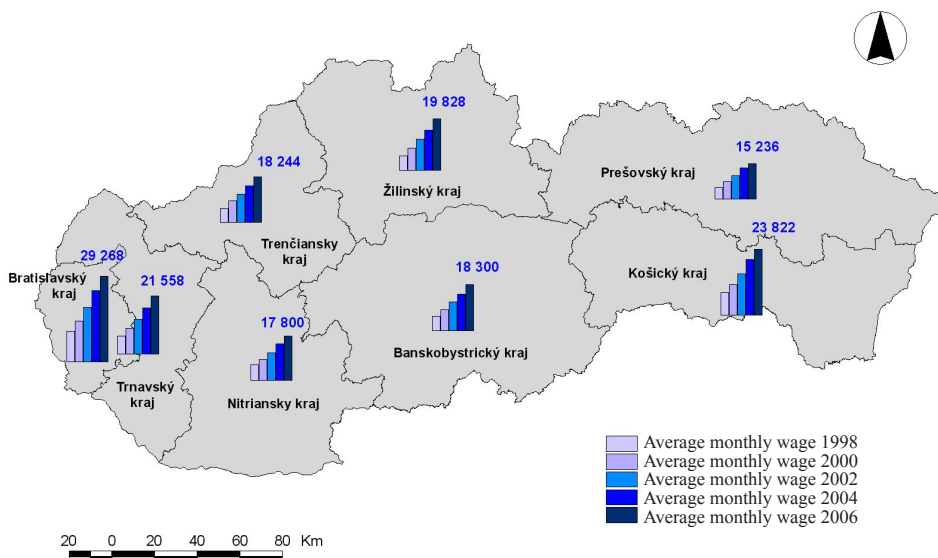
The efficiency of Prešov Region, in comparison with the data for Slovakia, may be evaluated by means of the following analysis. The static situation of Prešov Region industry in 2006 was expressed by the mutual relations between gross output, intermediate consumption and value added. Out of each Slovak crown of produced gross output in Prešov Region, 0.804 SKK went on the intermediate consumption, and 0.196 SKK on value added. Prešov Region showed worse values than the average values of these indicators for Slovakia achieved in 2006, where out of each Slovak crown of produced gross output, 0.780 SKK went on the value consumption, and 0.220 SKK on value added. Comparison of the data about value added reveals that, in the observed period, the industrial efficiency of the Region decreased (value added decreased from 0.246 in 1998 to 0.196 in 2006), and moreover Prešov Region also fell behind the average values of efficiency adjusted to one county of Slovakia.

These basic indicators of industry are also more closely documented by other indicators such as average number of employees, average monthly wage, turnover from industrial activity and labour productivity per employee in industry. The enclosed maps document the situation in summary.

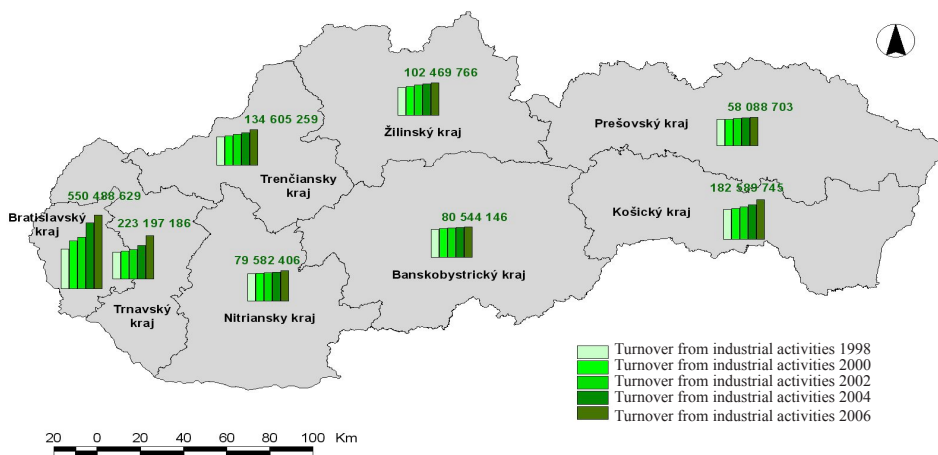
Map 1 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY 1998 - 2006



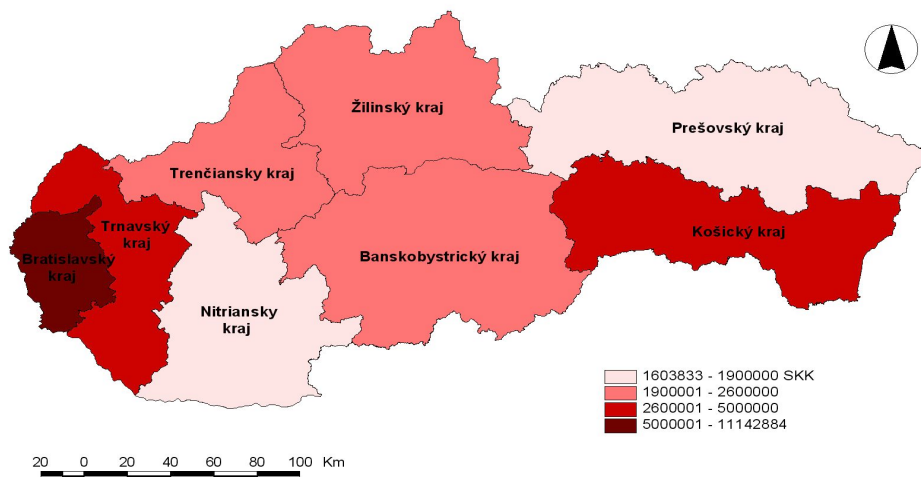
Source: Ročenky priemyslu 1999-2007. Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava

Map 2 AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (SKK) IN INDUSTRY 1998 - 2006

Source: Ročenky priemyslu 1999-2007. Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava

Map 3 TURNOVER (thousand SKK) FROM INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES 1998 - 2006

Source: Ročenky priemyslu 1999-2007. Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava

Map 4 LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY (SKK) PER EMPLOYEE 2006

Source: Ročenky priemyslu 1999-2007. Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava

Tab. 2: Indicators of industrial production in the Regions of Slovakia in 2006

Region	Average number of employees	Average monthly wage	Labour productivity per employee	Turnover from industrial activities
Bratislavský	61 947	29 268	11 142	550 488
Trnavský	44 993	21 558	4 903	223 197
Trenčiansky	75 863	18 244	2 022	134 605
Nitriansky	47 349	17 800	1 894	79 582
Žilinský	49 139	19 828	2 550	102 469
Banskobystrický	44 231	18 300	2 027	80 544
Prešovský	40 666	15 236	1 603	58 088
Košický	50 983	23 822	3 927	167 599

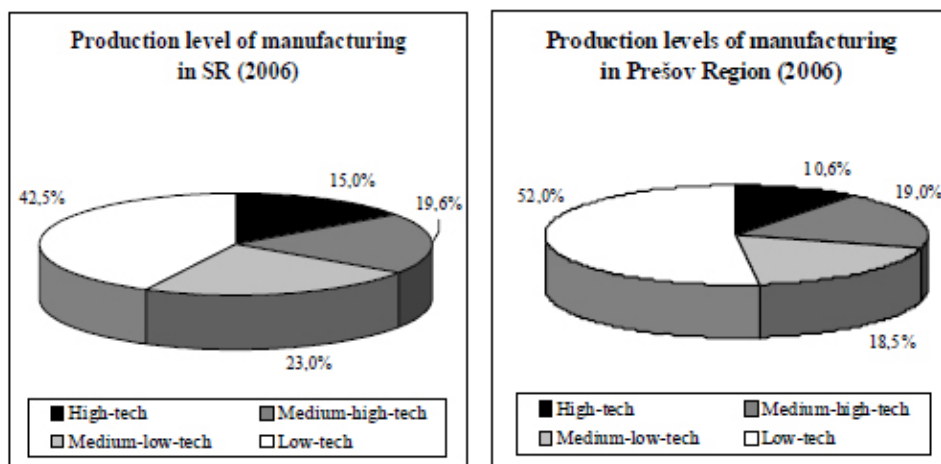
Source: Ročenka priemyslu 2007. Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava

The data in the table and enclosed maps definitely confirm the above-mentioned facts about the weak position of Prešov Region in the industrial structure of the Slovak Republic. Despite the fact that the average monthly wage in industry in Prešov Region is lower almost by half than in Bratislava Region, there is almost 7 times lower labour productivity per employee, which is also proved by the turnover from industrial activity, which are almost 10 times higher in Bratislava Region. The degree of lagging behind other regions, such as Trnava and Košice Region, is considerable too (3 and 2.5 fold respectively).

All the mentioned indicators are, to a large extent, connected with the production level of manufacturing according to four basic qualitative degrees: High-technology (H-tech), Medium-high-technology (MH-tech), Medium-low-tech (ML-tech) and Low-tech

(L-tech). The average registered number of employees by individual branches of industry in the Slovak Republic and Prešov Region was used for the comparison.

Graphs 1, 2



Source: Ročenka priemyslu 2007. Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava

Despite the fact that the share of H-tech production in Prešov Region increased by 1.5% in the years 1997-2006 and the share of L-tech decreased by 2.6%, the County's lagging behind the average of the Slovak Republic is evident. The lag in H-tech is by 4.4% and the share of the Region in L-tech is 7.5% higher, which can be connected with the higher proportion of textile and food production with lower added value.

It is evident from the mentioned set of chosen indicators that Prešov Region represents a marginal area in terms of the industrial structure of the Slovak Republic. In addition, this lag is even deepening as the new strategic foreign investments are placed into already developed regions in the western part of the Slovak Republic. These aspects are negatively accompanied by the unfinished traffic infrastructure (motorway network) and thereby problematic accessibility, as well as the beginning economic recession accompanied by partial production decrease as well as notified redundancy.

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF PREŠOV REGION

Despite the fact that Prešov Region belongs among the weakest regions concerning the industry of the Slovak Republic, its industrial production at the level of districts is markedly differentiated. The strongest industrial companies are concentrated in the three districts of Poprad, Prešov and Humenné, which, by their industrial production, dominate highly over the other districts of Prešov Region in all the evaluated indicators. However, the importance of these companies on the national scale, compared to the strongest industrial entities, is negligible. None of the industrial companies from Prešov Region has achieved a position in the TOP 50 industrial companies of Slovakia.

Tab. 3: *The biggest industrial companies in Prešov Region in 2006, 2007*

No.	Industrial companies	Industry	Turnover (thousand SKK)		Value added (thousand SKK)		Number of employees	
			2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
1.	Tatravagónka, a.s., Poprad	DK	4 012 897	2 672 253	820 750	458 866	1 510	1 421
2.	Kronospan SK, s.r.o., Prešov	DD	3 511 814	3 906 389	554 727	n	958	389
3.	Chemosvit, a.s., Svit	DG	2 730 875	4 875 734	389 869	1 290 465	935	2 798
4.	Nexis Fibers, a.s., Humenné	DG	2 716 240	3 368 097	n	438 001	437	452
5.	Mecom, a.s., Humenné	DA	2 374 625	2 445 864	n	n	n	n
6.	Nylstar Slovakia, a.s., Humenné*	DG	n	3 169 847	n	415 710	n	649
7.	Tatranská mliekareň, a.s., Kežmarok	DA	1 722 899	1 398 094	183 389	140 703	n	216
8.	Bukocel, a.s., Hencovce	DD	1 509 639	1 597 198	187 198	238 116	586	605
9.	Terichem, a.s., Svit	DG	1 490 597	1 548 810	105 289	123 561	182	178
10.	Sanas, a.s., Sabinov	DD	1 259 156	982 407	317 295	271 541	n	n
11.	Chemes, a.s., Humenné	E	1 146 621	1 186 148	319 022	293 007	447	450
12.	Tesla Stropkov, a.s., Stropkov	DL	778 882	551 326	277 366	262 545	n	n
13.	VSK, s.r.o., Humenné	DB	742 753	746 068	116 618	97 320	n	n
14.	Tatramat-ohrievače vody, s.r.o., Poprad	DK	706 482	553 921	179 367	119 841	434	380
15.	Tomark, s.r.o., Prešov	DK	690 802	590 635	166 820	80 407	243	182
16.	Baliarne obchodu, a.s., Poprad	DA	641 771	628 674	186 400	199 898	n	n
17.	Podtatranská vod. spoloč. a.s., Poprad	E	596 724	599 443	233 460	227 978	575	n
18.	Llemi Slovakia, s.r.o., Žalobín	DJ	581 866	604 203	173 601	164 561	n	n
19.	Schüle Slovakia, s.r.o., Poprad	DK	562 499	507 858	121 077	123 374	332	300
20.	Tytex Slovakia, s.r.o., Humenné	DB	550 333	552 976	227 014	249 521	315	279

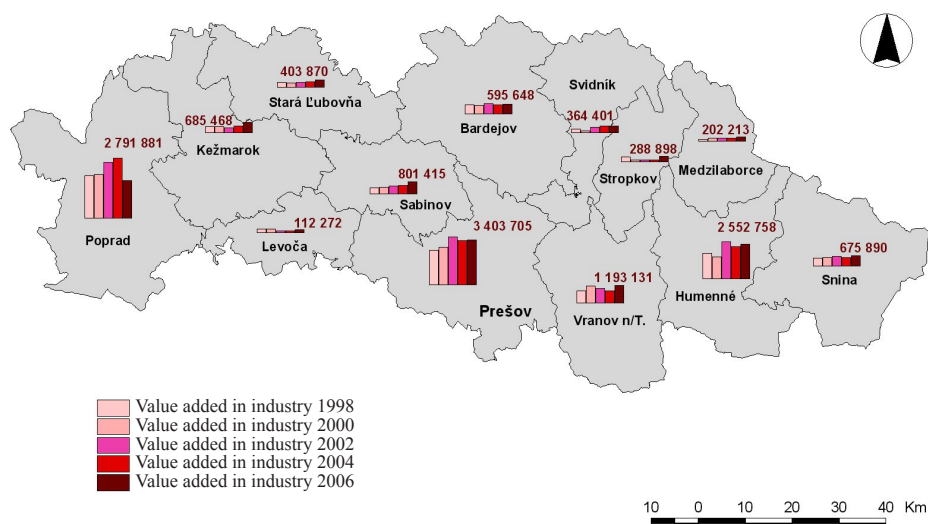
Source: Trend TOP 2008, 2007, * - Nylstar Slovakia v konkurze, n – date is not available

The Poprad, Prešov and Humenné Districts contribute to a considerable extent to the gross output (75.0%) and value added (62.2%) of the whole county.

Tab. 4: *Gross output, intermediate consumption and value added in the districts of Prešov Region in 1998, 2006*

Districts	Gross output (mil. SKK)				Intermediate consumption (mil. SKK)				Value added (mil. SKK)			
	1998	%	2006	%	1998	%	2006	%	1998	%	2006	%
Prešov	7 414	16,7	13 136	18,3	4 836	14,4	9 733	16,8	2 578	23,7	3 403	24,2
Bardejov	1 688	3,8	1 983	2,8	1 132	3,4	1 387	2,4	556	5,1	595	4,2
Humenné	7 851	17,7	13 415	18,7	5 976	17,8	10 862	18,8	1 874	17,2	2 552	18,1
Kežmarok	1 397	3,1	3 317	4,6	1 051	3,1	2 631	4,6	345	3,2	685	4,9
Levoča	617	1,4	321	0,4	456	1,4	209	0,4	161	1,5	112	0,8
Medzilaborce	147	0,3	548	0,8	107	0,3	346	0,6	39	0,4	202	1,4
Poprad	17 960	40,5	27 391	38,1	14 799	44,2	24 599	42,5	3 160	29,1	2 791	19,8
Sabinov	908	2,0	2 501	3,5	595	1,8	1 700	2,9	312	2,9	801	5,7
Snina	1 512	3,4	1 586	2,2	1 038	3,1	910	1,6	473	4,3	675	4,8
Stará Ľubovňa	919	2,1	1 916	2,7	687	2,1	1 512	2,6	232	2,1	403	2,9
Stropkov	549	1,2	645	0,9	325	1,0	356	0,6	223	2,1	288	2,0
Svidník	278	0,6	953	1,3	126	0,4	588	1,0	151	1,4	364	2,6
Vranov n/T.	3 128	7,1	4 184	5,8	2 358	7,0	2 991	5,2	770	7,1	1 193	8,5

Source: Ročenka priemyslu 2007. Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava

Map 5 VALUE ADDED (thousand SKK) IN INDUSTRY 1998 - 2006

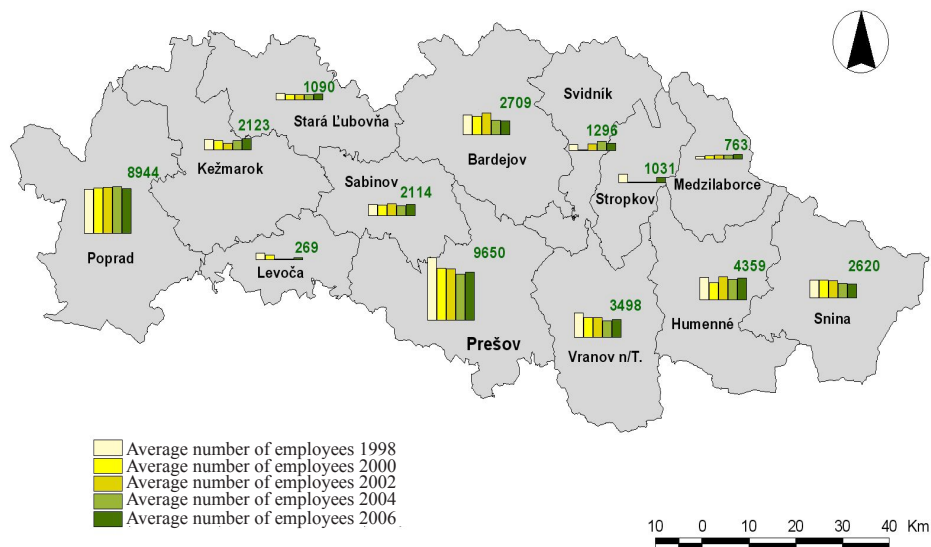
Source: Ročenky priemyslu 1999-2007. Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava

The Poprad, Prešov and Humenné Districts also have a dominant position in other indicators of industrial production, such as average number of employees in industry, turnover from industrial activity, labour productivity per employee in industry and average monthly wage in industry.

Tab. 5: Average number of employees and turnover from industrial activities in the districts of Prešov Region in 1998, 2006

Districts	Average number of employees						Turnover from industrial activities (thousand SKK)					
	1998	%	2002	%	2006	%	1998	%	2002	%	2006	%
Prešov	12 518	26,3	10 315	24,7	9 650	23,8	6 773 843	19,0	10 779 350	23,7	13 848 071	23,8
Bardejov	3 820	8,0	3 389	8,1	2 709	6,7	1 365 002	3,8	1 715 862	3,8	1 833 021	3,2
Humenné	4 497	9,4	4 432	10,6	4 359	10,8	7 155 092	20,1	10 679 887	23,5	12 370 040	21,3
Kežmarok	2 039	4,3	1 654	4,0	2 123	5,2	1 568 296	4,4	1 270 238	2,8	3 217 205	5,5
Levoča	1 096	2,3	-	-	269	0,7	416 242	1,2	-	-	134 527	0,2
Medzilaborce	397	0,8	700	1,7	763	1,9	125 170	0,4	432 820	1,0	539 752	0,9
Poprad	8 772	18,4	9 504	22,7	8 944	22,1	11 635 928	32,7	13 014 267	28,6	15 513 749	26,7
Sabinov	2 107	4,4	2 490	6,0	2 114	5,2	842 482	2,4	1 351 519	3,0	2 450 728	4,2
Snina	3 461	7,3	3 412	8,2	2 620	6,5	1 224 117	3,4	1 459 428	3,2	1 543 510	2,7
Stará Ľubovňa	1 310	2,8	868	2,1	1 090	2,7	756 853	2,1	840 862	1,8	1 749 184	3,0
Stropkov	1 668	3,5	-	-	1 031	2,5	544 084	1,5	-	-	566 051	1,0
Svidník	1 080	2,3	1 148	2,7	1 296	3,2	230 586	0,6	560 710	1,2	746 626	1,3
Vranov n/T.	4 831	10,2	3 900	9,3	3 498	8,6	2 977 136	8,4	3 402 128	7,5	3 576 239	6,2

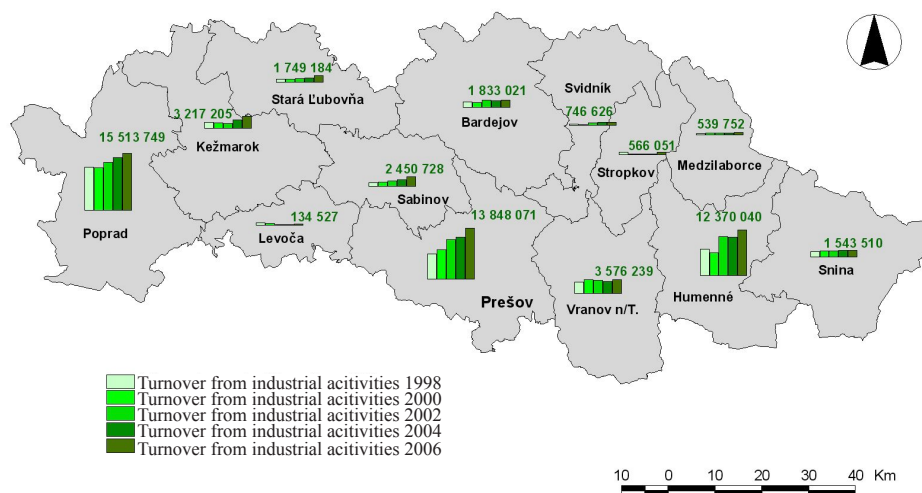
Source: Ročenky priemyslu 1999-2007. Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava

Map 6 AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES 1998 - 2006

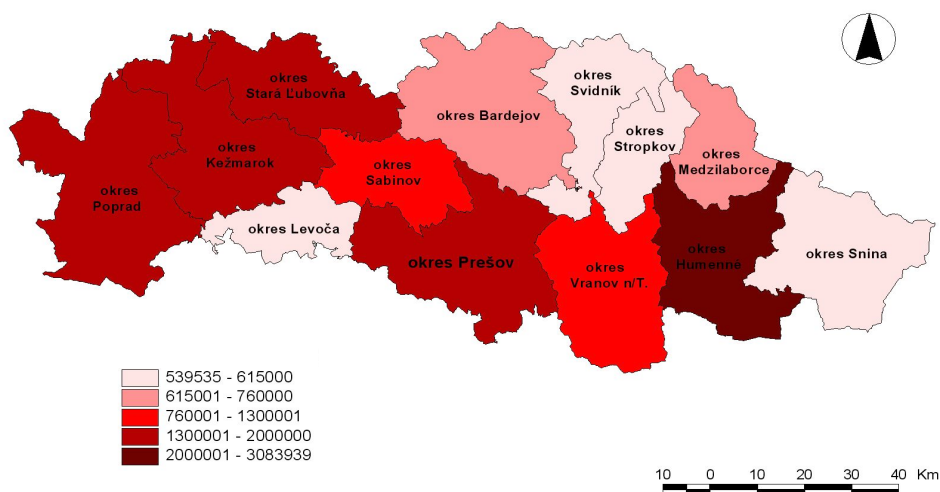
Source: Ročenky priemyslu 1999-2007. Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava

In terms of the average number of employees, the Prešov and Poprad Districts have a crucial position. The number decreased quite rapidly by 2868 (23%) in Prešov between 1998 and 2006, and reached the level of Poprad (about 9 000). In turnover from industrial activity, the Prešov District lags behind Poprad District and is just a little stronger than Humenné District, where the average number of employees in industry is not even half as large as in Prešov. This fact is markedly reflected in the labour productivity per employee in industry, where Humenné District also clearly stands out above Poprad and Prešov Districts and is approaching the average of the Slovak Republic (3 948 869 SKK), the value of which is “pulled” by Bratislava, Trnava and Košice Region. The average monthly wage in industry is more balanced, whereby the highest values are in Poprad District (18 648 SKK) and Humenné District (16 939 SKK). From this point of view, the chemical, rubber and machinery industries are the major ones in Poprad, and chemicals and metals production are major in Humenné. Prešov District lags slightly behind (15 659 SKK) in metals production, vehicle production, clothing and food industries.

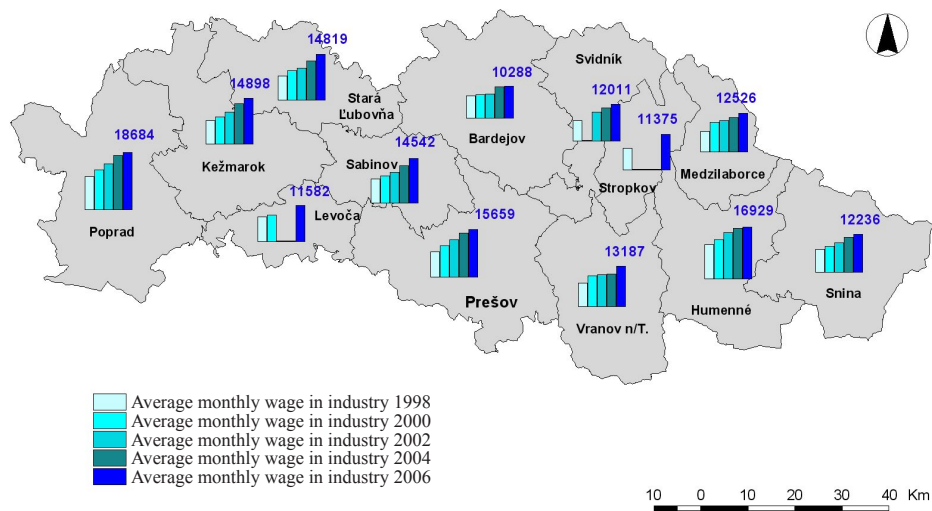
The mentioned facts are further documented by the maps showing the development of turnover from industrial activities, labour productivity per employee in industry, and the average monthly wage in industry in Prešov Region.

Map 7 *TURNOVER (thousand SKK) FROM INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES 1998 - 2006*

Source: Ročenky priemyslu 1999-2007. Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava

Map 8 *LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY (SKK) PER EMPLOYEE 2006*

Source: Ročenky priemyslu 1999-2007. Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava

Map 9 AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE (SKK) IN INDUSTRY 1998 - 2006

Source: Ročenky priemyslu 1999-2007. Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava

Tab. 5: Labour productivity and average monthly wage in the Prešov Region districts in 1998 - 2006

Názov okresu	Labour productivity (SKK)			Average monthly wage (SKK)		
	1998	2002	2006	1998	2002	2006
Prešov	541 128	1 262 514	1 719 378	8 211	12 158	15 659
Bardejov	357 330	421 035	758 536	7 200	7 708	10 288
Humenné	1 591 081	2 494 208	3 083 939	11 105	15 075	16 929
Kežmarok	769 150	1 313 206	1 653 939	7 420	10 267	14 898
Levoča	379 783	-	539 535	7 905	-	11 582
Medzilaborce	315 209	596 752	716 007	6 520	10 013	12 526
Poprad	1 326 485	1 530 727	1 924 732	10 793	14 961	18 684
Sabinov	399 849	618 584	1 269 716	7 741	9 927	14 543
Snina	356 781	551 265	611 506	7 358	9 619	12 236
Stará Ľubovňa	577 750	857 418	1 764 550	7 793	10 329	14 819
Stropkov	326 189	-	563 971	6 883	-	11 375
Svidník	213 506	472 622	584 317	6 486	9 288	12 011
Vranov n/T.	616 257	943 291	1 099 190	7 637	10 415	13 187

Source: Ročenky priemyslu 1999-2007. Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava

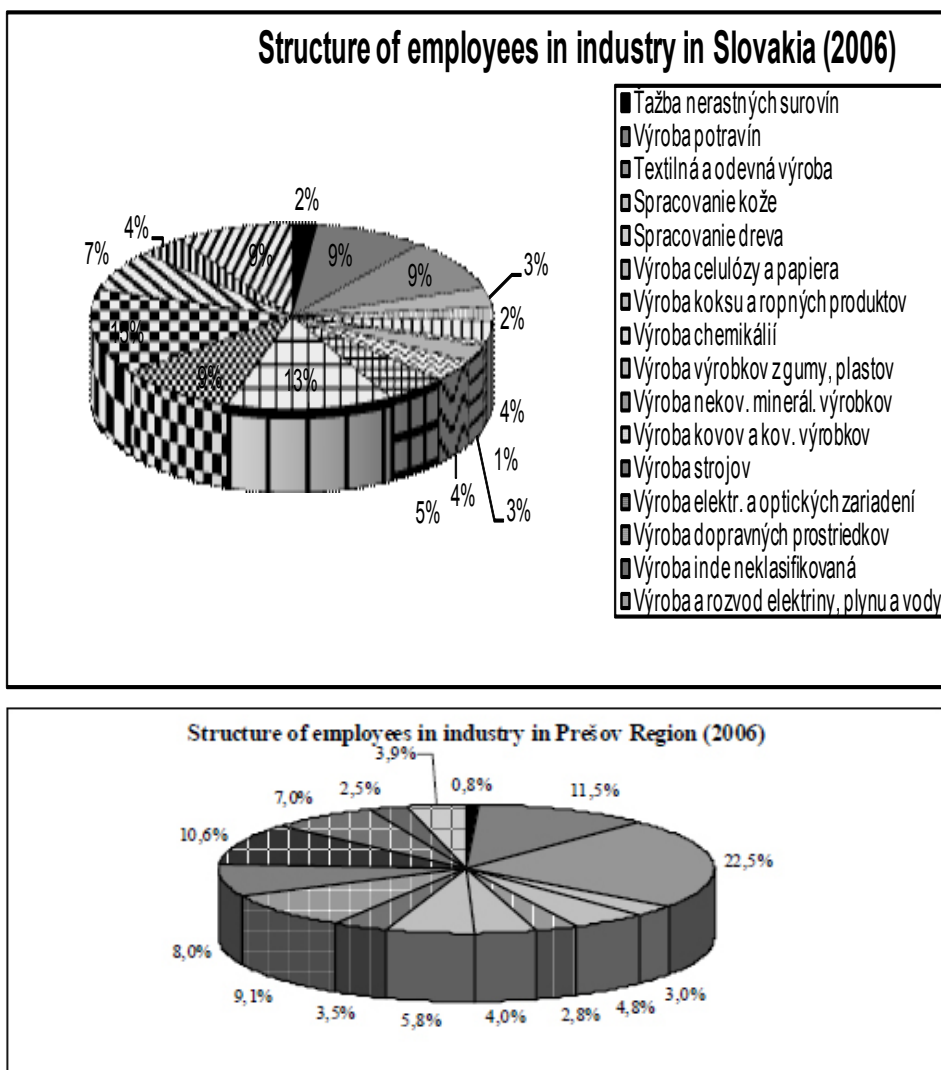
In contrast, among the weakest districts are the Levoča, Stropkov, Svidník and Medzilaborce Districts. Out of this weakest four, there promises to be a better future only in Levoča, which is situated in one of the main development zones of the region Slovakia – East, namely Poprad – Spišská Nová Ves, as well as in the immediate vicinity of the projected highway D1. The other three districts together with Bardejov, Snina and Stará Ľubovňa suffer mainly from bad traffic accessibility, peripheral frontier location and bankruptcy of the supporting industrial companies without acquiring necessary (mainly

foreign) investments. We can crudely divide Prešov Region into “rich South” and “poor North”.

THE STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRY

The structure of industry may be expressed by one of the statistically most observed indicators, namely the share of the individual branches of industry, by the average number of employees, on the total employment in industry. For comparison, Prešov Region and the Slovak Republic as a whole were evaluated.

Graphs 3, 4



Source: Ročenka priemyslu 2007. Štatistický úrad SR, Bratislava

- C Ťažba nerastných surovín – Mineral resources extraction
- DA Výroba potravín – Manufacture of food products and beverages
- DB Textilná a odevná výroba – Manufacture of textiles and wearing apparel
- DC Spracovanie kože – Tanning and dressing of leather
- DD Spracovanie dreva – Manufacture of wood and of products of wood
- DE Výroba celulózy a papiera – Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products
- DF Výroba koksu a ropných produktov – Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products
- DG Výroba chemikálií – Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
- DH Výroba výrobkov z gumy, plastov – Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
- DI Výroba nekovových minerálnych výrobkov – Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
- DJ Výroba kovov a kovových výrobkov – Manufacture of basic metals and metal products
- DK Výroba strojov – Production of machinery and equipment
- DL Výroba elektrických a optických zariadení – Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment
- DM Výroba dopravných prostriedkov – Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
- DN Výroba inde neklasifikovaná – Production not classified elsewhere
- E Výroba a rozvod elektriny, plynu a vody – Electricity, gas and hot water production and distribution

From both of the graphs shown, it is possible to deduce the following conclusions: Prešov Region is typical of a higher proportion of employment in the textile and food industries. Both these branches of industry rank as so-called Low-tech production, that is production of low value added, the proportion of which is almost 52% within Prešov Region and is higher by almost 10% than for the Slovak Republic. In contrast, a lower proportion of higher value added manufacturing, like for example production of electrical and optical equipment (4.6% less compared to the Slovak Republic), manufacture of metals and metal products (3.9% less) and electricity, gas and water production and distribution (5.1% less), is recorded in the Region. Such disadvantageous structure of industrial branches is consequently negatively reflected in the industry turnover, value added, labour productivity, average monthly wage, investments and innovations, which all results in the general lagging behind and low competitiveness of the Prešov Region industrial production.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY, MINING

There are 337 employees working in extractive industry in Prešov Region. The average monthly wage is at the level of 19 984 SKK. Mineral resources extraction is carried out mainly in the Prešov, Poprad and Levoča Districts. The **Solivary, a.s., Prešov** company, which focuses its activities on producing, adjusting, refining and selling of white salt to the salt-based chemicals, cosmetics and food industries, is the biggest company in this branch. The company showed turnover amounting to 327 million SKK in 2007.

MANUFACTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTS AND BEVERAGES

A total of 4 668 employees work in the food industry in the Region, whereby the average monthly wage remains at the level of 16 704 SKK. The food industry is characterized in general by a relatively regular distribution in the area.

The **Tatranská mliekareň, a.s., Kežmarok** company with a total of 216 employees belongs among the biggest food companies in the Region according to the achieved

turnover amounting to 1.72 billion SKK. It focuses on the production of dairy products (milk, yoghurts, butter, curd, cheeses, gastro products). The company has carried out the reconstruction of the existing premises and the addition of new ones. The production of blue-mould cheese in the reconstructed premises, and the production of white-mould cheese in the additional building has been preserved. The total investment represented 175 million SKK and created 57 new work places.

The second company is the **Podtatranská hydina, a.s., Kežmarok** company producing chilled and frozen poultry, whole and portioned, poultry intestines, processed butcher chickens, hens and game, and poultry meat products.

In the neighbouring Poprad District there are located the **Baliarne obchodu, a.s.** and **Pivovar Pilsberg, s.r.o.** companies. The **Baliarne obchodu, a.s., Poprad** company focuses on coffee production under the name Popradská káva, on black, fruit, green and herbal tea and other seasoning additives production. The company showed turnover amounting to 641 million SKK with 240 employees. The **Pivovar Pilsberg, s.r.o.** company (100 employees) produces beer and malt, non-alcoholic barrelled beverages and non-alcoholic bottled beverages. The exports head to Poland, Hungary, Ukraine, Austria, Canada and the USA. The **Tatracon, s.r.o., Poprad** company with turnover amounting to 244 million SKK and 157 employees is also an important company. In the village of Baldovce in Levoča District, there is the **Minerálne vody, a.s., Baldovce** food company, which draws and bottles natural weak mineralized, calcium-magnesium acidulous water. The mineral waters named Baldovská, Drobček, Salvator and Savior are among its products.

From among the districts of Slovakia, the Prešov District especially is known for its food industry, and several such companies are situated here. The **Šarišské pekárne a cukrárne, a.s., Prešov** focusing on baking and confectionery production, frozen baking products and oven-ready goods production. There are 400 employees here and turnover are at the level of 344 million SKK. The **Pivovar, a.s., Šariš** and **Fragopolis, a.s., Prešov** companies are focused on alcoholic beverages production. The **Pivovar, a.s., Šariš** is a part of the biggest brewing company in the world SABMiller from the Republic of South Africa. It employs about 550 employees and produces 1.2 million hectolitres of beer per year. **Fragopolis, a.s., Prešov** employs 148 employees and focuses on alcoholic beverages production. Among other companies in Prešov are **Milk Agro, s.r.o., Prešov** with the production and sale of food products (milk powder, yoghurts, sour milk products, curd, creams and cheeses) in 35 SABI shops; **Mraziarne, a.s., Prešov** with the production and delivery of frozen food products, production of prepared meals and oven-ready goods, and processing and purchase of fruits and vegetables, and **Hydina Prešov – SZV, s.r.o., Prešov** (200 employees) focused on poultry reproduction, incubation and rearing.

The **Mecom, a.s., Humenné** company focuses on the production of meat and soft meat products, roasted meat products, raw salted meat, ham, bacon and cooked meat products. The company employs 557 employees and its annual turnover are at the level of 2.37 billion SKK. **Mecom Trade, s.r.o., Mecom Bohemia, s.r.o.** and **Mecom Hungaria KFT** also belong to the Mecom parent company. In the near future Danish capital is likely to come into the company. Other companies in Humenné are **Podvihorlatské pekárne a cukrárne, a.s., Humenné** (268 employees) with the production of bread, fresh baking and confectionery products and cakes, and **Humenská mliekareň, a.s., Humenné** (203 employees) with milk and milk products processing. The **AGRIFOP, a.s., Stakčín** company is located

in Stakčín in Snina District. The company was formed from the agricultural production plants in Stakčín and Dlhé n/C. with basic agricultural processing, with Agriol oil, Mero bio-oil and forage mixtures production, and industrial production of the packaging material Flexikord, Anpela 5130 and Stakor, paper tubes and paper honeycombed ply-boards.

MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES AND WEARING APPAREL

Textile and clothing production in Prešov Region represents the industrial branch with the largest number of employees (9 149), but the average monthly wage is only at the level of 10 945 SKK. Textile production together with food production belong in the group of so-called Low technology, that is the lowest producing level of industrial production. This industrial branch is concentrated mainly in Humenné, Prešov and Poprad Districts.

In the Chemes industrial park in Humenné are located the three strongest companies of this industry (VSK, Tytex and Twista). **VSK, s.r.o., Humenné** is a company with foreign capital from Italy focusing on pantyhose material production and sales. According to the year-end statements, its revenues represented 746 million SKK in 2006. **Tytex Slovakia, s.r.o., Humenné** with Danish capital is another textiles company. It produced turnover amounting to 550 million SKK with total of 315 employees. It focuses its production on special textile products for health purposes. The trinity is completed with **Twista s.r.o., Humenné** with annual turnover at the level of 435 million SKK, employing 120 employees. There is foreign (Italian) capital in the company - MarioBoselli Yarns from Milan, Siemest S.P.A. from Rome and Nylstar. The production is focused on fibre forming and cotton fibre spinning. The company has announced the extension of production by another 250 working places and investments into machine equipment valued at 300 million SKK. **Zekon, a.s., Michalovce – Humenné plant** (610 employees) focusing its production on denim working and walking-out ready-made clothing, is a smaller company in the town. Unlike the aforementioned companies, it cannot hold onto a foreign investor or its own trade-mark.

In the town of Svit in Poprad District there is another significant textile producer, **Tatrasvit Svit-Socks, a.s., Svit**, which employs 941 employees. The production in the company focuses on socks, knee-socks and tights production. Its revenues represented 391 million SKK, whereby it produced 19 million pairs of socks and 600 000 tights for children. Over 80% of its production heads to the countries of the European Union and mainly to Germany (cooperation with customers such as Falke, Kumert or Rogo). The **Tatraľan, s.r.o., Kežmarok** company produces soft furnishings, technical textiles, geotextiles and fabrics for clothing purposes, and operates in the neighbouring Kežmarok District. It is a subsidiary corporation of the Svitap J.H.J. spol. s.r.o., Svitavy company from the Czech Republic. Its annual turnover are at the level of 150 million SKK.

Several, mainly clothing companies operate in Prešov District. **OZKN, s.r.o., Prešov**, which employs 676 people, ranks among the most significant. These employees devote themselves to sewing custom-made garments. This concerns mainly high quality men's suits, jackets, trousers, waist-coats and coats. The company cooperates with partners from Spain, France, Germany and Austria. **Gemor Fashion, s.r.o., Prešov** (185 employees) with Dutch capital (Manderley Fashion) focuses on the production of woollen and cotton men's coats, La Coste designer clothes, uniforms for Dutch and Swiss policemen and German postmen. The exports head to the Netherlands, Austria, Germany and Switzerland.

Ozex, s.r.o., Prešov (185 employees, turnover worth 232 million SKK) is another Prešov company producing women's and men's clothing, out of which more than 90% heads to Western Europe. **Vzorodev, v.d., Prešov** (about 500 employees) focuses on the production of men's and women's walking-out clothing and the light and heavy off-the-peg clothing production. **Stomex, s.r.o., Eubotice** (revenues worth 138 million SKK) producing working clothes and personal protective work aids, is situated on the outskirts of Prešov.

Odeva, s.r.o., Lipany (650 employees), focusing on a wide assortment of outer clothing (suits, dinner-jackets, jackets, trousers, waistcoats, skirts, costumes, wind-cheaters and coats) operates in the neighbouring Sabinov District. It occasionally also sews uniforms for army, police, customs officers and other organizations. It also offers small-lot and made-to-measure production. The tradition of clothing production is represented mainly by **Svik, s.r.o., Svidník** with its men's ready-made clothing production. The **M.I.S. Slovakia, s.r.o., Vranov nad Topľou** clothing company with annual turnover at the level of 129 million SKK operates in Vranov nad Topľou District.

TANNING AND DRESSING OF LEATHER

This industrial branch in Prešov Region employs 1240 people with an average monthly wage of 10 625 SKK, which is the lowest of all types of industry. The branch has been through a marked transformation during the last decade, but its strong position mainly in Bardejov and Snina Districts in the form of the former, nationally significant JAS company, is likely soon to be just history. The companies which arose in the area of the former JAS company have problems with sales, which has resulted in the number of employees decreasing. The **Obuv-Špeciál, s.r.o., Bardejov** company focusing on the production of welted, flexible and quilted footwear, the production of walking, working, sports, dancing and army footwear, with turnover at the level of 251 million SKK, operates in Bardejov. **JAS Export, a.s., Bardejov**, probably the most significant successor of the original JAS, with the production of shoes using direct injected sole and bonding technologies, is the second company from Bardejov. It has a branch in Snina, **JAS Export, s.r.o., Snina**, which employs 660 people and produces women's, men's and children's footwear. It actively cooperates with foreign companies Uvex-Arbeitschutz and GmbH Furth.

MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND OF PRODUCTS OF WOOD

There are 3 127 employees altogether with the average monthly wage of 15 249 SKK employed in the wood processing and paper making industry. **Kronospan SK, s.r.o., Prešov**, which came into existence in 1997 as the Prešov subsidiary of the Austrian Kronospan corporation, is the strongest entity in this industrial segment. Its production is focused mainly on laminated floorings, rough and laminated flake boards and facade panels. Nowadays it employs 958 employees, whereby its turnover reached 3.51 billion SKK, and after Tatravagónka, a.s., Poprad, it is the second biggest company in Prešov Region from this point of view.

Bukocel, a.s., Hencovce in Vranov nad Topľou District, where the wood processing industry has a long-standing tradition, is the second biggest wood processing company in the Region. This company separated from the well-known wood-working Bukóza company. It is a commercial craft pulp mill for wood matter, processing the lowest quality material with annual turnover of 1.51 billion SKK and 586 employees. Other companies

are Bukóza Preglejka, a.s. – moulding plywood for various purposes, Bukóza Píla, a.s. – processing beech logs for cut timber, sleepers and blanks, Bukóza Progres, s.r.o. – making bonded large-area boards, Bukóza Invest, s.r.o. and Bukóza Export-Import, a.s. In 2006, Bukocel, a.s. invested in technology for the abatement of solid pollutants from the recovery of boiler emissions worth a total of 81 million SKK (50% was reinvested from the Structural Funds of the European Union).

This threesome of large wood-processing companies is completed by **Sanas, a.s., Sabinov**, which employs around 300 people and had turnover of 1.26 billion SKK. It focuses on serial production of laminated DTD, solid wood and plywood furniture and furniture made from honeycomb boards. This company has recently invested in modernization of its machine equipment and technology. In Tatranská Lomnica are the headquarters of the **Tatras National Park Forestry Company**, a state-controlled enterprise employing a total of 338 workers and producing turnover worth 186 million SKK. In Poprad District there is also the timber company **Samas Slovakia, s.r.o., Poprad**, which reported revenues for 2007 totalling 133 million SKK.

There is a large wood-processing firm in Snina called **Beky, a.s., Snina** (394 employees) with foreign capital, which apart from processing sawn beech timber also produces furniture components and bent and cut-out semi-products. The company had turnover of 294 million SKK, and as well as domestic sales it exports mainly to the Czech Republic, Italy, Denmark, Sweden and Poland.

The smaller wood-processing companies include **Fagus, s.r.o., Ubl'a**, making wooden handles for tools, **R.J.R., s.r.o., Snina** (30 employees), making roof truss construction systems, classical rafters and jointed carpentry constructions, keyhole roofs and low-energy consumption, ecological houses, and **Drevop, s.r.o., Dlhé n/C.**, processing coniferous and deciduous timber, producing sawnwood for construction and joinery, furniture pieces, parquet blocks and trimmings. Several other smaller timber firms have got into economic trouble in recent years, ending in most cases in receivership.

The only significant printing company in the Region is **Polygraf Print, s.r.o., Prešov**, which focuses on producing books (a large proportion of them foreign) and offset printing, with annual turnover of 363 million SKK.

MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, RUBBER AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS

The total number of employees working in these industries in Prešov Region is 4006, with average monthly wage of 20 904 SKK, which is the highest for all industrial branches. This segment of industry belongs in the group of Medium-high Technology.

Regarding revenues and added value, the companies in this industrial branch, concentrated mainly in Poprad and Humenné Districts, rank among the strongest in Prešov Region – 3. Chemosvit, a.s., Svit, 4. Nexis Fibers, a.s., Humenné, 6. Nylstar Slovakia, a.s., Humenné and 9. Terichem, a.s., Svit.

Chemosvit, a.s., Svit is one of the largest Central European producers of packaging foils for food-processing products. The company also makes foils for the electrical industry, packaging machines, polypropylene fibres and plastic products. Some of the company's product lines have been moved to joint ventures with foreign partners in Italy, Finland and Israel. In 2007 it reported revenues worth 2.73 billion SKK with value added

of 370 million SKK, with a total number of 935 employees. Compared with 2006, when Chemosvit was the strongest company in the County, it has reported considerable decline in all indicators, which can be attributed to its separation into Chemosvit Folie, a.s., Svit and Chemosvit Energochem, a.s., Svit. Another chemical company in Svit is **Terichem, a.s., Svit**, which is a joint venture between Chemosvit, a.s., Svit and foreign partners AB Rani Plast Oy Teerijärvi. This firm focuses on products for the electrical industry and polypropylene foils for condensers (Terifilm EC, E, RERC). It has 182 employees, and finished the financial year 2006 with turnover amounting to 1.49 million SKK.

The company **Nexis Fibers, a.s., Humenné** is part of the group of world producers of synthetic fibres Nexis Fibers Switzerland, which was established in 1906 and apart from Slovakia also has branches in Germany, Latvia and Poland. The works in Humenné focuses on production of synthetic fibres and employs 437 people. The annual turnover came to 2.72 billion SKK. Another large chemicals producer in Humenné is **Nylstar Slovakia, a.s., Humenné**, which produces fibres for tights, warp-knit and tubular-knit fabrics, synthetic fibres and other textile materials. It employs around 600 people, and its annual turnover in 2006 came to 3.17 billion SKK. In 2007 it underwent restructuring, and like the company Chemes it was bought by Slavia Capital, who renamed it as SC Nylon, a.s., Humenné. For this reason no data are available for this company for the year 2007.

The large chemicals “foursome” are supplemented by smaller firms such as **MKW Prešov, s.r.o., Ľubotice**, making and selling WC seats and bathroom accessories. This company with Austrian capital had turnover of 317 million SKK in 2007, and employed 86 people. In Snina the company **Obalex, s.r.o., Snina** produces packaging, polyethylene foils, carrier-bags and tear-off microthene bags.

Pharmaceutical production is represented by the companies **Imuna, š.p., Šarišské Michal'any** with a long tradition (founded 1953) in this industrial branch producing vaccines, blood plasma products, diagnostic preparations, tablets and veterinary preparations; **Medicproduct, k.s., Lipany**, focusing on production of dry and liquid injections and special infusion solutions; and **MEDea pharmaceuticals, s.r.o., Prešov**, which distributes and sells medicines, pharmaceutical products and health-care consumables.

In Kapušany in Prešov District there is a fuel storage depot belonging to the company Slovnaft-Benzinol, a.s.

The chemicals industry is at present and will continue in the future to be one of the driving branches of industrial production in Prešov County. What is required is to direct the strategy for development of this industrial branch towards producing higher added value with reduced consumption demand for water, energy and raw materials.

MANUFACTURE OF BASIC METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS, PRODUCTION OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Metals production provides employment for 3702 people, with an average monthly wage of 15 990 SKK, while the engineering industry employs 3255 people, with average monthly wage in this industrial branch reaching 17 636 SKK.

The metallurgical industry is represented in Prešov Region by two more significant companies: **Llemi Slovakia, a.s., Žalobín** and **Zlievareň, a.s., Svit**. The metalworking company **Llemi Slovakia, a.s., Žalobín** in Vranov nad Topľou District had turnover worth 582 million SKK and focuses its production on pressure-moulded aluminium

castings, cold-pressed sheets, chip metalworking and making casting moulds. The foundry **Zlievareň, a.s., Svit** with turnover of 166 million SKK focuses on production of castings from grey cast iron and cast steel, and modelling equipment.

The engineering industry is represented in several districts of the Region, but especially in Poprad, Prešov, Bardejov, Snina, Humenné and Stará Ľubovňa. The largest engineering firm, at the same time the strongest company in Prešov Region in terms of revenues, is **Tatravagónka, a.s., Poprad**, focusing on development, manufacture and sales of railway vehicles for freight and passenger transport and their components, single-purpose versions of these vehicles, rail vehicle bogey sets, and metal crates and containers. In 2007 the company declared turnover amounting to 4.01 billion SKK and employed 1510 people. The company exports almost all of its production. Together with the accelerating growth in consumption of domestic electrical appliances, especially of the white type, the production of the company Whirlpool is also growing, with its European centre for washing-machine production here in Slovakia. Total turnover from sales came to 11.1 billion SKK in 2007. One of its subsidiaries is in Poprad, **Whirlpool Slovakia, s.r.o., Poprad**, located in the Matejovce industrial park, where several sub-contractors from Italy and the Czech Republic make appliances for the company. The Poprad works focuses on producing washing-machines, refrigerators, freezers, tumble-dryers, cookers, microwave ovens, coffee-makers, air-conditioners and professional appliances. The third company in Poprad is **Tatramat-ohrievače vody, s.r.o., Poprad**, making electric immersion heaters and combined gas and solar water-heaters. It employs 434 people, who made products worth 706 million SKK. Its production is intended for export to the Czech Republic, Germany, the Netherlands, Hungary, Poland, Ukraine and Russia. The metal-working company **Schüle Slovakia, s.r.o., Poprad** manufactures aluminium pressure-castings for the automobile industry and for pneumatic control systems.

Another engineering centre in the Region is the city of Prešov itself. One of the significant companies here is **Spinea, s.r.o., Prešov**, making prototype items of high-precision reducer bearings, with annual turnover of 419 million SKK. The company **ZVL Auto, s.r.o., Prešov** produces 137 types and dimensions of roller bearings. The third firm, **VAP, s.r.o., Prešov**, with 140 employees and turnover of 430 million SKK (in 2004), produces hydraulic drum brakes and components, telescopic shock-absorbers and metal components for air suspension. Its business partners are Volkswagen (Germany), Seat (Spain), Škoda Auto (Czech Republic) and Phoenix Airspring Technology Ltd. (Hungary).

One of the larger companies is **SB Inmart, a.s., Bardejov**, with revenues worth 530 million SKK. This focuses on producing hydraulic rollers in light, medium and heavy-weight categories, and automated manipulation technology. Its products are mostly exported to foreign countries (Abrham, 2005).

In Snina District there are the remains of the former engineering giant Vihorlat Snina, which employed over 6000 people in its heyday. After privatization it became the joint-stock company **Vihorlat, a.s., Snina**, which had 2450 employees in 1992. The decline in arms production, however, and the loss of its markets lead to increasing problems for the company and the laying-off of its employees. In 2006 another 373 workers were made redundant. The company now focuses on production, sales, installation and servicing of mechanical car-parking systems, UPVC windows and doors, aluminium garden seating sets

and central heating boilers. Product lines have frequently changed together with changes in ownership: VSŽ, a.s., Košice, Hubertus Gerlachov in cooperation with Dutch investors Cebuva, Aurys, s.r.o., and Siberia, s.r.o., Prešov. Another Snina company, **Sukmont, a.s., Snina**, is involved in sales and installation of gas appliances, steel constructions, chimney systems and boiler repair and reconstruction, but it is facing bankruptcy following a fall-off in orders, resulting in the laying-off of employees. Of its 134 employees in 2005, 78 have been let go and further redundancies are certain. There is a smaller engineering company in Medzilaborce, **Strojlab, s.r.o., Medzilaborce**, which employs 250 people producing catering equipment, containers and transporters and boilers, and general engineering products.

In Sabinov there is **ZŤS, a.s., Sabinov**, employing 250 people and reporting turnover of 284 million SKK. This is one of the leading producers of gearbox equipment in Slovakia, manufacturing cone, spur, steel-cone, threaded and planet gear systems. More than 80 per cent of its production goes for export mainly to the USA, Germany, the Czech Republic, Great Britain, China, the Netherlands and Poland. **Skrutkáreň-Exim, a.s., Stará Ľubovňa** (300 employees) produces nuts and bolts made from steel and non-ferrous metals using the method of cold forming without surface finish. These products are intended for the domestic market, but also for export to the Czech Republic, Poland, Spain, Hungary and Germany. There are two engineering firms operating in Stropkov, namely **Kovo Sipox, a.s., Stropkov**, making materials storage containers and winches, and **Komet, s.r.o., Stropkov**, making replacement machine parts for the steel, chemicals, engineering and construction industries, products made from construction-grade and refractory steels, and replacement parts for agricultural and road-going vehicles.

In Humenné there is the plant of **Strojárne Chemes, a.s., Humenné** (180 employees), focusing on piece production of rollers and conveyors. Finally, located in Svidník is the company **Potravinárske závody, a.s., Svidník**, making machines and equipment for the meat-processing, bottling and preserving and the wine-making industry. It employs 240 people, and 95 per cent of its production is exported to the USA, Russia, Romania, France, Denmark and Germany.

MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL AND OPTICAL EQUIPMENT

After the textiles and clothing industry and the food-processing industry, this is the third most represented industrial branch in the Region, employing 4301 people. Similarly as in the textiles and clothing industry there is a relatively low average monthly wage here, amounting to only 13 122 SKK, despite the fact that in both economically developed and dynamically developing countries, this is one of the strategic branches in the industrial structure. The economically strongest electrotechnical company in the Region is **Tesla Stropkov, a.s., Stropkov** (1200 employees), with annual turnover of 779 million SKK. Although the company has had to get through a difficult period after losing its markets in the former USSR, and facing strong competition on the telecommunications technology markets, it has succeeded in establishing itself again quite positively on the foreign markets. Its production is focused on electrical and electronic products (telephone sets, doorbells, electrical materials and thermostats), plastic products (components for the automobile industry and domestic appliances), and metal products. In Stará Ľubovňa the company **MKEM, s.r.o., Stará Ľubovňa** has its operations, employing 100 people. It

produces electrical sets for towing equipment, cables with integrated plug and socket, spiral cables, testing instruments, and separate plugs and sockets, with annual turnover worth 393 million SKK.

The leading companies in Prešov are Křížik GBI and Regada. **Křížik GBI, a.s., Prešov** (in the past this company employed up to 1600 people) focuses on production of components for installation of single-phase and triple-phase electricity meters, and of calibration instruments, with annual turnover of 260 million SKK. The second company, **Regada, s.r.o., Prešov** (200 employees) makes and sells servo-drives with industrial fittings and electromagnetic valves. The company recorded turnover of 253 million SKK.

Another big employer is **Jas Elmont, s.r.o., Snina** with 550 employees. Revenues from sales of this company's principal industrial products (electrotechnical equipment for motors and vehicles, cable bundles) were declared as amounting to 258 million SKK.

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND HOT WATER PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

In the power generating industry there are 1582 people working, with an average monthly wage of 19 720 SKK.

The strongest company in this industrial branch is **Chemes, a.s., Humenné**, with revenues of 1.15 billion SKK and 450 employees altogether. Its principal activity production and distribution of electrical power, and production and distribution of technical gases. These are supplied to the Chemes industrial park for 9 foreign investors (3500 employees) and to the Guttmanovo industrial park with 2 foreign investors (225 employees). This company was recently bought by Slavia Capital. The second company in Humenné is **Humenská energetická spoločnosť, s.r.o., Humenné**, with turnover of 220 million SKK. This focuses on purchasing, selling and distributing hot water and steam, purchasing drinking water, and trading in machines, boilers and radiators, and measuring technology.

In Prešov itself the company **Spravbytkomfort, a.s., Prešov** has its operations, producing, selling and distributing hot water and steam, hot non-drinking water, and administering residential blocks. In 2007 the company recorded revenues of 498 million SKK, with a total of 208 employees. **Dalkia Poprad, a.s., Poprad** focuses on administering and operating heating and technical infrastructure in the communal residential sphere, and producing and distributing hot water and steam, with turnover of 297 million SKK. In Bardejov there is the company **Bardterm, s.r.o., Bardejov**, which is wholly-owned by the municipality. It operates the town's central boilers and heat-exchange units, with turnover of 212 million SKK.

AVAILABILITY OF INDUSTRIAL LAND IN PREŠOV REGION

With regard to the further development of Prešov Region it is necessary to monitor not only the current state of its industrial structure, but also to direct attention towards industrial lands and locations which have the potential of attracting possible investors to the area of north-eastern Slovakia, and in this way to assist the overall economic development of this peripheral territory. The state of preparation of these available industrial localities, together with the progressive completion of the transport infrastructure and the offer of a cheaper, qualified workforce, may become future catalyzers for development of the industry and overall economy of the Region.

Within Prešov Region a total of 58 available industrial localities have been identified. Their names, locations and basic parameters are presented in the following Table 7.

Tab. 7: Available industrial localities in Prešov Region

Locality	Cadastral area	District	Area	Motorway connection	Connection to road I. triedy	Connection to railway	Airport Accessibility	Technical infrastructure
Priemyselný park Prešov Juh - Lominová - Široké	Prešov, Haniska	Prešov	134 ha (64 ha Prešov, 70 ha Haniska)	2 min, 1km	I/68, 1km	Prešov 2km	Košice, 45min, 45km	Elektr. - ČV, Plyn - V, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV
Priemyselný park Prešov - Grófske	Prešov, Kapušany	Prešov	260 ha (182 ha Prešov, 78 ha Kapušany)	15 min, 10km	I/68, 1km	Prešov Šebastová, 5km	Košice, 60min, 60km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV
Priemyselný park IPZ Prešov - Záborské	Záborské	Prešov	30 ha, rozšírenie až na 200 ha	2min, 1km	I/68, 4km	Prešov, 5km	Košice, 45min, 40km	Elektr. - V Plyn - V Voda - V Kanál - V
Záborské - Širava, Konopiska	Záborské, Petrovany	Prešov	150 ha	diaľnica na Košice, cca 2min; 400m smer západ	cca. 2 min 350m, smer západ	5 km - ŽS Prešov	letisko Košice 30km, smer juhozápad	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - ČV, Kanál - N
Haniska - Záturecká	Haniska	Prešov	25 ha	priamo pri diaľnici D1 (1min. a 200m)	5min; 1km	ŽS Prešov; 0,7km	letisko Košice, cca 1hod; 45km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - V
Ortáše	Petrovany, Kendice	Prešov	130 ha	kontakt s D1	I/68 - 1 km	ZŠ Kendice - 1,5 km	Košice - 35 km, 28 min	Elektr. - ČV, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - ČV
Veľký Šariš	Veľký Šariš	Prešov	46 ha	10km diaľnica Prešov-Košice	št. cesta I/68 cca 20m	ŽS Veľký Šariš cca 500 m	letisko Košice 40km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV
Poprad - Matejovce	Matejovce, Spišská Sobota	Poprad	9,1 ha (navrhovaná lokaita 42,44 ha)	trasa navrhovanej diaľnice D1, cca 2min, 800m	št. cesta I/67, cca 350m východným smerom	ŽS Matejovce pri Poprade, cca 2 km severo-východným smerom	Poprad -Tatry, cca 7min, 10km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - ČV, Voda - V, Kanál - V
Suchá hora	Humenné	Humenné	25,56 ha	80km, 80 min	I/74 - 0,5 km	ŽS Humenné 3km	Košice - 100km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - ČV
PP Levoča	Levoča	Levoča	18 ha	navrhovaná D1, južne od PP, 2min a 500m	I/18 a 0,9km	ŽS Levoča, cca 500m	Poprad -Tatry, cca 30min, 30km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - ČV

Stará Ľubovňa - medzi Lipníkmi	Stará Ľubovňa	Stará Ľubovňa	100 ha	1hod, 60km severozápadným smerom	lokalita vedľa štátnej cesty I/77 (smer SL-Poprad), 500m pripojenie na štátnu cestu I/68 SL-Mníšek nad Popradom	ŽS Stará Ľubovňa, 1km východným smerom	Poprad-Tatry 1hod, 53km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - V
Priemyselný park Bardejov - Sever	Bardejovská Nová Ves	Bardejov	14,53 ha	smer Poprad diaľnica D1 cca 2,5hod 130km; smer Prešov 0,5 hod 42km	štátna cesta I/77 Poprad - Svidník cca 0,5km	ŽS Bardejov cca 2,5 km	Košice cca 2hod 96km, Poprad -Tatry cca 2hod 110km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - V
Malý Šariš hon Úzke	Malý Šariš	Prešov	12 ha	vedľa plánovanej trasy budúcej diaľnice	vedľa št. cesty I/18	ŽS Prešov cca 5km, cca 20min	letisko Košice cca 45 km, cca 1hod	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - ČV
Nad mlynom	Záborské	Prešov	40 ha	kontakt s D1		ŽS Haniska - 4 km západne	Košice - 35 km, 28 min	Elektr. - ČV, Plyn - V, Voda - N, Kanál - ČV
Roveň	Petrovany	Prešov	27 ha	kontakt s D1		ŽS Kendice - 3 km západne	Košice - 32 km, 25 min	Elektr. - ČV, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - ČV
Sabinov - Orkucany	Orkucany	Sabinov	40 ha	25 min, 23km	I/68, priama odbočka z cesty I. tr.	Orkucany 0,3km, Sabinov 3km	Košice 1hod, 56km;	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV
Petrovany - Vysielač	Petrovany	Prešov	E 14 ha, P 15 ha, KEVEČ 100 ha	cca 5min, 500m severne	I/68 2-3km severným smerom	ŽS Prešov, 4km severne	Košice, 40km, 30min	Elektr. - ČV, Plyn - ČV, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV
Dolina	Kendice	Prešov	17 ha	D1 - 900 m	kontakt s I/68	ŽS Kendice - 1 km	Košice - 35 km, 28 min	Elektr. - ČV, Plyn - N, Voda - V, Kanál - V
Vranov nad Topľou - Feroovo	Vranov nad Topľou	Vranov nad Topľou	16 ha	50km, 40min	č.18, 0km	ŽS Vranov nad Topľou, 2km od PP	Košice, 65km, 1hod	Elektr. - V, Plyn - ČV, Voda - V, Kanál - V
PP Svidník - Juh	Svidník	Svidník	15 ha	50min, 60km	št. cesta I/73, 30m	Bardejov 35km	Svidník 10min, 4km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - V
Priemyselný park Stropkov	Stropkov	Stropkov	25 ha	navrhovaná diaľnica D1 (Prešov-54km, 45 min)	I/73 prechádza cez mesto, 100m	Bardejov - 45km, 30min.	Košice - 100km, 1hod.	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - V
Potoky	Petrovany	Prešov	34,5 ha	kontakt s D1		ŽS Kendice - 3 km západne	Košice - 32 km, 25 min	Elektr. - N, Plyn - N, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV
Ličartovce	Ličartovce	Prešov	35 ha	napojenie k D1 cca 5min - 3km	I/68 - 0,5km	ŽS Ličartovce - 0,5km	letisko Košice 40min - 35km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - ČV, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV
Hora	Petrovany	Prešov	14,5 ha	kontakt s D1		ŽS Haniska - 4 km západne	Košice - 35 km, 28 min	Elektr. - ČV, Plyn - ČV, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV

Sever	Ličartovce	Prešov	9 ha	kontakt s D1	kontakt s I/68	ŽS Ličartovce - 0,5 km	Košice - 23 km, 15 min	Elektr. - ČV, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - N
Priemyselný park Snina	Snina	Snina	10,95 ha	cca 100km západným smerom, cca 1,5hod	štátna cesta I/74, cca 500m západným smerom	ŽS Snina cca 200m južným smerom, možnosť využitia napojenia žel. trate vnútri areálu	lestíko Košice cca 100km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - V
Cernina	Cernina	Svidník	1312,9 ha	55km, 75 min.	Svidník, 16km	Bardejov, 25km	Košice, 120min, 105km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - ČV, Voda - ČV, Kanál - N
Spišské Podhradie - Rybníček	Spišské Podhradie	Levoča	6,3 ha + možnosť 3 ha	trasa navrhovanej D1, 5min 4km	cesta I. triedy I/E18 3km	ŽS Sp. Podhradie 1km	letisko Poprad-Tatry/ Košice - 50km/75km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - V
Breziny	Svit	Poprad	19 ha	návrh D1	št. cesta I/18, cca 150m južným smerom	ŽS Svit v tesnej blízkosti	Poprad-Tatry, cca 15min, 15km	Elektr. - ČV, Plyn - V, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV
Tekeriš	Kendice	Prešov	9,5 ha	D1 - 1 km	kontakt s I/68	ŽS Kendice - 0,5 km severne	Košice - 35 km, 28 min	Elektr. - N, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - ČV
Drienov - Bývalý hosp. dvor PD	Drienov	Prešov	8 ha	15min, 3,5km	I/68 Prešov-Košice, 4km	ŽS Obišovce - 4,5km, Kysak - 5,5km, D.N. Ves - 5,5km	Košice 30min; 25,5km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - ČV, Voda - ČV, Kanál - N
Lipany Za traťou	Lipany	Lipany	10 ha		št. cesta I/68, cca 1,5km	ŽS Lipany, cca 2km	Košice cca 1hod 80km, Poprad cca 1,3hod 100km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - V
Župčany	Župčany	Prešov	5,2 ha	trasa navrhovanej diaľnice D1 cca 1min 400m	št. cesta I/18 cca 100m južne	ŽS Prešov cca 10km východným smerom	letisko Košice cca 50min 48km	Elektr. - ČV, Plyn - ČV, Voda - N, Kanál - ČV
Areál bývalého Lesostavu	Jasenov	Humenné	4 ha	Prešov cca 80km, 80min		ŽS Humenné cca 3km	letisko Košice cca 100min, 100km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - V
Nižné dlžavy	Udavské	Humenné	19,5 ha	Prešov - 76 km, 92 min.	I/74 - 6km(Humenné)	ŽS Udavské, cca 600m juhozápadným smerom	Košice, 90 min; 90 km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - ČV, Voda - V, Kanál - V
Pastviská	Nižný Kručov	Vranov nad Topľou	30 ha	50 km	2,5 km	1,5 km	Košice 1,5 hodiny 90km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - ČV
Naklo	Nižný Hrušov	Vranov nad Topľou	37,2 ha	2hod 80km	E-50 15km	Nižný Hrabovec 5km	Košice 1,5 hod 80km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - V

Giraltovce - Roveň	Giraltovce	Svidník	25 ha	navrhovaná R4 Prešov - Vyšný Komárnik, cca 5min, 2km severne	štátna cesta I/73, vjazd z PP	ŽS Nemcovce pri Prešove, cca 13km západne	letisko Košice, 60min, 70km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - ČV
Pod Malgovcom	Lada	Prešov	49,49 ha	rýchlostná komunikácia, severným smerom cca 100m	št. cesta I/18, pri navrhovanej lokalite PP	ŽS Kapušany cca 3km, Lipníky cca 3km	Košice cca 1,5hod, 50km	Elektr. - ČV, Plyn - ČV, Voda - ČV, Kanál - N
Drienov - Bývalá kafléria	Drienov	Prešov	4 ha	15min, 3,5km	I/68 Prešov-Košice, 4km	ŽS Obišovce - 4,5km; Kysak - 5,5km; D.N. Ves - 5,5km	Košice 30min, 25,5km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - ČV, Kanál - N
Švábovce-Baňa	Švábovce	Poprad	6 ha/10 ha	diaľnica vo výstavbe 7km 10min	št. cesta E18 500m	ŽS Poprad 7km	letisko Poprad Tatry 10km 15min.	Elektr. - ČV, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - ČV
Myslina	Myslina	Humenné	1,98 ha	80km, 80 min	I/74 - 1,5 km	ŽS - Humenné 4km juhovýchodným smerom	letisko Košice - 100km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV
Vyšný Žipov	Vyšný Žipov	Vranov nad Topľou	932 ha	navrhovaná D1 Prešov - 35km, 30min západným smerom	E18, 1km	Čierene nad Topľou, 3km	Košice, 75 km, 60min	Elektr. - ČV, Plyn - ČV, Voda - ČV, Kanál - N
Terňa a miestne časti Babin potok a Hradisko	Terňa, Babin potok, Hradisko	Prešov	6 + 13 ha	navr. diaľnice D1 cca 20min 15km, južným smerom	št. cesta 7km západným smerom	ŽS Veľký Šariš 10 km južným smerom	letisko Košice 50km cca 45 min	Elektr. - V, Plyn - ČV, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV
Benkovce	Benkovce	Vranov nad Topľou	824 ha	navrhovaná D1, cca 45 min. západným smerom	prechádza obcou č. 1/15	ŽS Vranov nad Topľou, cca 15km juhozápadným smerom	letisko Košice, cca 80 min, 90km	Elektr. - ČV, Plyn - V, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV
Šarišské Sokolovce	Šarišské Sokolovce	Sabinov	10 ha	30min, 20km	30min, 20km I/18	Sabinov, 7km	Košice, 90 min, 70km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - N
Stará Ľubovňa - Továrenská 3	Stará Ľubovňa	Stará Ľubovňa	2,5 ha	1hod, 60km severozápadným smerom	1km od I/77 (smer SL - Poprad), 1km pripojenie na I/68 SL-Mníšek nad Popradom	ŽS Stará Ľubovňa 600m	Poprad-Tatry 1hod, 53km	Elektr. - ČV, Plyn - ČV, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV
Giraltovce - SAD	Giraltovce	Svidník	3 ha	navrhovaná R4 Prešov - Vyšný Komárnik, cca 6min, 2,5km severne	štátna cesta I/73, vjazd z PP	ŽS Nemcovce pri Prešove, cca 13km západne	letisko Košice, 60min, 70km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - V, Kanál - ČV
Podolíneec - T. Vansovej	Podolíneec	Stará Ľubovňa	8,5 ha	40/35	I/77 - 500m	Podolíneec - 1km	Poprad - 50min - 38km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV
Dravce - Bukovina	Dravce - Bukovina	Levoča		diaľnica D1, cca 20min, 8km západne	cesta I.tr. cca 3min, 1km východne	ŽS Sp.Nová Ves, cca 16km východne	Poprad, cca 45min, 20km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - ČV, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV

Soľ	Soľ	Vranov nad Topľou	10,35 ha	40 km - 56 min.	št. cesta I/18 - hneď vedľa	ŽS Soľ - hneď vedľa	Košice 1,5 hod; 70km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - ČV, Voda - ČV, Kanál - N
Sačurov - Mentiovo	Sačurov	Vranov nad Topľou	16,06 ha	plánovaná D1, cca 50min, 55km	št. cesta I/79	ŽS v obci	letisko Košice, cca 50 min, 65km	Elektr. - ČV, Plyn - ČV, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV
Areál býv. Tehelne Peč. Nová Ves	Pečovská Nová Ves	Sabinov	3 ha	20 minút, 25km	I/68 - 0,5km	ŽS P.Nová Ves 1,5km	Košice, 60min; 70km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV
Sečovská Polianka-Záhumié	Sečovská Polianka	Vranov nad Topľou	28 ha	50km	št. cesta I/79 cca, 250m - napojená MK	ŽS Sečovská Polianka, cca 2km	letisko Košice, 60km cca 50min	Elektr. - V, Plyn - ČV, Voda - ČV, Kanál - N
Mníšek nad Popradom	Mníšek nad Popradom	Stará Ľubovňa	657,92 ha	1,5hod 60km smer východ - 2hod 80km západ	vedenie cez obec I/68	ŽS S.Ľubovňa 16km	Košice 2 hod 115km, Poprad-Tatry 1,5hod 65km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - N, Voda - ČV, Kanál - N
Hospodársky dvor	Brezovica	Sabinov	9 ha			ŽS Lipany, 11km	Košice 75km, Poprad 75km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - ČV, Voda - V, Kanál - ČV
Dlhé Klčovo	Dlhé Klčovo	Vranov nad Topľou	5 ha	diaľnica D1, cca 150min 200km západným smerom	št. cesta č.18, 3km	ŽS Sačurov, cca 3km západným smerom	letisko Košice, cca 60min, 65 km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - V, Voda - ČV, Kanál - N
Mengusovce	Mengusovce	Poprad	3 ha	trasa diaľnice D1, cca 700m, 1min	cesta 1. tr. I/18, cca 1min, 600m	ŽS Svit, 5km	Poprad 10min, 13km	Elektr. - V, Plyn - ČV, Voda - ČV, Kanál - ČV

Source: authors' classification

In evaluating the individual available industrial localities in Prešov Region, the starting-point was a set of five basic evaluation criteria: centres of population, zones of industrial development, size of industrial localities, motorway connection and connection to infrastructure.

Centres of population – this criterion is an indication of the hierarchical importance of individual residential structures. The categories of residential centres (i.e. towns) – 5 in all – were taken from the Prešov Region Territorial Plan, and are in line with the Territorial Development Plan for Slovakia 2001. The hierarchical ranking of towns is given by the number of X symbols, whereby the more important the town, the greater the number of X symbols. To express the spatial vicinity of towns with the lowest evaluation in the case of important residential centres (towns in categories I, II and III, and the Region capital separately), the auxiliary symbol + is used (this symbol is used in an auxiliary way for other criteria as well, and is intended to indicate spatial vicinity of an important structure). The evaluation of the categories of towns is presented in the following Table 8.

Tab. 8: *Evaluation of criteria – Centres of population*

Residential centre	Evaluation
1st category	XXXXXX
2nd category	XXXXX
3rd category	XXXX
4th category	XXX
5th category	XX
Uncategorized	X
Uncategorized within 5 km of the County capital	X ++ +
Uncategorized within 10 km of the County capital	X + +
Uncategorized within 5 km of a 1st, 2nd, 3rd cat. town	X ++
Uncategorized within 10 km of a 1st, 2nd, 3rd cat. town	X +

Source: authors' classification

Zones of industrial development – this criterion indicates the nucleus zones in this Region with regard to the existing spatial distribution of industrial production. This situation is of great significance from the point of view of external savings in production, the specific advantages of urbanization and the advantages of location, which is given by the incidence and proximity of other industrial sites and companies, as well as the existence of supporting technical infrastructure. The spatial range of development zones is in line with the Integrated Study of Regional Development NUTS II – Eastern Slovakia. This study defined two types of industrial development zone – primary development zones and secondary development zones. Evaluation of this criterion is presented in Table 9.

Tab. 9: *Evaluation of the criterion – Zones of industrial development*

Zones of industrial development	Evaluation
Primary zones of industrial development	XXX
Secondary zones of industrial development	XX
Outside the zones of industrial development	X
Outside the zones of industrial development, but within 10 km of a zone	X +

Source: authors' classification

Size of industrial locality – indicates the variety in the size structure of available industrial localities. The rule applied here is: the larger and more compact the site, the higher the evaluation. Industrial localities smaller than 5 hectares have poor prospects in terms of location of industrial production, and their development is very restricted. The size structure of industrial localities is categorized in the following Table:

Tab. 10: *Evaluation of criterion – Size of industrial localities*

Size of industrial site	Evaluation
30 hectares and more	XXXX
10 – 30 hectares	XXX
5 - 10 hectares	XX
less than 5 hectares	X

Source: authors' own classification

Connection to motorway - this is an indication of the importance and the flow potential of the transport infrastructure, and its basic skeleton formed by the motorway network. Linkage of industrial sites to the motorway is one of the most important factors supporting production from the point of view of supplying input raw materials and semi-products to industry, as well as the distribution of already produced and processed industrial goods intended for immediate consumption, or as inputs for processing in subsequent production.

Tab. 11: *Evaluation of criterion – Connection to motorway*

Link to motorway	Evaluation
within 1 km of motorway	XXXXX
within 10 km of motorway	XXXX
within 30 km of motorway	XXX
within 100 km of motorway	XX
more than 100 km away from motorway	X
within 1 km of proposed motorway	+++++
within 10 km of proposed motorway	++++

Source: authors' own classification

Connection to infrastructure – meaning connections to the mains electricity, gas, water and sewer networks. This criterion indicates the importance of the level of completion, or lack of it, of the technical and power infrastructure, which depending on its presence and parameters can influence to a considerable degree the location of industrial production and its character. The auxiliary symbol + in this case does not indicate proximity to an important structure, but the status of connection to infrastructure (specifically only partially suitable status).

Tab. 12: *Evaluation of criterion – Connection to infrastructure*

Connection to infrastructure	Evaluation
Connection status suitable	X
Connection status only partially suitable	+
Connection status unsuitable	blank box, no symbol
Position of evaluation symbol in 4 –place code:	
1st position – connection to electrical power	(1 _ _ _)
2nd position – connection to gas mains	(_ 2 _ _)
3rd position – connection to water mains	(_ _ 3 _)
4th position – connection to sewer network	(_ _ _ 4)

Source: authors' own classification

Tab. č. 13: Evaluation of the availability of industrial localities in the Prešov Region in terms of selected criteria.

Locality	Cadastral area	District	Centres of population	Zones of industrial development	Size of industrial site	Motorway connection	Connection to infrastructure	Nr. of points	Categ.
PP Prešov Juh - Lominová - Široké	Prešov, Haniska	PO	xxxxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxxx	+x++	106	1
PP Prešov - Grófske	Prešov, Kapušany	PO	xxxxxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx++	99	1
PP IPZ Prešov - Záborské	Záborské	PO	x ++ +	xxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	96	1
Záborské - Širava, Konopiska	Záborské, Petrovany	PO	x ++ +	xxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xx+	88	1
Haniska - Zátúrecká	Haniska	PO	x ++ +	xxx	xxx	xxxxx	xxxx	86	1
Ortáše	Petrovany, Kendice	PO	x ++ +	xxx	xxxx	xxxxx	+xx+	85	1
Veľký Šariš	Veľký Šariš	PO	xx ++ +	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx++	83	1
Poprad - Matejovce	Matejovce, Spišská Sobotka	PP	xxxxxx	xxx	xx	+++++	x+xx	82	1
Suchá hora	Humenné	HE	xxxxxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx+	82	1
PP Levoča	Levoča	LE	xxxxxx	xxx	xxx	+++++	xxx+	82	1
Stará Ľubovňa - medzi Lipníkmi	Stará Ľubovňa	SL	xxxxxx	x +	xxxx	xx	xxxx	82	1
PP Bardejov - Sever	Bardejovská Nová Ves	BJ	xxxxx	xx	xxx	xx	xxxx	80	1
Malý Šariš hon Úzke	Malý Šariš	PO	x ++ +	x +	xxx	xxxx +++++	xxx+	80	1
Nad mlynom	Záborské	PO	x ++ +	xxx	xxxx	xxxxx	+x +	80	1
Roveň	Petrovany	PO	x ++ +	xxx	xxx	xxxxx	+xx+	80	1
Sabinov - Orkucany	Orkucany	SB	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxx	xx++	79	2
Petrovany - Vysielač	Petrovany	PO	x ++ +	xxx	xxxx	xxxxx	+++++	79	2
Dolina	Kendice	PO	x ++ +	xxx	xxx	xxxxx	+ xx	78	2
Vranov nad Topľou - Feroovo	Vranov nad Topľou	VT	xxxxx	xx	xxx	xx	x+xx	77	2
PP Svidník - Juh	Svidník	SK	xxxxx	xx	xxx	xx	xxxx	75	2
PP Stropkov	Stropkov	SP	xxxxx	xx	xxx	xx	xxxx	75	2
Potoky	Petrovany	PO	x ++ +	xxx	xxxx	xxxxx	++	75	2
Ličartovce	Ličartovce	PO	x + +	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	x+++	75	2
Hora	Petrovany	PO	x ++ +	xxx	xxx	xxxxx	+++++	74	2
Sever	Ličartovce	PO	x ++ +	xxx	xx	xxxxx	+xx	73	2
PP Snina	Snina	SV	xxxxx	xx	xxx	x	xxxx	70	2
Cernina	Cernina	SK	x +	x +	xxxx	xx	xxx	69	2

Spíšské Podhradie - Rybníček	Spíšské Podhradie	LE	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	++++	xxxx	68	2
Breziny	Svit	PP	xxx +	xxx	xxx	xxx	+++++	+x++	68	2
Tekeríš	Kendice	PO	x + +	xxx	xxx	x	xxxxx	xx+	66	2
Drienov - Bývalý hosp. dvor PD	Drienov	PO	x + +	xxx	xxx	xx	xxxx	xx+	66	2
Lipany Za traťou	Lipany	SB	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xxxx	65	2
Župčany	Župčany	PO	x + + +	x +	xx	xx	xxxx +++++	++ +	64	2
Areál bývalého Lesostavu	Jasenov	HE	xx ++	xxx	xxx	x	xx	xxxx	64	2
Nížné dlžavy	Udavské	HE	x +	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	x+xx	64	2
Pastviská	Nížný Kručov	VT	xx ++	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx+	64	2
Naklo	Nížný Hrušov	VT	x +	x +	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	64	2
Giraltovce - Roveň	Giraltovce	SK	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx+	62	2
Pod Maltovcom	Lada	PO	x + +	x +	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	+++	62	2
Drienov - Bývalá kafiléria	Drienov	PO	x + +	xxx	x	xxx	xxxx	xx+	61	2
Švábovce-Baňa	Švábovce	PP	xx ++	xxx	xx	xx	++++	+xx+	59	3
Myslina	Myslina	HE	xx ++	xxx	x	xx	xx	xx++	58	3
Vyšný Žipov	Vyšný Žipov	VT	x	x +	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxx	57	3
Terňa - Babin potok, Hradisko	Terňa	PO	x	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	x+++	56	3
Benkovce	Benkovce	VT	x +	x +	xxxx	xxxx	xx	+x++	55	3
Šarišské Sokolovce	Šarišské Sokolovce	SB	x	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	55	3
Stará Ľubovňa - Továrenská 3	Stará Ľubovňa	SL	xxxxx	x	x	x	xx	++++	53	3
Giraltovce - SAD	Giraltovce	SK	xx	xx	xx	x	xx	xxx+	52	3
Podolinec - T. Vansovej	Podolinec	SL	xx	x +	xx	xx	xx	xx++	51	3
Dravce - Bukovina	Dravce - Bukovina	LE	x +	xxx	xx	xx	++++	x+++	51	3
Sol'	Sol'	VT	x +	x +	xxx	xxx	xx	xx+	51	3
Sačurov - Mentiovo	Sačurov	VT	x +	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	++++	50	3
Areál býv. Tehelne Peč. Nová Ves	Pečovská Nová Ves	SB	x	xx	x	xxx	xxx	xx++	49	3
Sečovská Polianka-Záhumie	Sečovská Polianka	VT	x	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	x++	49	3
Mníšek nad Popradom	Mníšek nad Popradom	SL	x	x	xxxx	xxxx	xx	x +	47	3
Hospodársky dvor	Brezovica	SB	x	x +	xx	xx	xx	x+x+	46	3
Dlhé Klčovo	Dlhé Klčovo	VT	x +	xx	x	x	x	xx+	39	3
Mengusovce	Mengusovce	PP	x	x +	x	x	+++++	x+++	38	3

Source: authors' own classification

On the basis of the 5 evaluation criteria presented above, all the available industrial sites (58) in Prešov Region were assessed. The evaluation symbols X and + were assigned point values – 5 points for the primary evaluation symbol X, and 2 points for the auxiliary symbol +. The ratio 5:2 between the evaluation symbols was chosen to ensure that the outcome value for two auxiliary symbols + could not be higher than the value of one primary symbol X, in other words to prevent the + values influencing the final evaluation in any significant way. The final evaluation for each individual industrial site is the sum total of all points values for primary X and auxiliary + evaluation symbols taking into account all the evaluation criteria. The outcome value gained in this way for a particular industrial locality e determined its placement in the ranking of sites in the Region. Then, based on the numbers of points gained, the individual industrial sites were divided into three categories: 1st category – 80 points and over, 2nd category – 60 to 79 points, and 3rd category – 59 points and under (see Table D in the Appendix).

Industrial sites in the **1st category** represent areas with the most suitable preconditions for development in terms of the criteria evaluated. This group contains 15 locations, most of them to be found in or near 1st, 2nd and 3rd category residential centres (towns), which provide industrial production with a set of external savings in the form of *location advantages* (existence of other industrial companies in the vicinity, i.e. potential for cooperation, but also for competition) and *urbanization advantages* (existence of technical and transport infrastructure in the town, presence of a market ensuring demand and supply of products, an education network, especially vocational schools, and other general services). Almost all of the industrial sites in this category are at the same time parts of the industrial development zones in Prešov and Košice Region, whether in the three primary ones (Prešov – Košice, Humenné – Michalovce, Poprad – Spišská Nová Ves) or the five secondary ones (Prešov – Lipany, Prešov – Bardejov, Svidník – Hanušovce nad Topľou, Humenné – Snina, Vranov nad Topľou – Trebišov). Furthermore these industrial localities are of the necessary size, and they have good access to the main transport corridor (particularly the existing and proposed motorways). There is also an appropriate level of connection to the infrastructure network.

The **2nd category** consists of industrial localities with worse location preconditions and preparedness for investment in the area of industrial production. This category contains 25 sites, which can be divided into two different sub-groups. The first sub-group is made up of industrial sites situated along the Prešov – Košice urbanization axis, which is the most important area in economic and urbanization terms in all of Eastern Slovakia. These industrial localities are sufficiently large, with good access to the existing motorway between Prešov and Košice or the proposed motorway linking Prešov – Levoča – Poprad – Svit. Their disadvantage is that they are located among rural residential centres (villages), which often lack the necessary parameters in terms of technical infrastructure. The second sub-group is made up of industrial localities which, although linked for the most part to a significant residential centre (town), have the great handicap of problematic transport accessibility and their distance from the main transport corridors.

The greatest location disadvantages are found in the last, **3rd category**. This comprises the industrial localities with relatively the least suitable preconditions for the involvement of investors. Altogether there are 18 industrial localities in this category. What these localities have in common is a combination of factors with poor prospects for development,

being located away from primary industrial development zones, having very problematic transport access, location in lower-category residential centres, and frequently insufficient size of industrial space.

CONCLUSION

The development of industrial production in Prešov Region lags considerably behind that in the other industrial regions of Slovakia. This undesirable state is moreover further aggravated by new strategic foreign investments coming into the already developed regions of western and north-western Slovakia. In terms of the important industrial indicators, such as number of employees in a particular industry, the average monthly wage in that branch, turnover from industrial activities and productivity of labour (see Table 2), Prešov Region has always found itself in 8th, i.e. last place. Compounding this situation, there are also very considerable disparities within the Region itself. On the one hand there are the distinct industrial districts of Poprad, Prešov and Humenné (with a 75.0 per cent share in gross output and 62.2 per cent in value added, and 15 of the County's 20 largest industrial companies located around them), while on the other there are the industrially under-dimensioned districts of Levoča, Stropkov, Svidník and Medzilaborce. The regional disparities between these two groups, moreover, are set to grow in the future, because as much as 93.5 per cent of direct foreign investment in 2006 headed for Poprad, Prešov and Humenné, and in addition the Poprad and Prešov Districts will be directly linked to the motorway which is being built.

These facts then have great impact on the further development of industry in the Region through investments into already existing production, as well as the availability of industrial localities which are for sale. In addition to the Region's well-known weak points, namely its excentric and peripheral location relative to the developed regions in the western parts of Slovakia, its incomplete transport infrastructure (especially motorways), and through these the investment "malnutrition" of the Region, other problems are rearing their heads, such as the uncoordinated nature of preparation of industrial localities and locations at Region level, because no coordinating body exists. The different areas are being prepared chaotically, especially around the outskirts of the larger towns, and while that preparation is the responsibility of the local councils, they suffer in this respect from lack of financial resources. Apart from the absence or insufficient capacity of infrastructure, the most restrictive factor is the ownership of land which could be available for industrial localities, which is legally not sorted out. For this reason it is vital that towns and villages, before offering land as a suitable industrial locality, have at least contractually agreed conditions with the owners for its sale to a potential investor.

If such a situation is allowed to continue, with its impact on industrial production and the economy as such in general, Prešov Region will be threatened with complete marginalization, not only economic but social as well, which will bring with it the latent danger of social instability and problems with the ever-growing proportion of the population living below the poverty line.

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REGIONÁLNE DISPARITY V PREŠOVSKOM KRAJI Z HĽADISKA ŠTRUKTÚRY PRIEMYSLU

Zhrnutie

Rozvoj priemyselnej produkcie v Prešovskom kraji značne zaostáva za ostatnými priemyselnými regiónmi Slovenska. Tento nežiaduci stav sa na viac ešte prehĺbuje ďalšími strategickými zahraničnými investíciami v už rozvinutých regiónoch v západnej a severozápadnej časti Slovenska. V rámci dôležitých ukazovateľov priemyslu ako počet zamestnancov v priemysle, priemerná mesačná mzda, tržby z priemyselnej činnosti a produktivita práce (tab.2) sa umiestnil Prešovský kraj vždy na poslednom 8. mieste. Napriek tejto skutočnosti sú aj v rámci samotného kraja veľmi významné disparity. Na jednej strane vystupujú priemyselné okresy Poprad, Prešov a Humenné (na hrubom obrate sa podieľajú 75,0%, na pridanej hodnote 62,2% a z 20 najväčších priemyselných podnikov kraja je v nich lokalizovaných 15), na strane druhej sú to priemyselne poddimenzované okresy Levoča, Stropkov, Svidník a Medzilaborce. Regionálne nerovnosti medzi týmito dvoma skupinami budú do budúcnosti ešte narastať, pretože až 93,5% (rok 2006) priamych zahraničných investícií smerovalo do Prešova, Popradu a Humenného a na viac okresy Prešov a Poprad budú priamo napojené na budovanú diaľnicu.

Uvedené skutočnosti majú potom veľký vplyv aj na ďalší rozvoj priemyslu v kraji prostredníctvom investícií do už existujúcej výroby ako aj ponuky disponibilných priemyselných plôch. Okrem známych slabých stránok kraja v podobe periférnej polohy voči rozvinutým regiónom v západnej časti Slovenska, nedobudovanej dopravnej (najmä diaľničnej) infraštruktúry a tým aj investičnej „podvýživenosti“ kraja, sa pridružujú i problémy ako napr. nekoordinovanosť prípravy priemyselných lokalít a plôch úrovni kraja (neexistuje žiaden koordinačný orgán). Územia sa pripravujú chaoticky najmä na okraji väčších miest, pričom ich príprava je na samospráve, ktoré trpí v tomto smere nedostatkom finančných prostriedkov. Najlimitujúcejším nedostatkom sú okrem absencie infraštruktúry, prípadne jej nedostatočnej kapacity majetkovo – právne nevysporiadané pozemky pre disponibilné plochy. Preto je dôležité, aby obce a mestá, skôr než územie ponúknu ako disponibilnú plochu pre priemysel, mali minimálne zmluvne dohodnuté podmienky s vlastníkami pozemkov o ich predaji prípadnému investorovi.

Ak aj naďalej bude pretrvávať takýto stav v oblasti priemyselnej výroby a celkovej ekonomiky vôbec, hrozí Prešovskému kraju nielen ekonomická, ale aj sociálna marginalizácia, ktorá so sebou prináša latentné nebezpečenstvo sociálnej nestability a problémov so stále sa zväčšujúcim podielom obyvateľstva pod hranicou chudoby.

Recenzovali: Prof. RNDr. René Matlovič, PhD.
Prof. RNDr. Viliam Lauko, CSc.