

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK
REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)**

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR, SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND FAMILY OF THE SLOVAK
REPUBLIC**

1. List of new laws, projects, calls (from 2020)

Year 2020

1. *Changes in the provision of some cash allowances for compensation (during the duration of the emergency, state of emergency or state of emergency declared in the context of COVID-19)*

For PP for care:

- when providing the care allowance, the time limit was extended from 30 days to 150 days, during which the amount of the care allowance granted was not reduced when the carer was a severely disabled natural person or a carer was hospitalized in an inpatient health institution;
- at the time of the temporary suspension of the provision of the outpatient social service, there was no reduction in the cash allowance for carers who were granted a lower amount of care allowance (because the person being cared for is also provided with outpatient social service for more than 20 hours per week).

For PP for personal assistance:

- during the COVID-19 pandemic, a family member may also carry out personal assistance for all types of activities from the legally established list of activities, up to a maximum of ten hours per day (in a normal situation, a family member could carry out personal assistance to a severely disabled natural person up to a maximum of 4 hours per day).

For PP for transport:

- recipients (natural persons with severe disabilities) could also submit documents issued by taxi companies that delivered goods to them (food and other necessities of life) for the purpose of transport allowance in times of emergency;
- the possibility to provide a flat-rate allowance (€35.11 per month) without the obligation to submit proof of transport expenses.

2. *Addressing the unfavourable situation of persons providing personal assistance to severely disabled persons who, for example, have been unable to carry out personal assistance activities due to compulsory quarantine and have lost their sole source of income*

- in the first wave of the pandemic, a personal assistant who, due to the exceptional situation created by the COVID-19 measures, lost a single source of income (remuneration for the performance of personal assistance) could be granted a humanitarian aid subsidy (within the meaning of the Act on Subsidies under the competence of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic);
- in the second wave of the pandemic, compensation for loss of income for persons performing personal assistance was addressed through the provision of an SOS subsidy (by labour, social affairs and family offices).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

3. ***Increase in the amount of the care allowance (Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic)***
 - For working-age carers:
 - for the care of 1 severely disabled person about 46 € (from 430, 35 € to 476, 74 €),
 - for the care of two or more people with severe disabilities about 61 € (from 572.36 € to 634,06 €)
 - For retired carers:
 - for the care of 1 severely disabled person about 23 € (from 215,18 € to 238,37 €),
 - for the care of two or more people with severe disabilities about 30 € (from 286.18 € to 317.03 €)
 - Abolition of the reduction of the care allowance in the case of hospitalisation of a severely disabled person in a healthcare institution exceeding 30 days b regardless of whether the recipient of the allowance accompanies the severely disabled person in a healthcare institution
4. ***Elimination of the age limit (6 years of age and 65 years of age) in the conditions for granting a cash allowance for personal assistance and a cash allowance for the purchase of a passenger car***
5. ***Reimbursement of training activities in the case of a cash allowance for increased expenditure relating to the operation of a passenger car; the condition of educational activities is also met if the severely disabled person has an 'individual curriculum***

Year 2021

1. ***Increase in the rate for one hour of personal assistance of the care allowance (Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic)***
 - Raise the rate for one hour of personal assistance from €4.18 to €4.82.
 - Increase in the amount of PP for care:
 - For working-age carers:
 - for the care of 1 severely disabled person about 32 € (from 476,74 € to 508,44 €),
 - for the care of two or more people with severe disabilities about 42 € (from 634,06 € to 676,22 €)
 - For retired carers:
 - for the care of 1 severely disabled person about 16 € (from 238,37 € to 254,22 €),
 - when caring for two or more people with disability about 21 € (from 317,03 € to 338,11 €)

Year 2022

1. ***Inflation assistance (May, June, November 2022)***
 - increase in the amount of the care allowance by €100 for May 2022;
 - the provision of a subsidy to support humanitarian aid in the amount of EUR 100 for a natural person who properly cares for a child with a long-term unfavourable condition after reaching the age of 6 years;
 - providing a one-off grant of €100 to support humanitarian aid for personal assistants;
 - one-off increase of the care allowance by €100 for carers with severe disabilities;
 - provision of a one-off humanitarian aid subsidy of €100 for persons not receiving a care allowance
 - increase of €100 in cash compensation allowance (transport allowance and cash compensation allowance for increased expenses) for November 2022 if the income of a

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

severely disabled natural person is not higher than the subsistence minimum for one adult natural person

2. *Increase in the rate for one hour of personal assistance of the care allowance (Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic)*

- Raise the rate for one hour of personal assistance from €4.82 to €5.20.
- Increase in the amount of care allowance:
 - For working-age carers:
 - for the care of 1 severely disabled person about 17 € (from 508,44 € to 525,65 €),
 - for the care of two or more people with severe disabilities about 23 € (from 676,22 € to 699,15 €)
 - For retired carers:
 - for the care of 1 severely disabled person about 9 € (from 254,22 € to 262,85 €),
 - for the care of two or more people with severe disabilities about 11 € (from 338,11 € to 349,60 €)

3. *Adoption of Act No 351/2022 on the accessibility of products and services for persons with disabilities and amending certain acts, which transposed Directive (EU) 2019/882 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the accessibility requirements for products and services*

4. *Slovak Government Regulation No 131/2022*

- In times of crisis, a humanitarian aid subsidy may be granted to an applicant who is a person with special protection for an amount of
- a) EUR 300 per month if the assessment results in a degree of seriousness of the applicant's disability between 40 and 59 %;
- EUR 508 per month if the assessment results in a degree of seriousness of the applicant's disability of 60% or more.

Year 2023

Since 1 January 2023, Act No 352/2022 has established that parental pension is not considered as income for the purpose of providing cash contributions for compensation.

Act No 401/2022 has been in force since 1. 1.2023 modified the conditions for providing a cash allowance for personal assistance, in the event that a severely disabled natural person submits an application for a cash allowance for personal assistance (e.g. determination of the scope of personal assistance in advance, withdrawal and payment of a cash allowance for personal assistance) after the end of the provision of a full-year residential social service.

Since 1 May 2023, Act No 96/2023 has established when it is first possible to request a comprehensive assessment for a severely disabled natural person before the age of six.

As of 1 July 2023, following Act No 400/2022, the reduction of the care allowance for carers receiving one of the statutory pension benefits when caring for a severely disabled natural person was abolished: (a) to whom an outpatient form of social service of more than 20 hours per week is provided; and (b) who is provided with an outpatient form of social service for more than 20 hours per week and at the same time a natural person also cares for a severely disabled natural person to whom the outpatient form of social service is not provided or is provided for a maximum of 20 hours per week.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

Since 1 August 2023, following Act No 295/2023, the amounts of certain cash contributions for compensation and certain conditions for providing cash contributions for compensation have been adjusted:

- change in the amount of the cash contribution for the purchase of a passenger car to EUR 13 277.58 (from EUR 6 638.79);
- changing the amount of the cash contribution for the purchase of a passenger car with automatic transmission to EUR 16 596.96 (from EUR 8 298.48);
- change to take account of the price of a passenger car to EUR 26 555.14 (from EUR 13 277.57);
- change in the amount of the financial contribution for the modification of a passenger car to EUR 13 277.58 (from EUR 6 638.79);
- change in the total amount of the cash allowances for the adaptation of a passenger car granted to a severely disabled natural person over a period of seven years to EUR 13 277.58 (from EUR 6 638.79);
- change in the value of the assets of a severely disabled natural person for the purpose of providing compensatory cash allowances to the amount of EUR 50 000 (from the original amount of EUR 39 833)
- change in the amount of the total of the allowances granted for the adaptation of an apartment and the allowances for the adaptation of a family house granted to a severely disabled natural person over a period of seven years to EUR 13 277.58 (from EUR 6 638.79).

Act No 273/2023 has been in force since 1. 8. In 2023, it added a new transitional provision (Paragraph 67o) concerning the reclassification of medical assessors, to the effect that, for the purposes of the Law on compensatory allowances, a medical assessor is also a doctor who has obtained a university degree in general medicine and who, on the date of the establishment of the employment relationship or a similar employment relationship between 1 August 2023 and 31 July 2025, demonstrates at least one year's experience in a health institution, for a maximum period of two years from the establishment of that relationship.

Act No 263/2023 has been in force since 1. 9. In 2023, they amended the conditions for granting the personal assistance allowance as follows:

- the scope of personal assistance hours for a severely disabled natural person who is provided with a year-round residential social service has been extended, including to escort him/her to, from or from a school and to carry out personal assistance activities during the educational process and other activities in a school or school establishment where the school or school establishment is outside the premises of the social services establishment;
- the scope of personal assistance hours for a severely disabled natural person attending a school or school facility has been extended, including to accompany them to, from or from a school and to carry out personal assistance activities during the educational process and other activities in the school or school facility;
- the scope of personal assistance hours has been adjusted to exclude from the scope of personal assistance hours only personal assistance hours during which a severely disabled natural person is in employment.

From 1. 11. following measure No 415/2023 of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, a significant modification of the list of construction works,

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

building materials and equipment and the maximum amounts taken into account from their price was approved in 2023.

- The amendment to Measure No 6/2009 of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic increased the financial contributions provided for the modification of the apartment (by 56%) and the financial contributions for the modification of the family house (by 65%), which directly reflects the amendment to the Act since 1 August 2023 (Act No 295/2023). The list of construction works, building materials and equipment was drawn up by an expert in the field of construction.

Year 2024

Measure No 416/2023 of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic adjusted, as of 1 January 2024, some of the maximum amounts taken into account from the price of devices for devices already included (for Braille typewriters and portable electronic reading magnifying glass).

As of 1 January 2024, Act No 526/2023 does not consider the contribution to the increased instalment of the housing loan as income for the purpose of providing cash contributions for compensation.

Act No 295/2023 amended, as of 1 July 2024, certain conditions for providing cash allowances for compensation (addition of the definition of a severely disabled person in need of care; the exclusion of the overlapping of the payment of care allowance for a minor patient with the provision of maternity, parental or childcare allowance).

As of 1 July 2024, Act No 400/2022 amended certain conditions for providing cash contributions for compensation, e.g.:

- cancellation of the flat-rate amount of the care allowance if the caregiver is an FO receiving one of the statutory benefits;
- increase the amount of the care allowance by EUR 100 per month for all persons who are caring for one or more dependent children, regardless of whether they have employment income or receive pension insurance benefits, service benefits or old-age pension savings
- raising the occupational income threshold of the carer from 2 times the subsistence minimum for one adult to 2.5 times the subsistence minimum

As of 1 July 2024, Act No 87/2024 does not treat the 13th pension as income for the purpose of providing cash contributions for compensation.

Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 135/2024 increased the

- the rate per hour of personal assistance, which is used to calculate the amount of the personal assistance allowance to the amount of EUR 5.83.
- amount of care allowance granted to the carer:
 - if he cares for one severely disabled natural person for an amount of EUR 615.50
 - if he cares for two or more severely disabled natural persons for an amount of EUR 818.60.

As of 1 December 2024, Act No 295/2024 amended certain conditions for the provision of cash contributions to compensate for:

- increase the amount of the carer's allowance from EUR 100 per month to EUR 200 per month for carers who are caring for a seriously disabled dependent child;
- the abolition of tracking the income of a severely disabled natural person for carers' cash care allowance for both working-age carers and carers in receipt of a pension benefit;
- the extension of the possible scope of providing home care services from 8 hours to 40 hours per month in parallel with the provision of a care allowance.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

Year 2025

Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No 171/2025 increased the following from 1.7.2025:

- The rate per hour of personal assistance, which is used to calculate the amount of the personal assistance allowance from EUR 5.83 to EUR 6.22.
- The amount of the care allowance granted to the carer is as follows:
 - if he cares for one severely disabled natural person for an amount of EUR 663.50
 - if he cares for two or more severely disabled natural persons for an amount of EUR 882.50.

Measure No 7/2009 of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic changed from 1.1.2026 the maximum amounts taken into account from the price of aids:

○	Current maximum amount taken into account from the price of the device in € until 31.12.2025	Proposed maximum amount taken into account from the price of the device from 1.1.2026	Increase in €
Dog with special training	7 303	14 000	6 697
Tactile Blind Watches	90	160	70
Blind watch with voice output	33	70	37
Calculator with voice output	116	170	54
Mobile phone with special program	250	400	150
Braille typewriter	600	950	350
Command Transmitter	140	190	50
The Special Program	1 750	2 277	*2 277

Act No 376/2024 introduced Integrated Assessment Activity from 1.9.2025, which changed the previous assessment system, eliminated inconsistencies in the assessment of disability and long-term care needs, introduced better coordination of assessment processes, as well as streamlined client assessment.

The assessment is carried out not only in the area of severe disability, social services, but also for the purposes of the social economy and is now carried out exclusively by the employment, social affairs and family offices on the basis of uniform methodologies (methodology for social assessment activities and methodology for medical assessment activities). One report serves several purposes. The first is the social assessment activity aimed at assessing the social situation of a person and his needs in his own household and his social environment, and only subsequently the medical assessment activity to assess the state of health or functional consequences of the state of health of the assessed person, which means a departure from the assessment of severe disability according to diagnoses.

The output of these assessment activities is an integrated assessment, which is designed to assert the claims of the assessed person in the field of social services, in the field of cash contributions to compensate for the social consequences of severe disability, and also in the field of the social

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

economy. The integrated assessment shall propose to the person under assessment all appropriate cash allowances to compensate for severe disability, all possible social services to address the adverse social situation and also an indication of whether the person under assessment has a long-term disability in relation to an occupational activity for the purpose of working in a social enterprise.

Year 2026

Slovak Government Regulation No 134/2026 increased from 1.7.2026

- the rate per hour of personal assistance, which is used to calculate the amount of the personal assistance allowance to the amount of EUR 6.81.
- amount of care allowance granted to the carer:
 - if he cares for one severely disabled natural person for the sum of EUR 729
 - if he cares for two or more severely disabled natural persons for an amount of EUR 969.

<https://www.slov-lex.sk/ezbierky/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2008/447/>

on cash contributions to compensate for severe disability and amending certain acts

<https://www.slov-lex.sk/ezbierky/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2024/367/20250101>

Act on Integrated Assessment Activities and on Amendments to Certain Acts

Table: social services

Year / Legislation	Main change	Slov-Lex
2020 – Act No 280/2019 and related COVID-19 measures	Adjustments to the conditions for the provision and financing of social services in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have made it possible to preserve the continuity of the provision of social services also in crisis conditions. From the point of view of community-based services, the main concern was to maintain the availability and continuity of field and outpatient forms.	Act No 280/2019 – Slov-Lex
2021 – Act No 484/2021 (effective from 1. 1. 2022)	Adjustments to the financing and provision of social services, the register of providers and the rights of beneficiaries have strengthened the conditions for the availability of social services and the choice of provider. At the same time, the changes have created more favourable conditions for the involvement of non-public providers, who play an important role in the provision of community-based services.	Act No 484/2021 – Slov-Lex
2022 – Act No 345/2022.	The introduction of a separate inspection in social matters and a new quality control system strengthened the protection of beneficiaries' rights and the quality of the services provided. This is a supportive legislative change that indirectly creates the conditions for the transformation of social services into human-centred and community-based forms.	Act No 345/2022 – Slov-Lex
2024 – Act No 120/2024	The introduction of a family-type social services facility with a capacity of up to 6 beneficiaries in a single housing unit or 12 beneficiaries in multiple housing units is an	Act No 120/2024 – Slov-Lex

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK
REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)**

(effective from 1. 6. 2024)	important step towards making residential services a reality in a community and natural environment and supporting the functioning of an ordinary household through their internal organisation and functioning. At the same time, it was stipulated that the supported housing facility must meet the family-type conditions.	
2024 – Act No 295/2024 (effective from 1. 12. 2024)	Expanding the possibilities for providing home-based care to those cared for by informal carers and promoting and simplifying the use of respite services have strengthened the possibilities to provide assistance in home and natural settings , while supporting informal carers.	Act No 295/2024 – Slov-Lex
2024/2025 – Act No 376/2024	The introduction of an integrated assessment activity creates a more uniform system for assessing human needs for the purposes of social services and monetary contributions. From the point of view of community services, it creates a precondition for better matching support according to individual needs of a person and linking different forms of support.	Act No 376/2024 – Slov-Lex
2025/2026 – Act No 406/2025	The introduction of a new system of assistance for reliance on the assistance of another natural person represents a significant shift towards tailoring support and funding to people's needs . At the same time, the system creates the preconditions for strengthening support for care in home and community settings and reducing dependency on residential social services.	Act No 406/2025 – Slov-Lex

For the social and legal protection of children and social guardianship

Year / Legislation	Main change	Slov-Lex
Long-term legal framework – Act No 305/2005 on the social and legal protection of children and social guardianship Act No 36/2005 on the family	A child's disability is not in itself a reason for removing him or her from parental care. The decision to remove a child from parental care is a matter for the court alone. In the choice and application of measures, the principle of the primacy of ensuring the care of the child by his parents, then by relatives and close relatives, and only then by foster parents applies. Placing a child in a centre for children and families on the basis of a court decision is a last resort and a temporary solution.	Act No 305/2005 – Slov-Lex a https://www.slov-lex.sk/ezbierky/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2005/36/20260601
2022 – Law 376/2022 on foster parents	Specific legislation on the employment relationships of foster parents (an employee of a child and family centre who provides childcare in his/her own family/household). O.i. conditions have been created to significantly improve the care of children with disabilities in the professional foster families of child and family	https://www.slov-lex.sk/ezbierky/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2022/376/20260101

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK
REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)**

	centres (e.g. through special wage requirements for the care of children with disabilities).	
2025 – Act No 141/2025 – improving the conditions for deinstitutionalisation and supporting foster parents Decree No 103/2018 (<i>relevant amendments effective from 1. 1. 2026</i>)	The legislation has strengthened the conditions for the care of a severely disabled child in a professional foster family, in particular through the introduction of a rest period, higher monthly financial allowances, the possibility of financial support for barrier-free housing adjustments. At the same time, support from the Centre has been increased, e.g. through a professional team or assistance with child transport.	Act No 141/2025 – Slov-Lex a https://www.slov-lex.sk/ezbierky/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2018/103/20260101
2025 – Act No 141/2025 – children under 6 years of age (Amendment to Act No 305/2005)	A fundamental change was, inter alia, the removal of the exemption from the Centre's obligation for children and families to place a child under the age of 6 admitted to the Centre in a professional foster family , which could previously also apply to children with severe disabilities.	Act No 141/2025 – Slov-Lex

LIST of calls and national projects for social services:

Measure	EU source	ITMS contracted/EU source	ITMS contracted/Source of the SR	Eligible implementation period	Link:
Demand calls and National projects - non-investment					
OP HR NP 2015/4.2.1/01 Support for home care services	ESF	40 399 188,66	9 493 349,96	11/2015-07/2018	Invitation-Support-Carer-Service.pdf
OP HR NP 2018/4.2.1/01 Deinstitutionalisation of social services facilities – Support for transformation teams	ESF	6 963 939,16	1 396 881,69	05/2018-12/2023	call-transformacne-timy.pdf
OP HR NP 2018/4.2.1/03 Supporting the development and	ESF	9 585 382,75	1 989 912,28	01/2019–12/2023	National project Support for development and availability

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK
REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)**

availability of field care services					of field care services
NP-2022/8.1.1/RO-01 Strengthening long-term healthcare	ESF	12 326 335,83	0,00	01/2022 12/2023	Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic
OPLZ-NP-2021/8.1.1/RO-02 Integrated Care Agency	ESF	1 168 286,29	0,00	02/2022 12/2023	Invitation-Agency-Integrated-Care.pdf
OP HR DOP 2021/4.2.1/01 Support for the deinstitutionalisation of social services facilities	ESF	756 348,00	153 278,17	09/2021 11/2023 Individual projects up to 24 months	Call OP HR DOP 2021/4.2.1/01 - MPSVR SR
OP HR DOP 2021/8.1.1/01 Support for home care services II	ESF	58 045 332,00	0,00	2021 - 11/2023 Individual projects up to 24 months	Call OP HR DOP 2021/8.1.1/01 - MPSVR SR
PSK-MPSVR-036-2024-NP-ESF+ Supporting the provision of community-based and quality social services	ESF+	9 010 439,50	1 590 077,56	09/2024 11/2028	Supporting the provision of community-based and quality social services
PSK-MPSVR-028-2023-NP-ESF+ Support for home care services	ESF+	129 452 554,66	34 312 030,92	7/2023 - 4/2027	Support for care services
PSK-MPSVR-005-2023-NP-ESF+ Development of long-term care provided at community level in BBSK	ESF+	1 858 401,27	327 953,17	10/2023 12/2025	Development of long-term care provided at community level in BBSK ITMS21+ Public part
PSK-MPSVR-055-2025-DV-ESF+ Support to families with children through early intervention service	ESF+	4 700 000,00	0,00	1/2021 12/2029	Support to families with children through the early intervention service

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK
REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)**

					ITMS21+ Public part
PSK-MPSVR-079-2026-DV-ESF+ Supporting parents of children at an early age in an unfavourable social situation	ESF+	7 480 000,00	0,00	1/2026 12/2029	Supporting parents of children of early age in an unfavourable social situation ITMS21+ Public
Demand challenges - Investments under the Recovery and Resilience Plan:					
Under Component 13 – Accessible and quality long-term socio-health care, Investment 1: Expanding community-based social care capacities, with the objectives of: Expanding the capacity of community-based residential services and low-capacity health-social care facilities and expanding the capacity of the outpatient service. The eligible period of implementation of the project shall start on the date of implementation of the activities of the project, which shall not be earlier than 1.2.2020 and shall end no later than 31.8.2026. A total of EUR 231 977 938.90, excluding VAT, is budgeted for the implementation period for Investment 1, with the financing source of the Slovak recovery and resilience plan. Support has been implemented in a number of calls Call for project objectives - objectives were evaluated from the point of view of compliance with strategic documents for the field of social services, including the National Strategy for the deinstitutionalization of the system of social services and alternative care, as well as from the point of view of universal design Several calls for applications for a mechanism to expand community-based care capacities - outpatient, communicative and socio-health					
Call for project proposals	Call for project proposals - Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic				
Calls for applications for RRF funds	https://www.employment.gov.sk/en/introductory-page/plan-recovery-resilience/invitation-submission-application-means-mechanism/ https://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/úvodná-stranka/plan-obnovy-odolnosti/vyzva-predkladanie-ziadosti-prostriedky-mechanizmu-ii/ https://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/úvodná-stranka/plan-obnovy-odolnosti/vyzva-predkladanie-ziadosti-prostriedky-mechanizmu-rozšírenie-kapacít-ambulantných-zariadeniach-komunitnej-starostlivosti/				

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK
REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)**

Expansion of capacity of community-based residential services and low-capacity health-social facilities, Q2 2026 Expected status(s): 1823 Actual status for completed and delivered constructions: 1676 92 % of the supply:					
POO		POO-VAT			
117 860 276,38 €		24 805 037.96 €			
Expansion of outpatient services capacities, Q2 2026 Expected status(s): 1 259 Actual status for completed and delivered constructions: 1025 % of performance: 81,43					
POO		POO-VAT			
27,777,041.44 €		5 746 925,57 €			
Demand Challenges - Investments under the Programme Slovakia: - Substantively, the calls contain the same requirements as the RRP investment calls					
PSK-MPSVR-053-2024-ITI-ERDF	ERDF				challenge-building-social-infrastructure.pdf
Building social infrastructure		75 968 227,00	0,00	1/2021 12/2029	-

2. Programs for children spina bifida

The Slovak Republic supports persons with disabilities through an assessment system within the meaning of Act No 376/2024, compensation for persons with disabilities within the meaning of Act No 447/2008 and support measures. The aim of this support is to mitigate the consequences of disability, increase autonomy and create the conditions for full inclusion in society. By providing financial contributions and compensation, the state facilitates the return of persons with disabilities to active life, promotes their social integration, employment and equal opportunities in everyday life.

As of 1 September 2025, the reform of the assessment activity entered into force, one of the main objectives of which was to eliminate inconsistencies in the assessment of disability and long-term care needs, to introduce better coordination of assessment processes, as well as to streamline the assessment of the client.

The assessment is carried out not only in the area of severe disability, social services but also for the purposes of the social economy and is now carried out exclusively by the employment,

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

social affairs and family offices on the basis of uniform methodologies, with one assessment serving multiple purposes.

In the reform of the assessment activity, there was a shift from the assessment of diagnoses to the assessment of the functional consequences of the health status of the assessed person and their impact on the overall functioning of the assessed person. According to the Integrated Assessment Activity Act, the first social assessment activity is carried out in a medical assessment activity and only subsequently. Social assessment activity is aimed at assessing the social situation of a person and evaluates his ability to cope with everyday activities and needs in a natural environment, and only subsequently a medical assessment activity, in which the medical assessor assesses the state of health or functional consequences of the state of health of the assessed person.

In the assessment process, both the social worker and the medical assessor propose appropriate aids and monetary contributions for compensations and services, and in the event of disagreement, , meets to give the social worker and the medical assessor the opportunity to defend their proposals and put an end to the inconsistency. The integrated assessment proposes all appropriate types of compensation for severe disability (cash allowances and aids), possible social services and suitability for work in a social enterprise.

The integrated assessment serves as a basis for deciding on claims for cash allowances to compensate for severe disability, the provision of aids, individual transport, the issuance of a disability card and other forms of support. The legal time limit for issuing an integrated assessment is 60 days, which is a reduction of the time limits from the original 90 days for assessment for compensation purposes, 30 days for services purposes and 30 days for social economy purposes.

The State promotes the social inclusion of severely disabled persons in society by proposing in the integrated assessment aid in the form of one-off and repeated cash allowances to compensate severely disabled persons under Law 447/2008.

Contributions in cash:

- a cash allowance for personal assistance;
- cash contribution for the purchase, training of the use and adaptation of the , device
- a cash contribution for the repair of the device;
- a cash contribution for the purchase of lifting equipment,
- a cash contribution for the purchase of a passenger car;
- a cash allowance for the modification of a passenger car;
- cash allowance for the modification of an apartment, a family house or a garage,
- transport allowance,
- cash contribution to compensate for increased expenditure;
- Carer's Allowance

The list of devices and the maximum amounts taken into account from the price of devices are set out in Measure No 7/2009, which has been repeatedly amended by the Slovak Republic in 2023 and 2025. Those amendments to the measure and the changes made were proposed on the basis of the conclusions drawn from the work of the Categorisation Commission of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic for the assessment of proposals for the categorisation of devices. This Commission is an advisory body to the Minister for

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

Labour, Social Affairs and the Family and its members include representatives of persons with disabilities (members of the Government Council of the Slovak Republic for Persons with Disabilities – representatives of groups of organisations of persons with intellectual disabilities, with chronic diseases, with mental and behavioural disorders, with hearing impairments, with physical disabilities and with visual impairments). A proposal to include new devices or to amend the amounts may be made by manufacturers and distributors of devices or by organisations representing persons with disabilities.

The financial contributions by which the Slovak Republic enables persons with severe disabilities to achieve a higher degree of independence and actively participate in social, professional and family life include personal assistance. Personal assistance constitutes an important element of social inclusion and contributes to the preservation of the dignity, autonomy and equal opportunities of persons with disabilities. Personal assistance is the assistance provided by a personal assistant to a natural person with a disability in specified activities. The purpose of personal assistance is to: activating, promoting the social inclusion of persons with disabilities, promoting their independence and ability to make decisions and influence the fulfilment of family roles, carrying out work, education and leisure activities. The scope of personal assistance is determined according to a defined list of activities that a person with a disability cannot perform on their own and the number of hours that are needed to perform them.

The number of hours of personal assistance shall be determined for the period of a calendar year and shall not exceed 7 300 hours per year. The hourly rate is 6.81 euros and is indexed annually.

In the cash allowances for compensation for severe disability, the Slovak Republic also has a care allowance, the purpose of which is to provide assistance to a severely disabled natural person in self-care, household care and social and educational activities, and to ensure that the severely disabled person remains in his or her natural environment. The care allowance is indexed annually to the level of the net minimum wage, reaching EUR 729 for the care of 1 person in 2026 and EUR 969 for the care of persons. In the case of the care of a dependent child, the allowance may be increased by EUR 200 per month. For other cash contributions, their amounts are regularly indexed to the minimum subsistence figure.

The social services system provides social services due to an unfavourable social situation, which can also be a disability. However, specifically social services only aimed at providing a service to persons diagnosed with spina bifida are not provided. Children with this diagnosis can be provided with early intervention services in accordance with Section 33 of Act No 448/2008 on social services.

3. Control, elimination solution – ISV for us

In 2022, the Social Affairs Inspectorate was established as an organisational unit of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic. The inspection in social matters, as a ministry activity, is carried out on the principles of autonomy, independence, impartiality and, last but not least, objectivity and transparency – both of its performance and of its results. Administrative supervision is a typical activity of public authorities. The purpose of such an action is, in particular, to evaluate the action with regard to its compliance with the obligations

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

laid down by the applicable legislation, followed by a legally relevant response to the deficiencies identified.

Act No 345/2022 on inspection in social matters

<https://www.slov-lex.sk/ezbierky/právne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2022/345/20260101>

The law determines the areas (social services, monetary contributions to compensate for the social consequences of severe disability and social and legal protection of children and social guardianship) in which supervision is carried out. The intention of the legislator was to create a better system of supervision in order to make the existing system of supervision of social services more effective, thereby achieving a higher quality of the social services provided and, in particular, to protect the rights and legitimate interests of recipients of social services.

In social matters, the Inspectorate supervises compliance with specific laws and assumes responsibility for breaches of the obligations laid down by those laws.

In the field of social services, on the one hand, the Social Services Inspectorate supervises compliance with the Social Services Act, including compliance with the quality standards of the social service provided pursuant to Annex 2 to the Social Services Act.

Comprehensive information on the Social Affairs Inspection as well as the results of its inspection activities is available on the website of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic.

<https://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/inšpekcia-sociálnych-veciach/>

With respect to privacy, we state that each provider must, in accordance with the Social Services Act, respect the recipients' right not to disturb their personal space, except in a situation that cannot be postponed and entry is necessary to protect their life. The quality standards of the social service in several places explicitly identify the right to privacy in various activities, in particular it is addressed in criterion [1.12: The right to communicate freely and the right not to disturb personal space](#) and criterion [3.2 Beneficiaries of residential social services shall enjoy adequate and good housing conditions and the right not to disturb personal space](#).

Experts with experience in the project also cooperate on the preparation of materials in easy-to-read language, one of them is precisely Annex 2 of the Social Services Act - Quality Standards of the provided social service, which is publicly available and distributed also to social service providers <https://eurofondy.work.gov.sk/support-provision-community-and-quality-social-services/publications/>.

4. Access to financial support and services for persons with a special background

In 2022, the Slovak Republic adopted Slovak Government Regulation No 131/2022, which introduced a subsidy to support humanitarian aid, which can be granted to an applicant who is a person with special protection in times of crisis, for an amount of

- a) EUR 300 per month if the assessment results in a degree of seriousness of the applicant's disability between 40 and 59 %;
- EUR 508 per month if the assessment results in a degree of seriousness of the applicant's disability of 60% or more.

The Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family publishes on its website a list of returned compensatory aids that can also be borrowed by persons with special protection. Such tools include, for example, mechanical, electric trolleys, lifting equipment, stairlifts, walkers, crutches. Access to social services for persons with disabilities is not based solely on Slovak

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

citizenship. Section 3 of Act No 448/2008 allows the provision of social services also to persons who are not citizens of the Slovak Republic, if they meet the conditions laid down by law, such as the degree of reliance on the assistance of another person. Thus, the availability of support is assessed on the basis of the legal status of the person and the conditions of the particular social service, not solely on the basis of nationality. For financial contributions under specific legislation, the relevant residence conditions and rules of the EU and international treaties apply.

5. Data relating to the interpretation service (social service)

We would like to state that interpretation provided by social services is only one of the ways in which persons with hearing impairments can receive interpretation.

Under the **interpretation service**, 776 unique beneficiaries were provided with the social service in 2025 and 10 054 hours of work (interpretations) were provided with 34 865 hours.

Evolution of the number of interpretation hours provided by the Social Service:

Year	Number of interpreting services	Number of hours of social service provided
2022	32	31 901,00
2023	33	32 978,50
2024	34	23 691,00
2025	37	34 545,00

As at 31.7.2026, we have 8 social services registered in the register of social services – mediation of interpretation services. (it is a social service provided by person with a disability, which is provided with an interpretation service, when performing administrative tasks, maintaining a database of person with a disability dependent on communication through interpretation, interpreters and those interested in providing this service, carrying out basic social counselling and training of person with a disability and interpreters. It is also about finding interpreters, arranging an interpreter meeting with a disabled person, providing a replacement interpreter....). As part of the **mediation of the interpretation service in 2025**, this social service was provided to 167 unique beneficiaries for 2760 hours.

6. National project Supporting the provision of community and quality social services

[Support for the provision of community-based and quality social services](#) allows for the involvement of persons with experience in the supervision carried out by the Social Inspection. Self-experienced persons provide the inspection with their own experience and insight into the care provided and the shortcomings that hinder independent living.

Experienced experts are representatives of target groups of recipients of social services, which can be e.g. citizens with disabilities and citizens with their own experience linked to social services. The expected total number of experts with experience involved is 25. A Register of Experienced Experts will be created and made available for the Social Affairs Inspection and persons with experience will be invited to the supervisory activity.

7. Up-to-date statistics on Articles 20-30

Every year, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic prepares and submits for discussion to the Government of the Slovak Republic the Report on the Social

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

Situation of the Population of the Slovak Republic for the previous calendar year. The aim of the report is to inform about the state and development of the social situation of the population in Slovakia on the basis of socio-economic indicators. The 2024 report is now published.

<https://www.employment.gov.sk/sk/ministerstvo/vyskum-oblasti-prace-socialnych-veci-institut-socialnej-politiky/spravy-soc-situacii.html>

Selected statistics for the block of Articles 20-30 for social services

Article 20 Personal mobility

In the area of personal mobility social services, 3 types of social services can contribute

- Transport service
- Rental of equipment
- Social rehabilitation as a separate professional activity, including the practice of spatial orientation and self-movement, the practice of using aids and homework, social communication, and the teaching of writing and reading Braille and the practice of visual perception.

Other types of social support services	Number of social services (SoS) in the register at 31.12.2025	Number of actions/non-educational beneficiaries	Number of hours/km per year
transport service	187	110 309	1 491 481
Lending of aids	157	14 054	-

Type of activity carried out separately				social rehabilitation
Number of reported SoS				27
Number of SoS in the register				25
Number of beneficiaries/acts/hours for 2025	Number of actions			13 625
	Number of hours			49 896
	Number of beneficiaries			1 808
	in this	Acts by gender	men	6 515
			women	7 110
		Actions by age	0 to 18 years old	4 975
			18 to 64 years old	3 833
			over 65	4 817
		Beneficiaries of which		
	foreigners			0
	homeless persons			0
	Persons at risk/victims of other FO's behaviour			0
	with a health disadvantage			9 425

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

Article 23 - Respect for home and family

We currently have 105 SVIs in the register provided by 45 providers, which provided **237 511** hours of this service to **3 457** children and families in 2025. There are 285 employees.

The 2020 data in the strategy says that we had 39 providers and provided 2 **215** families with SVI. **That's 1,242 more families.**

Number of beneficiaries	Year 2025
By gender	
Total	3 457
Men	2 299
Women	1 158
By age	
Total	3 457
Up to 1 year	269
From 1 to 3 years	1 046
From 4 to 7 years	2 142
Persons with physical disabilities	
Total	
Cerebral palsy	218
Parkinson's disease	0
Multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy	4
Neurodegenerative diseases	45
Other physical and neurological disorders	1 165
Persons with intellectual disabilities	
Organic psychosyndrome	10
Pervasive developmental disorder	1 091
Affective disorders	55
Other unspecified mental disorders	270
Behavioural disorders	244
Persons with intellectual disabilities	
Total	365
Persons with sensory disabilities	
Total	
Visual	227
Hearing aids	127
Combined	51
Traffic data	
Number of days of operation	10 870
Number of hours per year	237 511,26

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

Article 26 - Habilitation and rehabilitation

Within the system of social services is defined professional activity - social rehabilitation. Its aim is to promote the autonomy, independence and self-sufficiency of the natural person. This goal is achieved in practice by developing and practicing skills, activating abilities and strengthening habits in self-care, household care and basic social activities.

The whole process takes place with the priority and maximum use of natural resources in the family and in the community. In the case of a natural person in need of assistance from another person, social rehabilitation shall focus in particular on the following specific activities:

- practice of spatial orientation and self-movement,
- the use of the device and homework exercises,
- social communication;
- teaching writing and reading Braille and practicing visual perception.

Social rehabilitation is provided within the following types of social services and as a separately registered professional activity.

	Number of SoS in the register at 31.12.2025	Number of unique beneficiaries in 2025
social rehabilitation as a self-registered professional activity	25	1 808
Supported housing facility	88	741
Facilities for seniors	572	27 033
Nursing facility	135	4 046
The Rehabilitation Centre	33	519
Home of Social Services	453	11 155
Specialised social service facility	389	13 395
The Day centre	218	3 763
Support for independent housing	47	3 644
Early intervention service	106	3457
Total	2 041	64 156

Article 28 - Adequate standard of living and social protection

The Social Services Act provides for a mechanism to protect the income of the recipient of the social service - after payment of the social service compensation, the statutory minimum amount of income for his normal living needs must remain. If the payment for a service is so high that it leaves a person less than the law protects, he cannot be required to pay the full

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

amount. Reimbursement shall be reduced in such a way as to maintain the income protection guaranteed by law.

The amount which, due to the application of income protection against overcompensation, is not required from the beneficiary increases annually.

2023	15 983 280,39 €
2024	18 080 545,20 €
2025	21 099 715,33 €

These rising costs are borne by providers and it is currently the intention of the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic to introduce a compensatory financial contribution by which the State assumes responsibility for debts on payments accumulated during life by the most socially vulnerable clients. In this way, the Slovak Republic wants to financially stabilize providers and ensure that real assistance and placement in facilities is guaranteed to everyone, regardless of the amount of their income or assets.

Cross-cutting theme: Girls and women with disabilities

The National Strategy for Equality between Women and Men and Equal Opportunities in the Slovak Republic for 2021-2027, together with the corresponding Action Plan, constitute key strategic documents of the Slovak Republic for the promotion of gender equality, the elimination of discrimination and the creation of a level playing field between men and women in all areas of social and economic life.

Main strategic areas and priorities of the strategy -

The strategy defines 8 priority areas in which it identifies barriers and sets objectives:

1. Dignity and physical integrity

- o Prevention and elimination of violence against women and domestic violence.
- o Ensuring the availability of specialised counselling and crisis services for victims.
- o Protection of physical integrity, sexual and reproductive health.

2. Reconciliation of family and professional life

- o Increasing the capacity and availability of childcare services for children under 3 years of age and pre-school facilities.
- o Support for flexible forms of work (shortened working hours, working from home).
- o Promoting more active involvement of men/fathers in parental care and unpaid domestic work.

3. Education, science and research

- o Elimination of horizontal segregation (overcoming stereotypes in the choice of studies and profession, e.g. motivation of girls for STEM trade unions).
- o Promoting equal opportunities in academia and research institutions.
- o Mainstreaming equal opportunities topics in teacher education programmes and training.

4. Equal opportunities and access to the labour market, women's economic independence and poverty

- o Reducing the gender pay gap for equal work or work of equal value.
- o Reducing the gender pension gap resulting from maternity and care for dependants.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

- o Supporting female entrepreneurship and helping mothers return to the labour market after parental leave.

5. Political and economic participation and participation in decision-making

- o Increasing the representation of women in management positions and companies.
- o Promoting women's participation in political and public life.

6. Institutional security and participatory mechanism

- o Strengthening the administrative and coordination capacity of the State for the promotion of gender equality.
- o Consistent gender mainstreaming in law-making and public policies.
- o Systematic collection of sex-disaggregated data.

7. Inclusion of vulnerable groups and multiple discrimination

- o Addressing the situation of women and girls at risk of multiple disadvantages (e.g. women with disabilities, Roma women, single mothers, elderly women).

8. International Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid

- o Promoting the principles of gender equality and the protection of women's rights in foreign policy and development projects of the Slovak Republic.

Violence against women with disabilities

The National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women 2022-2027 is a strategic government document of the Slovak Republic approved by the Slovak Government on 12 January 2022 (resolution No 12/2022). The document builds on the previous action plan (2014-2019) and complements *the National Strategy for Equality between Women and Men and Equal Opportunities in Slovakia 2021-2027*.

The Action Plan aims to set up a coherent systemic approach, coordinated assistance and effective prevention to achieve a visible reduction in the incidence of violence against women and families. The document highlights that children living in environments with violence are not only witnesses, but direct victims, and also pays attention to specific vulnerable groups (seniors, women with disabilities, women from marginalised communities).

Priority areas of the Action Plan

1. Protection of women experiencing violence and their children

- Availability and development of services: Expansion and sustainable financing of a network of specialised support services (safe women's homes, specialised counselling centres, free 24/7 National hotline for women experiencing violence).
- Legal and social assistance: Improving the availability of free legal aid and socio-psychological support for victims.
- Support to the non-governmental sector: Strengthening cooperation with non-public providers and civil society organisations providing long-term first line assistance.

2. Prevention of violence against women

- Education and outreach: Implementation of nationwide information campaigns to break down stereotypes, destigmatise victims and raise public awareness.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

- Preparation of assisting professions: Systematic and continuous training of members of the Police Force, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the judiciary, social workers, health professionals and educators.
- Working with offenders: Implementation of intervention and prevention programmes aimed at changing the violent behaviour of offenders.

3. Integrated policies and data collection

- Systematic data collection: Establishing a unified and coordinated system for collecting statistical data on violence against women from different sectors in order to better capture the latency (hidden occurrence) of such violence.
- Multidisciplinary cooperation: Strengthening inter-ministerial coordination (Ministries of Labour, Interior, Justice, Health and Education) and regional platforms.
- Professional background: Methodological leadership and research work through institutions such as the Coordination-Methodological Centre for the Prevention of Violence against Women (CMC).

In the context of the ending National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women 2022-2027 and the National Strategy for Equality between Women and Men and Equal Opportunities in the Slovak Republic 2021-2027, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic will prepare an update of these documents at the turn of the calendar years 2026/2027, taking into account more specifically the need to address the issue of women and girls with disabilities. These strategic materials will be prepared with the participation of representative persons with disabilities and the Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities.

4. Effective sanctioning of violence against women

- Legislative framework: Improving and clarifying legislation on the protection of victims and definitions of different forms of violence.
- Consistent prosecution: Increasing the efficiency and speed of investigation and prosecution of offenders.
- Effective protective measures: Consistent application of immediate protection instruments in practice (e.g. the institution of expulsion of a violent person from a common dwelling, precautionary measures and restraining orders).

The Coordination-Methodological Centre for the Prevention of Violence against Women (KMC) is a specialized specialist department operating within the Institute for Labour and Family Research (IVPR), under the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic. It was established in 2015 to develop, coordinate and implement a nationwide policy on the prevention and elimination of gender-based and domestic violence.

Main tasks and fields of action:

- **Multi-institutional coordination:** It links cooperation between key actors – police, judiciary, prosecution, labour and social affairs offices, health and specialised NGOs (e.g. women's safe houses and intervention centres).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

- **Methodological and educational activities:** It develops standards, methodological guidelines and educational programmes for assisting professions and first-contact institutions in dealing with victims of violence.
- **Research and data collection:** It carries out representative research, monitoring of the situation and analysis of legislation or application practice in Slovakia.
- **Prevention and awareness-raising:** It covers national awareness-raising campaigns (e.g. *Stop Violence* initiative) and operates **the National Hotline for Women Experiencing Violence** (free non-stop number 0800 212 212) – the number of calls for 2025 was 3839
- **Specialised projects:** Cooperation on the implementation of Sophia chatbot - artificial intelligence helping victims of domestic violence

Menstrual poverty and people with disabilities

As part of its activities, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic reflects on the importance of menstrual health as well as its impact on the quality of life of girls and women, including persons with disabilities. The issue of menstrual poverty is therefore, in order to raise awareness among the professional and non-professional public, a regular part of the summary report on the state of gender equality in Slovakia for a specific calendar year, within the chapter '*Feminisation of poverty and generational poverty*'.¹

In particular, it is necessary to highlight the fact that in 2026 the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, as the first central state administration body, officially joined the Slovak (primarily non-governmental) Initiative for Decent Menstruation.^{2,3} Within this cooperation, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic actively participates in awareness-raising activities aimed at raising awareness and destigmatising this topic.

The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, in cooperation with partner institutions on its own initiative, will continue to promote measures of different nature with practical potential to contribute to better availability and accessibility of menstrual needs. Specification of concrete and targeted measures will be the subject of expert discussion and constructive dialogue of relevant private and public sector institutions in the Slovak Republic at the turn of the calendar years 2026/2027 in the development of a new strategy and action plan for equality between women and men and equal opportunities.

Article 27 – Work and employment

The Slovak Republic has gradually adopted effective measures to increase the employment of citizens with disabilities in the open labour market:

Legislative amendments

- ✓ within the framework of the amendment to the Act on Employment Services (Act No. 488/2022 Coll.)

¹ Summary report on the state of gender equality in Slovakia for 2025 and 2024, available at <https://negotiations.gov.sk/RVL/Searching?SearchText=s%C3%BAhrnn%C3%A1+spr%C3%A1va+o+status+gender+equality&SearchInDocuments=false>

² Instagram posts, available at https://www.instagram.com/gender_Equality_sr/reposts/

³ Initiative for dignified menstruation, available at <https://www.menstruacnachudoba.sk/>

⁴ Notice of accession to the initiative, available at <https://www.instagram.com/p/DYpEeM2sBAN/>

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

- as of January 1, 2023 , *the scope of tools to support the employment of citizens with disabilities was adjusted - the Contribution to maintain a citizen with disabilities was deleted in employment* (Section 56a) – the Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (hereinafter referred to as the "Office") could provide a contribution to an employer who employs more than 25% of citizens with disabilities from the average registered number of employees and does not have the status of a sheltered workshop or sheltered workplace, if the employer requested the contribution in writing.
The intention of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic was to increase the employment of citizens with disabilities on the open labour market and the intermediate labour market and to address employment support in a unified project-based manner. Individual activities also include support for retaining an employee with the original employer if he or she becomes a citizen with a disability during the duration of the employment relationship, with the intention that the provision of such support would not be conditional on compliance with the 25% limit for the employment of citizens with disabilities. At the same time, the review pointed out the low use of this contribution.
- as of January 1, 2024, *the conditions for including citizens with disabilities in sheltered workshops and sheltered workplaces were tightened* ; the amendment determined the group of citizens with disabilities who will be eligible for employment support in a sheltered workshop or sheltered workplace - a citizen with a disability with difficult access to the labour market (definition of the term citizen with a disability with difficult access to the labour market in Section 55, paragraph 3), while the employment of citizens with disabilities who are expected to find employment outside a sheltered workshop or sheltered workplace on the open labour market is supported through projects within the Slovakia 2021-2027 Program; Disabled citizens with difficult access to the labour market employed in a sheltered workshop or a sheltered workplace were allowed to perform work outside the sheltered workshop or sheltered workplace, if the performance of work outside the sheltered workshop or sheltered workplace is permitted by the agreed type of work, to the extent of no more than 10 days in a calendar month;
- ✓ as part of the amendment to the Employment Services Act (Act No. 151/2025 Coll.), as of September 1, 2025
 - ***The assessment of medical fitness in employment mediation has been clarified - the definition of medical assessment activities for the purposes of employment services*** has been expanded , which also specifically concerns a person in material need and which includes assessing the possibility of placement in suitable employment with regard to their health status, i.e. an assessment can now also be required when refusing a suitable job if the applicant/person claims that **the offer does not take into account their health limitations (Section 19, paragraph 1)** ;
 - *The control and notification mechanisms for sheltered workshops have been adjusted* - before issuing a decision on granting the status of a sheltered workshop or sheltered workplace, the office will verify on site whether the working conditions and work performance requirements are adapted to the health status of a citizen with a disability with difficult access to the labour market (Section 55, paragraph 6) and the deadline for reporting the fact in a sheltered workshop when the number of

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

employed citizens with a disability with difficult access to the labour market falls below 50% has been extended. from the total number of employees of a sheltered workshop due to the vacancy of jobs in which citizens with disabilities with difficult access to the labour market were employed, so that the condition of employing at least 50% of citizens with disabilities with difficult access to the labour market in an employment relationship in a job in a sheltered workshop is considered fulfilled for a maximum of three months, if the legal entity or natural person who established the sheltered workshop notifies the Office of this fact in writing within ten working days from the day on which it ceased **to meet the aforementioned condition (Section 55 paragraph10);**

- *the definition of activation activities for citizens with disabilities has been expanded* - the definition of **activation activities** within the framework of services in the public interest *includes work that can also be performed for citizens with disabilities as part of activation on the labour market* (e.g. assistance in caring for citizens with disabilities or other social activities), which provides broader scope for the involvement of these persons or their involvement in socially beneficial activities (Section 52);
- *administrative and registration processes in the area of supporting the employment of citizens with disabilities have become more efficient* - **the electronic submission of applications for employment support for citizens** with disabilities has been adjusted , **as it is** explicitly regulated that **the application for employment support for citizens** with disabilities is submitted in a specified **electronic form** with a qualified electronic signature (in Section 70, paragraph 18) and **the recording of data on health status** - **as part of the registration of persons in material need, data on the percentage of decline in the ability to perform gainful activity** has also been introduced , which will allow authorities to better take into account the different levels of restrictions when intermediating employment (**Annex 1 of the Act, point E**).

Projects and programs

In the new programming period for 2021-2027, the orientation of the active employment policy *towards the employment of citizens with disabilities who are able to apply themselves on the open labour market*, as a disadvantaged group of job seekers, *on the open labour market*, began to be applied, through the creation of job opportunities within projects and programs. The measures are addressed uniformly, project-wise. Support for individual employment of citizens with disabilities on the open labour market within these projects is not conditional on the establishment of a sheltered workplace.

National project "Financial incentives for employment"

The call PSK-MPSVR-004-2024-NP-ESF+ was announced on March 12, 2024 with an allocation of EUR 282,968,131 from EU funds.

Within the framework of this national project, the following activities and sub-activities began to be gradually implemented in 2024:

- a) *directly aimed at citizens with disabilities and their integration into the open labour market:*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

- Activity 1, sub-activity 2: **Contribution for employers who have established a sheltered workshop or sheltered workplace - remuneration for placement on the open labour market** - to support the transition from sheltered employment to the regular labour market, a contribution is provided as a financial incentive to employers who have established a sheltered workshop or sheltered workplace to provide their employees who are citizens with disabilities with assistance in finding employment on the open labour market (outside sheltered workshops and sheltered workplaces and integration enterprises). Implementation period 06/2024 - 12/2029;
- Activity 1, sub-activity 5: **"Maintaining a citizen with a disability in employment on the open labour market"**, within which a contribution is provided to the employer to maintain in employment an employee who became a citizen with a disability during the duration of the employment relationship with the employer or a contribution for a new employee who is a citizen with a disability and works for the employer (regardless of whether he was registered in the register of job seekers, inactive or worked for another employer). In this case, it is not examined when the employee was granted disability by a legally valid decision of the Social Insurance Company, but the application must be submitted no later than two months from the date of commencement of employment of the new employee who is a citizen with a disability. Implementation period 10/2024 - 12/2029;

b) are not primarily aimed at citizens with disabilities, but they support their integration into the open labour market:

- Activity 1, sub-activity 1: **Workplace integration with mentor**
The aim is to contribute to increasing the employment and employability of disadvantaged job seekers and young job seekers - NEETs by providing financial contributions for the purpose of creating jobs to employers who create unlimited job opportunities for people who have long-term problems applying on the labour market (long-term unemployed citizens, low-skilled, disabled citizens, elderly, young job seekers - NEETs and parents of small children). The employer is provided with a financial contribution to cover part of the wage costs of employees and a financial contribution for a mentor, who is determined from among the employees by the employer who is integrating the newly hired employee. The job position of the mentor, who will carry out the mentored integration, must be in relation to the work activity performed by the mentored employee in the created job. The employer is also obliged to maintain the created job for a specified period. Implementation period 08/2024 – 12/2029;
- Activity 1, sub-activity 3: **Motivational contribution**
The aim is to increase the motivation of disadvantaged people on the labour market - (employees who were registered as job seekers for at least 1 month before the employment relationship was established, were members of a household that received material assistance and were removed from the job seekers register due to the establishment of an employment relationship or a similar employment relationship for at least half of the established weekly working time; the target group includes disadvantaged job seekers and young job seekers - NEETs under the age of 30), to support their retention on the labour market and gradually reduce their dependence on activation measures. The activity contributes to increasing their employability and supporting social inclusion. The financial contribution is

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

provided to the employee for the duration of the employment relationship (min. 1 and max. 12 months). Implementation period 05/2024 - 12/2029;

- **Activity 1, sub-activity 4: Work Trial**
The aim is to improve access to employment for disadvantaged job seekers, with a particular emphasis on long-term unemployed citizens and citizens with disabilities. After entering the activity, employers on the open labour market are supported, who include potential employees from the eligible target group to perform probationary work in a specific profession. This will allow them to acquire or renew their work habits and skills directly with the employer. Work Trial is carried out for 4 hours a day and a maximum of 20 hours a week for a maximum of 3 months. The employer is provided with a financial contribution to cover part of the costs related to the placement of the job applicant for the performance of the work for the exam, and the job applicant is provided with a financial contribution to cover part of the necessary expenses related to his participation in the performance of the work for the exam in the amount of the currently valid subsistence minimum for one adult natural person. Implementation period 06/2024 – 12/2029;
- **Activity 2: Support for self-employment**
The aim is to increase the employment of disadvantaged job seekers and young job seekers - NEETs by supporting the creation of sustainable jobs in the form of self-employment for a job seeker registered in the job seeker register through a financial contribution, the purpose of which is to support future self-employed persons in the early stages of entrepreneurship. The creation of a job through self-employment is considered to be the start of operating or carrying out a self-employed activity and its continuous operation or execution for at least two years. Implementation period 05/2024 - 12/2029;
- **Activity 3: Providing financial contributions for the implementation of graduate internships "Internship for Young People"**
The aim is to support the increase in the employability of job seekers through the acquisition and deepening of work skills and practical experience that correspond to their achieved level of education, in the form of internships carried out with an employer.
The aim of the internship is to enable young job seekers up to 30 years of age (30 years minus one day) to acquire professional skills and practical experience with an employer that correspond to the level of education achieved. Job positions for internship with an employer must be in sectors in line with the priorities of the green, social and digital economy. The internship is carried out for at least 3 months and at most 6 months without the possibility of extension and repeated execution in the amount of 4 hours per day and at most 20 hours per week.

National project „Labour Market Debarrierization“

Effective from October 15, 2025, the Announcement on the possibility of submitting applications for financial contribution *Activity 1 "Debarrierization of workplaces at employers"* was published.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

The aim is to support the employment of citizens with disabilities in the open labour market by providing financial contributions for the adaptation of the workplaces of employees whose health condition requires specific adaptation of the workplace. The national project is to support the removal of barriers, namely by adapting the spatial solution of the workplace of a citizen with disabilities, as well as its material and technical equipment.

Statistical indicators

➤ *Development of the number of citizens with disabilities employed in sheltered workshops*

Citizens with disabilities are employed in sheltered workshops and sheltered workplaces on the basis of an employment relationship and receive a wage or salary for their work in accordance with national regulations on employee remuneration.

For the period from 2016 to 2025 in the Slovak Republic

- **the number of sheltered workshops decreased by 39%** (from 1,683 to 1,031),
- **the number of citizens with disabilities has decreased employed in sheltered workshops by 50%** (from 6,240 to 3,153).

Table No. 1

Development of the number of sheltered workshops and sheltered workplaces, including the number of citizens with disabilities in sheltered workshops and sheltered workplaces, or self-employed in a sheltered workplace for the period 2016 - 2019

Year (status at the end of the year)	Number of SWs and SWPs	from that		Number of SWPs/SE* out of the total number of SWPs	Total number of employees in SWs and SWPs	Number of PWDs working in SWs and SWPs, including self- employed PWDs performing self- employment in SWPs	Number of disabled people working in SWs and SWPs without SWPs/SE *	Number of PWDs working in SWs (excluding PWDs at SWPs) (column.7 – 4)
		Number of SWs	Number of SWPs					
2016	6,030	1,683	4,347	1,813	11,899	10,587	8,774	6,240
2017	5,991	1,660	4,331	1,841	11,830	10,503	8,662	6 172
2018	6,083	1,687	4,396	1,812	11,945	10,584	8,772	6,188
2019	5,694	1,554	4 140	1,728	11,129	9,875	8,147	5,735

*SWPs/SE - SWPs, where the person with disability performs self-employment

*SWs – sheltered workshops

*SWPs – sheltered workplaces

Note: = 1 SWPs separate job in the regular (open) labour market

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK
REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)**

Table No. 2

Development of the number of sheltered workshops and sheltered workplaces, including the number of citizens with disabilities in sheltered workshops and sheltered workplaces, or self-employed in a sheltered workplace for the period 2020 - 2025

Year	Founder	Total number of SWs as of 31.12.			Total number of SWPs as of 31.12.		
		Number of SWs	Number of employees in SWs	Number of PWDs*	Number of SWPs	Number of employees in SWPs	Number of PWDs*
2020	employer	1,061	3,987	2,989	1,520	1,520	1,520
	Self-employed	220	487	362	2,221	2,221	2,221
	together	1,281	4,474	3,351	3,741	3,741	3,741
2021	employer	1,033	3,773	2,908	1,528	1,528	1,528
	Self-employed	202	467	350	2,185	2,185	2,185
	together	1,235	4,240	3,258	3,713	3,713	3,713
2022	employer	1,066	3,920	3,002	1,537	1,537	1,537
	Self-employed	188	448	331	2,163	2,163	2,163
	together	1,254	4,368	3,333	3,700	3,700	3,700
2023	employer	1,059	4,060	3 110	1,554	1,554	1,554
	Self-employed	171	461	347	2 108	2 108	2 108
	together	1,230	4,521	3,457	3,662	3,662	3,662
2024	employer	967	3,899	2,979	1,493	1,493	1,493
	Self-employed	144	413	316	2 007	2 007	2 007
	together	1 111	4,312	3,295	3,500	3,500	3,500
2025	employer	897	3,725	2,847	1,464	1,464	1,464
	Self-employed	134	398	306	1,965	1,965	1,965
	together	1,031	4 123	3,153	3,429	3,429	3,429

* of the total number of employees

Note: SWPs = 1 separate job in the regular (open) labour market

➤ *Development of the labour market situation in the Slovak Republic*

Table No. 3

Overview of the development of the number and share of job applicants with disabilities in the Slovak Republic from 2015 to 2025

Indicator	Year (status at the end of the relevant calendar year)										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of JSs	33 4,3 79	276 131	195,5 83	169,8 02	165,4 55	227,3 41	200 225	178 143	169,9 33	164 206	172,7 07

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK
REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)**

registered unemployment rate in the Slovak Republic in %	10.63	9.48	7.06	5.42	5.00	7.57	6.76	5.9	5.08	4.96	5.31
Number of JSs with disability	11,980	9,719	6,626	6,104	5,668	8,418	7,843	6,156	5,362	4,999	5,352
Share in %	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.1

Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family

*JSs –job seekers

In June 2026, the registered unemployment rate in the Slovak Republic reached 5.15%, which represents a decrease of 0.15 pp compared to December 2025. In the same period, 4,920 job seekers with disabilities were registered, which is 432 fewer job seekers with disabilities compared to December 2025, i.e. a decrease of 8.1%. The number of job seekers with disabilities thus remains significantly lower compared to 2020 (8,418) compared to June 2026 (4,920), which represents a decrease of 3,498 job seekers with disabilities from the end of 2020 to June 2026 (i.e. a decrease of 42%). Share of job seekers with disabilities of the total number of job seekers in June 2026 reached 2.9%, reaching the lowest level in history since the founding of the Slovak Republic.

Table No. 4

Employment rate - Overview of developments for the period 2015 to 2025

Country	Year										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
EU (27) in %	70.0	71.1	72.2	73.2	73.9	72.0	73.1	75.0	75.3	75.8	76.1
Slovakia in %	67.7	69.8	71.1	72.4	73.4	72.5	74.6	76.7	77.5	78.1	78.1

Source: EUROSTAT; age 20-64 is used by EUROSTAT to assess the achievement of EU employment targets

(https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/lfsi_emp_a/default/table?lang=en)

The employment rate of the Slovak population aged 20-64 reached its highest value in history since the establishment of an independent Slovak Republic in 2024 and 2025 - 78.1%, which is 2 percentage points higher than the EU-27 average (76.1%) in 2025.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

Table No. 5

Difference in employment of people with disabilities by level of activity limitation

Country	Year										
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
EU (27)	23.8	24.2	23.5	23.5	24.4	24.4	23.1	21.4	21.4	24.0	24.2
Slovakia	21.0	24.8	23.2	23.1	23.1	23.6	25.3	21.0	22.1	23.8	20.7

Source: EU-SILC; Disability employment gap by level of activity limitation (source EU-SILC) (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tepsr_sp200/default/table?lang=en&category=tepsr.tepsr_spi.tepsr_spi_hi)

In 2025, the difference between the employment rate of citizens with disabilities and those without disabilities reached 20.7%, while the EU-27 average was 24.2%, which indicates a higher rate of labour inclusion of citizens with disabilities in the Slovak Republic.

Table No. 6

Development of the rate of economic activity, employment and unemployment of the population with Disability (%)

Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^{1/}	2022	2023	2024	2025
<i>Total</i>									
economic activity rate	19.8	20.9	21.0	17.9	17.3	16.7	18.7	19.5	20.9
employment rate	17.1	18.7	18.8	15.1	15.0	14.7	17.0	17.9	19.1
unemployment rate	13.8	10.4	10.4	15.3	13.3	11.7	9.1	8.0	8.5
<i>Men</i>									
economic activity rate	20.4	22.0	23.9	18.9	18.2	17.3	18.3	19.2	21.3
employment rate	17.4	19.2	21.0	15.3	15.3	14.8	16.3	17.3	19.9
unemployment rate	14.7	12.7	12.2	19.1	16.2	14.4	11.1	9.5	6.5
<i>Women</i>									
economic activity rate	19.4	19.9	18.3	16.9	16.5	16.1	19.1	19.8	20.5
employment rate	16.9	18.3	16.8	14.9	14.8	14.6	17.7	18.5	18.4
unemployment rate	13.0	8.1	8.2	11.5	10.5	8.9	7.2	6.7	10.2

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, LFS USB 2013-2018; LFS 2019-2025

Taking into account the fact that there was a change in the methodology in 2021 ^{1/}, it is not possible to interpret the entire time series. From the data provided, it is clear that the participation of persons with disabilities was significantly affected by the COVID pandemic, which in 2020 reduced their level of economic activity compared to 2019 by 3.1 percentage points (pp) and increased the

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

unemployment rate by 4.9 pp. This effect was more pronounced for men, where the values expressed in pp of decreases or increases were more than double compared to women.

The time series after 2021 shows a trend of overall improvement in the position of people with disabilities on the labour market, especially in 2023 and 2024. In 2025, the trend of year-on-year increase in the rate of economic activity, as well as employment, continued, but we also recorded a slight year-on-year increase in the unemployment rate by 0.5 pp, which was caused by a year-on-year increase in the unemployment rate of women by 3.5 pp.

^{1/} The labour force sample survey has been fully aligned with the new EU legislation on Integrated European Social Statistics (Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 (IESS)) since 2021. In order to fully harmonize with the new EU legislation, several measures have been adopted in the LFS, the most significant of which are the cleaning of the household selection support when weighing collective facilities, the transition to integrated scales at the level of the household and its members, the innovation of questionnaires, the introduction of an upper limit for a working person at 89 years, the exclusion of persons performing activation work from the working population, the transfer of persons on parental leave from the non-working population to the working population; the renaming of economically inactive persons to persons outside the labour market.

After the COVID-19 pandemic, **the trend of overall improvement in the position of citizens with disabilities on the labour market is once again showing** (especially in the years 2023 to 2025). In 2025,

- employment rate of the population with disabilities 19.1% (in 2021 it was 15.0%, an increase of 4.1%;
- The employment rate of women with disabilities reached 18.4% (in 2021 it was 14.8%, an increase of 3.6 pp)

Table No. 7

Share of the working population with disabilities by type of work (in %)

Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^{1/}	2022	2023	2024	2025
the work was expensive	70.2	73.2	72.2	77.1	75.2	77.8	73.9	77.7	77.3
temporary work	16.5	13.3	15.8	11.4	9.0	9.3	11.1	12.3	10.0
activation work	1.5	2.2	0.8	0.8	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, LFS, USB 2013-2018; LFS 2019-2025

When interpreting the nature of the work of employees with disabilities, the trend is not clear, also due to the relatively low number of these persons. Compared to 2025 with 2021, permanent work increased by 2.1 pp and, with the exception of 2023, its share remained slightly above three-quarters. Temporary work has been declining year-on-year since 2021, but in 2025 it recorded a year-on-year increase of 2.3 pp.

➤ *Financial contributions to active labour market measures*

In 2025, **74,474,066.17 euros** were spent on supporting the employment of citizens with disabilities, which represented **41% of the total volume of 179,519,744.41 euros**. of funds spent on active labour market measures.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

Support instruments in the field of social economy and social entrepreneurship

1. Investment support for social enterprises

National project "Investment aid for social enterprises - non-repayable component" (2020 - 2023)

- The instrument aimed to support registered social enterprises through investment assistance with the aim of strengthening their functioning and employment.
- The support made it possible to finance investments in tangible and intangible assets, as well as the wage costs of jobs created in connection with the investment project.
- The project included creating new jobs and maintaining them for at least 18 months, including employing job seekers or inactive people.
- The instrument supported the capacity of social enterprises (including integration enterprises) to create and maintain employment opportunities for persons with disabilities.
- The project was financed by the European Social Fund under the Human Resources Operational Programme.

2. Regional support also used for the social economy

Support for the least developed districts

- It is a regional development instrument aimed at the economic and social development of lagging regions, supporting job creation, investment and entrepreneurial activities, and reducing regional disparities.
- Support is provided in a targeted manner according to the development plans of individual districts, which respond to the specific causes of their economic and social backwardness. One of the supported regional development activities was also the "social economy".
- Recipients of support may be municipalities, businesses and other eligible entities of territorial cooperation.
- The system includes regional steering committees that participate in the planning and implementation of support, including the assessment and monitoring of projects.
- Validity: the system of support for the least developed districts under Act No. 336/2015 Coll. operated until October 31, 2025. From November 1, 2025, it was fully replaced by Act No. 271/2025 Coll. on the Support of Priority Districts.

3. Supporting employment in integration social enterprises and supporting the transition to the open labour market

National project "Providing financial contributions to integration enterprises" - Slovakia Program 2021 - 2027

- The national project is aimed at supporting integration enterprises in employing disadvantaged and vulnerable people, with people with disabilities being a particularly relevant target group. The project is financed by the European Social Fund Plus under the Slovakia 2021-2027 Programme.
- The compensation allowance compensates integration companies for the costs associated with employing disadvantaged and vulnerable people. For persons with disabilities, additional costs can also be supported, such as workplace adaptations, assistance for a disabled person, adapted equipment and technology, or transport to work.
- The placement allowance supports the transition of a disadvantaged or vulnerable employee from an integration enterprise to an employer on the open labour market. It is

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

therefore a tool supporting work integration also outside the environment of the integration enterprise.

- The project thus combines support for employment in integration enterprises with support for the transition to the open labour market, which is particularly relevant when employing persons with disabilities.
- Validity: this is a national project implemented within the framework of the Slovakia 2021-2027 Programme; the current announcements for both the equalization and placement allowances are effective from January 1, 2026, so the tool is currently valid and usable.

Statistical overview of registered social enterprises and employment of persons with disabilities

Development of the number of registered social enterprises by region of Slovakia in 2018 - 2026

Year	Bratislava Region	Banská Bystrica Region	Košice Region	Nitra Region	Prešov Region	Trenčín Region	Trnava Region	Žilina Region	Total
12/2018	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	7
12/2019	1	5	22	2	12	3	1	5	51
12/2020	11	36	57	15	35	41	18	37	250
12/2021	25	72	82	32	62	61	39	87	460
12/2022	29	87	82	39	74	74	44	104	533
12/2023	30	89	85	45	78	77	44	103	551
12/2024	35	91	88	51	74	74	46	112	571
12/2025	34	101	91	57	80	84	48	135	630
06/2026	39	104	91	60	79	84	47	141	645

Source: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic

The number of registered social enterprises (RSEs) in Slovakia has grown significantly since 2018. While there were only 7 RSEs operating in December 2018, by the end of 2019 their number had increased to 51 and in 2020 it had already reached 250 enterprises. The most significant year-on-year increase occurred in 2021, when the number of RSEs increased to 460. In subsequent years, growth continued at a more moderate pace – to 533 in 2022, 551 in 2023, 571 in 2024 and 630 in 2025. As of June 2026, 645 RSEs were registered in Slovakia. From a regional perspective, the most RSEs were in the Žilina Region (141), followed by the Banská Bystrica Region (104) and the Košice Region (91). The development points to the gradual

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

expansion of social entrepreneurship to all regions of Slovakia and the stabilization of the sector after a period of its most dynamic growth.

Development of the employee structure of registered social enterprises in Slovakia in 2018 - 2026

Year	Vulnerable persons	Long-term unemployed persons	Persons with long-term disabilities	Persons recognised as disabled	Employees without disadvantage	Total employees
12/2018	0	5	4	24	11	44
12/2019	10	38	17	85	70	220
12/2020	31	236	290	950	731	2238
12/2021	45	396	618	1894	1674	4627
12/2022	63	569	925	2679	1913	6149
12/2023	44	659	833	3215	2199	6950
12/2024	34	724	719	3692	2341	7510
12/2025	31	711	791	4593	3099	9225
06/2026	44	883	784	4816	3224	9751

Source: Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic

* Explanations for the categories listed in the table

Vulnerable persons – persons belonging to groups of vulnerable persons defined by law, e.g. recipients of social services, persons in an unfavourable social situation, persons after the end of institutional care, persons dependent on the help of another person, persons returning to the labour market after caring for a child or providing care to another person, persons after release from prison and other groups defined by law.

Long-term unemployed persons – persons who were not employed during the previous 6 months, or long-term unemployed persons registered as job seekers for at least 6 consecutive months.

Persons with long-term disabilities – persons who are not recognised as disabled, but have a long-term disability that reduces their physical, mental or sensory abilities, which prevents their full and effective participation in the work environment compared to a healthy person and, according to medical science, is expected to last at least two years.

Persons recognised as disabled – persons recognised as disabled according to a special regulation.

As the system of registered social enterprises developed, the number of their employees gradually increased, reaching 9,751 by June 2026. Persons with disabilities accounted for a total of 5,600 employees (57.4% of all employees), of which 4,816 were recognised as disabled and 784 were long-term disabled. Another 883 employees were long-term unemployed, 44 were vulnerable, and 3,224 were employees without disadvantage.

The significant representation of people with disabilities is related to the special focus of integration social enterprises on their employment, as well as the setting of support tools. Employers can draw a compensation allowance of up to 75% of the total cost of work for people recognised as disabled and up to 60% of the total cost of work for people with long-term

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

disabilities. Additional costs associated with their employment and the activities of work assistants are also supported, which creates conditions for their long-term employment.

Development of the number and share of persons with disabilities in registered social enterprises in Slovakia in 2018 - 2026

Year	Persons with long-term disabilities	Persons recognised as disabled	TOTAL	Total employees	% of people with disabilities
12/2018	4	24	28	44	63.6%
12/2019	17	85	102	220	66.4%
12/2020	290	950	1240	2238	55.4%
12/2021	618	1894	2512	4627	54.3%
12/2022	925	2679	3604	6149	58.6%
12/2023	833	3215	4048	6950	58.2%
12/2024	719	3692	4411	7510	58.7%
12/2025	791	4593	5384	9225	58.4%
06/2026	784	4816	5600	9751	57.4%

Source: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic

The share of persons with disabilities in registered social enterprises **has not changed significantly in recent years and remains relatively stable**. Since 2022, it has been around **57-59% of all RSE employees**, while in June 2026 it represented **57.4%**. Despite the significant growth in the absolute number of persons with disabilities, their representation in the total employment of RSEs remains relatively stable. This points to the long-term significant role of registered social enterprises in the employment integration of persons with disabilities.

Average number of persons with disabilities per RSEs (all RSEs)

Year	Persons with disabilities total	Total employees	number of RSEs	Average number of disabled employees per RSE
12/2018	28	44	7	4.00
12/2019	102	220	51	2.00
12/2020	1240	2238	250	4.96

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK
REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)**

12/2021	2512	4627	460	5.46
12/2022	3604	6149	533	6.76
12/2023	4048	6950	551	7.35
12/2024	4411	7510	571	7.73
12/2025	5384	9225	630	8.55
06/2026	5600	9751	645	8.68

Source: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic

The average number of persons with disabilities per registered social enterprise is gradually increasing. Since 2020, it has increased from **4.96 to 8.68 employees per RSE in June 2026**. This development may be related to **stabilization and gradual growth of existing social enterprises**, which create additional jobs during their operation. At the same time, a high proportion of persons with disabilities in the total number of RSEs employees has been maintained for a long time, which in recent years has been approximately at the level of **57-59%**. The growth of the average number indicates an increase in the number of disabled employees per registered social enterprise.

Registered social enterprises by employment of persons with disabilities in Slovakia – 06/2026

Indicator	Number of RSEs	Share of all RSEs
RSEs employing at least one person with disability	605	93.80%
RSEs without person with disability	40	6.20%
Total RSEs	645	100.00%

The employment of people with disabilities is characteristic of the vast majority of registered social enterprises in Slovakia. As of June 2026, 605 out of 645 social enterprises employed at least one person with disability, which represents 93.8% of all enterprises. Only 40 social enterprises (6.2%) did not employ any person with disability. The data thus indicate a significant focus of the social economy sector on the employment inclusion of this group of people.

Structure of persons with disabilities in registered social enterprises by region of Slovakia

	Bratislava Region	Banská Bystrica Region	Košice Region	Nitra Region	Prešov Region	Trenčín Region	Trnava Region	Žilina Region
PERSONS WITH	382	1,114	753	433	438	631	385	1455

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK
REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)**

DISABILITIES								
% of the total number of employees in the region	69%	56%	49%	60%	45%	57%	66%	65%
of whom persons recognised as disabled	345	967	674	367	380	534	357	1185
% of the total number of employees in the region	62%	49%	44%	51%	39%	48%	61%	53%
of whom persons with long-term disabilities confirmed by a medical report	37	147	79	66	58	97	28	270
% of the total number of employees in the region	7%	7%	5%	9%	6%	9%	5%	12%

Source: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic

The highest share is achieved by the Bratislava region (69%), followed by the Trnava (66%) and Žilina regions (65%). The Nitra region (60%) is also above the national average of approximately 57%, while the Trenčín region is approximately at the average level (57%). The Banská Bystrica region (56%) shows a lower representation, and the Košice (49%) and Prešov regions (45%) show a lower representation.

Differences are also visible in the structure of persons with disabilities. In all regions, persons recognised as disabled predominate, with their share of all employees ranging from 39% in the Prešov Region to 62% in the Bratislava Region. Persons with long-term disabilities proven by a medical report form a smaller part of employees, with their representation ranging from 5% in the Košice and Trnava Regions to 12% in the Žilina Region. Regional data thus show that the intensity of employment of persons with disabilities is not uniform in Slovakia and there are significant differences between individual regions.

Typical areas of employment for persons with disabilities in RSEs in Slovakia

Area of activity	persons with disabilities	persons with disabilities %
Cleaning and facility services	802	14.32%
Construction and craft work	654	11.68%

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

Environment, waste, agriculture and greenery	638	11.39%
Industrial and manufacturing production	621	11.09%
Food, gastronomy and accommodation	635	11.34%
Security services	598	10.68%
Administration, consulting and professional services	539	9.63%
Health, social services, education and personal services	298	5.32%
Trade and trade brokerage	314	5.61%
Textile, clothing and leather production	229	4.09%
IT, information services and media	148	2.64%
Transport, logistics and warehousing	124	2.21%
<i>Total:</i>	5600	100.00%

Source: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic

Persons with disabilities find employment in a wide range of economic activities in registered social enterprises. They are most represented in cleaning and facility services, where 802 persons work (14.32%). A significant share is also achieved in construction and crafts (11.68%), environment, waste, agriculture and greenery (11.39%), food, gastronomy and accommodation (11.34%) and industrial and processing production (11.09%). Persons with disabilities are also more significantly represented in security services (10.68%) and administration, consultancy and professional services (9.63%).

The data also show that the employment of persons with disabilities is not concentrated in just one area of activity. None of the individual areas represents even 15% of all employees with disabilities, which points to the relatively broad possibilities of their employment within the social economy.

Use of work assistants in registered social enterprises in Slovakia – 06/2026

Indicator	Number	Share
Total RSEs	645	100.00%
RSEs employing a work assistant	200	31.0% of all RSEs
Total number of work assistants	553	

Source: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic

Work assistance is one of the tools to support the employment of persons with disabilities who need the help of another person to perform work activities. A work assistant provides assistance to an employee in performing work activities and personal needs during working hours, while the integration enterprise can draw financial support for the costs associated with work assistance. As of June 2026, **200 out of 645 registered social enterprises (31.0%) used work assistants and a total of 553 work assistants** worked in them.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

Employment of persons with disabilities in registered social enterprises and municipal registered social enterprises (June 2026)

Type of RSEs	Number of RSEs	Persons with long-term disabilities	Persons recognised as disabled	Persons with disabilities together	Total employees	Share of employees with disabilities
All RSEs	645	784	4,816	5,600	9,751	57.40%
Municipal RSEs	173	227	1,074	1,301	2,865	45.41%
Share of municipal RSEs in the total	26.82%	28.95%	22.30%	23.23%	29.38%	–

Source: Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic

A special group is represented by municipal registered social enterprises, 100% of which are owned by a municipality, city or self-governing region. As of June 2026, 173 municipal RSEs were registered, representing 26.82% of all 645 registered social enterprises. They employed a total of 2,865 people, i.e. 29.38% of all RSEs employees. Of these, 1,301 were people with disabilities, which represents 45.41% of municipal RSEs employees and 23.23% of all RSE employees with disabilities in Slovakia. Compared to all RSEs, where persons with disabilities account for 57.40% of employees, their representation in municipal enterprises is lower. Municipal social enterprises thus employ other groups of employees to a greater extent in addition to the work integration of people with disabilities.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Access to justice for persons with disabilities

I. Civil-law regulation, including de lege ferenda proposals

1. Planned measures – de lege ferenda proposals

In accordance with the Legislative Work Plan of the Government of the Slovak Republic for 2025, the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic submitted for the interdepartmental comment procedure, on 30 September 2025, the **draft of the new Civil Code** (hereinafter referred to as the “draft new CC”). The material was published on the Slov-lex portal under number LP/2025/486. Following the evaluation of the comment procedure, the material was submitted for discussion to the Economic and Social Council of the Government of the Slovak Republic, as well as to the Legislative Council of the Government of the Slovak Republic. Subsequently, after the material had been discussed in these advisory bodies of the Government of the Slovak Republic, it was submitted for discussion to the Government of the Slovak Republic. The Government of the Slovak Republic approved the draft new CC at its session on 6 May 2026. Subsequently, on 7 May 2026, the material was delivered for discussion to the National Council of the Slovak Republic, where it is currently at the stage of consideration. The draft new CC is expected to enter into force on 1 July 2027.

The draft new CC comprehensively regulates the institute of supported decision-making in a separate part (a separate division within the part “Persons”). Support in decision-making means a set of measures to ensure access of natural persons to assistance with legal acts, to ensure

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

adequate safeguards to prevent abuse of assistance with legal acts, and to ensure assistance where a natural person loses the ability to express his or her will. In formulating the new regulation, the draft new CC also reflects the premises and conclusions of the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights, as well as the premises arising from international legal instruments, in particular the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and the relevant recommendations of the Council of Europe.

In the concept of restricting the legal capacity of a natural person, the draft new CC specifies the conditions for judicial restriction of legal capacity, for example only where this is in the interest of the natural person concerned by the restriction, and only to the necessary extent, for the necessary period and only where less restrictive measures are not sufficient to achieve the purpose of the restriction of legal capacity.

At the same time, we take the liberty of drawing attention in this context to the mechanism of the legal regulation of guardianship and of the administration of the property of a person with restricted legal capacity, which is proposed in the draft new CC. The appointment of a guardian and of an administrator of the property of the person whose restriction of legal capacity is the subject of the proceedings is regulated. While a guardian is appointed only in the decision on the restriction of legal capacity, under the proposed regulation the court will be able, already in the course of the proceedings, to appoint an administrator of the property of the natural person whose restriction of legal capacity is being decided by the court. The draft new CC further regulates the legal effects of acting without the consent of the guardian or of the administrator of the property and other related details.

On the basis of the changes in the substantive-law regulation, it will subsequently be possible, after the new CC has been adopted by the legislature, to carry out the corresponding related changes in the procedural-law regulation, i.e. in Act No. 161/2015 Coll., the Civil Non-Contentious Procedure Code, as amended.

It should be added that a person with a disability is entitled, upon fulfilment of the conditions set out in Act No. 327/2005 Coll., to the provision of free legal aid by the Centre for Legal Aid. In this connection we state that in 2024 the Ministry submitted to the legislative process a draft amendment to Act No. 327/2005 Coll. on the provision of legal aid to persons in material need and amending Act No. 586/2003 Coll. on the legal profession and amending Act No. 455/1991 Coll. on trade licensing (the Trade Licensing Act), as amended. The draft amendment was approved by the Government of the Slovak Republic at its session on 6 November 2024 and was published in the Collection of Laws under No. 98/2025 Coll. *The aim of the changes was in particular to make legal aid accessible to a wider range of people, so that those who need it can obtain this aid more easily and without unnecessary obstacles. The amendment brings several fundamental changes.* Previously, the threshold for the provision of entirely free legal aid was set at 1.4 times the subsistence minimum, which represented approximately EUR 383.59. The amendment increased this threshold to 1.8 times the subsistence minimum, which means an increase to EUR 493.18 for an individual. This shift ensured that more people with low incomes, including persons with disabilities, can obtain free legal aid, which helps them to resolve legal problems in proceedings before the courts without financial burden.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

2. Legal regulation in force

A significant step was the adoption of the new procedural-law regulation in 2015 (the so-called recodification of procedural law) with effect from 1 July 2016. In Act No. 161/2015 Coll., the Civil Non-Contentious Procedure Code, the procedural position of persons whose legal capacity is being decided was significantly strengthened, as was the procedural position of persons in proceedings on the admissibility of admission to and detention in a healthcare facility. Proceedings on the restriction of legal capacity are at the same time joined with proceedings on the appointment of a guardian. For example, an obligation of the court to define precisely the scope of any restriction of legal capacity was introduced.

The new regulation further abolished the possibility for the court to decide, in proceedings on legal capacity, on the deprivation of legal capacity; the institute of deprivation of legal capacity has thus become obsolete. Since 1 July 2016, this legal regulation provides in Section 231 that in proceedings on legal capacity the court decides on:

- a) restriction of the legal capacity of a natural person,
- b) modification of the restriction of the legal capacity of a natural person,
- c) restoration of the legal capacity of a natural person.

For the sake of completeness we add that, under the legal regulation in force, a guardian appointed to a person with restricted legal capacity is obliged to submit to the court, at least twice a year, reports on the ward and on the management of his or her property within the time limits determined by the court.

By the amendment to the Civil Non-Contentious Procedure Code carried out by Act No. 466/2022 Coll. with effect from 1 January 2023, the mechanism of participation of the Commissioner in court proceedings was regulated in the new Section 13a. The Commissioner may enter proceedings which have commenced on legal capacity, on the admissibility of admission to and detention in a healthcare facility, and on the appointment of a guardian. The aim of the legal regulation was to improve the position of persons with disabilities by strengthening the procedural entitlements of the Commissioner in the most important types of court proceedings which affect fundamental human rights (i.e. proceedings on legal capacity, proceedings on the admissibility of admission to and detention in a healthcare facility, and proceedings on the appointment of a guardian). These are court proceedings to which increased attention must be paid, because the persons concerned, as parties to the proceedings, are not always able to protect their own procedural and legal interests. Section 13a therefore guarantees the Commissioner the right to enter selected types of court proceedings.

Both procedural codes – the Civil Non-Contentious Procedure Code and the Civil Contentious Procedure Code – impose on the court, within the fundamental principles regulated in their introductory articles, a requirement consisting in the court taking into account the specific needs of the parties to the dispute arising from their state of health and social status.

II. Measures adopted – procedural safeguards

1. Civil procedure

On 21 May 2015 the National Council of the Slovak Republic adopted three procedural codes, which entered into force on 1 July 2016. The recodification “significantly strengthened the procedural position of persons whose legal capacity is being decided, as well as strengthening the procedural position of persons in proceedings on the admissibility of admission to and detention in a healthcare facility.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

1.1 Proceedings on legal capacity

- the person whose legal capacity is being decided has full procedural capacity in these proceedings, even if it was restricted by an earlier decision;
- the court always hears the person; if the hearing would be detrimental to his or her state of health, the court views the person – the institute of viewing serves to enable the court actually to acquaint itself with the person whose legal capacity it is currently deciding upon. If that person insists, a hearing by the court is mandatory;
- the person may request that his or her confidant, who is not his or her representative, take part in the proceedings;
- the decision on the merits is also served directly on that person; if he or she so requests, all documents are served on him or her;
- if the procedural acts of the legal representative or of the procedural guardian conflict with the person's own acts, the court assesses which act is in his or her interest;
- the court must define precisely in the operative part of the judgment the scope of the restriction of legal capacity, and the proceedings are joined with proceedings on the appointment of a guardian;
- the possibility of depriving a person of legal capacity was abolished – the institute of deprivation has become obsolete; the court now decides only on the restriction, the modification of the restriction or the restoration of legal capacity.

1.2 Proceedings on the admissibility of admission to and detention in a healthcare facility

- if the person admitted is an adult, he or she has the capacity to act independently before the court to the full extent even if he or she does not have full legal capacity;
- the person admitted may request that his or her confidant, whose task is moral intervention and support of the person admitted, take part in the proceedings;
- the court may, upon a motion, join a close person of the person admitted to the proceedings if it considers this expedient for the conduct of the proceedings and the protection of the person admitted;
- the decision on the merits is served on the person admitted without exception; if he or she so requests, all documents are served on him or her irrespective of representation;
- the law lays down a special duty of instruction of the court with a special criterion of procedural appropriateness having regard to the state of health of the person admitted, in the sense of preserving the principle of effective access to justice;
- a novelty is the mandatory issuance of a resolution on the commencement of proceedings on the admissibility of further detention and the exhaustive definition of the persons entitled to file a motion.

III. Free legal aid

1. Institutional framework

The mechanism for the provision of free legal aid in court proceedings is regulated by Act No. 327/2005 Coll. and is ensured by the Centre for Legal Aid. The Centre for Legal Aid is a state budgetary organisation established by the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic. The Centre was created on 1 January 2006 and provides legal aid to citizens who, for lack of financial means, cannot use other legal services. The Centre is an institution which gives effect to the constitutionally guaranteed right of a citizen to access to justice. The Centre may provide legal advice as well as representation before the court through an appointed attorney or through an employee of the Centre. There are currently 15 offices of the Centre for Legal Aid and 44 consultation workplaces in Slovakia.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

2. Substantive scope

Legal aid is provided in civil-law matters, commercial-law matters, labour-law matters, family-law matters, in debt discharge proceedings under a special regulation, in proceedings before the court in administrative justice and, in these matters, also in proceedings before the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic, further in cross-border disputes, in asylum matters, in proceedings on administrative expulsion, on the detention of a third-country national and of an applicant for international protection, and in proceedings related to the reporting of anti-social activity.

3. Conditions of entitlement following Amendment No. 98/2025 Coll.

The amendment to Act No. 327/2005 Coll. was approved on 8 April 2025 and published under No. 98/2025 Coll.; it was followed by implementing Decree No. 147/2025 Coll. The said amendment, inter alia, significantly influenced above all the setting of the material need thresholds and substantially broadened the availability of legal aid to a wider range of applicants. The Act has split effect – most provisions entered into force on 1 July 2025, selected provisions on 1 January 2026. The threshold for entirely free legal aid increased from 1.4 times to 1.8 times the subsistence minimum; this shift ensured that more people with low incomes, including persons with disabilities, can obtain free legal aid.

Current setting where the subsistence minimum is EUR 295.22 for one adult person:

Income threshold	Form of legal aid
up to 1.8 times the SM	without financial participation
above 1.8 – up to 2.1 times the SM	with financial participation of 25 % of the flat-rate remuneration
above 2.1 – up to 4.7 times the SM	with financial participation of 35 %, only for reasons worthy of special consideration (Section 6b(2))

The Centre examines the cumulative fulfilment of the condition of material need, the exclusion of a manifest lack of prospect of success of the dispute and the condition of the value of the dispute (except for disputes whose value cannot be expressed in money).

5. Accessibility of the procedure and provision of information

- An application may be filed in person at an office or at a consultation workplace, by post or electronically, through a form on the Centre's website.
- An applicant may make use of a preliminary consultation, the purpose of which is to explain the conditions for claiming entitlement to the provision of legal aid, to become acquainted with the case and to provide basic legal advice and assistance in completing the application.
- The Centre waives the EUR 6 fee for a preliminary consultation if its purpose is solely assistance in completing the application or explanation of the conditions, and also in other cases worthy of special consideration, e.g. for persons with severe disabilities.
- A guardian appointed under Section 9 or Section 240(1) of the Civil Non-Contentious Procedure Code to a person with restricted legal capacity has the possibility to find or arrange an attorney for such a person, or to help him or her arrange legal aid at the Centre for Legal Aid.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

6. Exemption from court fees

The substantive exemption under Section 4(1) of Act of the Slovak National Council No. 71/1992 Coll. covers, inter alia, proceedings on legal capacity, as well as court proceedings in matters of state social benefits, social benefits and allowances, assistance in material need, financial allowances to compensate for the social consequences of severe disability, the card of a natural person with a severe disability, the card of a natural person with a severe disability with an escort, the parking card for a natural person with a disability, social services and the provision of health care. Under Section 4(3), a person who has been granted entitlement to legal aid under Act No. 327/2005 Coll. is also exempt from the fee; under Section 254(1) of the Civil Contentious Procedure Code the court shall, upon a motion, grant exemption from the court fee if the circumstances of the party so justify. The substantive responsibility for the Act on Court Fees lies with the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic.

VI. Statistical indicators

The analytical and statistical function of the justice sector has not been abolished. An organisational change took place as a result of which this agenda is carried out by the Department of Sectoral Strategies under the Organisational Rules of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic. Within the scope of its competence, the Department carries out and methodologically manages the collection and creation of data through a data collection application, processes sectoral statistics and requests for information from them, processes and updates the methodology for the area of sectoral statistics, methodologically manages and guides the work of the statisticians of the regional courts, monitors and evaluates information from sectoral reporting and regularly publishes it in the form of reports on the Ministry's website, compiles the Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic, processes, monitors and evaluates data on the length of court proceedings and provides materials in the field of judicial statistics for international organisations.

Anti-discrimination disputes are kept as a separate category and the courts are obliged to specify the ground on which discrimination occurred (for example sex, disability, gender or other status); data are further collected by type of claim, namely for equal treatment in social security, in health care, in the provision of goods and services, in education, in labour-law and similar relations, and for other disputes under the Anti-Discrimination Act.

In the years 2018 to 2025, i.e. including 2024 and 2025, 80 anti-discrimination proceedings were finally concluded. Of these, 12 cases were upheld in full, 8 upheld in part, 6 ended by settlement, 49 dismissed, 4 discontinued due to withdrawal and 1 discontinued due to the death of a party without a legal successor. The numbers of finally concluded proceedings by year were 8 (2018), 10 (2019), 9 (2020), 13 (2021), 11 (2022), 4 (2023), 18 (2024) and 7 (2025).

Following the adoption of the new Civil Code and in connection with the forthcoming amendment to the Civil Non-Contentious Procedure Code, the Ministry will assess the expansion of statistical surveys so that it will be possible to monitor separately the scope of the restriction of legal capacity, the number of cases concerning the restoration of legal capacity and, from the entry into force of the new regulation, also the number of supported decision-making cases. The extension of the monitored characteristics to include the characteristics of the victim will be assessed within the framework of the transposition of Directive (EU) 2024/1385.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

Constitutional reform – legal terms of mother and father

Article 41(2) of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic provides that “*the parents of a child shall be the mother and the father; the mother of the child shall be a woman and the father of the child shall be a man*”. This constitutes a definition of the categories of legal parenthood within the Slovak legal order. We further note that Section 82(1) of the Family Act provides that “*the mother of a child is the woman who gave birth to the child*”. In this connection, Section 82(2) of the Family Act expressly provides that “*agreements and contracts that are contrary to paragraph 1 shall be invalid*”. The principle of the absolute invalidity of any contracts and agreements that are contrary to the statutory presumption of maternity was thus expressly introduced into the legal framework. This is confirmed at the constitutional level by Article 15(5) of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic. However, this provision cannot be interpreted as a general authorisation for less favourable treatment of LGBTI persons or of children living in households of LGBTI persons.

The provision must be applied in conjunction with the constitutional principle of equality under Article 12 of the Constitution, the Anti-Discrimination Act and the international obligations of the Slovak Republic. The Anti-Discrimination Act expressly prohibits discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, as well as on the grounds of sex, gender, family status or other status. This means that no presumption may be drawn from the constitutional definition at issue that a person is less capable of providing care to a child because of that person’s sexual orientation or gender identity. Likewise, no child may be disadvantaged in access to education, healthcare, social services, social benefits or protection by public authorities because of the sexual orientation or gender identity of the person caring for that child.

All individual decisions concerning a child must be based on the specific circumstances of the case and the best interests of the child, rather than on stereotypes concerning LGBTI persons. Accordingly, even where a child is adopted by a single person, sexual orientation cannot constitute an automatic disqualifying criterion. This approach is also consistent with the position of the Venice Commission, according to which a restrictive legal framework governing adoption is not, in itself, contrary to European standards; its application must, however, be individualised and non-discriminatory.

A person who considers that they have been subjected to discrimination may seek the cessation of the discriminatory conduct, the remedying of the unlawful situation, appropriate satisfaction and, under the conditions prescribed by law, compensation for non-pecuniary damage. Free legal assistance is also provided by the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights in its capacity as the national equality body. The Slovak Republic recognises the need to monitor the practical effects of the new constitutional framework and to ensure that its implementation does not result in direct or indirect discrimination against LGBTI persons or children living in diverse family environments.

Sign language register

Regarding the number of sign language interpreters, the register maintained by the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic lists seven individuals as of 20 August 2026. https://www.justice.gov.sk/registre/tlmocnici/?stav_string=zapis&rozhodnyDatum=20.08.2026&pageNum=1&size=10&sortProperty=meno_sort&sortDirection=ASC&cielovyJazyk_sk_string=Posunkov%C3%A1+re%C4%8D.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

New legislation: Act No. 69/2026 Coll. on International Protection

National Strategy of the Slovak Republic on Asylum and Migration Management (adopted in 2025) - in which disability is recognised as one of the vulnerability factors affecting individuals in international protection proceedings. The strategy is based on the principle of individual assessment of the needs of applicants for international protection and on the need to ensure appropriate support for persons with disabilities throughout the entire international protection proceedings

Article 11 – civil protection

(Q: Are organisations of persons with disabilities being engaged in planning and protection mechanisms for emergency preparedness and civil protection?)

- Representatives of the Crisis Management Section of the Ministry of Interior attend meetings of the Slovak Government's advisory body for people with disabilities, which is a permanent expert, advisory, coordinating, consultative and initiative-taking body of the Slovak Government responsible for the rights of people with disabilities, in which all groups of people with disabilities are represented. For example, the possibility of contacting the European emergency number 112 via text message was introduced in collaboration with this body, or, through consultation with them, civil protection measures during the COVID-19 pandemic were developed to take into account the needs of people with disabilities. This platform also serves to present and develop new legislation, as well as policy and planning documents, in the field of crisis management and civil protection.
- We work closely with associations for the hearing impaired to ensure that information is shared via sign language during emergencies or when new methods of contacting the emergency services via 112 are introduced, for example, real-time chat or emergency warning systems such as SK-ALERT.
- The Ministry of the Interior has published a guide for the public on how to behave in crisis situations; in addition to the printed version, this guide is also available as an audio recording on the Ministry's website, for example for blind or visually impaired citizens.
- The Crisis Management Section, in collaboration with social care homes, organises talks across Slovakia for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups of people on procedures to follow in the event of emergencies and on how they will be looked after within the framework of civil protection measures; these talks meet with a positive and active response from the participants.
- People with disabilities, following their involvement alongside their representatives in the creation of a register of such individuals, have the possibility to register voluntarily; and when an emergency situation occurs, such as a windstorm, fire, flood, etc., emergency call centre operators will proactively contact registered individuals and, where necessary, provide them with the required assistance in cooperation with the emergency services.
- When introducing the system of accrediting civic associations to function as other emergency services within the integrated emergency response system, the Ministry of Interior actively promoted this option also to civic associations that bring together or assist people with disabilities, so that they could participate in the protection of life and health and in self-protection during emergencies, taking into account the need for

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

special approach, for example, in the evacuation, warning or sheltering of these individuals in the event of emergencies.

- As part of the preparation of legislation and documentation relating to civil protection and crisis management – such as the Civil Protection Plan, the Evacuation Plan, the Shelter Plan or the Assistance Provision Plan, we cooperate with representatives of associations for disadvantaged citizens to ensure that, in the event of a threat or an emergency, priority is given to meeting the needs and protecting the lives and health of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups within the population. These groups are given special consideration when planning evacuation routes, evacuation centres, the provision of medical assistance, barrier-free access to shelters and so on.
- Following mutual consultations with associations of people with disabilities regarding the appropriate form of communication, the Ministry of Interior ensures that, when communicating and issuing warnings to the public about the risks and consequences of emergencies, this information is conveyed to the public through multiple channels accessible to people with hearing and visual impairments, and that during this time, communication takes place with representatives of associations representing people with disabilities. In addition to the network of sirens, mobile sirens and local public address systems, warnings are also issued via subtitles in the media, information published on local authority websites, visual representations of threats on social media, and the translation of warning messages into sign language via the media.
- Where necessary, representatives of people with disabilities participate directly in meetings of crisis management teams or even the central crisis management team, so that civil protection measures and communication can be properly organised through them to ensure the protection of lives and health of people with disabilities.

Article 18 - immigration detention

(Q: Can you clarify whether persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities and unaccompanied minors with disabilities are in immigration detention?)

All vulnerable persons may be detained only in cases of necessity and for the shortest possible time. When deciding on detention and during the detention itself, the individual situation of the person, including their age, state of health and special needs, shall be taken into account. When placing a third-country national, their age and state of health shall be taken into account, among other things. An unaccompanied minor shall not be a subject to detention. Unaccompanied minors are generally placed in social and legal child protection and social guardianship facilities, where they are provided with special care taking into account their age and individual needs.

(Q: Are there any alternatives to detention?)

Act No. 404/2011 Coll. on the Residence of Foreigners allows for two alternatives:

- reporting residence
- providing a financial guarantee.

(Q: How do you ensure that persons with disabilities receive disability specific support and assistance in detention?)

Support for persons with disabilities is provided primarily through health care and individual assessment of their health status. In immigration detention facilities, health care is provided by health workers. Special attention is paid to vulnerable persons. When placing a detained third-

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

country national, his age and health status, as well as family relationships and other relevant characteristics and specific needs, are taken into account. If the person's health status requires health care that cannot be provided directly in the facility, the facility will ensure that it is provided in a health facility outside the detention facility. The system is based on an individual assessment of the person's health needs and on ensuring the necessary health care.

(Q: Can you explain the difference for Ukrainian refugees and other refugees and their access to services, housing and support and whether they also go through default detection processing?)

There are no differences between Ukrainian refugees (asylum seekers) and other third country national refugees applying for the international protection in the access to support and services.

- All the refugees are provided with appropriate accommodation conditions and care in all facilities, taking into account their special needs and vulnerability.
- During their stay in the asylum facilities, refugees have conditions for leisure activities, cultural and sporting activities, as well as conditions for acquiring skills and knowledge that will facilitate their future integration in society. During their stay in the asylum facilities, the refugees have the opportunity to attend free Slovak language courses.
- Other applicants for international protection are also provided with accommodation, all-day meals and medical care in the facilities of the MO MoI SR.
- Also, the following medical equipment was provided for the most vulnerable persons: electric wheelchair, reclining beds and a special wheelchair, and the doctor's office was modernized and it is used by both refugees and applicants for international protection.
- Refugees from Ukraine as well as other applicants for international protection who have applied for international protection and have been granted asylum or subsidiary protection are entitled to a one-off and integration allowance for a specific period.
- A child of a refugee, asylum-seeker or other foreigner legally residing in the territory of the Slovak Republic who attends a kindergarten or primary school may also be granted a subsidy for food.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Article 21 - Multimodal Access

Since the adoption of the second and third periodic reports on the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, significant changes have occurred in the Slovak Republic with regard to legislation governing multimodal access. On 1 August 2022, Act No. 264/2022 Coll. on Media Services and amending certain acts (the Media Services Act) entered into force. It transposed into the legal order of the Slovak Republic Directive (EU) 2018/1808 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 amending Directive 2010/13/EU on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the provision of audiovisual media services (Audiovisual Media Services Directive) in view of changing market realities. The Media Services Act also includes measures aimed at improving the accessibility of audiovisual content for persons with visual and hearing impairments.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

A broadcaster shall, free of charge and where required in the urgent public interest, make the necessary broadcasting time available to state authorities, at their request, for the transmission of an important and urgent announcement, appeal or decision, to the extent provided for by specific legislation, or for the transmission of civil protection information, at such time and to such extent as necessary to minimise the risks arising from any delay. The broadcaster shall also ensure that such content is accompanied by interpretation into Slovak Sign Language and, at the same time, by subtitles for persons with hearing impairments or by simultaneous transcription of the spoken content.

The Media Services Act introduced several changes aimed at improving the accessibility of programmes for persons with hearing or visual impairments. These concern both the progressive increase in the volume of programmes that must be provided with multimodal access, up to the target level applicable from 1 January 2027, and enhanced qualitative requirements for such multimodal access. The Act provides for a gradual increase, from 1 January 2023, in the minimum share of programmes with multimodal access, so that the minimum percentage laid down by the Act is achieved in broadcasting no later than 1 January 2027. The public service broadcaster is required to provide multimodal access to its television programme services so that, across all television programme services, all programmes are accompanied by subtitles for persons with hearing impairments, interpreted into Slovak Sign Language or presented in Slovak Sign Language, and at least 50% of all programmes broadcast are accompanied by audio description. An eligible broadcaster is required to ensure that at least 25% of all programmes broadcast are accompanied by subtitles for persons with hearing impairments, interpreted into Slovak Sign Language or presented in Slovak Sign Language, and that 10% of all programmes broadcast are accompanied by audio description. An on-demand audiovisual media service provider is required to ensure, across all on-demand audiovisual media services it supplies, that at least 25% of the total number of programmes offered in all programme catalogues are programmes accompanied by subtitles for persons with hearing impairments, interpreted into Slovak Sign Language or presented in Slovak Sign Language, and that at least 10% of the total number of programmes offered in all programme catalogues are programmes accompanied by audio description.

Compliance by broadcasters and on-demand audiovisual media service providers with their obligations relating to multimodal access is supervised by the Council for Media Services.

The Media Services Act also contains statutory definitions of the terms "subtitles for persons with hearing impairments" and "audio description". Its purpose is to progressively improve conditions for persons with disabilities with regard to access to audiovisual content and their right to participate in social and cultural life. The requirements to be met by subtitles accompanying audiovisual works, programmes of television programme services and programmes of on-demand audiovisual media services are laid down in Decree of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic No. 318/2023 Coll. on Subtitles for Persons with Hearing Impairments.

On 28 June 2025, Act No. 351/2022 Coll. on the requirements for accessibility of products and services for persons with disabilities and amending certain acts entered into force. It also amended the Media Services Act in relation to the regulation of the multimodal access service. The Media Services Act also regulates the rights and obligations of providers of multimodal access services. These include, inter alia, the obligation to provide an electronic programme guide that is perceivable, operable, understandable and reliable and that provides information on its availability and accessibility for deaf and blind persons, and the obligation to provide multimodal access in full and at an adequate level of quality so as to ensure accurate rendering

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

that is well synchronised with sound and image, while enabling users to control its presentation and use. A multimodal access service is defined as a service providing access to a content service transmitted by electronic communications networks, which is used to identify and select a programme service or on-demand audiovisual media service, receive information about it and view it, including all features provided, in particular subtitles for persons with hearing impairments, audio description and interpretation into Slovak Sign Language, resulting from measures implemented to provide multimodal access. Multimodal access services include, in particular, electronic programme guides, websites, online applications, set-top-box-based applications, downloadable applications, services provided through mobile devices, including mobile applications and related media players, as well as hybrid television services.

Compliance with obligations relating to multimodal accessibility is supervised by the Council for Media Services, which also serves as the Digital Services Coordinator for the purposes of implementing the Digital Services Act (DSA Regulation).

Article 30 - access to culture and participation in cultural life

The Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic regards access to culture and participation in cultural life as fundamental rights that must be exercisable without discrimination and on an equal basis with others. During the reporting period, it therefore continued to develop systemic, legislative, financial and methodological instruments aimed at removing physical, information, communication and other barriers that restrict persons with disabilities in accessing cultural infrastructure, cultural heritage, information and artistic creation.

These measures are intended to create a cultural environment in which persons with disabilities are not merely recipients of accessible services, but also creators, performers, professionals and full participants in cultural life.

The core strategic framework is provided by the Cultural and Creative Industries Strategy of the Slovak Republic 2030, which defined inclusive culture – ensuring access to culture and developing its specific forms for everyone – as one of its strategic objectives. Strategic Objective No. 5, Inclusive Culture, comprises five strategic priorities, which are further developed into specific measures:

- 5.1 Support the culture and artistic activities of national minorities and ethnic groups and their presentation to the general public;
- 5.2 Support the artistic activities of marginalised, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and their presentation to the general public;
- 5.3 Develop instruments to support access by marginalised, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups to culture and the creative industries;
- 5.4 Develop intercultural cooperation and dialogue;
- 5.5 Support interfaith dialogue.

An effective, long-standing financial instrument within the remit of the Ministry for implementing this objective is the Culture of Disadvantaged Groups subsidy programme, which enables the cultural needs of persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged population groups to be met and developed. An annual amount of EUR 980,000 is allocated under the programme to support cultural projects in the fields of live culture, publishing activities, periodicals (newspapers and magazines), non-formal education, physical barrier removal and

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

information barrier removal. The programme supports cultural activities for persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged population groups, including cultural activities undertaken by such persons and groups that promote equal opportunities, integration into society, the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence, discrimination, racism, xenophobia and extremism, education for tolerance, stronger social and family cohesion, and the development of intercultural dialogue.

Since 2021, support available under the Culture of Disadvantaged Groups subsidy programme has been expanded to include a new Physical Barrier Removal sub-programme. It supports the removal of physical barriers and improves access to culture for persons with disabilities, specifically by improving the accessibility of cultural infrastructure and cultural heritage sites for persons with disabilities, with preference given to self-service solutions and universal design. Since 2022, the available support has also included a new Information Barrier Removal sub-programme, created by separating this area from the original Live Culture and Making It Accessible sub-programme.

In March 2025, the Slovak Arts Council announced Special Call No. 1/2025 for the renovation of cultural infrastructure. Priority was given to projects that included improvements to the accessibility of cultural infrastructure for persons with disabilities or other disadvantaged population groups, with preference given to self-service solutions and universal design (e.g. accessible entrances, accessibility platforms and lifts, accessible sanitary facilities, tactile guiding lines, wayfinding signs in Braille, etc.). Two sub-programmes were opened under the call, with EUR 500,000 allocated to each.

Braille Authority of Slovakia

On the recommendation of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Ministry established the Braille Authority of Slovakia (hereinafter "SABP") by supplementing the founding charter of the Matej Hrebenda Slovak Library for the Blind in Levoča, with effect from 15 December 2020. By establishing the Braille Authority of Slovakia, the Ministry contributed to the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and fulfilled the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The establishment of this specialized unit also provides a framework for addressing practical problems encountered by persons with visual impairments when using Braille.

SABP provides nationwide stewardship of Braille and tactile graphics. Through regulatory, methodological, educational, awareness-raising, coordination, advisory and research activities, it supports their development, consistent use and application in education, culture, public spaces, services and other areas of social life.

It is responsible for developing, updating, approving and publishing rules, standards and methodologies. It carries out expert assessments of Braille texts, publications, documents and signage, and issues expert opinions and certificates. To date, it has produced three manuals in the series Rules for Writing and Using Braille in the Slovak Republic, intended for Braille users, teachers, producers of accessible documents and other professionals. In 2025, it also organized the international conference The Current Status of Braille in Society and Its Future Use (16-17 October 2025, Levoča).

SABP provides expert and methodological services to public authorities, schools, cultural and social institutions, manufacturers, service providers and individuals. Its work also covers digital Braille, Braille technologies, accessible formats, tactile graphics and specialized Braille

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

notation systems. Through the SABP Council and expert teams, it brings together users, professionals, public institutions and organizations of persons with visual impairments, and translates their experience into rules and methodological materials.

Its activities include education, public outreach and awareness-raising concerning Braille as a fundamental prerequisite for the literacy, independence and social participation of persons with visual impairments. SABP produces a specialist podcast and operates a dedicated website containing methodological, educational and informational materials.

SABP also operates internationally. It is actively represented in the European Blind Union Working Group on Braille and in the World Braille Council of the World Blind Union; it contributes to the development of European technical standards within the European Committee for Standardization (CEN); and it is represented on the steering committee of the global Braille literacy campaign "More Braille, More Empowerment".

SABP is a significant systemic instrument for protecting the right of persons with visual impairments to literacy, education, access to information and culture, and full participation in social life. It thereby contributes to the practical fulfilment of the obligations of the Slovak Republic arising from the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Other Selected Activities within the Ministry of Culture Sector

In 2017 and 2022, the Ministry conducted questionnaire surveys on the state of physical and information barrier removal in organisations under its founding authority. The surveys also included questions aimed at quantifying the barrier-removal backlog in organisations within the Ministry's sector. The barrier-removal backlog in the cultural sector was estimated at EUR 21.5 million. A similar survey was conducted in 2022 among registered churches and religious societies. The next survey will be conducted in 2027.

In 2020, the Ministry made the Dvorana Hall available for the ceremonial signing of the declaration on the codification of Slovak Sign Language (23 September 2020). Since 2018, Slovak Sign Language has been inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Slovakia.

In 2023, the Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic published the Barrier-Free Design methodology which was developed as part of the implementation of a project under the Recovery and Resilience Plan. The methodology addresses not only current construction requirements in the areas of structural and technical works and conservation interventions, but also the nature and scope of universal design requirements (principles of universal design, physical accessibility and usability, cognitive accessibility and comprehensibility).

In December 2024, the Ministry organized an educational event for organizations under its founding authority entitled Open, Welcoming, Accessible - Cultural Institutions on the Path to Accessibility II. The purpose of the event was to provide organizations within the Ministry's sector with useful information on making cultural infrastructure and cultural content accessible to persons with disabilities. The event included expert contributions on universal design and comprehensibility, examples of good and poor practice in making culture accessible, and panel discussions between organizations within the Ministry's sector, representatives of persons with disabilities and experts.

In 2025, the Handbook on the Accessibility of Cultural Infrastructure was published on the Ministry's website. It had been prepared in 2024 at the Ministry's request by the Research and Training Center for Barrier-Free Design CEDA (Centre of Design for All) at the Faculty of

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

Architecture and Design of the Slovak University of Technology in Bratislava. The handbook is a methodological resource intended, among others, for applicants under the Ministry's subsidy scheme, particularly the Physical Barrier Removal sub-programme. Its primary purpose is to educate organizers of cultural events and applicants and to improve the quality of submitted projects.

Note: related statistical data enclosed in separate excel sheets.

MINISTRY OF INVESTMENTS, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND INFORMATIZATION

Article 21

The Slovak Republic applies a differentiated, yet legislatively anchored mechanism for monitoring the accessibility of services, while strictly distinguishing between public sector bodies and commercial entity structures that provide services to the public.

1. Public sector monitoring (Manager: Ministry of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization of the Slovak Republic)

In the area of electronic/digital public sector services, the Slovak Republic has fully implemented Directive (EU) 2016/2102. Slovakia carries out regular and methodically coordinated supervision:

- Slovakia has been implementing annual monitoring cycles since 1 January 2020 (for websites) and 23 June 2020 (for mobile applications). The scope of the monitored sample (simplified and in-depth monitoring) is based on the quantitative rules of the European Commission based on the population of the Slovak Republic. The entire process is carried out transparently according to the previously published Methodological Guidelines for Accessibility Monitoring: [Methodological Guidelines for Accessibility Monitoring of Websites and Mobile Applications](#). The Slovak legal framework clearly prohibits the operation of information systems that do not meet accessibility standards (EN 301 549 / WCAG 2.1).
- The results of the monitoring and the real state of inclusion in Slovakia are regularly communicated at the European level. In accordance with the Directive, the Slovak Republic submitted to the European Commission, within the set deadlines, the first evaluation report for the period 2020-2021 (in December 2021) and subsequently the second Monitoring Outcome Report for the period 2022-2024. Both reports are publicly available to enhance transparency. on the ministry's website: [Report on the results of monitoring the accessibility of websites and mobile applications](#).

Slovakia is fully aware of the importance of accessibility of information and digital services as a key pillar of inclusion. In the area of digital accessibility (accessibility of websites and mobile applications), the Ministry of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization is implementing systematic steps built on three pillars: monitoring, education and law enforcement.

- **Systematic accessibility monitoring:** in accordance with Directive No. 2016/2102 on the accessibility of websites and mobile applications of public sector entities, the Ministry of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization has been monitoring the accessibility of websites and mobile applications of public administration entities annually since 1 January 2020. The aim is to map the real

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

situation and specifically alert institutions to persistent barriers for persons with disabilities.

- **Prevention and methodological support (Education):** With the aim of sustainably removing barriers, the Ministry of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization regularly organizes free educational activities and workshops. These events are focused on the practical accessibility of text documents, web content and mobile applications for developers, content managers and public administration employees.
- **Supervision and sanction mechanisms:** In cases where there is no correction based on monitoring and warnings, the Ministry of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization has the competence to carry out inspections and conduct administrative proceedings. For violation of legal obligations in the field of accessibility, the Ministry can impose financial sanctions ranging from 500 euros to 35,000 euros. However, we perceive financial sanctions as a last resort, the primary goal of the Slovak Republic remains constructive dialogue and the removal of barriers for the benefit of citizens.

Ministry of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization is currently submitting to the National Council of the Slovak Republic (NRSR) a draft act on state administration in the field of artificial intelligence and European data regulation, and amending certain other acts (hereinafter the "draft act"), with a proposed effective date of 1 January 2027. The draft act implements:

1. Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act) (OJ EU L, 2024/1689, 12.7.2024), as amended (hereinafter the "AI Act"),
2. Regulation (EU) 2022/868 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 on European data governance and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 (Data Governance Act) (OJ EU L 152, 3.6.2022) (hereinafter the "Data Governance Act"), and
3. Regulation (EU) 2023/2854 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2023 on harmonised rules on fair access to and use of data, amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2394 and Directive (EU) 2020/1828 (Data Act) (OJ EU L, 2023/2854, 22.12.2023) (hereinafter the "Data Act").

In implementing these regulations, the draft act pays the utmost attention to the protection of fundamental rights and the ethical use of artificial intelligence and protected data, while also supporting competitiveness and technological development.

Given the direct applicability of the individual regulations, the draft act is designed to be simple, as it stems from the legal nature set out in Article 288 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, which is directly applicable and binding in every EU Member State. In line with this principle, the draft act is designed to regulate only the areas necessary — namely institutional, procedural and sanction-related mechanisms — which the individual regulations leave to Member States to determine independently. Detailed rights and obligations for entities are set out in the individual regulations themselves; the draft act therefore does not regulate the detailed obligations of individual entities.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

The AI Act also directly regulates the area concerning prohibited artificial intelligence practices (Art. 5) and introduces absolute bans on AI systems whose use is considered incompatible with fundamental rights and values. Prohibited practices include, in particular: manipulating the behaviour of persons without their awareness; exploiting the vulnerabilities of specific population groups, including children or persons with disabilities; social scoring systems for natural persons by public authorities; predicting criminality based on profiling without objective facts; and real-time biometric identification in publicly accessible spaces for law enforcement purposes, with the exception of exhaustively defined situations. With the exception of para. 1, first subparagraph, points (ba) and (bb), and paras. 1a and 1b, these bans apply from 2 February 2025.

As part of the implementation, it was primarily necessary to establish the relevant national authorities for market surveillance in connection with the use of high-risk AI systems in particular, along with their competences, as well as a single point of contact and the establishment of a regulatory sandbox. It was likewise necessary to establish the powers of the national market surveillance authority to impose fines and to enshrine an obligation of cooperation between market surveillance authorities. Act No. 56/2018 Coll. on conformity assessment of products, making designated products available on the market, and amending certain other acts, as amended (hereinafter "Act No. 56/2018 Coll."), designated the Slovak Office of Standards, Metrology and Testing as the notifying authority; its competences, set out in Section 3(2), were supplemented by Act No. 318/2025 Coll., which secured the implementation of Article 28(1) of the AI Act.

For the purpose of implementing the three regulations referred to above, the submitted draft act proposes the creation of the necessary institutional structure within the system of state administration bodies.

The Ministry of Investments, Regional Development and Informatization of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter the "Ministry of Investments") will acquire the competence to independently manage and coordinate the exercise of state administration in the field of artificial intelligence and data regulation under the regulations concerned. This generally means that it exercises supervision, performs the function of a single information point, the function of data coordinator, imposes fines for breaches of the regulations and the draft act, issues methodological guidelines within its area of competence, and performs other tasks under the draft act.

As regards specific competences in the field of artificial intelligence, the Ministry of Investments performs the function of general market surveillance authority under Article 70 of the AI Act and of single point of contact. It is also responsible for the establishment and operation of the regulatory sandbox.

In the field of data regulation, the Ministry of Investments, in particular, certifies the dispute settlement body, performs the tasks of data coordinator, single information point, entity designated to assist public-sector bodies, authority for data intermediation service providers, and the tasks of the authority for the registration of recognised data altruism organisations, and administers the register of recognised data altruism organisations.

Other bodies which, under the draft act, are to exercise state administration within the institutional design securing the implementation of the aforementioned regulations are: the Slovak Office of Standards, Metrology and Testing, as notifying authority under the AI Act; the Office for Personal Data Protection of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter the "Office for

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

Personal Data Protection"); the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter the "Ministry of Justice"); the Inspection Service Office; the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter the "Statistical Office"); and the Office for Regulation of Electronic Communications and Postal Services.

OFFICE FOR SPATIAL PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

Current and upcoming legislation regulating barrier-free accessibility requirements in the field of construction

Current legislation, valid till 31. 12. 2026:

Decree of the Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic No. 532/2002 Coll., laying down details on general technical requirements for construction and general technical requirements for buildings used by persons with reduced mobility and orientation.

Upcoming legislation is undergoing an approval process, expected validity from 01. 01. 2027: Decree of the Office for Spatial Planning and Construction of the Slovak Republic on construction-technical requirements for the barrier-free use of buildings.

The upcoming decree will focus exclusively on the requirements for barrier-free use and accessibility of buildings and public spaces and will be more detailed than existing one. In addition to general requirements that will apply to every building and public space, it will also contain specific requirements for types of buildings where an increased movement of persons with disabilities is expected, e.g. social service facilities, healthcare facilities, transport structures or tourism buildings. It also defines the requirements for barrier-free flat and adaptable flat in residential buildings. Adaptable flat is a new concept in Slovak legislation; it is flat in which necessary additional modifications can be made during its use without changes to the building's load-bearing system, installations, technology, or insulation, so that the apartment partially meets the requirements for barrier-free use.

The integration of persons with disabilities into the labor market will be supported by the regulation of conditions for sheltered workplaces.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Article 15 - Illegal sterilizations

The Slovak Republic acknowledges the serious human rights violations associated with sterilizations performed without free and informed consent, particularly during the period from the 1970s to the 1990s. The State recognizes the need to address the consequences of these practices and to ensure access to an effective remedy for all persons whose rights were violated. Historical data on the number of affected persons were not systematically collected according to ethnicity or disability status. During the period concerned, sterilization procedures were often documented under neutral medical diagnoses, such as repeated caesarean section or imminent uterine rupture. Consequently, the available data do not allow for a reliable identification of all victims according to their ethnicity or disability.

The current approach therefore does not limit access to redress to women belonging to marginalized Roma communities or to persons with disabilities. Any person who can demonstrate that a sterilization was performed without the required free and informed consent should have access to the applicable remedy, irrespective of ethnic origin, disability or other

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

status. This approach is consistent with the principle of equality and non-discrimination and ensures that persons with disabilities who experienced a violation of their reproductive rights are not excluded from access to compensation solely because their disability was not recorded in historical medical documentation. The Slovak Republic remains committed to preventing any recurrence of such practices and to strengthening safeguards for free and informed consent in the provision of health care.

Examination of deaths occurred in psychiatric care

The Slovak Republic pays particular attention to protecting the life, health, human dignity and integrity of persons with mental health conditions, in accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The use of a restrictive measure constitutes a serious interference with a patient's personal integrity and is therefore permissible only under the conditions laid down by law, to the extent necessary and for the minimum period required. Its use must be properly documented, and the patient's health condition must be appropriately monitored.

If a patient dies following the use of a restrictive measure, all circumstances surrounding the death must be objectively assessed in order to exclude any possible link between the use of the restrictive measure and the cause of death. Where required by the circumstances of the death or where there are doubts regarding its cause, an autopsy constitutes an important professional means of objectively establishing the cause of death.

The fact that a patient has a mental health condition or has been hospitalised in a psychiatric department must not result in a lower standard of investigation of their death. The Slovak Republic considers it essential that such cases are properly documented, professionally assessed and, where necessary, investigated by the competent authorities. Such an approach contributes to protecting the right to life, human dignity and personal integrity of persons with disabilities, while also strengthening patient safety and accountability in the use of restrictive measures.

Article 25 - mammography

Currently, there are 39 certified screening mammography centres in the Slovak Republic that meet the established professional, staffing, technical, organisational and quality requirements for population-based breast cancer screening. In addition, there are other mammography centres providing diagnostic mammography, which constitutes a different type of healthcare service and is performed under separate procedure codes.

The network of screening mammography centres is designed so that a minimum of 35 centres would provide sufficient capacity to meet the needs of the target population of women in the Slovak Republic. The current number of 39 centres therefore provides sufficient capacity to ensure population-based breast cancer screening.

The requirements for screening mammography centres are based on the Standard Procedure for Preventive Care – Screening Mammography, specifically the Standard Procedure for the Prevention of Breast Cancer through Population-Based Screening – Screening Mammography (3rd revision). The purpose of these requirements is to ensure that every woman undergoing screening mammography receives healthcare of the required and comparable quality, regardless of where the examination is provided.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

The system also requires screening centres to meet defined staffing, technical, professional, organisational and quality criteria and to ensure follow-up diagnostic assessment and management of abnormal findings directly within the centre. Where further assessment is required, women therefore do not have to travel to another facility, which contributes to the accessibility, continuity and efficiency of healthcare provision.

From the perspective of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), the breast cancer screening system forms part of the Slovak Republic's efforts to ensure equal access to preventive healthcare and health services for all persons without discrimination. In the further development of the system, it is also necessary to take into account the needs of women with disabilities, in particular the accessibility of healthcare facilities and the provision of reasonable accommodations and appropriate communication to meet their individual needs. Through this system, the Slovak Republic is creating conditions for accessible, high-quality and standardised preventive healthcare, while ensuring that the principles of equality and non-discrimination are also applied to women with disabilities.

Statistical Overview of Birth and Mortality Trends in Slovakia (2020–2025)

This document provides a detailed descriptive analysis of the delivery, birth, and mortality trends in the Slovak Republic based on the official dataset spanning from 2020 to 2025.

Declining Birth Rates

- • Sharp drop in volume: The total number of deliveries fell from 56,238 in 2020 down to 44,100 in 2025.
- • Historical low: This represents a significant decline of over 21% in annual births in just six years.
- • Live birth trend: The number of live births closely mirrors this drop, decreasing from 56,650 to 44,400 over the same period.

Stable Child Mortality Rates

- • Stillbirth rate: This indicator remains highly stable, fluctuating minimally between 3.2‰ and 3.4‰.
- • Early neonatal mortality: The rate of newborn deaths within the first 7 days of life stays low at 1.7‰ to 1.8‰.
- • Perinatal mortality (SR criteria): This combined domestic rate consistently hovers around 4.9‰ to 5.2‰.
- • Perinatal mortality (WHO criteria): When measured by stricter international standards, the rate is slightly higher but stable, ranging from 6.6‰ to 6.9‰.

Low Maternal Mortality

- • Consistent safety: The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) remains exceptionally low and steady across all years.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

- • Narrow range: The rate varies only between 12.3 and 12.5 deaths per 100,000 deliveries, showing a high standard of maternal healthcare.

Year	Number of deliveries in SR (NCZI)	Total number of children born	Live births	Stillbirth rate (‰ - SR criteria)	Early neonatal mortality rate (‰)	Perinatal mortality rate (‰ - SR criteria)	Perinatal mortality rate (‰ - WHO criteria)	Maternal mortality rate (MMR per 100,000 deliveries)
2020	56238	56920	56650	3,3	1,7	5	6,7	12,4
2021	56183	56870	56663	3,4	1,8	5,2	6,9	12,5
2022	52782	53405	53224	3,2	1,7	4,9	6,6	12,3
2023	48812	49375	49227	3,3	1,8	5,1	6,8	12,5
2024	44410	44900	44750	3,3	1,8	5,1	6,8	12,4
2025	44100	44550	44400	3,3	1,8	5,1	6,8	12,4

Spina bifida

In the area of care for children and persons with spina bifida, the Slovak Republic is gradually strengthening a multidisciplinary and lifelong approach. An example is the involvement of Slovak professional and non-governmental organisations in the Multi-IN project, which promotes multidisciplinary care and inclusive education for children with spina bifida and hydrocephalus. The project has developed practical methodological and educational materials for healthcare and education professionals, parents, and other persons involved in supporting the child.

At the level of specialised healthcare, the Slovak Republic has a centre at the National Institute of Children's Diseases (NÚDCH) in Bratislava participating in the European Reference Network ERN-ITHACA, with expertise covering spina bifida and multidisciplinary care from the prenatal period through to adulthood. At the same time, cooperation with specialised centres abroad is being developed in the area of fetal surgery and subsequent follow-up care.

These activities represent examples of the gradual strengthening of access to early diagnosis, specialised treatment, rehabilitation, multidisciplinary support, and the inclusion of children with disabilities, in line with the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Draft Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The Slovak Republic supported the draft Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which was discussed within the Council of Europe's Working Party on Human Rights (GR-H). The draft gave rise to differing positions among member states. Five countries (Hungary, Spain, Norway, Malta and North Macedonia) opposed its adoption, while four countries (the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Greece and Türkiye) requested additional time to examine the draft. Twelve countries, including the Slovak Republic,

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

supported the proposal. Several member states also indicated that they would submit their comments in writing.

Given the controversial nature of the proposal and the differing views expressed by various stakeholders, including civil society, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD Committee), it was decided to continue the discussion at the next GR-H meeting. This will provide member states with additional time to examine the draft and the comments of the Council of Europe Secretariat in greater detail.

The Council of Europe Secretariat was also tasked with continuing its dialogue with the CRPD Committee with a view to identifying possible ways forward. A meeting with the CRPD Committee subsequently took place; however, it did not produce a concrete outcome, as the Committee maintained its principled position on the matter and no substantive legal or technical discussion could be achieved.

The Slovak Republic supports the continuation of an open and constructive dialogue and further consideration of the proposal, with a view to identifying an appropriate way forward that contributes to the effective protection of the rights of persons with disabilities while taking into account the existing legal and institutional framework.

Intersex children

The Slovak Republic provides health care to children with variations in sex development (intersex/DSD) within the general health care system. Care is provided on an individual basis and, where appropriate, through a multidisciplinary team of specialists, particularly in paediatrics, paediatric endocrinology, genetics, urology, surgery and psychology.

Health care is provided in accordance with the principles of the best interests of the child, informed consent, respect for dignity and bodily integrity. The child's age, maturity and views are taken into account in decision-making to the extent appropriate to the child's abilities.

Particular attention is paid to irreversible medical interventions that are not medically necessary due to immediate risk to the child's health or life. Decisions concerning such interventions should be based on the individual health needs of the child, current medical knowledge, and appropriate involvement of the child and their legal representatives in the decision-making process. Care also includes psychological and psychosocial support for the child and their family.

The Slovak Republic will continue to support professional training of health care professionals, multidisciplinary cooperation and the development of consistent clinical approaches, with the aim of ensuring health care that respects the rights, dignity, bodily integrity and future autonomy of intersex children.

Down Syndrome – Provision of Health Care and Related Support

The Slovak Republic provides persons with Down syndrome with health care within the general health care system, while taking into account their specific health needs and the need for long-term multidisciplinary follow-up.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

Health care includes preventive examinations, early diagnosis and monitoring of health conditions that occur more frequently in persons with Down syndrome. Depending on individual needs, care is provided by paediatricians or general practitioners and relevant specialists, particularly in cardiology, endocrinology, ophthalmology, otorhinolaryngology, neurology, orthopaedics, dentistry and immunology.

An example of a specialised approach is the Outpatient Clinic for Persons with Down Syndrome at the Slovak Medical University in Bratislava, which provides comprehensive preventive and specialised follow-up and coordinates several specialist examinations. An important component of the support system is early intervention, which provides support to children with disabilities and their families. Depending on individual needs, this may include physiotherapy, speech and language therapy, psychological and special educational support. The aim is to support the child's development, communication, motor and social skills, while also strengthening the capacities of the family.

From the perspective of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), it is important to continue developing early, accessible, individualised and coordinated health care, as well as strengthening links between health, social and other support services throughout the life course of persons with Down syndrome.

Related support includes social services, personal assistance, respite services, inclusive education and measures supporting employment and independent living. The Slovak Republic also supports the development of community-based and deinstitutionalised forms of services. Cooperation with the non-governmental sector is also an important element, particularly with the Down Syndrome Society in Slovakia, which supports persons with Down syndrome and their families, raises awareness and promotes social inclusion. Further development of the system focuses in particular on improving access to specialised care in the regions, strengthening multidisciplinary cooperation, supporting early intervention and ensuring continuity of care during the transition from childhood to adulthood.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND YOUTH OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Article 24

In 2021, the Slovak Republic adopted the Strategy for Inclusive Access to Education until 2030, the objectives of which have been updated and incorporated into the new overarching National Programme for the Development of Education and Training (2025). The measures set out in these documents aim to create an educational environment that provides all children, and in particular those with special educational needs, with high-quality and effective support to fulfil their cognitive, social, emotional and human potential.

Slovakia has moved from a system of two separate streams of education to a single stream with one state curriculum, which allows schools to build support for different groups of children and students and to adapt their school education programme within the framework of the state curriculum. In this way, Slovakia has created a flexible and permeable system in which the capacity of mainstream schools to educate children with disabilities is gradually increased, while access to highly specialised support and education is maintained for those children who benefit from it.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

Within the one united national curriculum, under Education Act (Act No. 245/2008 Coll.) children and pupils with disabilities are educated:

- in schools for children and pupils with disabilities; or
- in mainstream schools – either in classes established for pupils with disabilities, or, through full inclusion, in regular classes together with their peers, where they may spend all or part of their time alongside other children.

It is up to the parent or legal guardian to decide which form of education to choose for their child. In making this decision, parents receive support from the counselling and prevention services and from the school. If a child with special educational needs is placed in a mainstream school, they are entitled to Support corresponding to the Support measures and reasonable accommodation provided for in the Convention. Among the objectives of education, the Education Act sets out the aim of ‘fostering and strengthening respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the principles set out in international treaties on human rights and fundamental freedoms to which the Slovak Republic is bound’, which include the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

An amendment to the Education Act (Act No. 182/2023 Coll.) introduced a system of Support measures, which has since been further amended. From 1 September 2026, the Education Act defines a total of 14 Support measures, which are set out in detail in the Catalogue of Support Measures (KPO) and its methodological guide. The guide provides schools with specific instructions on implementing Support measures for particular disabilities or special educational needs. The KPO builds on the one state curriculum and provides schools with a legally established framework for individualised support.

In 2025, more than 10,000 members of pedagogical and professional staff were trained or retrained through a range of innovative education programmes focused on Support measures and inclusive education. The National Institute for Education and Youth (NIVaM) also introduced new asynchronous e-learning formats dedicated to working with pupils with disabilities within the system of Support measures and adjustments to the educational process. These changes were accompanied by a nationwide communication campaign, which raised awareness amongst schools, parents and the general public of the opportunities offered by inclusive education.

Centres of pedagogical/psychological counselling and prevention play a significant role in implementing the principles of inclusive education. In recent years, this system has undergone an inclusive transformation that improves access for children with disabilities to counselling and prevention services as close as possible to their place of residence and free of charge. A five-tier support system – ranging from in-class support to specialised facilities – ensures continuity in the professional support provided to children and pupils with disabilities. This support is delivered in counselling facilities through the Standards for Professional Activities (standardised procedures for the provision of specialist care to children and pupils). An updated version of these standards has been in force since 8 July 2025, reflecting the lessons learnt during the first years of practical application.

The principle of protecting mental health and developing emotional literacy and resilience has been explicitly embedded in the Education Act. A new directive on the prevention and resolution of bullying has been in force since February 2025. As part of efforts to promote mental health and prevent risky behaviour, preventive programmes focusing on the

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

development of life skills and the promotion of a healthy lifestyle have been created for the first time for pupils with disabilities. Since September 2023, the national project ‘Systemic Support for Mental Health and Prevention’ has been under way; by 2027, it will have trained more than 1,100 teaching and specialist staff and reached more than 10,000 children and pupils.

Funding for school support teams (psychologists, special education teachers and social pedagogues) has been significantly increased; from 1 September 2026, 2,892 posts for members of these teams will be funded from the state budget.

Several national projects are being implemented to prevent the exclusion of children with disabilities from education. Under a project aimed at identifying children and pupils who have been incorrectly placed or diagnosed with a mild intellectual disability, approximately 2,500 children aged 6–10 were retested during the 2025/2026 school year. Those for whom a diagnosis of intellectual disability was ruled out (235 children) will be included in mainstream education through an adaptation process (in so-called adaptation classes or groups), with the use of methodological support and targeted Support measures.

Statistics on Children and Students with Special Educational Needs in the Education System of the Slovak Republic

All data set out below pertain to children and students with special educational needs (SEN) as defined by the major reform and paradigm shift introduced by the Education Act, as amended in 2022. Under Section 2(1)(i) of the Act, a “special educational need” means a requirement – as determined by an assessment carried out at a counselling and prevention centre – for the provision of a support measure in education (hereinafter a “support measure”) for a child or student referred to in subparagraphs (j) to (p), or for a child or student whose state of health, social circumstances, language competence, behaviour, cognitive abilities, motivation, emotional state, creativity or aptitudes require the provision of a support measure. This definition broadens the scope of individualised support to encompass all children, including those without a disability.

1. Kindergartens for children with special educational needs

1.1 By founder

Founder	Number of kindergartens
Public	83
Private	13
Church	5
Total	101

1.2 By type of disability (children enrolled)

Type of disability	Establishments	Children enrolled
Intellectual disability	72	1,594
Communication disorders	6	113
Behavioural disorders	1	10
Hearing impairment	3	81
Autism spectrum disorder	10	167

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK
REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)**

Type of disability	Establishments	Children enrolled
Special-education classes	3 classes	249
Physical disabilities	1	80
Multiple disabilities	1	19
Visual impairment	1	69
Total		2,382

2. Primary schools for students with special educational needs

2.1 By founder

Founder	Schools	Students
Public	214	22,997
Private	22	1,626
Church	13	558
Total*	249	25,181

**totals include preparatory grades.*

2.2 By type of disability

Type of disability	Total	of which girls
Intellectual disability – variant C (severe and profound)	1,271	535
Communication disorder – non-verbal	7	3
Communication disorder – speech	2,449	810
Attention deficit disorders	219	47
Behavioural disorders	114	29
Physical disability – general	142	67
Multiple disabilities	907	355
Specific learning disorders	449	182
Hearing impairment – hard of hearing	31	15
Long-term illness – neurological and oncological conditions	4	1
Hearing impairment – deaf	173	67
Hearing impairment – cochlear implant	7	4
Gifted students	2,570	1,206
Visual impairment – blind	40	10
Visual impairment – low vision	65	30
Visual impairment – practically blind	7	5
Intellectual disability with hearing impairment	14	6
Intellectual disability with physical disability	39	19
Intellectual disability with visual impairment	28	15

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

Type of disability	Total	of which girls
Intellectual disability with autism spectrum disorder	1,834	380
Intellectual disability with communication disorder	64	31
Intellectual disability with behavioural disorder	64	17
Intellectual disability with long-term illness	13	6
Deafblindness	25	15
Autism spectrum disorder	1,383	306
Intellectual disability – variant A (mild)	10,934	4,993
Intellectual disability – variant B (moderate)	2,328	997
Slovak Republic – total	25,181	10,151

3. Schools attached to healthcare facilities

Founder	Schools	Students
State	45	1,674
Private	7	250
Total	52	1,924

4. Secondary schools for students with special educational needs

4.1 By founder

Founder	Schools	Students
State	102	5,307
Private	10	536
Church	5	82
Total	117	5,925

4.2 By type of school

Type of secondary school	Schools
Schools for gifted students	2
Schools for students with intellectual disabilities	99
Schools for students with intellectual and physical disabilities	2
Schools for students with behavioural disorders	6
Schools for students with hearing impairment	3
Schools for students with physical disabilities	4
Schools for students with visual impairment	1
Slovak Republic	117

5. Children and students with special educational needs in mainstream education

The following figures show children and students with special educational needs enrolled in mainstream education as of 15 September 2025 (including gifted children), broken down by educational level and founder.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

Educational level	State	Private	Church	Total
Kindergartens	1,489	170	84	1,743
Primary schools	40,595	1,491	2,774	44,860
Grammar and secondary schools	1,990	406	470	2,866
Conservatoires	61	81	8	150
Secondary vocational schools	11,651	1,516	366	13,533
Total	55,786	3,664	3,702	63,152

Systemic measures and recent trends

In recent years, the Slovak Republic has adopted significant measures to strengthen inclusive education. These include, in particular, the introduction of a system of Support measures, the establishment of school support teams, the transformation of the counselling and prevention system, the revision of the curriculum, the development of adaptation classes and groups, and the implementation of national projects aimed at promoting inclusion, preventing exclusion, and identifying children who have been incorrectly diagnosed or placed. These measures create the conditions for educating as many children as possible within mainstream education, while ensuring that the necessary support is provided.

A particularly significant systemic measure is the system of Support measures introduced by the amendment to the Education Act in 2023, which makes it possible to respond to a child's individual needs directly within a mainstream school. From 1 September 2026, the Education Act defines 14 Support measures, which are set out in detail in the Catalogue of Support Measures and its accompanying methodological guide. Mainstream schools have been further strengthened through school support teams. Together, these measures represent a significant shift from a generalised approach towards individualised support for each pupil.

At the same time, the Slovak Republic is implementing further measures and projects to promote inclusive education, including the 'Opportunities for All' project, whose aim is to create the conditions for equal access to high-quality education, to reduce inequalities, and to support children and pupils with special educational needs directly within the school environment.

The trend in the number of children and pupils in inclusive settings also reflects the growing uptake of mainstream education. As of 15 September 2025, a total of 63,152 children and pupils with special educational needs were enrolled in mainstream schools, compared with 57,032 in the 2024/2025 school year – a year-on-year increase of 6,120. This confirms that inclusive measures are gradually being put into practice within the Slovak education system.

Slovakia has moved from a system of two separate streams of education to a single stream with one state curriculum, which allows schools to build support for different groups of children and students and to adapt their school education programme within the framework of the state curriculum. In this way, Slovakia has created a flexible and permeable system in which the capacity of mainstream schools to educate children with disabilities is gradually increased,

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE CRPD REVIEW OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC (20.8.2026)

while access to highly specialised support and education is maintained for those children who benefit from it.

A system structured in this way also makes it possible to act in accordance with the principle of the best interests of the child, to respect each child's individual needs, and to ensure appropriate accommodations and support measures – without inclusion being understood as the mechanical application of a single educational model to all children. Its essence is to guarantee equal access to high-quality education, genuine choice, portability between different forms of education, and the removal of unjustified barriers to learning.

Important links and web sources of additional informations

Since 2020 Slovakia is undergoing a comprehensive school reform with three main pillars: curricular reform, inclusive reform and optimalization of the school network and network of school supporting facilities. All these reforms contribute to improving the quality and inclusiveness of education for children with disabilities.

<https://www.minedu.sk/45978-sk/strategia-inkluzivneho-pristupu-vo-vychove-a-vzdelavani-do-roku-2030/> - strategy of inclusive education

<https://vzdelavanie21.sk/> - curricular reform

<https://podporneopatrenia.minedu.sk/> - support measures and reasonable accommodation measures

<https://nivam.sk/pre-skoly/podporne-opatrenia/> - support measures and reasonable accommodation measures

<https://www.cvtisr.sk/> - statistics

<https://www.ssi.sk/> - school inspection

https://www.european-agency.org/sites/default/files/CPDS_Synthesis_Report_Slovakia.pdf - European agency for special needs and inclusive education report on Slovakia

<https://www.minedu.sk/desegregacia/> - desegregation

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

New legislation:

- Act No. 332/2023 Coll. on Public Passenger Transport and on Amendments and Supplements to Certain Acts;
- Decree No. 269/2024 Coll. implementing certain provisions of the Act on Public Passenger Transport;
 - both documents define the basic conditions for accessibility and fare policy, including for persons with disabilities and persons with reduced mobility.
- Methodological guidelines for developing sustainable urban mobility plans – including infrastructural measures, the principles of accessibility of public transport, and non-motorised transport.