

Contribution to the Focus chapter of the Fundamental Rights Report 2022: Social rights and equality in light of the recovery from the COVID- 19 pandemic.

Slovakia

January 2022

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Culture**

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1 Measures implemented to foster social rights and equal treatment in the recovery from the pandemic

Measure 1

Name of the measure in English	Component 06 – Reform 5: Support for the desegregation of schools
Name of the measure in the national language(s)	Komponent 06 – Reforma 5: Podpora desegregácie škôl
Reference document for the measure <i>Include an url, where available</i>	Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (<i>Vláda SR</i>) (2021), Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic, Component 6 – Inclusive education (<i>Plán obnovy a odolnosti Slovenskej republiky, Komponent 6 – Inkluzívne vzdelávanie</i>), available at: https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/25932/1
Social rights covered by the measure <i>Delete as appropriate</i> <i>Multiple answers possible, but preference should be given to measures that apply to one discrete right</i>	right to education (Article 14) the rights of the child (Article 24),
Population group(s) covered by the measure <i>Delete as appropriate</i>	Children and youth; Individuals from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds (marginalised Roma communities and Travellers): <i>specify the population to which the measure applies</i> Members of ethnic minority groups;

<p><i>Multiple answers possible, but preference should be given to measures that apply to discrete population groups</i></p>	
<p>Summary description of how the measure applies to the population group(s)</p>	<p>Slovakia is one of the countries with a high degree of segregation in education. Segregation takes various forms, including the separate education of Roma children in different schools (both mainstream and special); creation of relocated workplaces directly in marginalized settlements; creation of Roma and non-Roma classes within the schools or separate education of children within the classes. The current legislation in the Slovak Republic prohibits segregation in schools but does not define the concept of segregation in any way.</p> <p>Thus, successful measures aimed at desegregation in Slovak school system would ensure the right to education (equal access to education) mostly in case of Roma children, who face segregation the most.</p>
<p>Summary description of how the measure will impact (positively or negatively) social rights and equal treatment in the recovery</p>	<p>This reform contains several measures, which are expected to lead to improvement of social rights and equal treatment.</p> <p>First of all, the Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) suggests to define the segregation in legislation. This definition is inevitable condition for the implementation of other measures.</p> <p>Other measures are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methodical support for schools in the process of desegregation Support for pilot desegregation projects in particular schools

	<p>Investments in human resources – the state will provide financial resources to increase number of professionals (field supervisors) to promote the desegregation. The RRP does not specify the role of field supervisors.</p> <p>Financial support for transportation of Romani children from segregated communities to mainstream schools (school buses)</p> <p>Creation of the unified desegregation monitoring system for all schools.</p> <p>All suggested measures contribute to improvement of social rights of Roma children – their equal right to education. This measure is particularly important because it is pre-condition for successful measures aimed at equal and inclusive education in Slovakia.</p> <p>This reform also presupposes changes in legislation, especially in anti-discrimination law and the school law(s). Thus, it would have the positive impact on the social rights and equal treatment also on legislative level, which secures the protection of the rights.</p>
<p>Summary description of the extent to which the measure foresees the provision of enabling social services</p>	<p>This measure does not contain specific provisions for enabling social services.</p>
<p>Entity or organisation responsible to implement the measure</p>	<p>Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic</p>
<p>Duration of the measure</p>	<p>Creation of desegregation methodical guidelines for schools – Q1/2022</p>

	<p>Creation of funding scheme for the pilot projects – until Q4/2023. The funding scheme has not been defined yet. Its main aim will be to support the pilot projects of desegregation and the creation of methodical materials for schools.</p> <p>Definition of segregation in legislation – Q3/2023</p> <p>Financial support for increase numbers of professionals in schools (field supervisors) – until Q4/2024</p> <p>Financial support for transportation of children to mainstream schools – until Q4/2024</p> <p>Creation of monitoring system – until Q4/2025</p> <p>Duration of whole reform – Q1/2022 – Q4/2025</p>
<p>Budget allocated to implement the measure</p>	<p>9 mil EUR from European Structural and Investment Funds. The annex to the RRP on budget allocation only mentions the European Structural and Investment Funds and the state budget for implementation of this reform¹.</p> <p>0,1 mil EUR from state budget.</p>
<p>Summary description of how any foreseen impact assessment of the measure will be carried out</p>	<p>The detailed impact assessment is missing in the document. There is only a general mechanism of monitoring mentioned in the law and policy documents (please see table 2 of this report).</p> <p>The monitoring system of desegregation will be created as a part of the reform by 2025.</p>

¹ Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (*Vláda SR*) (2021), Plán obnovy a odolnosti Slovenskej republiky (Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic), Komponent 6 – Inkluzívne vzdelávanie, dostupné na: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/download.dat?id=3B355185E689450C9ADCE1EB0945632D-28FD1F7E98A7ABB5F5BFA648A78F0063>

Measure 2

<p>Name of the measure in English</p>	<p>Component 13 - Investment 1: Increasing capacities of community social services</p>
<p>Name of the measure in the national language(s)</p>	<p>Komponent 13 - Investícia 1: Rozšírenie kapacít komunitnej sociálnej starostlivosti</p>
<p>Reference document for the measure <i>Include an url, where available</i></p>	<p>Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (<i>Vláda SR</i>) (2021), Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic, Component 13 – Long-term social and health care, (<i>Plán obnovy a odolnosti Slovenskej republiky, Komponent 13 – Dlhodobá sociálno-zdravotná starostlivosť</i>), available at: https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/25932/1</p>
<p>Social rights covered by the measure <i>Delete as appropriate</i> <i>Multiple answers possible, but preference should be given to measures that apply to one discrete right</i></p>	<p>integration of persons with disabilities (Article 26),</p>
<p>Population group(s) covered by the measure</p>	<p>Older people; Persons with disabilities;</p>

<p>Delete as appropriate</p> <p>Multiple answers possible, but preference should be given to measures that apply to discrete population groups</p>	
<p>Summary description of how the measure applies to the population group(s)</p>	<p>System of social services is dominated by institutional residential services in large capacity facilities. Process of deinstitutionalisation is slow due to procedural and financial barriers. Legislative changes adopted in 2014 limited creation of new large-capacity facilities but that did not lead to adequate development of community services. The measure aims to significantly increase capacities of community services (e.g. supported living) and will allow for a transfer of clients from large-capacity residential institutional care to smaller community facilities. At the same time, new community facilities will be constructed for new social service beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Summary description of how the measure will impact (positively or negatively) social rights and equal treatment in the recovery</p>	<p>Increased capacities of community services will enhance social inclusion of persons with disabilities. The measure is also in line with European Pillar of Social Rights, particularly in social protection and inclusion of persons with disabilities. Provision of community services also increases social protection and social inclusion of persons with disabilities in accordance with their rights contained in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>The measure is dependent on Reform 1 of the Recovery and Resilience Plan which focuses on changes in funding of health and social care. Currently, financial contributions are not paid out to a person in need of long-term care but to the care provider which supports institutionalisation of social services rather than provision of community services. This type of funding may hamper opportunities of persons with disabilities to live independently. The measure will thus positively impact the right of persons with disabilities to independent living.</p>

<p>Summary description of the extent to which the measure foresees the provision of enabling social services</p>	<p>The measure does not explicitly outline provision of enabling services. However, the measure states that it is contingent upon implementation of Recovery Plan 's Reform 1 – Reform of integration and of funding of long-term social and health care. Reform 1 contains measure 1.1. Integration of social and health care which foresees functional interconnection of systems of social and health care. Thanks to this reform nursing care will be provided in various types of social service facilities (field care, outpatient care and residential). At the same time, qualification requirements for nurses will be updated. Clients of social services will also receive high quality and available psychiatric (or psychological) care provided by psychosocial centres and mobile units. Psychosocial centres will be created as a new form of community service as a part of the mental health care reform (Component 12 of the Recovery Plan – Humane, modern, and available mental health care). In residential care, patient support teams will be created whose role will be to timely assess and identify persons in need of specific forms of long-term care. This will enable continuity and timeliness of nursing and social care.</p> <p>Measure 1.2. (Funding of social and health care) of the Reform 1 will also support creation of community services as it will introduce so called beneficiary's personal budget which will consist of a direct financial benefit and a social service voucher. This measure will positively impact the right of persons with disabilities to independent living. The new system of funding will also contribute to interconnection of social and health care. Persons hospitalized in institutional health care facility that can also provide social services will be able to use the social service voucher to fund social services here.</p>
<p>Entity or organisation responsible to implement the measure</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic and regional and local municipalities, public and private social service providers</p>
<p>Duration of the measure</p>	<p>Until Q2/2026</p>
<p>Budget allocated to implement the measure</p>	<p>193 mil. EUR out of which 87 mil. EUR will be used for outpatient facilities, 70 mil. EUR will be used on community residential service facilities and 36 mil. EUR will be used on low-capacity facilities of social-health care. All funds will be from RRF.</p>

<p>Summary description of how any foreseen impact assessment of the measure will be carried out</p>	<p>The measure does not contain impact assessment. Table assigned to this measure contains an output indicator (minimum number of places created in community services - 2580) and means of its verification. Qualitative impacts are described in a separate table but means of verification are not outlined.</p> <p>Please see also the general monitoring mechanism in table 2 of this report.</p>
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Measure 3

<p>Name of the measure in English</p>	<p>Component 17 – Investment 9: Improving the digital skills of the elderly and distribution of tablets for older people (so called senior-tablets)</p>
<p>Name of the measure in the national language(s)</p>	<p>Komponent 17 - Investícia 9: Zlepšovanie digitálnych zručnosti seniorov a distribúcia Senior-tabletov</p>
<p>Reference document for the measure <i>Include an url, where available</i></p>	<p>Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (<i>Vláda SR</i>) (2021), Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic, Component 17 – Digital Slovakia, (<i>Plán obnovy a odolnosti Slovenskej republiky, Komponent 17 – Digitálne Slovensko</i>), available at: https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/25932/1</p>
<p>Social rights covered by the measure <i>Delete as appropriate</i> <i>Multiple answers possible, but preference should be given to</i></p>	<p>the rights of the elderly (Article 25),</p>

<p><i>measures that apply to one discrete right</i></p>	
<p>Population group(s) covered by the measure</p> <p><i>Delete as appropriate</i></p> <p><i>Multiple answers possible, but preference should be given to measures that apply to discrete population groups</i></p>	<p>Older people; Individuals from disadvantaged socio-economic backgrounds (e.g., recipients of minimum income benefits, marginalised Roma communities and Travellers): specify the population to which the measure applies People in need of care (homecare or in residential settings); Persons with disabilities;</p> <p>The target group is primarily elderly people over 70 (approximately 172,800 people), however, people with disabilities lone individuals of older age and socially disadvantaged will be targeted by the investment as well.</p>
<p>Summary description of how the measure applies to the population group(s)</p>	<p>The main objectives of the measure are: Improving digital skills of min. 172,800 seniors and disadvantaged people in form of presence and e-learning training Providing the elderly and people from targeted groups with senior-tablets and other tools to enable and increase the motivation of using electronic services and e-learning training workshops Senior-tablets will provide an access to special applications addressing the needs of the elderly and disadvantaged people and implement voice control in them in order to simplify access to the use of functionalities Senior-tablets will have functionality available to the elderly, such as communicating with family or searching for reliable medical information.</p>
<p>Summary description of how the measure will impact (positively or negatively) social rights and equal treatment in the recovery</p>	<p>Digital services will be developed with regard to the principle of equal access and with regard to disadvantaged groups, especially the elderly. One of the particular measures is to improve the digital skills of the elderly who, due to the rapid onset of digital technologies during the pandemic, have found themselves without the means and ability to communicate via modern online tools not only with their families, but often also with public institutions.</p>

Summary description of the extent to which the measure foresees the provision of enabling social services	Training in general digital skills could be attended by anybody from the target group (including carers from social services homes as well as private carers).
Entity or organisation responsible to implement the measure	Ministry of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization of the Slovak Republic (<i>Ministerstvo investícií, regionálneho rozvoja a informatizácie Slovenskej republiky</i>) as the main coordinator and manager of this part, partners responsible for training in digital skills and distribution of senior-tablets and suppliers of senior-tablets/specific applications for the elderly.
Duration of the measure	The implementation (involving the distribution of senior-tablets, development and adjustment of applications and gradual training of the elderly and disadvantaged people) will be taking place between 2021 and 2026.
Budget allocated to implement the measure	The total costs will not exceed 69.4 mil. EUR by the end of 2026.
Summary description of how any foreseen impact assessment of the measure will be carried out	This measure does not contain a specific monitoring or impact assessment. Please see the general monitoring mechanism in table 2 of this report.

2 Tools or mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of national schemes to foster social rights and equal treatment in the recovery from the pandemic

Name of the monitoring tool or mechanism in English	Mechanism to support recovery and resilience²
Name of the monitoring tool or mechanism in the national language(s)	Mechanizmus na podporu obnovy a odolnosti
Reference document for the monitoring tool or mechanism Include an url, where available	<p>Act no. 368/2021 Coll on the mechanism to support the recovery and resilience and on the amendment of certain acts (<i>Zákon č. 368/2021 Z.z. o mechanizme na podporu obnovy a odolnosti a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov</i>), 24 September 2021, available at: https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2021/368/20211231.html</p> <p>Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (<i>Vláda SR</i>) (2021), Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic, Chapter 3 – Complementarity and implementation of the Plan, (<i>Plán obnovy a odolnosti Slovenskej republiky, Kapitola 3 – Doplnkovosť a implementácia plánu</i>), available at: https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/25932/1</p> <p>Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (<i>Vláda SR</i>), Statute of the Council of the Government of the Slovak Republic for the Recovery and Resilience Plan (<i>Štatút Rady vlády Slovenskej republiky pre Plán obnovy a odolnosti</i>), adopted by the Government on 14 December 2021, available at: https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/26754/1;</p> <p>Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (<i>Vláda SR</i>), System of implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic (<i>Systém implementácie Plánu obnovy a odolnosti</i>), adopted by the Government on 22 December 2021, available at: https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/26756/2</p>

² This is not an official name of the monitoring mechanism.

<p>Organisation(s) involved in the monitoring tool or mechanism</p> <p>Delete as appropriate</p> <p>Multiple answers possible</p>	<p>Other (e.g., trade union/s, labour inspectorate/s, etc.): specify, and add name(s) in English and in the national language(s)</p> <p>National implementation and coordination authority (<i>Národná implementačná a koordinačná autorita</i>) – will be established as a separate unit under the Office of Government of the Slovak Republic for the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plan.</p> <p>Central state administration bodies (ministries) will implement the concrete measures and reforms defined by the Recovery and Resilience Plan.</p> <p>Council of the Government for the Recovery and Resilience Plan (<i>Rada vlády pre Plán obnovy a odolnosti</i>) – probably not established yet, according to the decision of the Government, the Council shall be established by the end of 2021³.</p> <p>In November 2021, two important documents related to the implementation of RRP were submitted to interdepartmental commentary procedure. First, the Statute of the Council of the Government for the Recovery and Resilience Plan (<i>Štatút Rady vlády SR pre Plán obnovy a odolnosti</i>)⁴. Second, the System of implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic (<i>Systém imlementácie Plánu obnovy a odolnosti Slovenskej republiky</i>)⁵. In December 2021, the comments of central state bodies and other relevant stakeholders were evaluated and both documents were adopted by the Government⁶. None of the referenced documents mentions the participation of some of the national bodies with</p>
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³ Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (*Vláda SR*), Uznesenie Vlády SR č. 221/2021 z 5.5.2021, available at: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Resolution/19193/1>

Slovakia, Office of Government of the Slovak Republic (*Úrad vlády SR*) (2021), LP/2021/692 Návrh štatútu Rady vlády Slovenskej republiky pre Plán obnovy a odolnosti Slovenskej republiky, available at: <https://www.slov-lex.sk/legislativne-procesy/-/SK/dokumenty/LP-2021-692>

⁵ Slovakia, Office of Government of the Slovak Republic (*Úrad vlády SR*) (2021), LP/2021/691 Systém implementácie Plánu obnovy a odolnosti Slovenskej republiky, available at: <https://www.slov-lex.sk/legislativne-procesy/-/SK/dokumenty/LP-2021-691>

⁶ Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (*Vláda SR*), Štatút Rady vlády Slovenskej republiky pre Plán obnovy a odolnosti (*Statute of the Council of the Government of the Slovak Republic for the Recovery and Resilience Plan*), adopted by the Government on 14 December 2021, available at: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/26754/1>; Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (*Vláda SR*), Systém implementácie Plánu obnovy a odolnosti (*System of implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic*), adopted by the Government on 22 December 2021, available at: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/26756/2>

	<p>a human rights remit. The Statute of the Council of the Government for the Recovery and Resilience Plan does not list any of the national bodies with a human rights remit among participating stakeholders.</p>
<p>Summary description of how these organisation(s) are involved in the monitoring tool or mechanism</p>	<p>The monitoring of the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plan⁷ (RRP) is specified by the document itself as well as by Act no. 368/2021 Coll on the mechanism to support the recovery and resilience⁸ which was adopted with regard to the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plan. The Government also adopted a policy document the System of implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic⁹ which specified the implementation of the RRP into details.</p>

⁷ Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (*Vláda SR*) (2021), Plán obnovy a odolnosti Slovenskej republiky (*Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic*), available at: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/25932/1>,

⁸ Slovakia, Act no. 368/2021 Coll on the mechanism to support the recovery and resilience (*Zákon č. 368/Z.z. o mechanizme na podporu obnovy a odolnosti*), 24 September 2021, available at: <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2021/368/20211231.html>

⁹ Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (*Vláda SR*), Systém implementácie Plánu obnovy a odolnosti (*System of implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic*), adopted by the Government on 22 December 2021, available at: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/26756/2>

	<p>According to the law, the National implementation and coordination authority monitors and evaluates the state of implementation of the RRP and provides data on the state of implementation of the RRP to the European Commission¹⁰.</p> <p>Other central state administration bodies (ministries) that are referred by the law as the executors (of the RRP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - carry out continuous monitoring of the fulfilment and achievement of milestones and objectives¹¹, - provide the National implementation and coordination authority with information on the implementation of the investments and the reforms and on the fulfilment and achievement of milestones and objectives¹². <p>The Council of the Government for the Recovery and Resilience Plan will be a consultative body of the Government formed to secure the participation of relevant stakeholders. The participants should involve the representatives of employers, employees, municipalities, non-profit organizations and other relevant actors¹³. The details regarding the Council like its competencies, status, members and activities are specified by the Statute adopted by the Government in December 2021¹⁴.</p>
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¹⁰ Slovakia, Act no. 368/2021 Coll on the mechanism to support the recovery and resilience (*Zákon č. 368/Z.z. o mechanizme na podporu obnovy a odolnosti*), 24 September 2021, available at: <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2021/368/20211231.html>, Section 4, paragraph 3, letter d).

¹¹ Slovakia, Act no. 368/2021 Coll on the mechanism to support the recovery and resilience (*Zákon č. 368/Z.z. o mechanizme na podporu obnovy a odolnosti*), 24 September 2021, available at: <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2021/368/20211231.html>, Section 5, paragraph 2, letter c).

¹² Slovakia, Act no. 368/2021 Coll on the mechanism to support the recovery and resilience (*Zákon č. 368/Z.z. o mechanizme na podporu obnovy a odolnosti*), 24 September 2021, available at: <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2021/368/20211231.html>, Section 5, paragraph 2, letter f).

¹³ Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (*Vláda SR*) (2021), Plán obnovy a odolnosti Slovenskej republiky (Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic), Kapitola 3 – Doplnkovosť a implementácia plánu, available: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/25932/1>, p. 34.

¹⁴ Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (*Vláda SR*), Štatút Rady vlády Slovenskej republiky pre Plán obnovy a odolnosti (*Statute of the Council of the Government of the Slovak Republic for the Recovery and Resilience Plan*), adopted by the Government on 14 December 2021, available at: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/26754/1>

	<p>The organizational structure behind the implementation of the RRP and its monitoring has not been established so far (the process of its creation is probably ongoing). The respective legislation (Act no. 368/2021 Coll.) is coming into force on 31 December 2021.</p>
<p>Summary description of the functioning of the tool or mechanism used to monitor the effectiveness of schemes adopted to foster social rights and equal treatment in the recovery</p>	<p>The RRP is divided into several parts so called components (18 altogether). Each component contains a number of reforms and investments to be implemented, as well as goals and milestones to be achieved by the implementation of respective reforms and investments. The responsibility for implementation of the reforms and investments is clearly specified by the decision of the Government and is prescribed to specific ministries¹⁵. The ministries are responsible for the implementation of the reforms and investments, for monitoring of the process and reporting to the National implementation and coordination authority¹⁶.</p> <p>The National implementation and coordination authority will be responsible for the coordination of the implementation of RRP, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. It will also monitor the predefined indicators related to respective reforms and investments, produce an evaluation of the state of goals and milestones achieved and report to the European Commission¹⁷.</p> <p>The National implementation and coordination authority shall also release methodical guidelines for the executors and other actors involved in the implementation of RRP that will specify details of the whole process including monitoring and reporting¹⁸. By 15 November, this methodical document has not been published yet.</p>

¹⁵ Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (*Vláda SR*), Uznesenie Vlády SR č. 221/2021 z 5.5.2021, available at: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Resolution/19193/1>

¹⁶ Slovakia, Act no. 368/2021 Coll on the mechanism to support the recovery and resilience (*Zákon č. 368/Z.z. o mechanizme na podporu obnovy a odolnosti*), 24 September 2021, available at: <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2021/368/20211231.html>

¹⁷ Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (*Vláda SR*) (2021), Plán obnovy a odolnosti Slovenskej republiky (Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic), Kapitola 3 – Doplnkovosť a implementácia plánu, available at: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/25932/1>, p. 21.

¹⁸ Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (*Vláda SR*) (2021), Plán obnovy a odolnosti Slovenskej republiky (Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic), Kapitola 3 – Doplnkovosť a implementácia plánu, available at: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/25932/1>, p. 16.

	<p>The RRP specifies also details of the financial control and audit¹⁹ which stems predominantly from the Act no. 357/2015 Coll on financial control and audit²⁰.</p> <p>No other monitoring mechanism that would produce an assessment of the impact of reforms and investments under the RRP on social rights and equal treatment in the recovery has been identified.</p>
<p>Summary description of the obligations, standards and benchmarks against which the effectiveness will be evaluated</p>	<p>There are goals and milestones defined for every reform and investment under the RRP. The process of monitoring will evaluate whether the stated goals and milestones were achieved. The goals and milestones stem from the national policy documents as well as EU documents and country-specific recommendations.</p> <p>The specific components of the RRP refer to several EU instruments. For instance, the component Inclusive education complies with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as the EU Charter on Fundamental Rights²¹. This component also refers to the national Strategy of equality, inclusion and participation of Roma until 2030²² that reflects on the EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation for 2020 - 2030²³, however, the EU Roma strategic framework is not directly mentioned.</p>

¹⁹ Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (*Vláda SR*) (2021), Plán obnovy a odolnosti Slovenskej republiky (Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic), Kapitola 3 – Doplnkovosť a implementácia plánu, available at: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/25932/1>, pp. 34-50.

²⁰ Slovakia, Act no. 357/2015 Coll on financial control and audit and on the amendment of certain acts (*Zákon č. 357/2015 Z.z. o finančnej kontrole a audite a o zmene a doplnení niektorých zákonov*), 10 November 2015, available at: <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2015/357/20190101>

²¹ Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (*Vláda SR*) (2021), Plán obnovy a odolnosti Slovenskej republiky (Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic), Komponent 06 – Inkluzívne vzdelávanie, available at: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/25932/1>, p. 1.

²² Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (*Vláda SR*) (2021), Stratégia rovnosti, inklúzie a participácie Rómov do roku 2030 (Strategy of equality, inclusion and participation of Roma until 2030), available at: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/25860/1>

²³ European Commission (2020), EU Roma strategic framework for equality, inclusion and participation for 2020 – 2030, available at: https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/union_of_equality_eu_roma_strategic_framework_for_equality_inclusion_and_participation_en.pdf

	<p>The component Modern and available mental health care refers to the CRPD²⁴.</p> <p>The component Available and quality long-term social and health care also mentions the CRPD²⁵.</p>
<p>Summary description of what the tool or mechanism foresees when non-compliance with obligations and standards is identified, with a particular emphasis on enforcement and remedial action</p>	<p>The Act no. 368/2021 Coll. defines so-called crises measures that will be adopted by the Government if the National implementation and coordination authority finds out that the implementation of some of the reforms or investments under the RRP is threatened²⁶.</p> <p>There have been no further details published on the crises measures nor the remedial action so far.</p>

²⁴ Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (*Vláda SR*) (2021), Plán obnovy a odolnosti Slovenskej republiky (Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic), Komponent 12 - Moderná a dostupná zdravotná starostlivosť o duševné zdravie, available at: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/25932/1>, p. 4.

²⁵ Slovakia, Government of the Slovak Republic (*Vláda SR*) (2021), Plán obnovy a odolnosti Slovenskej republiky (Recovery and Resilience Plan of the Slovak Republic), Komponent 13 - Dostupná a kvalitná dlhodobá sociálno-zdravotná starostlivosť, available at: <https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/25932/1>, p. 1.

²⁶ Slovakia, Act no. 368/2021 Coll on the mechanism to support the recovery and resilience (*Zákon č. 368/Z.z. o mechanizme na podporu obnovy a odolnosti*), 24 September 2021, available at: <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2021/368/20211231.html>, Section 10.