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## STATE SUPPORT FOR FINANCING FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITIES IN THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

**Abstract.** *This article explores the landscape of state support for financing foreign trade activities in the Slovak Republic, with a specific focus on the role of Eximbanka SR—a prominent institution offering financial assistance as a form of state aid. In the dynamic realm of international trade, nations often employ strategic measures to bolster their economic ties and enhance the competitiveness of their domestic businesses. The Slovak Republic, recognizing the significance of fostering a robust foreign trade sector, has implemented various mechanisms to support enterprises engaged in global commerce. Through the lens of Eximbanka SR case study, it provides practical insights into the mechanisms through which state support can effectively stimulate economic growth and enhance a nation's position in the global marketplace.*

**Keywords:** *export, state support, Eximbanka SR, openness, trade*

### ■ Introduction

In the era of globalized economies, the intricate interplay between state support and the financing of foreign trade activities has emerged as a pivotal determinant of a nation's competitiveness. This article aims to dissect the strategies employed by the Slovak Republic in supporting and financing its international trade ventures.

In the current landscape of international business, understanding how governments strategically back foreign trade activities is crucial. The relevance of exploring the Slovak Republic's approach lies in its potential to provide insights into the broader discourse on government tools, impacting and helping domestic exporters.

Contributing to the knowledge base in international trade and economic policy, this research scrutinizes the Slovak Republic's interventions. By delving into various forms of state support, financial instruments, and policy frameworks, the study aims to advance our understanding of the nuanced relationship between government initiatives and the success of foreign trade activities.

#### Literature review

As a member of the EU with a largely open economy, the Slovak Republic is aware of the strategic importance of foreign trade for its overall economic growth and prosperity. In this context, state support for the financing of foreign trade activities plays a key role. A review of the literature in this area reveals extensive networks of initiatives and tools that the Slovak government implements in order to support and strengthen the export activities of its entrepreneurs. Kljucnikov and Popesko [1], provide an insight into the export orientation of small and medium-sized enterprises in Slovakia, emphasizing the importance of export financing. The study points out that Slovak entrepreneurs are primarily oriented towards the domestic market and the assessment of state support for export activities is rather negative. The authors emphasize the need for more effective use of tools for reducing financial risks by entrepreneurs, with special emphasis on the negligible use of services offered by the state export - credit agency Export - import bank of Slovak Republic. Majtanova

[2], highlights the importance of export credit insurance in the process of export promotion. The author emphasizes that credit insurance against commercial and political risks is an integral part of supporting the export performance of the economy. The paper outlines different forms of insurance and indicated trends in credit insurance in the context of globalization. Kormancova [3], emphasizes the importance of SMEs in the EU and Slovakia and describes the potential of SMEs and their contribution to the European and Slovak economy in the future. According to the author, it is necessary to highlight the support of state and commercial institutions towards SMEs in Slovakia in strengthening their export activities to the whole world. Harvanek and Zabojsnik [4] discussed the impact of globalization on the global export market, emphasizing the increasing share of officially supported trade. The article suggests that open economies such as Slovakia and the Czech Republic need to incorporate these trends into their export policies. From the point of view of economic diplomacy and its importance in supporting foreign trade activities, Bohac [5] focused in his article on strengthening cooperation between ministries, companies and domestic exporters. Recommendations included optimization of SARIO activities, development of competencies in foreign trade policy and innovation, improvement of export consultancy, simplification of the system of export offers, improvement of coordination and creation of an Action Plan for economic diplomacy.

### Materials and methods

The general approaches of scientific cognition, in particular, data collection and research, comparisons, methods of statistical analysis and synthesis, method of scientific abstraction were used in writing the article.

The method of comparison was used in the study of theoretical, methodological foundations, and while comparing the openness of the economies of EU countries.

The case study method was also used, through which we pointed out the possibility of substantial export support in the Slovak Republic in a real case.

### Results and discussion

An important role in the support of exports in Slovakia is played by its pro-export policy, which defines the strategy for the development of trade relations with foreign countries through the definition of specific instruments and measures that have a direct and exclusive relationship to export performance at the level of export operations of the business sphere. The pro-export policy further determines the basic principles governing these relations and defines the institutional support base. It also creates space for coordination with the pro-export activities of the non-state sector, with which it forms a comprehensive national system of export support [6].

As part of the promotion of competitiveness and productivity, and thus also export and investment activities in Slovakia, the Resolution of the Government of the Slovak Republic no. 783/2021 has approved a draft statute of the Slovak Government Council for Competitiveness and Productivity (CCP) as an advisory, coordinating and initiative body of the government for the support of increasing competitiveness and productivity and for the policy of better regulation. CCP was established for the purpose of improving internal competitiveness and productivity, business environment, support of investments and innovations in the domestic economy. It is also intended to contribute to the improvement of international competitiveness, including the support of exports, foreign investments and international cooperation in the field of innovation. As part of the promotion of competitiveness and productivity, and thus also export and investment activities in Slovakia, the Resolution of the Government of the Slovak Republic no. 783/2021 has approved a draft statute of the Slovak Government Council for Competitiveness and Productivity (CCP) as an advisory, coordinating and initiative body of the government for the support of increasing competitiveness and productivity and for the policy of better regulation. CCP was established for the purpose of improving internal competitiveness and productivity, business environment, support of investments and innovations in the domestic economy. It is also intended to contribute

to the improvement of international competitiveness, including the support of exports, foreign investments and international cooperation in the field of innovation.

Its basic task is to carry out monitoring, analysis and evaluation of productivity and competitiveness in the Slovak Republic, especially in the field of business environment, innovation, foreign trade, education and effective public administration. CCP consists of 23 members - representatives of state administration bodies and representatives of business and employer organizations, as well as representatives of self-governing associations.

In the past, based on the decision of the Government Council of the Slovak Republic to support exports and investments in 2013, the Strategy for External Economic Relations of the Slovak Republic for the years 2014-2020 was presented. This strategy followed on from the principles of the Pro-Export Policy of the Slovak Republic for the years 2007-2013, but also goes beyond its framework by extending it to the strategy of external economic relations. By connecting the circles of support for the inflow of investments, support for cooperation with foreign countries in the field of innovation and unified presentation of the Slovak Republic abroad, the Council pursues the ultimate goal of increasing the competitiveness and export performance of the Slovak economy by streamlining the way the country is involved in international economic relations. Currently, in March 2022, the Slovak government approved the Concept of external economic relations and economic diplomacy of the Slovak Republic for the period 2022-2030.

Concept of external economic relations and economic diplomacy of the Slovak Republic for the period 2022-2030

The goal of the Concept of External Economic Relations and Economic Diplomacy of the Slovak Republic for the period 2022-2030 (hereinafter EERED Concept) is to contribute to inclusive and sustainable economic growth of Slovakia with the generation of new jobs with higher added value. The document identifies subjects and institutions in the field of external economic relations and economic diplomacy, as well as instruments for promoting exports, attracting investments and new trends in science, research and innovation. The EERED concept provides a relatively general framework of goals and tools that include: The goal of the Concept of External Economic Relations and Economic Diplomacy of the Slovak Republic for the period 2022-2030 (hereinafter EERED Concept) is to contribute to inclusive and sustainable economic growth of Slovakia with the generation of new jobs with higher added value. The document identifies subjects and institutions in the field of external economic relations and economic diplomacy, as well as instruments for promoting exports, attracting investments and new trends in science, research and innovation.

The EERED concept provides a relatively general framework of goals and tools that include:

- diversification of the territorial structure of Slovak foreign trade,
- inflow of foreign investments with higher added value,
- creating a favourable international environment for promoting the commercial and economic interests of the Slovak Republic,
- improving the use of pro-export policy tools,
- increasing the efficiency of economic diplomacy.

The task of the EERED Concept is to improve the use of pro-export policy tools so that state or European Union funds and resources are used purposefully and effectively contribute to improving the export performance of the Slovak Republic. At the same time, it is important that the individual institutions in this process cooperate closely in the area of information exchange and that the established state tools for export support are synergistically used. The current pro-export support of the state, including its economic diplomacy, should undergo several transformations related to modern trends in foreign trade and the streamlining of the information base using various modern information systems. The concept of EERED compared to the previous pro-export documents of the Slovak Republic is set for a longer period of time.

Institutions in the field of external economic relations and economic diplomacy based on the EERED Concept at the level of central state administration bodies include: Ministry of Economy

of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Transport and Construction of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic, the Ministry of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic. Other state and public entities include: Slovak Investment and Trade Development Agency (SARIO), Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency (SIEA), Slovak Business Agency (SBA), Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation (SAMRS), Export-Import Bank SR (EXIMBANKA SR), Slovakia Travel and other entities promoting interests of non-state participants, such as the Slovak Chamber of Commerce, the Slovak Chamber of Agriculture and Food, the Republican Union of Employers, the Association of Employers' Unions and Associations, Club 500, the Council of Slovak Exporters and others.

According to the EERED Concept, economic diplomacy ensures several activities of the Slovak government in the field of foreign policy, especially in supporting exports, inflow of foreign investments and promoting the interests of Slovakia in international organizations. The executive component of support for exports, investments and international development and scientific research cooperation abroad is the network of representative offices that provide cooperation for all state institutions, various public associations and business entities. The Representative Office fulfils tasks in economic diplomacy in cooperation with economic diplomats.

In the area of setting territorial priorities, it is important to look for an intersection between the economic potential of the Slovak Republic and opportunities for Slovak entrepreneurs on foreign export markets. Slovak exporters mostly direct their exports to more easily accessible EU markets, or OECD countries. From the point of view of the new concept of EERED, it is important to help exporters penetrate into new attractive markets of third countries in the area of the Western Balkans, Central and South-East Asia, the Middle East, but also Africa and Latin America, just as Slovak exporters can also use commercial financing or insurance without state intervention.

An important task is to set the correct distribution of economic diplomacy so that it is regularly updated and evaluated in connection with changing conditions in the world economy. Territorial strategies of external economic relations of the Slovak Republic should be based not only on the experience of economic diplomats, but also on a broader discussion of all interested entities. Decisive criteria in determining territorial strategies are, for example, market performance, competitiveness, geographical distance, or other restrictions acting on the market, etc. The establishment of such criteria will be periodically reviewed and updated.

Export support also plays an important role, as Slovakia is one of the highly open economies, which consists mainly in the internationalization of small and medium-sized enterprises with an export orientation, the inflow of FDIs and their development and in the support of innovative activities of Slovak companies. The main tools based on the EERED Concept include:

- intergovernmental and interdepartmental mixed commissions for economic and scientific-technical cooperation (Ministry of Economy),
- business missions (SARIO),
- fairs and exhibitions (Ministry of Economy),
- support for the internationalization of SMEs (SARIO, SBA, EXIMBANKA SR),
- training of exporters within the Export Academy (SARIO),
- Slovak Cooperation Exchange (SARIO),
- Export Forum (Ministry of Foreign Affairs),
- territorially oriented seminars and consultation days (SARIO, SOPK, representative offices abroad),
- financial and insurance products (EXIMBANKA SR).

The performance of the Slovak economy, especially the export structure, is significantly influenced by FDIs. In connection with the EERED Concept, it is necessary to attract FDIs in various industries with a high degree of added value with the principle of sustainable development. In the

given area, tools such as acquisition-marketing activities focused on the presentation of Slovakia abroad, consulting-assistance activities focused on local governments, regional investment aid from the state oriented towards support and competitiveness, regional development and post-investment care help to attract FDIs, which is already focused on existing investments with the aim of expanding them.

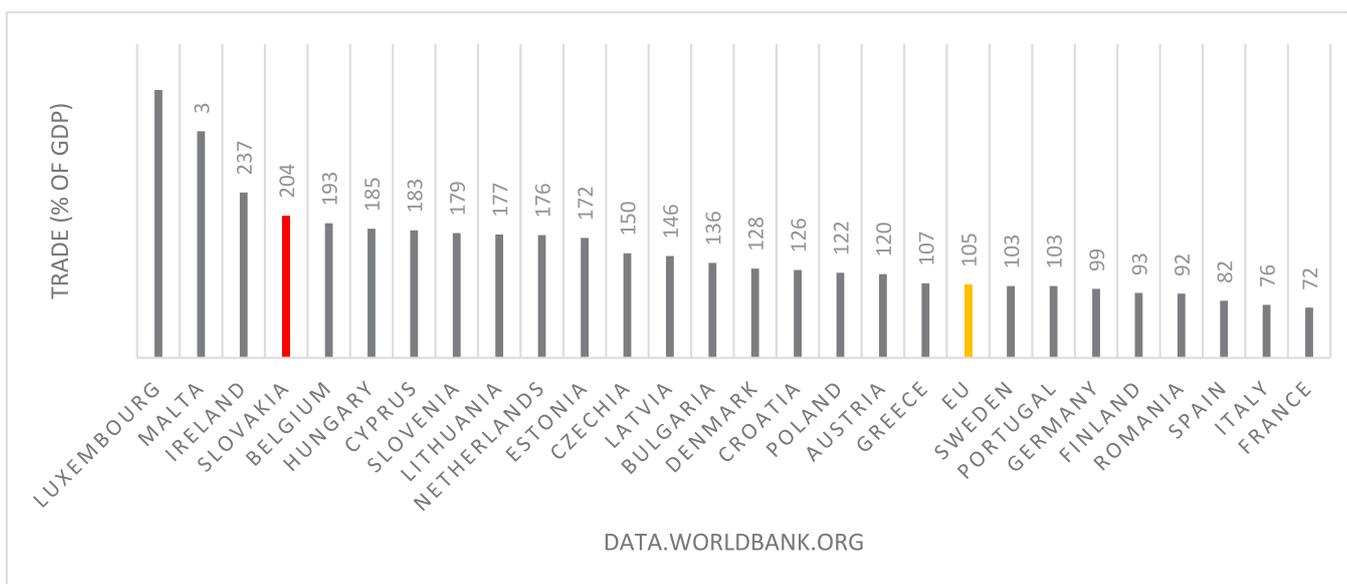
An important aspect of the EERED Concept is also the support of new trends in the field of science, research, innovation, green technology and digitization using funding tools through European projects, such as the Important Projects of Common European Interest (IPCEI) programme. In order to increase exports with higher added value, it is possible to use the financing of projects in the area of research and development support with a focus on the internationalization of start-ups financed by the EXIMBANKA SR. At the same time, the cooperation of individual institutions and entities with trade-oriented international organizations such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is extremely important for the development of EERED.

With the entry into force of the Commercial Code (January 1, 1992), foreign trade was completely liberalized in the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, with the exception of the free disposal of acquired foreign exchange values. According to the current regulations, not only legal entities, but also natural persons can carry out foreign trade activities. A legal entity that wants to carry out foreign trade activities must be registered in the commercial register (Commercial Code No. 513/1991 Coll. as amended). A natural person has the right to carry out this activity on the basis of a trade license (Act No. 455/1991 Coll. on trade and business as amended). The activities of other persons are governed by special regulations.

Institutional sphere and organizational structure of foreign trade result from the state's overall economic, commercial and, of course, foreign trade policy. Institutions and entities operating in foreign trade activities should have the character of a central, coordinating, informational, and eventually control body.

Since, according to Figure 1, Slovakia ranks among highly open economies due to its strong dependence on foreign trade and significant sensitivity to the world economic environment, effective export support from the state is therefore very important.

**Figure 1.** The openness of the economies of EU member states in 2022



Source - compiled by the authors on the basis of the source [7].

According to the most recent World Bank data, the openness of the Slovak economy reached 204% of GDP in 2022. The value of goods and services exported from Slovakia last year accounted for 91.1% of the country's GDP. The share of imports was higher and represented 104.8% of GDP.

According to the analysis, the overall openness of the Slovak economy at the level of 204% of GDP was the fourth highest in the EU last year. Only Luxembourg (384% of GDP), Malta (325% of GDP) and Ireland (237% of GDP) showed a higher degree of openness. Among the V4 countries, Hungary is catching up with Slovakia, in the case of which the export of goods and services, together with the import, participated in the total GDP of the economy by 185%. In the case of the Czech Republic, openness was at the level of 150% of GDP last year. The least open economy within the V4 is Poland, with an indicator value of 122% of GDP in 2022. The least open economies in the EU during the past year were France, Italy and Spain, with indicator levels of 70-80% of GDP.

A high degree of openness is welcome, although not so much frowned upon, in times of favourable global economic development. At such a time, the growing demand from abroad for Slovak products and services means not only an increase in production, but also an improvement in the situation on the labour market. On the other hand, in times of recession, foreign demand for Slovak goods and services slows down, resulting in weaker production with the risk of a negative impact on the labour market. The greater the openness of the economy, the greater the sensitivity to changes in the external environment

The organizational structure of Slovakia's foreign trade as well as the support of its foreign trade activities are ensured by the state administration, respectively its central authorities for individual areas. The Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic is a key entity in the support of foreign trade activities. At the level of central state authorities, other institutions and entities [8], such as Slovak Guarantee and Development Bank, which is a reliable business partner of Slovak entrepreneurs and companies, deal with other forms of support for entrepreneurship and foreign trade activities. It provides experience and know-how in the field of banking for prospective, innovative entrepreneurs and also in the field of providing long-term loans [9]. Another significant institution in the field of export financing of the Slovak Republic is the Export-import Bank of the Slovak Republic.

EXIMBANKA SR is a specialized state institution that was established to support domestic exporters by financing and insuring export credits with the intention of increasing the competitiveness of domestic products and supporting the growth of the Slovak Republic's foreign trade. Institutions with a similar mission and purpose exist in almost all countries. Their primary goal is not to compete with the commercial sector, but to play a complementary role in areas where commercial entities show a lower level of willingness to participate in financing or insuring exporters' business activities. Thus, EXIMBANKA SR supports exports to traditional territories, as well as to countries with growing potential and a higher degree of territorial risk, thereby increasing the competitiveness of exporters and helping them establish themselves on the international market. During its more than 25 years of existence, this institution has supported Slovak exports to more than 100 territories in the aggregate value of 47 billion. EUR.

The position, objectives, activities and framework of the functioning of EXIMBANKA SR are defined in Act no. 80/1997 Coll. on the Export-Import Bank of the Slovak Republic, the general framework of the Slovak government's economic policy in the field of foreign trade, international legal standards and the rules of the Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits, also known as the OECD Consensus. Since the beginning of its activity, EXIMBANKA SR has emphasized cooperation in an international context with the aim of maintaining the system and development of insurance products in accordance with global standards and providing Slovak exporters with comparable services in the field of export credit insurance. Cooperation with foreign countries is carried out on several levels, both bilateral and multilateral, within the framework of commercial insurance as well as insurance with state support. EXIMBANKA SR is an active member of the Bernese Union (the leading organization in the field of credit insurance), the Prague Club (a club aimed at supporting new and developing export credit agencies in the introduction of export credit and investment insurance schemes) and the Credit

Alliance (an international grouping, which unites almost 50 export credit insurers, information agencies and branches of Coface).

As a specialized financial institution, it combines banking and insurance activities with the aim of supporting exports. Another task of EXIMBANKA SR is to support the export of the largest possible volume of products with a high degree of added value. EXIMBANKA SR supports Slovak exporters who are business entities with their headquarters or permanent residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic and who, under contractually agreed conditions, produce and/or export goods and services of predominantly Slovak origin. The support is mainly in two main areas - financing and insurance of export credits [10].

Case Study: Eximbanka's product – Nigerian partner case

The financing area includes banking and guarantee products. In terms of financing, the most used products are the pre-export loan, which provides earmarked funds for financing material and other costs related to the implementation of the export contract. Investment loans are intended for companies planning expansion (either in the form of expansion of production capacities or expansion into foreign markets). In the era of global interest rate increases, the buyer's credit product is becoming more and more popular, through which it is possible to finance a foreign buyer directly by EXIMBANKA SR, thereby obtaining more favourable conditions than when financed by a local bank. In addition to financing products, Eximbanka SR can issue all types of payment and non-payment bank guarantees to exporters, which are increasingly used due to the growing risks in international business relations. As EXIMBANKA SR is an institution established by the state, its task is to respond flexibly to unexpected events and market fluctuations. During the Covid-19 pandemic, it introduced a new product called the Covid loan, which helped exporters overcome a difficult period marked by falling demand in foreign markets. In addition to the Covid loan, the Anticorona guarantee product was also introduced, with which EXIMBANKA SR guaranteed exporters in order to obtain financing from their commercial banks. Thus, it significantly helped ensure liquidity on the market. Recently, the Energy loan product was introduced, which is aimed covering the increased costs of exporters due to the enormous increase in energy prices.

The primary goal of the insurance activities of EXIMBANKA SR is the elimination of commercial and political risks arising from foreign contracts. In this way, the exporter or his bank will be assured that they will get paid for the executed contract. Unlike the commercial sector, EXIMBANKA SR is able to cover commercial and political risks in almost any territory. Part of the insurance products is aimed directly at the exporter (insurance of medium- and long-term supplier credits, insurance of investment abroad or insurance of manufacturing risk) and part is aimed at the bank that finances the exporter (insurance of credit, bank guarantees, documentary letter of credit). The advantage for the exporter (or his bank) is that by combining insurance products it is possible to eliminate almost all risks related to the inability or unwillingness of the foreign partner to fulfil its obligations. We can summarize the structure in the following case:

The Slovak exporter is negotiating with a Nigerian partner about a contract for the supply of refrigeration equipment. Since the contract has a relatively high value, the exporter needs to take credit from his bank, in order to cover production costs. For the exporter, there is a risk that the buyer will take over the goods and not pay, or that he will withdraw from the contract during the production phase. For the financing bank, there is a risk that the exporter will not be able to repay the loan due to the failure of the contract. EXIMBANKA SR can cover these risks with its insurance products. The risk of non-payment by the buyer will be covered by the short-term export supplier credit insurance product against commercial and political risks - the exporter is covered against the risk of buyer's insolvency unwillingness to pay, as well as due to other factors (force majeure, political upheaval, natural disasters, etc.). The risk of withdrawal from the contract in the production phase can be eliminated with a product called manufacturing risk

insurance. The exporter will thus receive compensation for the costs incurred in connection with the unfinished production.

The exporter's bank is interested in financing the production for its long-standing client. However, due to the riskiness of the territory and the lack of knowledge of the exporter's business partner, its willingness to participate is low. In favour of the given business, however, says that EXIMBANKA SR checked and insured the foreign buyer and the contract, which means that the potential risks reach an acceptable level. However, the bank is not sure that the exporter, will be able to repay the credit. For this reason, it will use the product of EXIMBANKA SR called pre-export credit insurance for the financing of production intended for export. This product will give the bank guarantee, that its claims against exporter will be secured. EXIMBANKA SR thus helped the exporter to implement the export contract through insurance products.

In addition to standard insurance schemes, EXIMBANKA SR tries to provide products that do not exist on the commercial market. One of the most recent examples is the renewal of insurance of short-term credits against Ukrainian buyers. After the outbreak of the war conflict in Ukraine, insurance companies stopped covering risks in this territory. However, the demand for goods and services from Ukrainian buyers persists or is increasing. In view of the increasing demand from Slovak exporters, EXIMBANKA SR introduced a scheme for the insurance of short-term claims of exporters against Ukrainian customers. Exporters thus gained a competitive advantage and Ukrainian buyers a simplification of the situation in the form of receiving supplier credit. EXIMBANKA SR also has a specific position in the field of insurance of preferential export loans provided by commercial banks. This loan gives Slovak exporters the opportunity to offer preferential financing to their foreign customers from the public sector in selected developing countries.

No less important role is played by EXIMBANKA SR in the field of consulting activities. Due to the long-term experience of the institution, the exporter will get a package of services that increases his competitiveness, eliminates risks and enables the conclusion of contracts that would not be possible under standard market conditions.

## ■ Conclusion

In conclusion, this article sheds light on the landscape of state support for financing foreign trade activities in the Slovak Republic, with a particular emphasis on the pivotal role played by Eximbanka as a case study of state aid. Throughout the research and development of the case study, our approach predominantly leaned towards general qualitative methods.

Pro-export policy played an important role in the support of exports in Slovakia, which defines the strategy for the development of trade relations with foreign countries through the definition of specific instruments and measures that have a direct and exclusive relationship to export performance at the level of export operations of the business sphere.

An important task is to set the correct tools of state support, correct distribution of economic diplomacy so that it is regularly updated and evaluated in connection with changing conditions in the world economy. Territorial strategies of external economic relations of the Slovak Republic should be based not only on the experience of economic diplomats, but also on a broader discussion of all interested entities. Decisive criteria in determining territorial strategies are, for example, market performance, competitiveness, geographical distance, or other restrictions acting on the market, etc. The establishment of such criteria will be periodically reviewed and updated.

Institutional sphere and organizational structure of foreign trade result from the state's overall economic, commercial and, of course, foreign trade policy. Institutions and entities operating in foreign trade activities should have the character of a central, coordinating, informational, and eventually control body.

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## ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ ВНЕШНЕТОРГОВОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В СЛОВАЦКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКЕ

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***Аннотация.** В этой статье исследуется структура государственной поддержки финансирования внешнеторговой деятельности в Словацкой Республике с особым акцентом на роль Эксимбанка - известного учреждения, предлагающего финансовую помощь в качестве формы государственной помощи. В динамично развивающейся сфере международной торговли страны часто применяют стратегические меры для укрепления своих экономических связей и повышения конкурентоспособности своего внутреннего бизнеса. Словацкая Республика, признавая важность развития активного сектора внешней торговли, внедрила различные механизмы поддержки предприятий, участвующих в глобальной торговле. Через призму тематического исследования EXIMBANKA SR дается практическое представление о механизмах, с помощью которых государственная поддержка может эффективно стимулировать экономический рост и укреплять позиции страны на мировом рынке*

***Ключевые слова:** экспорт, государственная поддержка, Эксимбанк, открытость, торговля*

## СЛОВАКИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДА СЫРТҚЫ САУДА ҚЫЗМЕТІН ҚАРЖЫЛАНДЫРУДЫ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК ҚОЛДАУ

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***Аңдатпа.** Бұл мақалада Словакия Республикасындағы сыртқы сауда қызметін қаржыландыруды мемлекеттік қолдаудың құрылымы зерттеледі, ол exitbanka SR — мемлекеттік көмектің бір түрі ретінде қаржылық көмек ұсынатын танымал мекеме рөліне ерекше назар аударады. Халықаралық сауданың қарқынды дамып келе жатқан саласында елдер өздерінің экономикалық байланыстарын нығайту және ішкі бизнесінің бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыру үшін стратегиялық шараларды жиі қолданады. Словакия Республикасы сыртқы сауданың белсенді секторын дамытудың маңыздылығын мойындай отырып, жаһандық саудаға қатысатын кәсіпорындарды қолдаудың әртүрлі тетіктерін енгізді. Эксимбанк жағдайлық зерттеу объективі арқылы ол мемлекеттік қолдау экономикалық өсуді тиімді ынталандыратын және елдің әлемдік нарықтағы позициясын нығайта алатын механизмдер туралы практикалық түсінік береді.*

***Түйін сөздер:** экспорт, мемлекеттік қолдау, Эксимбанк, ашықтық, сауда*