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Proposal for a

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amending Implementing Decision (EU) (ST 10156/21 INIT; ST 10156/21 ADD 1) on the approval of the assessment of the recovery and resilience plan for Slovakia

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Proposal for a

COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION

amending Implementing Decision (EU) (ST 10156/21 INIT; ST 10156/21 ADD 1) on the approval of the assessment of the recovery and resilience plan for Slovakia

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility[1], and in particular Article 20(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

(1) Following the submission of the national recovery and resilience plan ('RRP') by Slovakia on 29 April 2021, the Commission has proposed its positive assessment to the Council. The Council approved the positive assessment by means of the Council Implementing Decision of 13 July 2021[2].

(2) Pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, the maximum financial contribution for non-repayable financial support of each Member State should be updated by 30 June 2022 in accordance with the methodology provided therein. On 30 June 2022, the Commission presented the results of that update to the European Parliament and the Council.

(3) On 26 April 2023, Slovakia submitted a modified national RRP, including a REPowerEU chapter in accordance with Article 21c of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, to the Commission.

(4) The modified RRP also takes into account the updated maximum financial contribution in accordance with Article 18(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 and includes a reasoned request to the Commission to propose to amend the Council Implementing Decision in accordance with Article 21(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 considering the RRP to be partially no longer achievable due to objective circumstances. The modifications to the RRP submitted by Slovakia concern 52 measures.

(5) On 12 July 2022, the Council addressed recommendations to Slovakia in the context of the European Semester. In particular, the Council recommended that Slovakia expands its public investment for the green and digital transition and for energy

[1] OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17.

[2] ST 10156/21 INIT; ST 10156/21 COR 1; ST 10156/21 ADD 1.

security, including by making use of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, REPowerEU and other EU funds. Additionally, the Council called on Slovakia to make the tax mix more efficient and more supportive to inclusive and sustainable growth, including by leveraging the potential of environmental and property taxation, and continue to strengthen tax compliance, including by further digitalising tax administration, The Council also recommended that Slovakia reduces the overall reliance on fossil fuels and diversify imports of fossil fuels, accelerate the deployment of renewables by further facilitating grid access, introducing measures to streamline permitting and administrative procedures and modernising the electricity network. Finally, the Council called on Slovakia to reduce reliance on natural gas in heating and industry and adjust renovation policies to accelerate and incentivise deep renovations of buildings.

(6) Having assessed progress in the implementation of the relevant country-specific recommendations at the time of submission of the modified national RRP, the Commission finds that, with respect to the recommendations on expanding public investment for the green and digital transition (2022 CSR 1), substantial progress has been achieved.

(7) The submission of the modified RRP followed a consultation process, conducted in accordance with the national legal framework, involving local and regional authorities, social partners, civil society organisations, youth organisations and other relevant stakeholders. The summary of the consultations was submitted together with the modified national RRP. Pursuant to Article 19 of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, the Commission assessed the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the modified RRP, in accordance with the assessment guidelines set out in Annex V to that Regulation.

Updates based on Article 18(2) of Regulation 2021/241

(8) The modified RRP submitted by Slovakia updates 32 measures to take into account the updated maximum financial contribution. Slovakia has explained that because the maximum financial contribution decreased from EUR 6 328 586 359[3] to EUR 6 005 747 824[4], it was no longer possible to finance all the measures of the original Slovak RRP. Slovakia has explained that certain measures should decrease targets or remove elements due to the decrease in the allocation and taking into account the cost increases and supply chain disruptions affecting the implementation of those measures.

(9) The modified RRP no longer contains certain measures under component 9 (More efficient management and strengthening of R&D&I funding) and 11 (Modern and accessible healthcare). These measures concern investment 7 (RD grant IT system) under component 9 consisting of the creation of a unified IT system to speed up the evaluation of grant calls, and investment 5 (renewal of the ambulance fleet) under component 11 consisting of the purchase and equipment of ambulance vehicles. The

[3] This amount corresponds to the financial allocation after deduction of Slovakia's proportional share of the expenses of Article 6(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, calculated in accordance with the methodology of Article 11 of that Regulation.

[4] This amount corresponds to the financial allocation after deduction of Slovakia's proportional share of the expenses of Article 6(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, calculated in accordance with the methodology of Article 11 of that Regulation.

description of these measures and their associated milestones and targets should therefore be removed from the Council Implementing Decision of 13 July 2021.

(10) Furthermore, the modified RRP submitted by Slovakia changes measures under components 1 (Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Infrastructure), 2 (Renovation of Buildings), 3 (Sustainable Transport), 5 (Adaptation to Climate Change), 7 (Education for the 21st Century), 8 (Improving the Performance of Slovak Universities), 9 (More Efficient Management and Strengthening of R&D&I Funding), 10 (Attracting and Retaining Talents), 11 (Modern and Accessible Healthcare), 12 (Human, Modern and Accessible Mental Health Care), 13 (Accessible and High-Quality Long-Term Socio-Health Care), 15 (Judicial Reform), 16 (Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering, Security and Protection of the Population) and 17 (Digital Slovakia (State in the Mobile, Cybersecurity, Fast Internet for Everyone, Digital Economy)) to reflect the updated maximum financial contribution.

(11) Notably, target 5 of investment 2 (modernising the existing renewable electricity sources (repowering)) and target 6 of investment 3 (increasing the flexibility of electricity systems for greater integration of renewables) under component 1 (Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Infrastructure); targets 3 and 4 of investment 1 (improving energy efficiency of family houses) and targets 6 and 7 of investment 2 (renovation of historical and listed public buildings) under component 2 (Renovation of Buildings); targets 7 and 9 of investment 1 (on the development of low-carbon transport infrastructure) under component 3 (Sustainable Transport); targets 5 and 6 of investment 1 (the adaptation of regions to climate change with an emphasis on nature conservation and biodiversity development) under component 5 (Adaptation to Climate Change); target 6 of reform 2 (preparing and developing teachers for new content and forms of teaching (change in higher education training) and strengthening the professional development of teachers) and target 9 of investment 2 (completion of the school infrastructure) under component 7 (Education for the 21st Century); target 10 of investment 1 (investment support for the strategic development of universities) under component 8 (Improving the Performance of Slovak Universities); target 5 of investment 1 (promoting international cooperation and participation in Horizon Europe and EIT projects), milestones 6 and targets 7 and 8 of investment 2 (supporting cooperation between companies, academia and R&D organisations) and milestone 18 and target 19 of investment 6 (financial instruments to support innovation) under component 9 (More Efficient Management and Strengthening of R&D&I Funding); target 4 of investment 1 (support tools and assistance for returnees, highly qualified third-country workers and their family members and foreign higher education students studying in Slovakia) and target 7 of investment 3 (scholarships for domestic and foreign talented students) milestone 10 of investment 4 (Promoting internationalisation in the academic environment) under component 10 (Attracting and Retaining Talents); milestone 9 and target 10 of investment 2 (new hospital network – construction, reconstruction and equipment) under component 11 (Modern and Accessible Healthcare); target 3 of investment 3 (building psycho-social centres), target 4 of investment 6 (establishment of a repository of psychodiagnostic methods) and target 6 of investment 8 (training in mental health for staff) under component 12 (Human, Modern and Accessible Mental Health Care); milestone 4 of reform 2 (assessment of care needs) and targets 7, 8, 9 and 10 of investment 1 (enhancing community-based social care capacities) under component 13 (Accessible and High-Quality Long-Term Socio-Health Care); targets 3 and 4 of investment 1 (buildings for the reorganised court system) under component 15 (Judicial Reform); milestone 2 of investment 1 (tools and capacity for the fight against corruption and money laundering) and target

17 of investment 4 (Streamlining, optimising and strengthening administrative capacity at different levels of government) under component 16 (Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering, Security and Protection of the Population); targets 7 and 8 of investment 2 (digital transformation of public service delivery), targets 14 and 15 of investment 4 (support for projects aiming at the development and application of top digital technologies), target 16 of investment 5 (fast grants – hackathons), investment 6 (strengthening preventive measures, increasing the speed of incident detection and resolution (ITVS – Information technologies for public administration)) and target 22 of investment 7 (improving the digital skills of seniors and the distribution of Senior Tablets) under component 17 (Digital Slovakia (State in the Mobile, Cybersecurity, Fast Internet for Everyone, Digital Economy)) are changed to decrease the level of required implementation compared to the original plan to reflect the decreased allocation.

Amendments based on Article 21 of Regulation 2021/241

(12) The amendments to the RRP submitted by Slovakia because of objective circumstances concern 36 measures.

(13) Slovakia has explained that these 36 measures are no longer fully achievable in particular because of a substantial increase in construction costs. Other reasons for amending these measures include obstacles faced in the implementation of the investments, delays or a lack of demand in the procurement phase, solutions for diversifying the production of electricity to reduce dependency on imports from Russia or achieving similar objectives of the affected measures in a more effective way.

(14) Slovakia has explained that 23 measures are no longer fully achievable because supply chain disruptions, unexpected obstacles, delays related to procurement and other procedures have led to a delay in the implementation of the measures. This concerns, respectively, targets 3 and 4 of investment 1 (improving the energy efficiency of single-family houses) in component 2 (Renovation of Buildings); milestone 1 of reform 1 (land planning reform), milestone 2 of reform 2 (measures for application of nature protection measures landscape, revitalisation of water courses, protected areas) in component 5 (Adaptation to Climate Change); target 7 of investment 1 (digital infrastructure in schools) and target 8 of investment 2 (completion of the school infrastructure) under component 7 (Education for the 21st century); milestone 9 of investment 1 (support for the strategic development of universities) under component 8 (Improving the Performance of Slovak Universities); target 5 of investment 1 (promoting international cooperation and participation in Horizon Europe and EIT projects), target 6 of investment 2 (supporting cooperation between companies, Academia and R&D organisations), milestone 15 and targets 16 and 17 of investment 5 (research and innovation for the digitalisation of the economy), and target 18 of investment 6 (financial instruments to support innovation) under component 9 (More Efficient Management and Strengthening of RDI Funding); target 4 of investment 1 (support tools and assistance for returnees, highly qualified third-country workers and their family members and foreign higher education students studying in Slovakia) and target 7 of investment 3 (scholarships for talented domestic and foreign students) under component 10 (Attracting and Retaining Talents); target 8 of investment 1 (supporting the opening of new primary care practices in underserved areas), milestone 9 and target 10 of investment 2 (new hospital network – construction, reconstruction and equipment), and target 12 of investment 3 (digitalisation in health) under component 11 (Modern and Accessible Healthcare); target 6 of reform 3

(consolidation of the supervision of social care and provision of necessary infrastructure), and investment 3 (enhancing and restoring palliative care capacities) under component 13 (Accessible and High-quality Long-term Socio-health Care), milestone 7 of reform 3 (public procurement procedures) and target 5 of investment 2 (digitalisation of insolvency processes) under component 14 (Improving the Business Environment); target 6 of investment 2 (digitalisation and analytical capacities) under component 15 (Judicial Reform), target 3 of investment 1 (tools and capacity for the fight against corruption and money laundering) and target 5 of investment 2 (equipping and digitalising the police force) under component 16 (Fight against Corruption and Money Laundering, Security and Protection of the Population). On this basis, Slovakia has requested to extend the implementation timeline of the aforementioned milestones and targets, and the Council Implementing Decision should be amended accordingly. On the same basis, Slovakia has requested to extend the implementation timeline of and amend target 7 of investment 2 (digitalisation and analytical capacities) under component 15 (Judicial Reform), and the Council Implementing Decision should be amended accordingly.

(15) Slovakia has explained that four measures are no longer achievable within the timeline nor at the costs estimated in the original RRP because high inflation (especially of construction costs) and supply chain disruptions have caused delays in construction works and increased the costs of the measure considerably. This concerns target 3 of reform 1 (conditions for the implementation of compulsory pre-primary education for children from the age of 5 and introducing a legal entitlement to a place in Kindergartens or other pre-primary education providers from the age of 3) under component 6 (Accessibility, Development, and Quality of Inclusive Education); target 8 of investment 2 (completion of the school infrastructure), under component 7 (Education for the 21st Century); milestone 9 of investment 2 (new hospital network – construction, reconstruction and equipment) under component 11 (Modern and Accessible Healthcare); and targets 7, 8, 9 and 10 of investment 1 (enhancing community-based social care capacities) under component 13 (Accessible and High-quality Long-term Socio-health Care). On this basis, Slovakia has requested to extend the implementation timeline of the aforementioned milestones and targets and to make the aforementioned changes, and the Council Implementing Decision should be amended accordingly.

(16) Slovakia has explained that two measures are amended because Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine has induced a need to accelerate the reduction of Slovakia's dependence on imports of natural gas from Russia and diversify the production of electricity. It has also caused delays in the implementation of the measures. Due to abovementioned reasons, investment support is enabled for the transformation of biogas electricity generation facilities to biomethane plants. This concerns target 3 of reform 2 (the legal framework for the promotion of renewable energy sources) and target 5 of investment 2 (modernising the existing renewable electricity sources (repowering)) under component 1 (Renewable energy sources and energy infrastructure). On this basis, Slovakia has requested to amend the aforementioned milestones and targets and to make the aforementioned changes, and the Council Implementing Decision should be amended accordingly.

(17) Slovakia has explained that eleven measures are amended because unforeseen measure-specific challenges have caused delays in the implementation, increased the costs, called for an alternative approach to achieving the measure's objective, or induced a need to adapt a milestone or target in order to achieve similar objectives in a

more effective way. Target 8 of investment 1 (development of low-carbon transport) under component 3 (Sustainable Transport) is amended to take into account inflationary pressure on rail projects; target 15 of investment 1 (removing barriers in school buildings) and target 13 of reform 6 (measures to mitigate the impact of the pandemic in education for primary and secondary school pupils) under component 6 (Accessibility, Development, and Quality of Inclusive Education) are revised to account for the effect of inflation and to reflect the improved administrative approach regarding the tuition programme; milestone 1 of reform 1 (change in funding for universities, including the introduction of performance contracts), milestone 8 of reform 5 (concentration of excellent educational and research capacities) and target 10 of investment 1 (support for the strategic development of universities) under component 8 (Improving the Performance of Slovak Universities) are revised to reflect the postponement of the time at which the share of professionally orientated bachelor programmes shall reach 10% of all higher education programmes, as well as to enable the establishment of consortia in response to a lack of interest among universities to merge (the conditions under which universities can form consortia are close to the conditions under which mergers would have happened); investment 1 (project management and project preparation of investments) and reform 3 (modernisation of diagnostic methods and treatments) under component 12 (Human, Modern and Accessible Mental Health Care) are revised because the preparation of projects will not be done by the Coordination Unit for all investments under component 12. On this basis, Slovakia has requested to amend the aforementioned milestones and targets make the aforementioned changes, and the Council Implementing Decision should be amended accordingly. The approach to upgrading teacher qualifications and introducing the prescriptive funding system for pre-primary education are revised in milestone 1 of reform 1 (providing conditions for the implementation of compulsory pre-primary education for children from the age of 5 and introducing a legal entitlement to a place in kindergarten or other pre-primary education providers from the age of 3) under component 6 (Accessibility, Development and Quality of Inclusive Education) in response to the changed macroeconomic environment and its impact on staff shortages as well as the limited mandate of the incumbent government in preparing the State budget. Pupils for whom pre-primary education is compulsory shall be taught by teachers with an appropriate degree, every kindergarten shall have at least one member of staff with an appropriate degree who is responsible for overseeing pedagogical quality and the entry into force of the new funding system is proposed. On this basis, Slovakia has requested to extend the implementation timeline of the aforementioned milestone, introduce a milestone with sequential number C6-16 of reform 1 (providing conditions for the implementation of compulsory pre-primary education for children from the age of 5 and introducing a legal entitlement to a place in kindergarten or other pre-primary education providers from the age of 3) under component 6 (Accessibility, Development and Quality of Inclusive Education) and to make the aforementioned changes, and the Council Implementing Decision should be amended accordingly. Target 3 and 4 under investment 1 (buildings for the reorganised judicial system) under component 15 (Reform of the Judiciary) are amended to take into account the reduced financial allocation and inflation pressure on the various infrastructure projects, as well as decisions taken following the final legislation under reform 1 (reorganisation of the judicial map), which led to different choices regarding the construction, purchase and/or renovation of court buildings under the revised judicial map. This also includes a partial shift from the construction of new buildings to the renovation of existing ones. Furthermore, target 11 of investment 3 (engaging in multi-country European projects related to the digital

economy) under component 17 (Digital Slovakia (State in the Mobile, Cybersecurity, Fast Internet for Everyone, Digital Economy)) is amended to reflect developments on the microchip market. This concerns postponing the timeline for completion of the supercomputer and removing the initially envisaged architecture using integrated microchips, as the technology has not yet become widely available on the market. On this basis, Slovakia has requested to extend the implementation timeline of the aforementioned targets, to amend the aforementioned milestones and targets and to make the aforementioned changes, and the Council Implementing Decision should be amended accordingly.

(18) The Commission considers that the reasons put forward by Slovakia justify the update pursuant to Article 18(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 and the amendment pursuant to Article 21(2) of that Regulation.

Corrections of clerical errors

(19) 43 clerical errors have been identified in the text of the Council Implementing Decision, affecting 20 milestones, 22 targets and 42 measures. The Council Implementing Decision should be amended to correct those clerical errors that do not reflect the content of the RRP submitted to the Commission on 29 April 2021, as agreed between the Commission and Slovakia. Such clerical errors relate to target 6 of investment 3 (increasing the flexibility of electricity systems for greater integration of renewables) under component 1 (Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Infrastructure); milestone 1 of reform 1 (the harmonisation of support mechanisms for the renovation of family houses) and milestone 2, targets 3 and 4 of investment 1 (improving the energy efficiency of family houses), milestone 5 of reform 2 (increasing transparency and streamlining decisions of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic) under component 2 (Renovation of Buildings); milestone 6 of reform 2 (public passenger transport reform), reform 4 (the introduction of new policies for the long-term promotion of alternative fuels in the transport sector), targets 7, 8 and 9 of investment 1 (the development of low-carbon transport infrastructure), and target 10 of investment 2 (promoting clean passenger transport) under component 3 (Sustainable Transport); reform 1 (the termination of coal-based electricity production at Nováky power plant and transformation of the Upper Nitra region) and milestone 2 of reform 2 (the competitive scheme for greenhouse gas emissions reduction in industry) under component 4 (Decarbonisation of Industry); milestone 1 of reform 1 (landscape planning) under component 5 (Adaptation to Climate Change); target 3 of reform 1 (providing conditions for the implementation of compulsory pre-primary education for children from the age of 5 and introducing a legal entitlement to a place in kindergarten or other pre-primary education providers from the age of 3), reform 2 (the definition of the concept of special educational needs of children and pupils and the development of a model for eligible support measures in education, including their funding system) and target 13 of reform 6 (compensatory measures to mitigate the impact of the pandemic in education for primary and secondary school pupils) under component 6 (Accessibility, Development and Quality Of Inclusive Education); milestone 1 of reform 1 (reform of the content and form of education (curricular and textbook reform)), milestone 5 and target 6 of reform 2 (preparing and developing teachers for new content and forms of teaching (change in higher education training) and strengthening the professional development of teachers) and target 8 of investment 2 (completion of the school infrastructure) under component 7 (Education for the 21st Century); milestone 1 of reform 1 (change in the funding of universities by introduction of performance contracts), reform 3 (a new approach to

accreditation of higher education) and target 10 of investment 1 (investment support for the strategic development of universities) under component 8 (Improving the Performance of Slovak Universities); investment 2 (supporting cooperation between companies, academia and R&D organisations), milestone 9 of investment 3 (excellent science) and milestone 18 of investment 6 (financial instruments to support innovation) and reform 1 (reform of governance, evaluation and support in science, research and innovation) under component 9 (More Efficient Management and Strengthening of R&D&I Funding); investment 1 (support tools and assistance for returnees, highly qualified third-country workers and their family members and foreign higher education students studying in Slovakia) under component 10 (Attracting and Retaining Talents); milestone 6 of reform 4 (optimising the emergency care network and the new definition of emergency care), milestone 9 of investment 2 (new hospital network – construction, reconstruction and equipment) and target 13 of investment 4 (construction and rehabilitation of ambulance stations) under component 11 (Modern and Accessible Healthcare); investment 7 (humanisation of institutional psychiatric care) and investment 8 (training in mental health for staff) under component 12 (Human, Modern and Accessible Mental Health Care); milestones 2 and 3 of reform 1 (integration and financing of long-term social and health care), milestone 4 of reform 2 (assessment of care needs), targets 7, 9 and 10 of investment 1 (enhancing community-based social care capacities), targets 11 and 12 of investment 2 (extension and renewal of after-care and nursing capacities) and target 14 of investment 3 (enhancing and restoring palliative care capacities) under component 13 (Accessible and High-Quality Long-Term Socio-Health Care); milestone 2 of investment 1 (capacities for reforms to reduce regulatory burden) under component 14 (Improving the Business Environment); target 8 of investment 2 (digitalisation and analytical capacities) under component 15 (Judicial Reform); milestones 7 and 8 of investment 2 (equipping and digitalising the police force), target 11 of investment 3 (modernisation of the fire and rescue system) and reform 3 (optimising crisis management) under component 16 (Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering, Security and Protection of the Population); target 10 of investment 3 (engaging in multi-country European projects related to the digital economy) under component 17 (Digital Slovakia (State in the Mobile, Cybersecurity, Fast Internet for Everyone, Digital Economy)); milestone 1 of reform 1 (improving the sustainability of the pension system) under component 18 (Sound, Sustainable and Competitive Public Finances). Those corrections do not affect the implementation of the measures concerned.

The REPowerEU chapter based on Article 21c of Regulation 2021/241

(20) The REPowerEU chapter includes six new reforms and eight new investments across five Thematic Areas. As part of Thematic Area 1 on energy and permitting processes, Reform 1 promotes sustainable energy through 6 sub-measures, focusing on: 1) optimising procedures for issuing environmental permitting, 2) improving the use of geothermal energy, 3) support for heat pumps, 4) establishment of centres for dissemination of 'Best Available Technique', 5) assessment of the trajectories for sustainable use and supply of biomass, and 6) developing and promoting the production of bio-methane, organic fertilizers and the circular bio-economy . Reform 2 supports the green transition and the inclusion of renewable energy sources into the Slovak energy mix, focusing specifically on 1) establishing "go-to" areas for wind energy, 2) an action plan for the national hydrogen strategy and 3) measures aimed at fostering the integration of renewables in the electricity grid. Investment 1 is directed towards the modernization and digitalisation of the transmission and the regional

electricity distribution systems, including modernisation of transmission lines and supporting the rollout of the Energy Data Centre.

(21) Thematic Area 2 focuses on improving energy efficiency in buildings and encompasses the following reforms: 1) the creation of a single digital data platform to collect information on the energy performance of all public and private buildings and 2) a reform to improve energy management of state government buildings. The investments in this area aim to result in energy savings of public buildings and households at risk of energy poverty and is combined with a technical support to assist vulnerable groups in defining the right set of measures and processing a grant application.

(22) Thematic Area 3 includes measures on sustainable transport by scaling up existing measures. Investment 5 is aimed at developing zero emission transport infrastructure and Investment 6 will promote environmentally friendly passenger transport.

(23) Thematic Area 4 focuses on the development of education and skills for the green transition. Reform 6 and investment 7 support the development of an update of curriculum for vocational education schools and a new training programme for teaching staff, an accredited education programme for adult education with a focus on green skills and the provision of physical and technical equipment.

(24) Thematic Areas 5 on Communication and Coordination is composed of investment 8 aimed at providing targeted communication support for the implementation of measures in thematic area 1, 2 and 4. It also includes the strengthening of staff in the National Implementation and Coordination Authority in relation to the implementation of measures introduced under the chapter.

(25) The contribution of the REPowerEU measures to deploying renewable energy sources is expected to help overcome energy supply shortages and reduce the risk of high energy prices. The aim is to benefit all consumers including the most vulnerable ones. The REPowerEU chapter introduces new measures that are expected to contribute to the REPowerEU objective of addressing energy poverty (Article 21c(3)c) and incentivising reduction of energy demand (Article 21c(3)d). The measures will address energy poverty by providing investments and technical assistance to support the renovation of single-family houses specifically for vulnerable groups. The technical support to the targeted households will help in assessing the potential of energy savings, possible energy efficiency measures and assisting owners with grant applications.

(26) The REPowerEU chapter also includes scaled-up measures affecting four measures under Component 2 (Renovation of buildings), Component 3 (Sustainable transport) and Component 16 (Fight against corruption). The scaled-up measures included in the REPowerEU chapter introduce a substantive improvement in the level of ambition of the measures already included in the national RRP.

(27) The Commission has assessed the modified RRP including the REPowerEU chapter against the assessment criteria laid down in Article 19(3) of Regulation 2021/241.

Balanced response contributing to the six pillars

(28) In accordance with Article 19(3), point (a), of and Annex V, criterion 2.1, to Regulation (EU) 2021/241, the modified RRP including the REPowerEU chapter represents to a large extent (Rating A) a comprehensive and adequately balanced response to the economic and social situation, thereby contributing appropriately to all of the six pillars referred to in Article 3 of that Regulation, taking into account the

specific challenges faced by and the financial allocation for the Member State concerned.

(29) The original RRP put forward a balanced set of reforms and investments addressing both the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and the main structural socio-economic and environmental challenges affecting Slovakia, pursuing cohesion objectives and contributing towards all of the six pillars referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2021/241. For all five key areas included in the Slovak RRP – green economy, education, science and innovation, health, and public administration and digitalisation – the RRP made an explicit and coherent explanation of how they contribute to the six pillars. The focus of the RRP remains unchanged, as the green transition and the digital transformation are at the core of the RRP. The green reforms and investments included in the RRP are boosted by the new REPowerEU measures. Digital reforms and investments remain to help modernise Slovakia, supporting areas with the largest investment gaps such as through the digitalisation of public services and support for schools.

(30) The modification of the plan, along with the REPowerEU chapter, only impacts the assessment of the contribution of the RRP to the first pillar on the green transition. For the other pillars, the nature and extent of the proposed modifications to the RRP do not have an impact on the previous assessment of the plan representing to a large extent a comprehensive and adequately balanced response to the economic and social situation, and on its appropriate contribution to all six pillars referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2021/241. The modification will continue strengthening the country's health and economic, social and institutional resilience, as described in the fifth pillar. In particular, the upgraded approach to the minimum qualification requirement on teachers in pre-primary education reduces the impact on staff shortages and thus contributes to improving the resilience and accessibility of the education system in Slovakia. In the area of energy, revisions such as the support to transforming biogas stations to biomethane installations will contribute to reducing Slovakia’s dependence on natural gas, and the addition of the option to replace obsolete boilers by biomass-pellet boilers during the renovation of single-family homes encourages the shift to sustainable forms of heating under the green pillar.

(31) Regarding the first pillar, Slovakia’s modified RRP along with the REPowerEU chapter includes additional measures to address green challenges, in particular by scaling up component 2 (Energy efficiency), component 3 (Sustainable transport), and the introduction of component 19 (the REPowerEU chapter).

(32) The scaled-up measure on renovation of public historic buildings under component 2 is targeting additional buildings and aims at achieving at least 30% primary energy savings, supporting RES installations and climate adaptation measures thus contributing to climate and energy objectives.

(33) The scaled up sustainable transport measures under component 3 contribute to greening public transport in Slovakia. The construction of additional trolley bus infrastructure will benefit the city of Bratislava by reducing congestion and reducing fossil fuel use. Similarly, deployment of additional trams for Bratislava and additional electric multiple units will foster a shift to more climate-friendly transport modes and decrease long-term emissions in the sector.

(34) The measures in the REPowerEU chapter contribute to achieving the Union’s 2030 climate targets and the objective of EU climate neutrality by 2050 as they aim to accelerate the deployment of renewables by introducing measures to streamline

permitting and administrative procedures, reforming the reservation mechanism for connecting new renewable energy sources as well as measures supporting the rollout of geothermal investments, hydrogen technologies and heat pumps. In addition, the new REPowerEU measures foresee support for energy efficiency in public and private buildings, development of low carbon transport infrastructure and sustainable passenger transport and lastly, education and skills development for the green transition. All measures included in the REPowerEU chapter are expected to significantly contribute to the green transition, or to addressing the challenges resulting therefrom.

Addressing all or a significant subset of challenges identified in country-specific recommendations

(35) In accordance with Article 19(3), point (b), of and Annex V, criterion 2.2, to Regulation (EU) 2021/241, the modified RRP including the REPowerEU chapter is expected to contribute to effectively addressing all or a significant subset of challenges (Rating A) identified in the relevant country-specific recommendations addressed to Slovakia, including fiscal aspects thereof, or challenges identified in other relevant documents officially adopted by the Commission in the context of the European Semester. In particular, the modified RRP takes into account the energy-related country-specific recommendations of 2022.

(36) The modified RRP includes an extensive set of mutually reinforcing reforms and investments, contributing especially to addressing Slovakia's economic and social challenges. In particular on energy, new investments and reforms aim at addressing the key challenges identified in the 2022 CSRs related to reducing Slovakia’s high reliance on fossil fuels.

(37) The key measures in the modified RRP, including in the REPowerEU chapter, include accelerating the deployment of renewables by introducing measures to streamline permitting and administrative procedures and secure the technical grid capacities. Regarding the support for renovations, the REPowerEU chapter aims at creating a single data platform on the energy performance of buildings and invest in the ongoing schemes for renovation of public historic buildings as well as the renovation of single-family houses, while focusing primarily on vulnerable groups. Concerning the recommendation to reduce the high reliance on natural gas, the REPowerEU chapter includes reforms supporting geothermal energy, with positive spill-over effects expected particularly for the heating sector. The reduction of reliance on natural gas in industry is also set to be achieved through the decarbonisation scheme with unchanged grant support contributing to natural gas savings in this sector.

(38) The investments in the modified RRP continue to address the relevant country-specific recommendations of 2022 in the area of energy, in particular through reforms and investments in the REPowerEU chapter. For renewables, the investment support is extended to include the installation producing bio-methane as well as hydrogen through electrolysis. For the renovation of family houses, an option of replacing obsolete boilers by more efficient biomass-pellet boilers is included, under the condition of compliance with the “do-no-significant harm” principle. These measures are expected to make Slovakia less dependent on the import of fossil fuels, including from Russia.

Do no significant harm

(39) In accordance with Article 19(3), point (d), of and Annex V, criterion 2.4, to Regulation (EU) 2021/241, the modified RRP including the REPowerEU chapter is expected to ensure that no measure (Rating A) for the implementation of reforms and investments projects included in this RRP does significant harm to environmental objectives within the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council[5] (the principle of 'do no significant harm').

(40) The modified plan, including the new Component 19 (REPowerEU chapter) assesses compliance with the "do no significant harm" principle following the methodology set out in the Commission´s technical guidance on the application of "do no significant harm" under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation (2021/C58/01). The assessment is done systematically for each modified reform and investment following the two-step approach. The assessment concludes that for all modified measures, there is either no risk of significant harm or, where a risk is identified, a detailed assessment is conducted demonstrating the absence of significant harm. Slovakia provided a detailed assessment for the new measure of inclusion of biomass boilers in the renovation schemes for buildings. Where needed, the requirements of the "do no significant harm" assessment are enshrined in the design of a measure and specified in a milestone or target of this measure. Based on information provided, it can be concluded that the plan is expected to ensure that no measure does significant harm to environmental objectives within the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

Contribution to the REPowerEU objectives

(41) In accordance with Article 19(3), point (da), of and Annex V, criterion 2.12, to Regulation (EU) 2021/241, the REPowerEU chapter is expected to effectively contribute to a large extent (Rating A) to energy security, the diversification of the Union's energy supply, an increase in the uptake of renewables and in energy efficiency, an increase of energy storage capacities or the necessary reduction of dependence on fossil fuels before 2030.

(42) Reform 1 on the promotion of sustainable energy and Reform 2 on "supporting the green transition and renewables" include several measures that directly contribute to the objective Article 21(c), paragraph (3), point (b) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, that is, diversification of the Union's energy supply by increasing the share and accelerating the deployment of renewable energy and increasing the production and uptake of sustainable energy. These measures include the legislative and procedural changes accelerating the environmental permitting processes, removal of barriers to the deployment of heat pumps, geothermal energy and biomethane, a hydrogen action plan, and a comprehensive reform of the grid connection framework for renewables. Investment 1 aims at increasing the capacity of the electricity distribution and transmission network, which has been identified as a barrier to the connection of intermittent energy sources to the grid. The removal of distribution grid bottlenecks and more transparent rules for connecting intermittent energy sources to the grid are expected to unlock investments increasing the uptake of sustainable energy.

(43) The objectives of Article 21(c), paragraph (3), point (b) of boosting energy efficiency in buildings and (d) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of incentivizing the reduction of

[5] Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13).

energy demand are addressed by Reforms 3 and 4, and investments 2 and 3. Reform 3 will create a single data platform for the centralisation of energy performance certificates and passports of all buildings. Reform 4 will establish a centralised management system for public buildings with the objective of improving their energy management and facilitating a prioritised investment in the worst energy performing buildings. Investments 2 and 3 will support the renovation of state building, and a scale-up of component 2 (investment 2) targeting the renovation of historical and listed buildings.

(44) REPowerEU measures address energy poverty by supporting the renovation of single family houses of vulnerable groups under Investment 4. Vulnerable households will also benefit from targeted, technical support on the ground in assessing energy savings potential of their households, advise on possible energy efficiency measures and assistance in grant application under Reform 5. The measures addressing sustainable transport are expected to contribute to the REPowerEU objective of supporting zero-emission transport and its infrastructure, in accordance with Article 21c, paragraph (3), point (e), by providing support for the reduction of the consumption of fossil fuels in the transport sector, making it more efficient, as well as accelerating the transition to zero-emission vehicles in public transport through electrification. In particular, the investments envisaged are top-ups of existing measures in Slovakia's RRP Component 3, specifically for the deployment of trolleybus traction lines, deployment of trams, and train electric multiple units.

(45) Reform 6, together with investment 7, addresses the REPowerEU objective on the acceleration of workforce requalification towards green skills, in accordance with Article 21c, paragraph (3), point (f). Reform 6 will update the current education and training programmes to reflect the needs for green skills in the labour market. Investment 7 will enable thirteen schools to adapt the schooling spaces and furnish schools with adequate equipment for the theoretical and practical teaching focusing on renewable energy sources or electromobility.

(46) The REPowerEU measures are coherent with Slovakia's policy framework aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the share of renewable energy sources. The measures also reinforce those included in the original RRP on energy efficiency, renovation of building and strengthening the electricity network as they will eventually result in increasing shares of renewable energy and decreased energy demand.

(47) The REPowerEU measures have a strong focus on accelerating the deployment of renewable energy sources and their integration into the electricity network, which will allow Slovakia to increase the share of domestic energy sources in its energy mix, while measures in Component 1 of the current Council Implementing Decision lifted the moratorium for connecting new renewables to the grid, measures in the REPowerEU chapter address the outstanding technical and administrative bottlenecks in permitting and grid connection are being. Moreover, the demarcation of pilot go-to areas for wind energy will facilitate investments in a technology that was not directly supported by the current Council Implementing Decision.

(48) In terms of energy efficiency, the central focus of the new measures is the support of renovations in vulnerable households, together with the technical assistance on the ground. Moreover, reform 3 will improve data collection on the energy performance of all buildings, and reform 4 will improve the prioritisation of renovations in public and state buildings. This focus on boosting energy efficiency measures in building

renovations will contribute to reduce the need for importing fuel sources and therefore increase the country's energy security. The REPowerEU measures also have a focus on the deployment of zero-emission transport, namely through an increase of ambition of existing measures for the deployment of rail, tramways, and trolleybus, which aims at reducing the use of fossil fuels and encouraging a modal switch to cleaner alternatives.

Measures having a cross-border or multi-country dimension or effect

(49) In accordance with Article 19(3), point (db), of and Annex V, criterion 2.13, to Regulation (EU) 2021/241, the measures included in the REPowerEU chapter are expected to a high extent (Rating A) to have a cross-border or multi-country dimension or effect.

(50) Of the 14 measures in the Slovak REPowerEU chapter, eight have a cross-border dimension. The largest investment with a cross-border or multi-country dimension concerns the modernisation and digitalisation of transmission and distribution networks. With the aim of upgrading 250 km of transmission lines, this will help maintain the transmission of electricity generated in renewables from abroad (in particular electricity flows from of renewables from Northern Europe towards the south of Europe). It will also directly contribute to the integration of electricity coming from RES into the network and contribute to decreasing the demand for fossil fuels.

(51) Measures on increasing energy efficiency in renovations of buildings, including the restoration of historical buildings or the refurbishment of single family households, also have a relevant cross-border dimension as they will contribute to reducing the demand of imported fossil fuels.

(52) As a result, these measures are expected to reduce the dependency on fossil fuels and to reducing energy demand and are therefore considered as having a positive cross-border effect involving the energy grid of neighbouring Member States and the EU as whole, as established in the Commission's guidance on Recovery and Resilience Plans in the context of REPowerEU (2023/C 80/01).

(53) The total allocation for cross-border investments amount to is EUR 257 990 151, corresponding to approximately 64,06% of the estimated cost of the REPowerEU chapter.

Contribution to the green transition including biodiversity

(54) In accordance with Article 19(3), point (e), of and Annex V, criterion 2.5, to Regulation (EU) 2021/241, the modified RRP including the REPowerEU chapter, contains measures that contribute to a large extent Rating A to the green transition, including biodiversity, or to addressing the challenges resulting therefrom. The measures supporting climate objectives account for an amount which represents 45.7% of the RRP's total allocation and 85.29% of the total estimated costs of measures in the REPowerEU chapter calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Annex VI to that Regulation. In accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, the modified RRP including the REPowerEU chapter is consistent with the information included in the National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030.

(55) The modified plan maintains measures supporting the green transition that contribute to achieving the 2030-2050 targets and the objective of EU's climate neutrality by 2050, as well as fostering biodiversity. For instance, environmental and climate adaptation measures in the plan will finance the consolidation of protected lands, restore watercourses, and require Slovakia to revise its waste management legislation

to increase the potential of the circular economy. The plan also features a considerable industry decarbonisation scheme, a reform committing the Slovak government to transit away from coal in the Upper Nitra region, the deployment of sustainable transportation by modernising the country's rail infrastructure and incentivising a modal shift from carbon-intensive means of transportation, as well as major investments into green renovations of family homes and public buildings.

(56) In addition to the measures in the original RRP, measures in Slovakia's REPowerEU chapter considerably reduce the greenhouse gas intensity of energy used in Slovakia and contribute to achieving the 2030-2050 targets and the Union's objective of climate neutrality by 2050, and hence positively contribute to the green transition. Reforms and investments in the chapter aim to incentivise energy saving measures, diversify energy supplies and accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources in both industry and households, including electricity generation and upgrading of the electricity transmission system. Furthermore, REPowerEU measures focus on low-carbon transportation, the renovation of public buildings and those of private households at risk of energy poverty and developing green and sustainability management skills in the broader population and workforce to support the country's overall transition towards renewable energy. These measures are expected to have a lasting impact on the green transition by accelerating the phase out of fossil fuels towards a sustainable renewable energy system in Slovakia.

Contribution to the digital transition

(57) In accordance with Article 19(3), point (f), of and Annex V, criterion 2.6, to Regulation (EU) 2021/241, the modified RRP contains measures that contribute to a large extent to the digital transition or to addressing the challenges resulting from it. The measures supporting digital objectives account for an amount which represents 20.5% of the modified RRP's total allocation calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Annex VII of that Regulation.

(58) The positive assessment of the contribution to the digital transition provided in the Council Implementing Decision of 13 July 2021 remains valid. The modified RRP entails a reduced financial allocation and reduced targets in the context of the Article 18(2) update for several measures contributing to the digital transition. This also includes deletion of the investment I9.T20 (Support for a single grant IT system) under Component 9 (More efficient governance and strengthening RDI funding), which contributed to digital transition.

(59) The REPowerEU chapter is expected to contribute to the digital transition and to addressing the resulting challenges by modernising the transmission and distribution grids, establishing an energy data centre for the electricity grid and creating a unified digital platform to store relevant energy data of buildings. In accordance with Article 21c(5) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, reforms and investments in the REPowerEU chapter are not to be taken into account when calculating the plan's total allocation for the purpose of applying the digital target requirement set by that regulation.

Costing

(60) In accordance with Article 19(3), point (i), of and Annex V, criterion 2.9, to Regulation (EU) 2021/241, the justification provided in the modified RRP including the REPowerEU chapter on the amount of the estimated total costs of the RRP is to a medium extent (Rating B) reasonable and plausible, is in line with the principle of cost efficiency and is commensurate to the expected national economic and social impact.

(61) The outcome of the costing assessment in the original Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2021/0163 therefore remains unchanged. Slovakia's justification on the amount of the estimates of total costs of the RRP were reasonable and plausible to a medium extent, in line with the principle of cost efficiency, and was commensurate to the expected national and economic impact. For a limited number of measures, cost benchmarks were less clear, based on little comparable information. Demarcation with other financing sources for projects was also not always clearly indicated, but safeguards were put in place to prevent double funding.

(62) The assessment of the cost estimates for the new investments and the REPowerEU measures show that most of the costs are reasonable and plausible, according to the information provided. For some amended original measures as well as new measures and measures in the REPowerEU chapter, information on the reasonability and plausibility of cost estimates is limited or missing. This prevents an A rating under the given assessment criterion. Changes in the cost estimates for amended measures were justified and proportional and as such the reasonability and plausibility of these cost estimates were not altered compared to the original RRP. Details on the methodology and the assumptions used to make the cost estimates were justified and proportional throughout most of the modified RRP. Overall, the estimated total costs of the modified RRP are in line with the principle of cost-efficiency and commensurate to the expected national economic and social impact.

Any other assessment criteria

(63) The Commission considers that the modifications put forward by Slovakia do not affect the positive assessment of the RRP set out in the Council Implementing Decision of 13 July 2021 on the approval of the assessment of the RRP for Slovakia regarding the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the RRP against the assessment criteria laid down in Article 19(3), points (c), (g), (h), (j), and (k).

Consultation process

(64) During the preparation of the modified RRP including the REPowerEU chapter, Slovakia benefited from support through Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument ("Support to REPowerEU"). Stakeholders were involved in the preparation of the report, which provided input for the design on measures under REPowerEU. The Slovak authorities have consulted stakeholders through several consultation platforms, including a formal two-week consultation process, where both government bodies and relevant stakeholders (e.g. industry associations and NGOs such as the Climate Coalition) commented the proposals. A tripartite consultation of social and economic partners took place in parallel. The Slovak authorities took comments regarding REPowerEU into account for instance by including support for heat pumps and clarifying demarcation lines with other EU funds.

(65) In the implementation of the modified plan including the REPowerEU chapter, stakeholders are consulted in the framework of the Council of the Slovak Government for the Recovery and Resilience Plan (established in December 2021) composed of key stakeholders. To ensure ownership by the relevant actors, it is crucial to involve all local authorities and stakeholders concerned, including social partners, throughout the implementation of the investments and reforms included in the modified RRP including the REPowerEU chapter.

Positive assessment

(66) Following the positive assessment of the Commission concerning the modified RRP including the REPowerEU chapter, with the finding that the plan satisfactorily complies with the criteria for assessment set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/241, in accordance with Article 20(2) of and Annex V to that Regulation, the reforms and investment projects necessary for the implementation of the modified RRP including the REPowerEU chapter, the relevant milestones, targets and indicators, and the amount made available from the Union for the implementation of the modified RRP including the REPowerEU chapter in the form of non-repayable financial support should be set out.

Financial contribution

(67) The estimated total cost of the modified RRP including the REPowerEU chapter of Slovakia is EUR 6 408 465 019. As the amount of the estimated total costs of the modified RRP is lower than the updated maximum financial contribution available for Slovakia, the financial contribution calculated in accordance with Article 11 allocated for Slovakia's modified RRP including the REPowerEU chapter should be equal to the amount of the estimated total costs of the modified RRP This amount is equal to 6 005 747 815.

(68) Pursuant to Article 21a(5) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, on 1 March 2023 Slovakia submitted a request for the allocation of the revenue referred to in Article 21a (1) of that Regulation, shared between Member States on the basis of the indicators set out in the methodology in Annex IVa to Regulation (EU) 2021/241. The estimated total costs of the measures referred to in Article 21c(3), points (b) to (f) included in the REPowerEU chapter is EUR 402 717 204. As this amount is higher than the allocation share available for Slovakia, the additional non-repayable financial support available for Slovakia should be equal to the allocation share. This amount is equal to EUR 366 409 448.

(69) Additionally, in accordance with Article 4a of Regulation (EU) 2021/1755[6], on 1 March 2023 Slovakia submitted a reasoned request to transfer all its remaining provisional allocation from the resources of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to the Facility, amounting to EUR 36 307 747. That amount should be made available to support the reforms and investments in the REPowerEU chapter as additional non-repayable financial support.

(70) The total financial contribution available to Slovakia should be EUR 6 408 465 010.

REPowerEU Pre-financing

(71) Slovakia has requested the following funding for the implementation of its REPowerEU chapter: transfer of EUR 36 307 747 from the provisional allocation from the resources of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve, and EUR 366 409 448 from the revenue from the Emissions Trading System under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

(72) For those amounts, pursuant to Article 21d of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, on 26 April 2023 Slovakia has requested pre-financing of 20% of the funding requested Subject to available resources, that pre-financing should be made available to Slovakia subject to the entry into force of, and in accordance with, an agreement to be concluded between

[6] Regulation (EU) 2021/1755 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 October 2021 establishing the Brexit Adjustment Reserve (OJ L 357 8.10.2021, p. 1).

the Commission and Slovakia pursuant to Article 23(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 (the 'financing agreement').

(73) Council Implementing Decision of 13 July 2021 on the approval of the assessment of the RRP for Slovakia should therefore be amended accordingly. For the sake of clarity, the Annex to that Implementing Decision should be replaced entirely,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Implementing Decision (EU) of 13 July 2021 on the approval of the assessment of the recovery and resilience plan for Slovakia is amended as follows:

(1) Article 1 is replaced by the following:

"Article 1

The assessment of the modified RRP of Slovakia on the basis of the criteria provided for in Article 19(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 is approved. The reforms and investment projects under the RRP, the arrangements and timetable for the monitoring and implementation of the RRP, including the relevant milestones and targets, the relevant indicators relating to the fulfilment of the envisaged milestones and targets, and the arrangements for providing full access by the Commission to the underlying relevant data are set out in the Annex to this Decision.";

(2) In Article 2, paragraphs 1 and 2 are replaced by the following:

1. "The Union shall make available to Slovakia a financial contribution in the form of non-repayable support amounting to EUR 6 408 465 010.[7] That contribution includes:

   (a) an amount of EUR 4 642 807 501 that shall be available to be legally committed by 31 December 2022;

   (b) an amount of EUR 1 362 940 314 that shall be available to be legally committed from 1 January 2023 until 31 December 2023;

   (c) an amount of EUR 366 409 448[8], in accordance with Article 21a(6) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, exclusively for measures referred to in Article 21c of that Regulation, with the exception of measures referred to in Article 21c (3), point (a);

   (d) an amount of EUR 36 307 747, transferred from the Brexit Adjustment Reserve to the Facility.

2. The Union financial contribution shall be made available by the Commission to Slovakia in instalments in accordance with the Annex to this Decision.

[7] This amount corresponds to the financial allocation after deduction of the Slovakia's proportional share of the expenses of Article 6(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, calculated in accordance with the methodology of Article 11 of that Regulation.

[8] This amount corresponds to the financial allocation after deduction of the Slovakia's proportional share of the expenses of Article 6(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, calculated in accordance with the methodology of Article 11 of that Regulation.

An amount of EUR 80 543 439 shall be made available as pre-financing in accordance with Article 21d of Regulation (EU) 2021/241. That pre-financing may be disbursed by the Commission in up to two payments.

The pre-financing and instalments may be disbursed by the Commission in one or several tranches. The size of the tranches shall be subject to the availability of funding.”;

(3) The Annex is replaced by the text in the Annex to this Decision:

Article 2
Addressee

This Decision is addressed to the Slovak Republic.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President