

Slovak Republic

1. National Recovery and Resilience Plans

Question 1	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way your country is implementing the national recovery and resilience plan?	Neutral
Question 2	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the involvement of social partners in the implementation so far of your national recovery and resilience plan?	Neutral
Question 3	How effective do you think the European Commission is being in ensuring strong implementation of the reforms in the national recovery and resilience plans across the EU?	Not confident

2. Assessment of Country Specific recommendations 2022 in detail

		Q1: The recommendation is:	Q2: implementation on effort is:	Detailed comments
CSR 1	In 2023, ensure that the growth of nationally-financed current expenditure is in line with an overall neutral policy stance, taking into account continued temporary and targeted support to households and firms most vulnerable to energy price hikes and to people fleeing Ukraine. Stand ready to adjust current spending to the evolving situation. Expand public investment for the green and digital transition and for energy security, including by making use of the RRF, RePowerEU and other EU funds. For the period beyond 2023, pursue a fiscal policy aimed at achieving prudent medium-term fiscal positions. Make the tax mix more efficient and more supportive to inclusive and sustainable growth, including by leveraging the potential of environmental and property taxation. Continue to strengthen tax compliance, including by further digitalising tax administration.	Extremely important	Mixed	Recovery plan is adopting in this time. Support for household and firms is not targeted.
CSR 2	Proceed with the implementation of its recovery and resilience plan, in line with the milestones and targets included in the Council Implementing Decision of 13 July 2021. Submit the 2021-2027 cohesion policy programming documents with a view to finalising their negotiations with the Commission and subsequently starting their implementation.	Important	Satisfactory	Some problems were with implementing spending limits.
CSR 3	Reduce overall reliance on fossil fuels and diversify imports of fossil fuels. Accelerate the deployment of renewables by further facilitating grid access, introducing measures to streamline permitting and administrative procedures and modernising the electricity network. Reduce reliance on natural gas in heating and industry. Adjust renovation policies to accelerate and incentivise deep renovations of buildings.	Helpful (but not a priority)	Unsatisfactory	---

3. Reform Progress in your Member State in 2022

How would you assess reform progress in 2022, for the following broad areas:

Taxation and Public Finances	Mixed
Business environment (regulation/access to markets)	Mixed
Labour market	Mixed
Innovation and skills	Unsatisfactory
Access to finance and Financial stability	No progress

Is there any example of an economic reform, specific to your country that BusinessEurope could highlight in its 2023 Reform Barometer?

Pension reform

4. Reform priorities for 2023

	I. Policy Area	II. Concrete Recommendations	III. Are the proposed recommendations already in the agenda of your Government?
Priority 1	Wage bargaining and wage-setting policies	Frozen minimum wage and decreasing of night work, weekend work extra payments	no
Priority 2	Pension and health care reforms	Health care reforms should be focus on reducing future payments from government budget	yes
Priority 3	Quality of fiscal institutions and budgetary framework	Spending limits are a good instrument	yes
Priority 4	Tax reforms	Reducing the tax burden on employees	yes
Priority 5	Consolidation of public expenditures	Public expenditures are booming and it is absolutely necessary to consolidate at least in 2024	no