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Analysis of the recovery and resilience plan of Slovakia

Accompanying the document

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

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Slovakia is facing several structural challenges, some of which have intensified over the recent years. Inflation continued to exceed expectations in 2022, due to high energy and food prices and the pass-through to core components. High energy prices are expected to keep inflationary pressures broad-based in both 2023 and 2024, and a tight labour market is set to contribute to more persistent growth of prices in the service sector. Beyond a reduced allocation affecting a targeted number of investments, the high inflation rates and delays in the supply chain, in particular in the construction sector, have led Slovakia to revise its RRP to take into account the objective impact of these circumstances on the implementation of investments in the current RRP.

Slovakia's investments in the green transition have thus far been insufficient, in particular in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and the circular economy. Raising long-term productivity growth and industrial competitiveness requires shifting to a more diversified and environmentally sustainable economy. The objective of the REPowerEU chapter of the Slovak recovery and resilience plan is to reduce the overall dependence on fossil fuels imports from Russia, facilitate the deployment of renewables through targeted reforms and strengthen the grid infrastructure, together with measures on energy efficiency in public buildings and in households targeting vulnerable groups, zero-emission transport, and the promotion of green skills.

The Slovak REPowerEU chapter includes 6 reforms and 8 investments, structured across 5 Thematic Areas (energy and permitting processes, building renovation and management, sustainable transport, green skills and communication and coordination). The implementation of the measures included in the REPowerEU chapter is expected to contribute to supporting the objectives in Article 21c(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241.

Although the modified plan proposes some changes in the substance of the current measures, they do not affect the previous assessment of the coverage of a significant subset of the challenges identified in the country-specific recommendations (CSRs) for Slovakia in 2020 and 2019.

The modified RRP represents a comprehensive and adequate response to the economic and social challenges faced by Slovakia. It keeps its focus on the green and digital transitions, promoting smart, sustainable, and inclusive growth, with measures prioritising economic cohesion, job creation, competitiveness, and innovation. The original 18 components, with the addition of a REPowerEU chapter, continue to address the six pillars of the RRF and generally maintain the level of ambition despite several challenges. The plan continues to contain robust milestones, targets and verification mechanisms, and remains coherent with other policy commitments.

For the modification of its RRP, Slovakia has relied on Article 18(2) to take into account the updated maximum financial contribution, Article 21 to amend the RRP due to objective circumstances and Article 21c to include additional resources from ETS revenues or from the Brexit Adjustment Reserve (BAR) for its REPowerEU chapter.

Based on the assessment of the submitted modification and the REPowerEU chapter, the Slovak modified plan receives an A-rating on all criteria, except for costing (unchanged from the original plan assessment).

(1) Balanced Response	(2) CSRs	(3) Growth, jobs...	(4) DNSH	(5) Climate target	(6) Digital target	(7) Lasting impact	(8) M & I	(9) Costing	(10) Control Systems	(11) Coherenc e	(12) REPower EU	(13) Cross- border
A	A	A	A	A (45.7%)	A (20.5%)	A	A	B	A	A	A	A

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE MODIFICATION OF THE PLAN

Slovakia’s modified recovery and resilience plan (RRP) includes a new REPower chapter pursuant to Article 21(c) of the RRF Regulation as a response to the current geopolitical and energy challenges of the European Union. The original 18 components, with the addition of a REPowerEU chapter, continue to address the six pillars of the RRF and generally maintain the level of ambition despite new challenges. The modified plan, including changes in the substance of the original measures and the additional REPower chapter effectively addresses all or a significant subset of the challenges identified in the relevant country-specific recommendations (CSRs) for Slovakia presented in 2019 and 2020 in the context of the European Semester.

As part of the REPowerEU chapter, the proposed green investments should contribute to Slovakia’s strategic autonomy and strengthen the resilience in view of external shocks. The increasing share of renewables in the energy mix and energy efficiency investments will reduce the share of imported fossil fuels. The plan underlines that Slovakia currently imports more than 98 % of oil and natural gas, which accounts for a significant part of its energy consumption, from countries outside the EU.

Beyond a reduced allocation affecting a targeted number of investments, the high inflation rates and delays in the supply chain, in particular in the construction sector, have led Slovakia to amend its RRP to take into account the objective impact of these circumstances on the implementation of investments in the current RRP. In addition, the new reforms and investments in the modified RRP aim to reduce the overall reliance on fossil fuels and phase out fossil fuel imports from Russia as well as to accelerate the deployment of renewables in the Slovak energy mix, increase energy efficiency in particular in buildings, sustainable transport, and skills for green transition.

For the modification of its RRP, Slovakia has relied on Article 18(2) of the RRF Regulation to take into account the decrease from EUR 6 328 586 359 to EUR 6 005 747 824. The modified RRP submitted by Slovakia updates 32 measures to take into account the updated maximum financial contribution. Slovakia has explained that because the decrease in the maximum financial contribution it was no longer possible to fully implement all the measures of the original RRP and that for certain measures it was necessary to proportionally reduce the corresponding targets or to remove the corresponding milestones and targets to reflect the reduced financial allocation.

The new Slovak RRP includes amendments introduced due to objective circumstances based on Article 21 of Regulation (EU) 2021/241. The modifications concern 36 measures, which Slovakia has identified as being at high risk of not meeting the targets, in particular because of a substantial increase in construction costs caused by previously unexpected inflation pressures and construction-sector specific shortages. In addition, several milestones and targets were adjusted for instance by reducing their ambition, modifying the scope or postponing the timeline.

The Slovak RRP continues to address the key challenges related to green transition (RES, energy efficiency, transport, industry decarbonisation and adaptation to climate change), quality and inclusive education, R&I, healthcare (including mental health and long-term care), business environment, justice, and digital reforms. It consists of the original 18 components, including a total of 64 reforms and 60 investments that are supported by EUR 6 billion in grants, and of an additional REPowerEU chapter including 6 reforms and 8 investments, for a total estimated cost of EUR 402,7 million.

The most important modifications of the modified RRP, including the REPowerEU chapter are listed below by component.

- *Component 1 on renewables* is adapted to enable the support to biomethane installations which meet the legally binding sustainability criteria. The change in the measure to support transformation of biogas stations to biomethane will contribute to the reduction of Slovakia's dependence on natural gas, including from Russia. It also responds to the lacking market interest in the originally supported upgrade of biogas plants. Furthermore, the targets for investments 1 and 2 have been reduced proportionally in view of the decreased financial allocation.
- *Component 2 on energy efficiency in buildings* is modified to add the option of replacing obsolete coal/oil/biomass/gas boilers by more efficient biomass-pellet only based boilers during the renovation of single-family households to respond to security of energy supply objectives and increased interest of people. Mitigating measures were defined to ensure the compliance with the DNSH-criteria. Investments and targets for renovation of historic public buildings and family houses were proportionally decrease taking into account the reduced financial allocation.
- *Component 3 on sustainable transport* is modified to allow various digital securitisation devices for rail infrastructure to be included under investment 1 and clearly identified. The targets under some measures under investment 1 were reduced to reflect a proportional decrease of costs linked to the reduced financial allocation.
- *Component 4 on industry decarbonisation* is modified by elaborating that under the existing decarbonisation scheme solid fossil fuels cannot be supported, with the exception of projects that include the use of natural gas in small quantities (less than 20% in final consumption).
- *Component 5 on adaptation to climate change* is modified to swap milestone C5-1, which currently falls under the third payment request, with milestone C5-2, which is currently listed under the fifth payment request. The swap does not affect the policy objective and

ambition level of the measure, while it creates sufficient time to finalise the implementation of the Land Planning Reform. The targets under some measures under investment 1 have also been proportionally reduced to reflect the decreased financial allocation.

- *Component 6 on quality and inclusive education* is modified by changing the approach to the entry into force of the new prescriptive funding system for pre-primary education and the upgrading of teacher qualifications in kindergartens.
- *Component 7 on education for the 21st century* is modified by reducing the target for the number of teachers trained and by deleting the investment in the construction/reconstruction of libraries, following the reduced financial allocation for the plan. In addition, the number of schools for which the double-shift operations are eliminated is decreased due to the hike in construction costs.
- *Component 8 on improving the performance of universities* is modified to respond to the lack of applications from universities to merge. As an alternative, consortia of universities are being formed with deep integration of research and education capacities, such that the outcome is close to the result of a merger.
- *Component 9 on RDI* is modified by taking out some RDI schemes (e.g. support of patent vouchers, traineeship between businesses and academia, micro-loan schemes, including the whole measure of development of IT system). The geographical scope of some schemes is modified as the result of a lack of innovative projects. A deadline for the launch of financial instruments has been extended.
- *Component 10 on attracting and retaining talent* is modified by removing investments in student and fellowship mobility programmes as a result of the reduced financial allocation.
- *Component 11 on healthcare* is modified by extending investment support to hospitals to include modernisations, in addition to renovations. Furthermore, the number of beds to be built or reconstructed is revised downward to address the significant construction cost increases. The grant scheme to support the setup of clinics in underserved areas is modified in the scope of eligible costs and target values to respond to insufficient interest among doctors. Under investment 3 focusing on healthcare digitalisation, Slovakia is planning to replace the navigation system for the atrial fibrillation surgery with a more cost-effective alternative increasing the number of treatments. Finally, investments in the purchase of ambulance vehicles are removed in view of the reduced financial allocation.
- *Component 12 on mental health care* is modified by revising the tasks of the Coordination Unit to reflect a larger share of projects being selected through calls. Moreover, some targets are reduced following the reduced grant allocation.
- *Component 13 on long-term care* is revised by reducing the overall allocation to investment 1 ‘Enhancing community-based social care capacities’ combined with the negative impact of inflation on construction costs. The places to be created in community-based residential services and health-social low-capacity facilities are modified from ‘places’ to ‘weighted capacity units’ and the specific numbers of the units to be created in the facilities amended.

- *Component 14 on business environment* is modified with a slight postponement by two quarters of the timeline of the digitalisation of the insolvency process and the removal of one of the seven functionalities of the single electronic platform for the digitalisation of public procurement.
- *Component 15 on the reform of the judicial system* is modified by revising in particular the targets for investment 1 on the construction, purchasing and/or renovation of court buildings. Aside from revising the respective targets to take into account the reduced financial allocation, the targets are also postponed by one year as a result of delays and practical obstacles in the operationalisation of the reform and revised decisions concerning the buildings to be constructed, purchased and/or renovated. Targets are partially shifted from the construction of new court buildings to the purchase and/or renovation of existing ones. The delivery of IT systems in investment 2 is slightly postponed.
- *Component 16 on anti-corruption* is modified by removing two investments related to the set-up of digital platforms for financial investigations and training of the staff of shared service centres in the regions.
- *Component 17 on the digital transition* is modified by introducing changes in the investment 3 as regards the design and timeline of completion of the new supercomputer reflecting developments on the microchip market. Targets for investment 2, investment 4, investment 5, investment 6 and investment 7 are reduced proportionally to the reduced financial allocation.

Component 19 REPowerEU Chapter:

Under the REPowerEU chapter and based on Article 21c of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, Slovakia has proposed eight new investments and six new reforms:

Thematic area 1: Energy and permitting processes

Reform 1: Promoting sustainable energy

This reform includes six sub-measures aimed at facilitating the efficient development of renewable energy projects, contributing towards the green transition and decarbonisation of Slovakia through speeding up the issuing of environmental permits, improving the use of geothermal energy and the deployment of heat pumps. The reform also envisages the establishment of a knowledge centre for new techniques in best available technologies and the development of trajectories for the sustainable use of biomass, as well as roadmaps, and technology catalogues for the production of biomethane, organic fertilisers and the circular bioeconomy.

Reform 2: Supporting the green transition in RES

The reform aims at streamlining and speeding up renewables permitting and other administrative procedures, resulting in higher RES deployment. It includes three sub-measures that will simplify and accelerate grid connection conditions for renewables, establish two “renewables acceleration areas” suitable for wind energy development, the definition of targets for the use of hydrogen,

priorities for the development of a national hydrogen ecosystem as well as the integration of renewables into the electricity grid.

Investment 1: Modernisation and digitalisation of the transmission system and regional distribution systems addresses the need to secure the technical grid capacities for the connection of RES, which are essential to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. The investment consists of four parts, including 1) the transformation of the transmission system to regional distribution systems, 2) actions towards the overall modernisation of transmission lines, 3) actions towards the modernisation of distribution systems and 4) support for the implementation of the Energy Data Centre (EDC) information system, which will streamline and speed up the access of new entrants in the electricity market.

Thematic Area 2: Building renovation and management

The objective of *Reform 3: Supporting the creation of a database and data exchange system on the energy performance of buildings* is to establish a unified digital data platform for collecting, processing, storing, and sharing consistent information on relevant energy related data of all public and private buildings in Slovakia. The purpose of the data platform is to provide access to building energy data to relevant stakeholders and to help accelerate and prioritise investments in buildings renovation, in particular that lowest energy performance category. To complete the database, energy data for setting up a digital passport will be collected for additional public buildings.

The objective of *Reform 4: Reform of the management of government buildings* is to create preconditions for more efficient management of state buildings, which will improve energy management and deliver on energy savings as well as enhance strategic planning and prioritisation of the construction of new and refurbishment of existing public buildings.

The objective of *Investment 2: Improving the energy efficiency of public buildings* is to reduce energy consumption through rapidly implemented measures in public buildings. It is expected that combination of the proposed measures such as installation of energy management measures, thermal insulations, window replacement, lighting modernisation and deployment of RES, etc. can lead to overall 10-20% of energy savings.

The objective of *Investment 3: Renovation of public historical and listed buildings* is a scale up of investment 2 (SK-C[C2]-I[I2]), under component 2 (Renovation of Buildings), which aims at increasing energy efficiency of the historical and listed public buildings while achieving at least 30% of primary energy savings, supporting RES installations and climate adaptation measures.

Reform 5: Project support for the renovation of single-family houses aims to address energy poverty by strengthening technical assistance provided to people at a risk of energy poverty who intend to renovate their households. The addition of technical capacity aims to strengthen the network of existing regional offices and a network of experts to provide consultations on appropriate energy saving measures and assistance in grant applications.

Investment 4: Supporting the renovation of households at risk of energy poverty by offering them two types of renovation schemes. Firstly, a light scheme and then the comprehensive renovation scheme requiring at least 30% primary energy savings under investment 1 (SK-C[C2]-I[I1]) of

component 2 (Renovation of Buildings) through a contribution to allow full financing. Both schemes support investments into thermal insulations, replacement of heat generation and installation of RES.

Thematic Area 3: Sustainable transport

The thematic area includes two investments, supporting the development of zero-emission transport and relevant infrastructure, including railways. They will deliver on the REPowerEU objectives of reducing the consumption of fossil fuels in transport, making the sector more efficient, as well as accelerating the transition to zero-emission vehicles in public transport through its further electrification.

Investment 5: Development of low-carbon transport infrastructure is linked to investment 1 (SK-C[C3]-I[I1.a]) under component 3 of Slovakia's RRP (development of low-carbon transport infrastructure), and will enable two projects to expand the electric traction (trolley lines) of public passenger transport in Bratislava.

Investment 6: Promoting environmentally friendly passenger transport expands on investment 2 (SK-C[C3]-I[I2]) under component 3 of Slovakia's RRP - (Number of clean passenger rolling stock procured) and will support non-emission public passenger transport through the provision of new electric rolling stock (electric multiple units and trams).

Thematic Area 4: Green Skills

The thematic area includes one reform and one investment aimed at removing existing barriers for green skills qualifications in education.

Reform 6: Supporting education and skills development for the green transition is focused on: 1) the adaptation of existing training programmes for secondary vocational schools; 2) the establishment of new professional development training programmes for teaching staff and 3) the development of accredited Module Educational Programmes for Adult Education with a focus on green skills.

Investment 7: Learning and skills development conditions for the green transition will support 1) the provision of physical, technical, organisational, and spatial equipment for theoretical and practical teaching and 2) the training of teaching staff (experts and training champions).

Additional measures are foreseen in *Investment 8 on Communication Support*, which is scaling up investment 4 (SK-C[C16]-I[I4]) under component 16 of Slovakia's RRP, focusing on streamlining, optimising, and strengthening administrative capacity at different levels of government. Investment 8 is designed to support the implementation of communication activities related to the REPowerEU Chapter, specifically with regard to 1) energy and permitting processes, 2) building renovation and management, and 3) green skills.

Other elements not covered by assessment criteria

The description of the consistency with other programmes, administrative organisation, the contribution of the plan to gender equality and equal opportunities for all, consultation process, security self-assessment for investments, cross-border or multi-country projects, and planned communication strategy as reflected in the previous Staff Working Document *SWD (2021) 339* remains valid.

Slovakia has explained that several measures in the REPowerEU chapter will have a positive impact on gender equality and equal opportunities for all. The renovation of public historic buildings is expected to increase their accessibility for persons with reduced mobility. Measures aimed at renovating single-family homes, which are specifically geared towards citizens at risk of energy poverty, are expected to contribute to equal opportunities for all groups of the population and women in particular, as they are relatively more prone to energy poverty. Measures in the area of sustainable transport, especially investments in modern low-floor and barrier-free public passenger transport, are also expected to increase accessibility for persons with disabilities and other mobility restrictions.

State aid and competition rules fully apply to the measures funded by the Recovery and Resilience Facility. Union funds channelled through the authorities of Member States, like the RRF funds, become State resources and can constitute State aid. When this is the case and State aid is present, these measures must be notified and approved by the Commission before Member States can grant the aid, unless those measures are covered by an existing aid scheme or comply with the applicable conditions of a block exemption regulation, in particular the General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER) declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 TFEU¹. When State aid is present and it requires notification, it is the duty of the Member State to notify State aid measures to the Commission before granting them, in compliance with Article 108(3) TFEU. In this respect, the State aid analysis carried out by Slovakia in the recovery and resilience plan cannot be deemed a state aid notification. In as far as Slovakia considers that a specific measure contained in the recovery and resilience plan entails de minimis aid or aid exempted from the notification requirement, it is the responsibility of Slovakia to ensure full compliance with the applicable rules. To illustrate the modifications of the plan and the associated estimated costs, the section should include the table here below.

¹ Annex to the Communication to the Commission of 9 March 2023 on the Approval of the content of a draft for a Commission Regulation amending Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty and Regulation (EU) 2022/2473 declaring certain categories of aid to undertakings active in the production, processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty; available at: https://competition-policy.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-03/GBER_amendment_2023_EC_communication_annex_0.pdf

Table of new and modified components and associated costs.

Component	Status	Costs (EUR million)
C1 (Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Infrastructure)	Modified	206.66
C2 (Renovation of Buildings)	Modified	619.88
C3 (Sustainable Transport)	Modified	759.28
C4 (Decarbonisation of Industry)	Modified	367.92
C5 (Adaptation to Climate Change)	Modified	149.30
C6 (Accessibility, Development and Quality of Inclusive Education)	Modified	210.05
C7 (Education for the 21. Century)	Modified	448.63
C8 (Improving the Performance of Slovak Universities)	Modified	158.97
C9 (More Efficient Management and Strengthening of R&D&I Funding)	Modified	576.24
C10 (Attracting and Retaining Talents)	Modified	94.09
C11 (Modern and Accessible Healthcare)	Modified	1 071.99
C12 (Human, Modern and Accessible Mental Health Care)	Modified	81.73
C13 (Accessible and High-Quality Long-Term Socio-Health Care)	Modified	246.52
C14 (Improve the Business Environment)	Modified	11.16
C15 (Judicial Reform)	Modified	232.76
C16 (Fight Against Corruption and Money Laundering, Security and Protection of the Population)	Modified	208.97
C17 (Digital Slovakia (State in the Mobile, Cybersecurity, Fast Internet for Everyone, Digital Economy))	Modified	561.59
C19 REPowerEU	New	402.72

3. SUMMARY OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE PLAN

3.1. Comprehensive and adequately balanced response to the economic and social situation

In accordance with Article 19(3), point (a) and Annex V, criterion 2.1, to Regulation (EU) 2021/241, the RRP 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 the specific challenges faced by and the financial allocation for Slovakia into account.

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.

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.

Regarding the first pillar, Slovakia's modified RRP along with the REPowerEU chapter includes additional measures to address green challenges, in particular under scale-up of component 2 (Energy efficiency), component 3 (Sustainable transport), and introduction of component 19 (REPowerEU chapter). The scaled-up measure on renovation of public historic buildings under component 2 increases renovated areas and is aiming at achieving at least 30% primary energy savings, supporting RES installations and climate adaptation measures thus contributing to climate

and energy objectives. 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.

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, development of low-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.

Coverage of the six pillars of the Facility by the modified Slovak RRP components

	Green transition	Digital transformation	Smart, sustainable & inclusive growth	Social and territorial cohesion	Health, and economic, social and institutional resilience	Policies for the next generation
C1 - Renewable energy sources and energy infrastructure	●	○	○	○	○	
C2 – Building renovation	●		○	○		○
C3 - Sustainable transport	●	○	○	○		
C4 - Decarbonisation of industry	●		○	○	○	
C5 - Adapting to climate change	●					
C6 - Accessibility, development and quality of inclusive education				●	●	●
C7 - Education for 21 Century		○	●	●	○	●
C8 - Increase in the performance of Slovak higher			●	●	○	●

education institutions						
C9 - More efficient governance and strengthening RDI funding	●	●	●		○	○
C10 - Attracting and retaining talent			○	○	●	●
C11 - Modern and accessible healthcare		○		○	●	
C12 - Human, modern and accessible mental health care				○	●	
C13 - Accessible and high-quality long-term socio-health care	○			○	●	
C14 - Improve the business environment	○	○	●		●	
C15 - Judicial reform	○	○	○		●	
C16 - Fight against corruption and money laundering, security and protection of the population	○	○	○	○	●	
C17 - Digital Slovakia		●	●	○	○	○
C19 – REPowerEU chapter	●	○	○			

Key: ● investment and reforms of the component significantly contribute to the pillar, ○ the component partially contributes to the pillar

Assessment of criterion 2.1 of Annex V:

Taking into consideration all reforms and investments envisaged by Slovakia, its modified Recovery and Resilience plan continues to represent, to a large extent, a comprehensive and adequately balanced response to the economic and social situation, thereby contributing appropriately to all six pillars referred to in Article 3 of the RRF Regulation, taking the specific challenges and the financial allocation of Slovakia into account. This would warrant a rating of A under the assessment criterion 2.1 in Annex V of the RRF Regulation.

3.2. Link with country-specific recommendations and the European Semester

Slovakia's modified RRP represents a comprehensive and adequate response to the economic and social challenges faced by Slovakia. Although the modified plan proposes some changes in the substance of the current measures, they do not affect the previous assessment of the coverage of a significant subset of the challenges identified in the country-specific recommendations (CSRs) 2020 and 2019. For instance, purchasing of ambulance vehicles for the medical network (investment 5 in component 11) and a measure aimed at creating an IT system related to the research and development (component 9) were removed due to the article 18 adjustment, without having a direct impact on addressing challenges identified in the CSRs. Removing part of the investment from the initial plan aimed at creating the educational centers (also due to the article 18 adjustment) will have a limited impact on capacity of Slovakia in terms of addressing the CSRs, as this was not a major measure under the component 7.

On 12 July 2022 the Council recommended Slovakia in the context of the European Semester to take actions mostly in the energy policy. In particular, the Council recommended in CSR 1 that Slovakia expands its public investment for the green and digital transition and for energy security, including by making use of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, REPowerEU and other EU funds. In the CSR 3 the Council also recommended to reduce the overall reliance of Slovakia on fossil fuels and diversify their imports, accelerate the deployment of renewables by further facilitating grid access, introducing measures to streamline permitting and administrative procedures, and modernising the electricity network. Additionally, 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.

The modified RRP together with the REPowerEU chapter include an extensive set of mutually reinforcing reforms and investments that contribute to effectively addressing all or a significant subset of the economic and social challenges outlined in the country-specific recommendations addressed to Slovakia by the Council in the context of the European Semester in 2022. In particular, on energy, the new investments and reforms aim at addressing the key challenges related to reducing the reliance on fossil fuels. The key reforms include accelerating the deployment of renewables by introducing measures to streamline permitting and administrative procedures, reforming the reservation mechanism for securing the grid capacities for connecting new renewable energy sources, as well as measures supporting the rollout of geothermal investments, hydrogen technologies and heat pumps.

There is a significant allocation for investments under the REPowerEU chapter aiming to make the electricity networks in Slovakia more resilient. The new investments into both transmission and distribution networks, as well as into a transformation connecting both levels, is set to allow connecting new capacities of renewables to the grid. The investment into the Energy Data Centre is expected to allow connecting the new market participants into the grid (energy communities aggregators, storage facilities etc.) and reaping the benefits of earlier recovery and resilience plan's reforms in energy markets. Regarding the support for renovations, the REPowerEU measures aim at creating a single data platform on the energy performance of buildings and improving the management of central government buildings, as well as investing in the ongoing schemes for

renovation of public historic buildings and the renovation of single-family houses, while focusing primarily on vulnerable groups to address energy poverty. As regards the part of country-specific recommendation calling to reduce the high reliance on natural gas, the REPowerEU chapter includes reforms supporting the geothermal energy, with positive spillovers expected particularly for the heating sector.

The reduction of reliance on natural gas in industry is expected to be achieved through the decarbonisation scheme, with unchanged grant support (in the modified plan) contributing to lowering of the greenhouse gas emissions in this sector.

The RRP modifications constitute several important changes, in particular to investments, hereby addressing the relevant 2022 the country-specific recommendations, in particular in the area of energy. For renewables, the investment support is newly extended to include the installation producing bio-methane as well as hydrogen through electrolysis.

For renovation of family houses, the option of replacing obsolete boilers by more efficient biomass-pellet boilers is newly included, under conditions to comply with “do-no-significant harm” principle.

These measures are expected to make Slovakia less dependent on the import of fossil fuels, including from Russia.

The nature and extent of the proposed modifications to Slovakia’s recovery and resilience plan do not have a material impact on the previous assessment (rating of A) of the contribution of the plan to addressing all or a significant subset of challenges identified in the country-specific recommendations, or challenges in other relevant documents officially adopted by the Commission under the European Semester, and of the adequacy of its response to the economic and social situation of Slovakia, as reflected in the previous SWD (2021) 339 final.

3.3. Growth potential, job creation, economic, institutional and social resilience, European Pillar of Social Rights, mitigating the impact of the crisis, and social territorial cohesion and convergence

The nature and extent of the proposed modifications to Slovakia’s recovery and resilience plan do not have an impact on the previous assessment (Rating of A) of the plan’s impact on the growth potential, job creation, and economic, social and institutional resilience of the Member State, on contributing to the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, including through the promotion of policies for children and youth, and on mitigating the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis, thereby enhancing the economic, social and territorial cohesion and convergence within the Union, as reflected in SWD (2021) 339 final.

3.4. The principle of ‘do no significant harm’

The modified Slovak recovery and resilience plan including the REPowerEU chapter is expected to continue to ensure that no measure included in the plan does significant harm to environmental objectives, within the meaning of Article 17 of the Taxonomy Regulation. None of the measures included in the REPowerEU chapter requires a DNSH derogation.

Slovakia has conducted an adequate Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment of all new measures under the revised Plan as well as for all reforms and investments included in the component 19 (REPowerEU chapter). The DNSH assessment was performed in line with the methodology set out in the Commission’s technical guidance on the application of DNSH under the RRF Regulation (2021/C58/01). It covers the six environmental objectives applying a two-step approach. The first step assesses whether there is a risk that a measure could do significant harm to one or more of the environmental objectives. In cases where the analysis identifies a risk, a more detailed assessment is performed. Based on information provided by the Slovak authorities, there is either no risk of significant harm, or where a risk is identified, a more detailed assessment is performed demonstrating the absence of significant harm.

The potential harmful impact is addressed through appropriate assurances that the applicable criteria are to be respected. For the new measure, which is the inclusion of biomass boilers under the scheme for renovation of buildings (investment 1, Component 2) a thorough assessment applied to objectives of climate change mitigation and adaptation and air protection objectives.

To comply with DNSH principles, it is required that the replacement of obsolete coal/oil/biomass boilers by biomass boilers is allowed if replaced by high efficiency biomass boilers fuelled exclusively by pellets, which are classified in one of the two highest energy efficiency classes under the energy labelling regulation. In addition, the replacement of obsolete gas boilers by biomass boilers is also possible if replaced by high efficiency pellet-based biomass boilers. No replacement of gas boilers by biomass boilers is allowed in air quality zones with exceedance of PM10 limit values. The boiler shall be dedicated only to the combustion of biomass in the form of pellets and shall not be used for the combustion or co-incineration of fossil fuels. For new measures included under the new Component 19 (REPowerEU chapter), which covers the light renovation scheme to address energy poverty by targeting vulnerable groups, besides pellet-based biomass boilers, also boilers fuelled with briquettes and chipped wood are allowed. These mitigating measures are reflected in the description of milestone/targets of the revised and new measure. The replacement of obsolete combustion boilers with low-emission boilers, which comply with these conditions is also expected to improve air quality in Slovakia. The new Air Protection Act with effect as of 1 July 2023 shall further strengthen the competencies of regional and local authorities, including the development of local programmes to improve air quality and introduction of a dedicated household inspection tool. Alignment with the circular economy objective, which requires achieving at least “70% recycling target” at the level of a building is now facilitated by the adoption of the amendment to the Waste Act No. 79/2015.

Investments in the construction or renovation of buildings shall ensure that the preparatory part (e.g. renovation schemes and tender specifications) as well as implementation incorporates the measures resulting from the DNSH requirement.

Taking into consideration the assessment of all the measures envisaged, no measure for the implementation of reforms and investments projects included in Slovakia's modified recovery and resilience plan, including its REPowerEU chapter, is expected to do a significant harm to environmental objectives within the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 2020/852 (the principle of 'do no significant harm'). This would warrant a rating of A under the assessment criterion 2.4 of Annex V of the RRF Regulation.

3.5. Green transition

The measures of the REPowerEU chapter are expected to contribute to the green transition, or addressing the challenges resulting therefrom, as well as to the achievement of the Union 2030 climate targets while complying with the objective of EU climate neutrality by 2050. The measures are broadly split up into four thematic chapters.

The reforms and investments foreseen as part of thematic area 1: energy and permitting processes will contribute notably to the green objectives by measures towards the promotion of sustainable energy, energy efficiency and investments in the modernisation of the transmission and regional distribution systems for securing the technical grid capacities for the connection of renewable energy sources.

Thematic area 2 concerns energy efficiency measures, particularly through building renovation and management will support measures on creating pre-conditions for prioritization of investments in buildings renovation (through availability and exchange of relevant data), quick fixes to energy efficiency in public buildings, renovation of public historical and listed buildings and providing support to vulnerable groups at risk of energy poverty.

The investments in thematic area 3: sustainable transport consists of scaling up existing measures in component 3, specifically for the deployment of trolleybus traction lines, deployment of trams, and train electric multiple units. The aim is to deploy additional trolley bus lines and trams for the city of Bratislava, and train electric multiple units.

Lastly, thematic area 4 related to green skills aims at removing existing barriers for green skills qualifications in education, addressing the REPowerEU objective on the acceleration of workforce requalification towards green skills.

Climate target

On the basis of the assessment guidelines provided for in sub-criterion 5b, the measures in the modified RRP (including the REPowerEU chapter) supporting climate change objectives account for 45.7% of the plan's total allocation (i.e. above the 37% required), based on the methodology for climate tracking set out in Annex VI. The most important contribution to this target continues to be the investment into energy efficiency of family households, despite a decrease in the allocation under Article 18.

Additionally, the proposed measures within the REPowerEU chapter supporting climate change objectives account for 85.26% of the chapter's total estimated costs, based on the methodology for climate tracking set out in Annex VI. The most important contributions to this target are the investment facilitating the deployment of renewable energy sources through upgrading the electricity distribution grid.

Taking into consideration the assessment of all the measures envisaged, the modified recovery and resilience plan, including its REPowerEU chapter, is expected, to a large extent, to make a significant contribution to the green transition or to address the challenges resulting from it and ensures that at least 37% of its total allocation contribute to the climate target. At least 37% of the total estimated costs of the REPowerEU chapter contribute to the climate target. This would warrant a rating of A under criterion 2.5 of Annex V of the RRF Regulation.”

3.6. Digital transition

The modified recovery and resilience plan entails a reduced financial allocation and reduced targets in the context of the Article 18(2) update for 11 measures contributing to the digital transition (investment 3 under component 1, investment 1 under component 3, investment 1 under component 7, investment 7 under component 9, investment 6 under component 12, investment 1 under component 16 and investments 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 under component 17) and the deletion of one measure and its associated target (I7.T20 under Component 9) that contributed to the digital transition. 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. All other milestones and targets contributing to the digital transition remain unchanged. Therefore, based on the methodology set out in Annex VII of the RRF Regulation, the contribution to digital objectives accounts for 20.5% (excluding the measures in the REPowerEU chapter).

Taking into consideration the assessment of all the measures envisaged, the modified recovery and resilience plan is expected, to a large extent, to make a significant contribution to the digital transition or to address the challenges resulting from it and ensures that at least 20% of its total allocation (excluding the measures in the REPowerEU chapter) contribute to support digital objectives. This would warrant a rating of A under criterion 2.6 of Annex V of the RRF Regulation.

3.7. Lasting impact of the plan

With the revised plan, the implementation of the envisaged reforms and investments is expected to stay on its course and deliver lasting structural changes. The RRP continues to address 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. The Slovak RRP includes reforms and investments with a lasting impact in all five key areas included in the plan – green economy, education, science and innovation, health, and public administration and digitalization.

Slovakia’s REPowerEU chapter is expected to have a long-term positive impact by accelerating the green transition and ensuring energy security, through the rollout of renewable energy as well as the increase of the capacity and resilience of electricity infrastructure by means of sizeable investments into both transmission and distribution levels. The planned investments in sustainable transport will contribute to increasing Slovakia’s independence from fossil fuels and its progress towards zero-emission transport. In addition, the measures addressing energy efficiency in public buildings and support for the renovation of households at risks of energy poverty are expected to have a wider social impact. Finally, measures supporting green skills qualifications in education will address over the long term the existing mismatches between the current skillsets of the labour force and future labour market needs, linked to the green transition. The lasting impact of the plan can also be enhanced through synergies between the RRP and other programmes, including those financed by cohesion policy funds, in particular by addressing in a substantive manner the deeply rooted territorial challenges and promoting a balanced development.

Taking into consideration all reforms and investments envisaged by Slovakia in its modified recovery and resilience plan, their implementation is expected, to a large extent to bring about a structural change in the administration in relevant institutions and in relevant policies and to have a lasting impact. This would warrant a rating of A under criterion 2.7 of Annex V of the RRF Regulation.

3.8. Milestones, targets, monitoring and implementation

The nature and extent of the proposed modifications to Slovakia’s recovery and resilience plan do not have an impact on the previous assessment of the effective monitoring and implementation of the recovery and resilience plan, as reflected in SWD (2021) 339.

The milestones and targets of the modified Slovak recovery and resilience plan enable adequate monitoring of the plan’s implementation. The plan consists of generally relevant and well-defined milestones and targets. The original plan combined 116 reforms and investments (broken down into 18 components). In the modified plan, these are accompanied by one additional milestone, resulting in a total of 197 milestones and targets, of which 98 milestones and 99 targets, as well as the milestones and targets linked to the additional REPowerEU chapter. The overall number of milestones and targets remains balanced and manageable.

Given the nature of the requested modification, in particular the postponement of several milestones and targets, the payment profile will be slightly affected. Moreover, following the

revision process, Slovakia has decided to remove the 6th payment request and allocate the milestones and targets initially envisaged for this payment to the 5th and 7th payment requests. As a result, the revised payment profile contains 9 payment requests. Milestones continue to dominate the first phase of the plan's implementation, laying the groundwork for investments resulting from the adopted reforms. Targets, quantifying the objectives of investments and reforms continue to dominate in the second period of implementation, with an accumulation of targets at the end of the implementation phase. In the REPowerEU chapter, initial milestones are often associated with the entry into force of important pieces of legislation. Reforms and investments finish with either an implementing milestone or output-oriented target. Indicators chosen for the implementation of milestones and targets are clear, realistic and robust.

Slovakia's modified plan still corresponds to the original plan in terms of its level of ambition. Slovakia has sufficiently described the relevant verification mechanisms, data collection systems and responsibilities that also can be qualified as clear, robust and effective to ensure effective completion of milestones and targets. The assessment of the adequacy of the RRP's implementation structure, arrangements for the monitoring of progress and reporting, and the overall organisational arrangements remains unchanged. The National Implementation and Coordination Authority (NIKA) remains responsible for the collection of information on the implementation of investments and reforms, on the fulfilment of milestones and targets and on the use of funds, for reporting, and for the submission of payment requests.

The arrangements proposed by Slovakia in its modified recovery and resilience plan are expected to be adequate to ensure effective monitoring and implementation of the recovery and resilience plan, including the envisaged timetable, milestones and targets, and the related indicators. This would warrant a rating of A under the assessment criterion 2.8 of Annex V of the RRF Regulation.

3.9. Costing

Slovakia has provided individual estimated costs for all the new measures that entail a cost in the recovery and resilience plan, including the REPowerEU chapter. Slovakia has also provided individual justifications for all the measures whose modifications entailed a change in the cost estimates or a related target, including on the proportionality of the relevant amendments.

The cost information provided by Slovakia is mostly sufficiently detailed and substantiated. Slovakia provided estimates and assumptions on costs using the standard template table, which was intended to summarize the key information and evidence on costing. Descriptions of the methodology underlying the cost calculations are found in a document which Slovakia submitted separately. Slovakia also submitted additional documents and materials intended to clarify costing discrepancies and provide costing data and benchmarks on comparable investments done in the past or in other countries. These documents also include descriptions and explanations of the main drivers and changes in the costs of the amended measures and their proportionality

The assessment of the cost estimates and supporting documents shows that the majority of the costs of the new measures are well justified, reasonable, plausible and do not include costs covered by existing or planned EU financing and are commensurate to the expected economic and social impact of the envisaged measures. Moreover, the change in the costs estimates of the modified measures are justified and proportional.

Reasonable costs

Overall, assumptions used by Slovakia to estimate the costs of the new measures and those in the REPowerEU chapter provide a reasonable explanation of their primary cost drivers. The provided materials generally allow for identifying the methodology used in costing calculations, even if for a small number of measures this information is missing or not as clear. Nevertheless, there is no concrete evidence that would allow doubting the costing estimates provided.

Measures in the Slovak recovery and resilience plan which are new, including those in the REPowerEU chapter, comply with the eligibility criteria set out in the RRF Regulation. All costs are incurred for reforms and investments after February 2020 and after February 2022 for the measures in the REPowerEU chapter Value-added tax (VAT) is not included in any of the cost estimates. Some of the new or REPowerEU measures include temporary recurrent costs that are acceptable, as relevant justifications are provided showing that these costs are temporary and in line with the objective of the measures.

The cost estimates have been validated by an internal government body (The Value for Money unit of the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic).

The reasonability of the costs of the modified measures has not changed from the initial assessment of these measures. Changes in the cost estimates for all of them are duly justified and proportional. In the case of measures whose costs are being amended under Article 21(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241, sufficient information has been provided to justify the objective circumstances and the proportionality of the changes in the cost estimates or related target. In this context, the reasonability of the cost estimates, taking into account the new measures, including those in the REPowerEU chapter, and the amended measures, has been established to a medium extent.

Plausible costs

The amount of the estimated costs of new measures, including those in the REPowerEU chapter, is in line with the nature and type of the envisaged reforms and investments. Slovakia provided supporting documents and evidence to substantiate the cost estimates for most of the new measures, including those in the REPowerEU chapter. However, in the REPowerEU chapter, additional information on the plausibility of cost estimates was necessary in instances where the given explanations were not detailed or substantiated enough for plausibility to be established. This was the case especially for investments for modernising and digitalising transmission systems and distribution networks.

The plausibility of the costs of the modified measures has not changed from the initial assessment of these measures, as the changes in the cost estimates for all of them are duly justified and

proportional. Sufficient information has been provided to justify the objective circumstances and the proportionality of the changes in the cost estimates or related target.

Considering the limitations of an ex-ante assessment of cost estimates, the amounts proposed for financing were deemed appropriate and seen as establishing the plausibility of the cost estimates to a medium extent.

No double Union financing

Slovakia has indicated that the costs for most individual new and REPowerEU measures will not be funded at the same time by other Union funding sources. The commitment to put in place safeguards which are meant to prevent double funding remain and has not been altered by the plan's modification.

Commensurate and cost-efficient costs

The total cost of the modified Slovak recovery and resilience plan is commensurate to the expected social and economic impact of the envisaged measures. The plan is expected to effectively address a significant subset of challenges identified in the country-specific recommendations (CSRs). The main objectives of the plan are to foster the twin transition, address bottlenecks to a lasting and sustainable growth, job creation and economic, social and institutional resilience, thereby reducing vulnerability to shocks. The plan contributes to strengthening social cohesion and social protection and to the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights. The plan enhances the economic, social and territorial cohesion and convergence within the Union. The economic and social impact of the plan in combination with the positive cost assessment, indicates that the cost is in line with the principle of cost-efficiency.

The justification provided by Slovakia on the amount of the estimated total costs of the modified recovery and resilience plan is to a medium extent reasonable, plausible, in line with the principle of cost-efficiency and is commensurate to the expected national economic and social impact. Slovakia provided sufficient information and evidence that the amount of the estimated cost of the reforms and investments of the modified recovery and resilience plan to be financed under the Facility is not covered by existing or planned Union financing. This would warrant a rating of B under the assessment criterion 2.9 of Annex V to the RRF Regulation.

3.10. Controls and audit

The internal control system described in the RRP remains in force and applies to all measures, including measures under the REPowerEU chapter. The legal basis rests on the “Recovery and Resilience Facility Act”, which was published in the Official Journal on 19 October 2021. As per the original assessment, identification of the actors responsible for controls and audit in Slovakia is well explained and the independence and segregation of functions of the audit body clearly set out, including how it is enshrined in Slovak legislation.

A repository system for monitoring the implementation of the Facility is in place and operational, which was confirmed by the Commission audit on protection of the financial interests of the Union carried out in May 2022.

Measures to detect and avoid double funding are comprehensively included. The coordinating bodies for the Recovery and Resilience Facility and ESI Funds cooperate at a level of Steering Committee to avoid double funding at the programming and implementing stage.

The nature and extent of the proposed modifications to Slovakia's recovery and resilience plan do not have an impact on the previous assessment (Rating of A) of the adequacy of the control and audit arrangements proposed by Slovakia, as reflected in SWD (2021) 339.

3.11. Coherence

In accordance with Article 19(3), point (k), of and Annex V, criterion 2.11, to Regulation (EU) 2021/241, the RRP includes to a high extent (Rating A) measures for the implementation of reforms and public investment projects that represent coherent actions.

The proposed modifications do not affect the overall coherence of the plan, in particular those related to green transition and the newly added REPowerEU chapter. For all five key areas included in the Slovak RRP – green economy, education, science and innovation, health, public administration, and digitalisation – an explicit and coherent explanation of their respective contribution to the six pillars in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2021/24 is provided. The main focus of the Slovak RRP is unchanged, as green transition and digital transformation remain at its core, where the green reforms and investments included in the original RRP components are boosted by the new REPowerEU measures. Digital reforms and investments remain focused on supporting areas with the largest investment gaps such as digitalisation of public services and schools.

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. The modifications of the RRP display coherence within the components, maintained throughout the overall structure and objectives of the plan.

Taking into consideration the qualitative assessment of all components of Slovakia's modified recovery and resilience plan, their individual weight (importance, relevance, financial allocation) and their interactions, the plan contains measures for the implementation of reforms and public investments which, to a high extent, represent coherent actions. This would warrant a rating of A under the assessment criterion 2.11 of Annex V of the RRF Regulation.

3.12. REPowerEU

The implementation of the measures included in the five thematic areas of the Slovak REPowerEU chapter is expected to contribute directly to supporting the objectives in Article 21c(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241. Some of the newly presented measures have been developed based on work carried out under the Technical Support Instrument (hereinafter TSI) to help Slovakia in identifying the most suitable reforms and investments to support the REPowerEU agenda. In terms of the expected impact, the proposed measures will help reducing the reliance on fossil fuels and will contribute to the overall energy security and diversification of the Union's energy supply.

The reforms and investments foreseen as part of Thematic Area 1: Energy and permitting processes will contribute notably to the REPowerEU objective of increasing the share and accelerating the deployment of renewable energy (Article 21c(3)b) by measures towards the promotion of sustainable energy, energy efficiency and investments in the modernisation of the transmission and distribution systems for securing the technical grid capacities for the connection of new renewable energy sources. The REPowerEU reforms and investments into the energy sector will also contribute to lowering of the dependency of Slovakia on fossil fuel imports.

Thematic Area 2: Building renovation and management will support measures on creating pre-conditions for prioritization of investments in buildings renovation (through availability and exchange of relevant data) and investing in improvement of energy efficiency in public buildings and single-family houses of vulnerable groups at risk of energy poverty. The reforms and investments foreseen in this Thematic Area will contribute to the REPowerEU objectives of boosting energy efficiency in buildings (Article 21c(3)b), addressing energy poverty (Article 21c(3)c) and incentivising reduction of energy demand (Article 21c(3)d).

The measures in Thematic Area 3: Sustainable Transport will contribute to the REPower objective of supporting zero-emission transport and its infrastructure (Article 21c(3)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 SK RRP component 3, specifically for the deployment of trolleybus traction lines, deployment of trams, and train electric multiple units.

Thematic Area 4: Green Skills aims at removing existing barriers for green skills qualifications in education, addressing the REPowerEU objective on the acceleration of workforce requalification towards green skills (Article 21c(3)f).

Thematic Area 5: Communication and Coordination foresees measures towards promoting the objectives and deliverables of the REPowerEU Chapter in particular on measures addressing RES permitting, renovation of buildings and energy poverty of vulnerable groups and green skills.

The REPowerEU chapter is expected to have a lasting impact by accelerating the green transition and increasing independence from fossil fuels (including sizeable imports from Russia), as well as by boosting growth and jobs. The implementation of reforms and investments is expected to deliver particular benefits through accelerating the rollout of renewable energy in Slovakia,

increasing the capacity and resilience of electricity infrastructure through sizeable investments into both transmission and distribution levels, improving the energy efficiency of buildings (including for households at the risk of energy poverty), increase the capacity of sustainable modes of transport and help the Slovak labour force in the acquisition of new green skills.

The REPowerEU chapter introduces new measures that address energy poverty by providing investment and technical assistance to support the renovation of single-family houses of vulnerable groups. The targeted technical support directly to owners of households will help in assessing the potential of energy savings of households, advising on possible energy efficiency measures and assisting in a grant application. These measures are expected to contribute to the REPower objectives of boosting energy efficiency in buildings (Article 21c(3)b), addressing energy poverty (Article 21c(3)c) and incentivising reduction of energy demand (Article 21c(3)d).

The consultation on initial intentions of the REPowerEU chapter commenced in November 2022, at meeting of the Council of the Government of the Slovak Republic on the RRP and continued with key national stakeholders in early 2023. The formal consultation took place within the two week “inter-service consultation”, where both government bodies as well as NGOs and private stakeholders (e.g. industry associations and NGOs such as Climate Coalition) had opportunity to comment on the revised proposals. A tripartite consultation of social and economic partners took place in parallel. The REPowerEU chapter includes an overview of consultations with the national stakeholders. It provides a detailed timeline consultation process and some information regarding its outcome and how the input was reflected.

In terms of the overall consistency and complementarity with other policy instruments, the new measures under the REPowerEU chapter are in line with the specific objectives of the Slovak Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan 2021-2030. Additionally, the Slovak Government approved a system for the implementation of synergies between the Partnership Agreement of Slovakia for the programming period 2021-2027, which defines the procedures for ensuring the complementarities between Slovak support instruments, the RRP and the ESIF.

Taking into consideration the assessment of all the measures envisaged in the REPowerEU chapter, the chapter is expected, to a large extent, to contribute effectively to energy security, the diversification of the Union’s energy supply, an increase in the uptake of renewables and energy efficiency, an increase of energy storage capacities or the necessary reduction of dependence on fossil fuels before 2030. This would warrant a rating of A under criterion 2.12 of Annex V of the RRF Regulation.

3.13. Cross-border or multi-country dimension or effect

Projects included in the REPowerEU chapter, most importantly the *Modernisation and digitalisation of the transmission system and regional distribution systems* are with a cross-border

or multi-country dimension or effect and will contribute to the production and integration of renewable energy sources into the network. For instance, the largest cross-border investment, modernisation and digitalisation of the transmission system and regional distribution systems, will upgrade 250 km of transmission lines. The investment will help maintain the transmission of electricity generated in RES and from abroad (electricity flows from RES from Northern Europe towards the south of Europe). The total allocation for cross-border investments amount to EUR 257 990 151 million, corresponding to approximately 64,06% of the estimated cost of the REPowerEU chapter.

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. Aside from significant carbon footprint reduction and energy savings, positive spill-over effects are expected on the long-term profitability of investing in more sustainable and RES-based energy solutions.

Taking into consideration the assessment of all the measures envisaged in the REPowerEU chapter, the measure in the chapter is expected, to a high extent, to have a cross-border or multi-country dimension or effect. This would warrant a rating of A under criterion 2.13 of Annex V of the RRF Regulation.

REPowerEU measure	Costs (EUR million)	Contribution to the target in %
Reform 1: Promoting sustainable energy	14 122 096	3.51%
Reform 2: Supporting the green transition in RES	4 008 308	1.00%
Investment 1: Modernisation and digitalisation of the transmission system and regional distribution systems	131 433 622	32.64.%
Reform 3: Supporting the creation of a database and data exchange system on the energy performance of buildings	25 820 000	6.41%
Reform 4: Reform of the management of government buildings	2 230 000	0.55%
Investment 2: Improving the energy and efficiency of public buildings ("Fast Actions")	20 420 000	5.07%
Investment 3: Complementing the allocation of Investment 2 Component 2 Restoration of Public Historical and Historical Buildings	50 170 000	12.46%
Reform 5: Project support for the rehabilitation of single-family houses on the ground	9 786 125	2.43%
Total	257 990 151	64.06%

ANNEX I: Climate tracking and digital tagging

Measure/ Sub-Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub-Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
SK-C[C1]-I[I1.a]	Investments in the construction of new sources of electricity from RES (a)	102.740	029	100%		
SK-C[C1]-I[I1.b]	Investments in the construction of new sources of electricity from RES – Administrative costs	2.1	029	100%		
SK-C[C1]-I[I2.a]	Modernisation of the existing renewable electricity sources (repowering) and transformation to biomethane production (a)	34.738	032	100%		
SK-C[C1]-I[I2.b]	Modernisation of the existing renewable electricity sources (repowering) and transformation to biomethane production – Administrative costs	0.8	032	100%		
SK-C[C1]-I[I2.c]	Modernisation of the existing renewable electricity sources (repowering) and transformation to biomethane production – biomethane	17	030	40%		
SK-C[C1]-I[I2.d]	Modernisation of the existing renewable electricity sources (repowering) and	0.46	030	40%		

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
	transformation to biomethane production – biomethane – Administrative costs					
SK- C[C1]- I[I3.a]	Investments in increasing flexibility of electricity systems for greater RES integration – excluding Hydropower	35.76	033	100%	033	40%
SK- C[C1]- I[I3.b]	Investments in increasing flexibility of electricity systems for greater RES integration - excluding Hydropower - Administrative costs	1	033	100%	033	40%
SK- C[C1]- I[I3.c]	Investments in increasing flexibility of electricity systems for greater RES integration - Hydropower	11.8	032	100%		
SK- C[C1]- I[I3.d]	Investments in increasing flexibility of electricity systems for greater RES integration - Hydropower - Administrative costs	0.26	032	100%		
SK- C[C2]- I[I1.a]	Improving the energy efficiency of family homes	424.462	025bis	100%		
SK- C[C2]- I[I1.b]	Improving the energy efficiency of family homes - administrative cost	22.12	025bis	100%		

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
SK- C[C2]- I[I2.a]	Renovation of public historical and Remembrance buildings	160.185	026bis	100%		
SK- C[C2]- I[I2.b]	Renovation of public historical and remembrance protected buildings - administrative cost	5.38	026bis	100%		
SK- C[C2]- I[I2.c]	Renovation of public historical and remembrance buildings - information campaign	1.04	026bis	100%		
SK- C[C2]- R[R2]	Increasing transparency and streamlining decisions of the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic	6.69	025bis	100%		
SK- C[C3]- I[I1.a]	Development of low-carbon transport infrastructure: railway lines	431.5	069	100%		
SK- C[C3]- I[I1.b]	Development of low-carbon transport infrastructure: rail digitalisation	96.34	070	40%	070	100%
SK- C[C3]- I[I1.c]	Development of low-carbon transport infrastructure: cycling paths	85.037	075	100%		
SK- C[C3]- I[I1.d]	Development of low-carbon transport infrastructure: administrative costs	5.8	069	100%		

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
SK-C[C3]-I[I2]	Promoting clean passenger transport	45.3	072bis	100%		
SK-C[C3]-I[I3]	Development of intermodal freight transport	16.1	079	40%		
SK-C[C3]-I[I4]	Support for the construction of alternative propulsion infrastructure	51.6	077	100%		
SK-C[C3]-R[R2]	Public passenger transport	26.6	084bis	40%	084bis	100%
SK-C[C3]-R[R4]	The introduction of new policies for the long-term promotion of alternative fuels in the transport sector	1	077	100%		
SK-C[C4]-I[I1]	The operation of the industry decarbonisation scheme	362.72	024ter	100%		
SK-C[C4]-I[I2.a]	Ensuring the functioning of SIŽP processes linked to decarbonisation - excluding vehicles	2.7	027	100%		
SK-C[C4]-I[I2.b]	Ensuring the functioning of SIŽP processes linked to decarbonisation – vehicles	2.5	n/a**	40%		

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
SK- C[C5]- I[I1.a]	Adaptation of regions to climate change with an emphasis on nature conservation and biodiversity development – renaturing watercourses	62.36	037			
SK- C[C5]- I[I1.b]	Adaptation of regions to climate change with emphasis on nature conservation and biodiversity development – property settlement with private Landowners	67.837	037	100%		
SK- C[C5]- I[I1.c]	Adaptation of regions to climate change with emphasis on nature conservation and biodiversity development – soft tourism development plans in the NP Muránska Plain and NP Poloniny	15.92	037	100%		
SK- C[C5]- I[I1.d]	Adapting regions to climate change, focusing on nature conservation and biodiversity development: administrative capacity	3.18	037	100%		
SK- C[C6]- R[R1.a]	Providing conditions for the implementation of compulsory pre-primary education for children from the age	39.28	026bis	100%		

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
	of 5 and introducing a legal entitlement to a place in kindergarten or other pre-primary education providers from the age of 3 - energy efficiency renovation					
SK-C[7]-R[R1.b]	Education content and form reform (curricular and textbook reform) – Digital testing and digital tools	19.55			012	100%
SK-C[7]-R[R2.b]	Preparing and developing teachers for new content and form of teaching – development teachers in digital skills	16.74			108	100%
SK-C[7]-I[I1.a]	Digital infrastructure in schools (a)	187.18			012	100%
SK-C[7]-I[I1.b] ^R	Digital infrastructure in schools – administrative costs for digital tagging	0			n.a	0%
SK-C[7]-I[I2.a]	Completion of the school infrastructure (a)	106.948	026bis	100%		
SK-C[7]-I[I2.b] ^R	Completion of the school infrastructure - Administrative costs for climate tagging	0	n.a.	0%		

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
SK-C[C7]-I[I2.d]	SK-C[C7] Administrative costs (digital tagging only)	5.11			012	100%
SK-C[C8]-R[R2.a]	Introduction of a system of periodic scientific performance evaluation – IT system	6.73			011	100%
SK-C[C8]-I[I1.b]	Investment support for the strategic development of universities – energy efficiency renovation	40.608	026bis	100%		
SK-C[C9]-I[I2.b]	Supporting cooperation between companies, academia and R & D organisations – digital	14.02			009bis	100%
SK-C[C9]-I[I14]	Research and innovation to decarbonise the economy	78.66	022	100%		
SK-C[C9]-I[I15]	Research and innovation for the digitalisation of the economy	134.05			009bis	100%
SK-C[C9]-I[I17] ^R	RD grant IT system	0			n.a.	0%
SK-C[C11]-I[I2.a]	New hospital network – construction – green costs	644.869	025ter	40%		
SK-C[C11]-I[I2.c] ^R	New hospital network – reconstruction – green costs	0	n.a.	0%		
SK-C[C11]-I[I13]	Digitalisation in health	41.2			095	100%

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
SK- C[C11]- I[I4.b]	Construction and rehabilitation of ambulance stations (emergency ambulance services) – reconstruction – green costs	0.84	026bis	100%		
SK- C[C12]- R[R1.c]	Coordinated inter-ministerial cooperation and regulation - IT part	0.52			095	100%
SK- C[C12]- I[I3.b]	Community Centres (covers I3, I4, I5) – Reconstructions – energy efficiency renovation costs	0.347	026bis	100%		
SK- C[C12]- I[I6.b]	Establishment of a repository of psychodiagnostic methods – IT costs	0.711			095	100%
SK- C[C12]- I[I7.b] ^R	Humanisation of institutional psychiatric care - energy efficiency renovation costs	0	n.a.	0%		
SK- C[C13]- I[I1.a]	Enhancing community-based social care capacities – green investment	10.536	026bis	100%		
SK- C[C13]- I[I2.a] ^R	Extension and renewal of after-care and nursing capacities – green investments	0	n.a.	0%		
SK- C[C14]- I[I1.d]	Capacities for reforms to reduce regulatory burden - Anti-bureaucratic packages – work-flow tool	0.2			011	100%
SK- C[C14]- I[I2]	Digitalisation of insolvency processes	5.99			011quarter	100%

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
SK- C[C15]- I[I1.a]	Buildings for the reorganised court system - renovation of buildings (green part)	35.623	026bis	100%		
SK- C[C15]- I[I2.a]	Digitalisation and analytical capacities - Commercial Register and Centralised System of Judicial Governance	9.42			011quarter	100%
SK- C[C15]- I[I2.b]	Digitalisation and analytical capacities - Upgrading of IT equipment	26.71			011quarter	100%
SK- C[C16]- I[I1.a]	Investment 1: Making the fight against corruption and AML more effective – development of tools (Central Accounts Register)	3.33			011	100%
SK- C[C16]- I[I1.b]	Investment 1: Streamlining the fight against corruption and AML – development of tools (GoAML)	1.65			011	100%
SK- C[C16]- I[I1.e]	Investment 1: Streamlining the fight against corruption and AML – technical equipment for efficient financial investigations (digital investment)	3.44			011	100%
SK- C[C16]- I[I2.a]	Investment 2: Modernisation and capacity building of the	5.57			011	100%

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
	police force – training of staff and technical equipment of new units (digital investment)					
SK-C[C16]-I[I2.c]	Investment 2:Modernisation and professional capacity building of the Police Force – new Aliens Registration Information System (IS ECU)	3.31			011	100%
SK-C[C16]-I[I2.d]	Investment 2:Modernisation and capacity building of the police force – Automated system for detecting road traffic offences	24.79			011	100%
SK-C[C16]-I[I2.f]	Investment 2:Modernisation and capacity building of the police force – reconstruction of buildings (green investment)	10.13	026bis	100%		
SK-C[C16]-I[I3.a]	Investment 3:Modernisation of the fire and rescue system – building a network of Integrated Safety Centres (digital investment)	14.26			011	100%
SK-C[C16]-I[I3.c]	Investment 3:Modernisation of the fire and rescue system	1.21	026bis	100%		

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
	– renovation of fire station buildings (green investment)					
SK-C[C16]-I[I4.b]	Reform/Investment 4:Strengthening administrative capacity at different levels of government – creation of a National Implementation and Coordination Authority	7.65			011	100%
SK-C[C17]-I[I1.a]	Better services for citizens and businesses (a)	177.53			011	100%
SK-C[C17]-I[I1.b]	Better services for citizens and businesses - administrative capacity	2.34			011	100%
SK-C[C17]-I[I2.a]	Digital transformation of public service delivery (a)	103.278			011	100%
SK-C[C17]-I[I2.b]	Digital transformation of public service delivery - administrative capacity	1.83			011	100%
SK-C[C17]-I[I3.a]	Engaging in multi-country European projects related to the digital economy – EDIHs	16.87			010	100%
SK-C[C17]-I[I3.b]	Engaging in multi-country European projects related to the	85.09			021quarter	100%

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
	digital economy - supercomputing, other					
SK- C[C17]- I[I3.c]	Engaging in multi- country European projects related to the digital economy - EDIHs - administrative capacity	0.53			010	100%
SK- C[C17]- I[I3.d]	Digital Slovakia – Engaging in multi- country European projects related to the digital economy - supercomputing, other - administrative capacity	1.5			021quarter	100%
SK- C[C17]- I[I4.a]	Support for projects aiming at the development and application of top digital technologies (a)	70.246			010	100%
SK- C[C17]- I[I4.b]	Support for projects aiming at the development and application of top digital technologies - administrative capacity	1.29			010	100%
SK- C[C17]- I[I5.a]	Fast grants – hackathons (a)	2.80			009bis	100%
SK- C[C17]- I[I5.b]	Fast grants – hackathons - administrative capacity	0.63			009bis	100%
SK- C[C17]- I[I6.a]	Strengthening preventive measures, increasing the speed of	34.63			011	100%

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
	incident detection and resolution					
SK-C[C17]-I[I6.b]	Strengthening preventive measures, increasing the speed of incident detection and resolution – Reconstruction and completion of secured areas of critical infrastructure	2.992			021quinquies	100%
SK-C[C17]-I[I6.c]	Strengthening preventive measures, increasing the speed of incident detection and resolution - administrative capacity	1			011	100%
SK-C[C17]-I[I6.d]	Strengthening preventive measures, increasing the speed of incident detection and resolution – Reconstruction and completion of secured areas of critical infrastructure - administrative capacity	0.27			021quinquies	100%
SK-C[C17]-I[I7.a]	Improving the digital skills of seniors and the distribution of Senior Tablets - pilot project	4.12			012	100%
SK-C[C17]-I[I7.b]	Improving the digital skills of seniors and the distribution of Senior	38.214			012	100%

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
	Tablets – completed project					
SK-C[C17]-I[I7.c]	Improving the digital skills of seniors and the distribution of Senior Tablets - pilot project - administrative capacity	0.15			012	100%
SK-C[C17]-I[I7.d]	Improving the digital skills of seniors and the distribution of Senior Tablets - completed project - administrative capacity	2.22			012	100%
SK-C[C17]-R[R4.a]	Standardisation of technical and procedural cybersecurity solutions (a)	4.15			011	100%
SK-C[C17]-R[R4.b]	Standardisation of technical and procedural cybersecurity solutions - administrative capacity	0.27			011	100%
SK-C[C17]-R[R5.a]	Improving cybersecurity training and skills (a)	9.35			021quinquies	100%
SK-C[C17]-R[R5.b]	Improving cybersecurity training and skills - administrative capacity	0.27			021quinquies	100%
SK-C19	REPowerEU- Reform 1: Promoting sustainable energy – Legislative and	9.07	032	100%		

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
	procedural changes to accelerate the issuing of environmental permits – (a.)					
SK-C19	REPowerEU:Reform 1: Promoting sustainable energy – Improving the use of geothermal energy – (b.)	0.66	032	100%		
SK-C19	REPowerEU: Reform 1: Promoting sustainable energy – Establishment of BAT centres and provision of BAT reference documents – (d.)	1.71	027	100%		
SK-C19	REPowerEU: Reform 1: Sustainable Biomass Trajectories- (e.)	0.23	030bis			
SK-C19	REPowerEU: Reform 1: Promoting sustainable energy – Developing and supporting the production of biomethane, organic fertilisers and the circular bioeconomy – (f.)	2.46	030bis	100%		
SK-C19	Reform 2: Supporting the green transition in RES – Developing methodologies and 2 pilot areas suitable for wind energy	2.80	028	100%		

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
	development. ‘go-to areas’) – (a.)					
SK-C19	Reform 2: Supporting the green transition in RES – Action Plan of the National Hydrogen Strategy of the Slovak Republic – (b.)	0.66	032	100%		
SK-C19	Reform 2: Supporting the green transition in RES – Integration of RES into the electricity grid – (c.)	0.55	033	100%		
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 1: Modernisation and digitalisation of the transmission system and distribution systems – transformation of the PS/RDS – (a.)	45.25	033	100%	033	40%*
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 1: Modernisation and digitalisation of the transmission system and distribution networks – transformation of the PS/RDS – (b.) Administrative costs	0.91	033	100%	033	40%*
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 1: Modernisation and digitalisation of the	38.62	033	100%	033	40%*

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
	transmission system and distribution systems – upgrading of transmission lines – (c.)					
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 1: Modernisation and digitalisation of the transmission system and distribution systems – modernisation of transmission lines – (d) administrative costs	0.77	033	100%	033	40% *
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 1: Modernisation and digitalisation of the transmission system and distribution networks – modernisation of distribution systems – (e.)	41.71	033	100%	033	40% *
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 1: Modernisation and digitalisation of the transmission system and distribution networks – modernisation of distribution systems – (f.) administrative costs	0.83	033	100%	033	40% *

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 1: Modernisation and digitalisation of the transmission system and distribution networks – Energy Data Centre – (g.)	3.28			011	100%*
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 1: Modernisation and digitalisation of the transmission system and distribution networks – Energy data centre – (h) administrative costs	0.07			011	100%*
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Reform 3: Supporting the creation of a database and data exchange system on the energy performance of buildings	25.82	011bis	40%	011bis	100%*
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 2: Improving the energy performance and efficiency of public buildings (“Fast Actions”) – (a.)	20.02	026	40%		
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 2: Improving the energy and efficiency of public buildings (‘Fast	0.40	026	40%		

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
	measures') – (b) administrative costs					
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 3: Complementing the allocation of Investment 2 Component 2 Restoration of Public Historical and Historical Buildings	50.17	026bis	100%		
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Reform 5: Project support for the rehabilitation of single-family houses on the ground	9.79	025	40%		
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 4: Supporting the renovation of households at risk of energy poverty – Top- up Investment 1 Component 2 SK- C[C2]-I[I2]-T[C2.4] – (a.)	10.00	025bis	100%		
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 4: Supporting the renovation of households at risk of energy poverty – new rapid partial renovation scheme – (b.)	30.00	025	40%		
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 4:	1.31	025	40%		

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
	Supporting the renovation of households at risk of energy poverty – administrative costs – (c.)					
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 5: Development of low-carbon transport infrastructure, SCALE UP measures SK-C[C3]-I[I1.a]	18.00	069bis	100%		
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 6: Promoting environmentally friendly passenger transport, SCALE UP measures SK-C[C3]-I[I2]	66.50	072bis	100%		
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Reform 6: Supporting education and skills development for the green transition	0.69	01	100%		
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 7: Learning and skills development conditions for the green transition – (a.)	14.45	01	100%		
SK-C19	REPowerEU – Investment 7: Learning and skills development conditions for the green	0.29	01	100%		

Measure/ Sub- Measure Name ID	Measure/Sub- Measure Name	Budget (EUR m)	Climate		Digital	
			Int. Field	Coeff. %	Int. Field	Coeff. %
	transition – (b) administrative costs					

The following (sub-) measures have been removed from the plan: SK-C[C7]-I[I1.b];SK-C[C7]-I[I2.b];SK-C[C9]-I[I7]; SK-C[C11]-I[I2.c];SK-C[C12]-I[I7.b];SK-C[C13]-I[I2.a]

* Reforms and investments in the REPowerEU chapter are not taken into account when calculating the plan’s contribution to the digital target requirement set by Regulation (EU) 2021/241.

**The ‘Methodology for climate tracking’ annexed to the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation does not set out intervention fields that would allow for climate or environmental tracking of electric vehicles or plug-in hybrid vehicles, except for vehicles for urban transport falling under intervention field 074. According to Article 18(4) of the Regulation, the methodology should however ‘be used accordingly for measures that cannot be directly assigned to an intervention field listed in Annex VI’. In this context, the Commission has applied a 100% climate contribution coefficient for zero-emission vehicles of all categories (this includes battery electric and fuel cell/hydrogen-powered vehicles); a 40% climate contribution coefficient for plug-in hybrid light-duty vehicles; and, in line with the criteria under the Taxonomy Regulation, a 100% climate coefficient for low-emission heavy-duty vehicles