**Inputs of the Slovak Republic to the 2022 annual thematic study on the rights of persons with disabilities on support systems to ensure community inclusion of persons with disabilities, including as a means of building forward better after the COVID-19 pandemic**

*(Human Rights Council resolution 49/12 (A/HRC/RES/49/12) on the rights of persons with disabilities)*

1(a). Does your country have laws, policies, plans, strategies or programmes at any level of government relating to individualized support for persons with disabilities? In particular initiatives related to:

i. Communication: Support to overcome barriers that limit the ability to communicate and be understood (e.g., sign language interpretation, tactile interpretation, assistive technology and software, easy-to-read and plain language, captioning, augmentative and alternative communication, among others);

Based on the amendment to Act no. 448/2008 Coll. on social services and on amendments to Act no. 455/1991 Coll. on trades (Trades Act), as amended (hereinafter referred to as the "Social Services Act"), implemented by Act No. 280/2019 Coll., including in the part of the legal regulation of qualification prerequisites for performing work activities in the field of social services, which is articulatory interpreting, interpreting in sign language, or tactile interpreting, within the framework of the interpreting service provided pursuant to § 44 of the Act on Social Services. In § 84 par. 11 of the Act on Social Services in force, the possibility to perform articulatory interpreting, sign language interpreting and tactile interpreting (in addition to sign language interpreters, articulatory interpreters and interpreters for deaf-blind persons, entered in the list of interpreters maintained by the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic) also by a natural person who has achieved the established minimum required level of education and completed a course in the relevant form of interpreting (i.e. an articulatory interpreting course, a sign language interpreting course or a tactile interpreting course), accredited by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, at least within the time frame of this course established by law in hours, and within it with a mandatory time share of practical communication training in the relevant form of interpretation.

ii. Decision-making: Support to make decisions and exercise legal capacity. This includes assistance to: (a) obtain and understand information, (b) evaluate the possible alternatives and consequences of a decision, (c) express and communicate a decision, and/or (d) implement a decision (e.g., support agreements, peer support, self-advocacy support, advance directives, crisis support, financial management assistance, among others);

iii. Mobility: Support for personal mobility and access to affordable and available quality mobility assistance (e.g., mobility aids, assistive technologies and products (prostheses, orthotics, wheelchairs), animal assistance, point-to-point and paratransit transport, among others);

Law no. 447/2008 Coll. on financial contributions for compensation of severe disability and on the amendment of certain laws, as amended, regulates the following contributions:

Monetary allowance for the purchase of an aid, monetary allowance for training in the use of an aid, monetary allowance for the modification of an aid.

Aid is considered to be:

- a thing, a technological device or a part of it that enables or mediates a person with a disability to perform activities that, without their use, could not be performed by themselves or that would be associated with excessive physical load or a disproportionate duration of the activity,

- special software or software updates that allow a person with a disability to use a computer and other technical devices,

- personal motor vehicle, but only for the purposes of training its use,

- dog with special training - guide dog, assistance dog, signal dog.

Training in the use of an aid is an activity necessary to acquire the knowledge, skills and abilities to use a device or to verify the ability to use a device.

Modification of the aid is its adaptation to the individual needs of a person with a disability, including the introduction of the modified aid into operation.

The monetary contribution for the repair of the aid is used for the repair of:

- aids,

- modification of the tool,

- personal motor vehicle modifications,

- lifting equipment.

Fixing the aid is:

- carrying out interventions on the aid or its part, which ensure the replacement of non-functional or worn parts, parts with an exceeded service life or checking the functionality of the lifting device,

- carrying out interventions on those parts of the aid or personal motor vehicle that have been adapted to the individual needs of a physical person with a physical disability,

- surgical intervention as part of veterinary care or therapeutic activities of a more serious nature on a dog with special training.

A financial contribution for the repair of the device cannot be provided if the device has ceased to fulfil its purpose due to malfunction of the power supply batteries or accumulators with a capacity of up to 10 Ah (ampere hour).

A monetary allowance for the purchase of a personal motor vehicle serves to ensure the mobility of a person with a disability. A person with a disability who is dependent on individual transportation by personal motor vehicle uses this vehicle at a specified frequency for transportation to designated places and back (for example, to work, to a school, to a social service centre).

The monetary allowance for modification of a personal motor vehicle is used to ensure the mobility of a person with a disability and to modify a personal motor vehicle. With the modification, this person will be allowed to drive a personal motor vehicle or will be able to use it for their transportation.

The monetary allowance for transportation serves to ensure the transportation of a person with a disability to his work, education, family or civic activities, if the person is dependent on individual transportation by private motor vehicle.

Cash allowance to compensate for increased expenses

To compensate for increased expenses, the following are provided:

- monetary contribution to compensate for increased expenses for dietary meals,

- monetary contribution to compensate for increased expenses related to hygiene or the wear and tear of clothing, linen, footwear and home furnishings,

- monetary contribution to compensate for increased expenses related to ensuring the operation of a personal motor vehicle,

- cash allowance to compensate for increased expenses related to the care of a dog with special training.

On the basis of Act no. 448/2008 Coll. on social services and on amendments to Act no. 455/1991 Coll. on trades (Trades Act), as amended, the activity of lending aids was established. The aid can be lent to natural persons listed in § 47 par. 1 for the agreed time, the longest until the aid is secured on the basis of public health insurance, in the form of a cash contribution for the procurement of the aid according to a special regulation, from other sources or until the duration of the conditions for the provision of the aid.

Recipients of social services can, on the basis of the Act on Social Services, use the professional activity "social rehabilitation", which according to par. 1 is mainly training in the use of aids, training in household chores, training in spatial orientation and independent movement, teaching writing and reading Braille, training in visual perception and social communication.

If a natural person is dependent on the help of another natural person, professional activity social rehabilitation according to par. 1 is mainly training in the use of aids, training in household chores, training in spatial orientation and independent movement, teaching writing and reading Braille, training in visual perception and social communication.

iv. Assistance with daily living activities: Support to assist persons with disabilities in a one-to-one human relationship to perform daily life activities like getting up, bathing, dressing, grooming, going out, cooking, cleaning, guiding, shopping, or doing laundry (e.g., full or part time professional personal assistance, third person support allowance, informal personal assistance, household cleaner, among others);

Law no. 447/2008 Coll. on monetary contributions for compensation of severe disability and on the amendment and addition of certain laws, as amended, regulates the following contributions:

Cash allowance for personal assistance

Personal assistance is help to a physical person with a disability in specified activities, which is carried out by a personal assistant.

The purpose of personal assistance is:

- activation,

- support for the social inclusion of persons with disabilities,

- supporting her independence and the ability to make decisions and influence the fulfilment of family roles,

- carrying out work, educational and leisure activities.

The scope of personal assistance is determined according to the set list of activities that a person with a disability cannot perform alone, and the number of hours required to perform them.

The number of hours of personal assistance is determined for the period of the calendar year and is a maximum of 7,300 hours per year.

Cash allowance for care serves to ensure assistance to a person with a disability in:

- self-service actions,

- household care,

- implementation of social and educational activities.

A cash allowance is provided under specified conditions to a person who personally cares for a person with a disability dependent on care.

Based on Act no. 448/2008 Coll. on social services and on amendments to Act no. 455/1991 Coll. on trades (Trades Act), as amended, it is possible to use mediated personal assistance or to use other social services to solve an unfavourable social situation due to a severe disability according to § 12 par. 1 letter c).

Social service providers can also apply for the purchase of material and technical equipment for assistance with daily tasks (adjustable beds, etc.) through subsidies to support the development of social services based on Act no. 554/2010 on subsidies under the purview of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic.

v. Housing and accommodation: Support in relation to housing and living arrangements in the community, including home modifications (e.g., housing information and assistance, home support, supported living services, financial support for housing, among others);

Law no. 447/2008 Coll. on financial contributions for compensation of severe disability and on the amendment of certain laws, as amended, regulates the following contributions:

**Monetary contributions** for the improvement of an apartment, family house or garage are used for:

- modification of a family house, apartment and garage to a barrier-free building in order to increase the ability of a person with a disability to move around, orient themselves, communicate or ensure self-service,

- removal of barriers that facilitate the relocation of a person with a disability,

- modification of the accessories of the apartment or family house.

Modification of an apartment, family house or garage is:

- changes that modify existing equipment in an apartment, family house or garage,

- adjustments to the entrance and access to the apartment building, family house and garage,

- adjustments to access to the elevator in the apartment building.

Modification of an apartment, family house or garage is not the following:

- construction of a new building or facility, such as a bathroom, toilet, gas, sewage system, water supply,

- modification due to wear and tear and exceeding the service life of the existing equipment or wear and tear and exceeding the service life of the modification.

Barriers in an apartment, apartment building, family house and garage are considered obstacles that a person with a disability is unable to overcome due to a severe disability and because of which they are unable to move, orient themselves, communicate and ensure self-service.

Cash contribution for the purchase of lifting equipment

A lifting device is a device intended for a physical person with a reduced ability to move to overcome architectural barriers and to increase the ability of a physical person with a physical disability to move around or provide self-service. The lifting device also enables or facilitates the transfer of a person with a disability or the provision of assistance from another person.

The lifting device is mainly:

- stair climbing,

- jack,

- inclined stair platform,

- vertical stair platform,

- a lift,

- ceiling lifting device.

The Ministry of Transport and Construction of the Slovak Republic (as responsible for housing policy) intervenes in this area only in a limited scope, partially with the support provided for the acquisition of rental housing (social housing) targeting also persons with disabilities as one of the vulnerable groups.

Limited support is also provided within support instruments oriented on the renovation of existing housing stock. The support is provided in the form of the long-term low interest loan from the State Housing Development Fund (SHDF). The SHDF was established by the Law of the National Council of Slovak Republic in 1996 to help resolve the unsatisfactory housing situation. The fund offers long-time loans for housing at a low interest rate for various purposes, i.e., acquisition of a dwelling (construction or purchase of a dwelling - individuals), acquisition of a rental dwelling (construction or purchase of a rental dwelling - municipalities), renewal of residential building, construction of social service facility, renewal of social service facility etc. Within the renewal of residential buildings also de-barrierization measures (construction of an elevator, renovation of an existing elevator, construction of barrier-free access to the building) are supported. Persons with disabilities are one of the groups (others are young families and fosterlings of the orphanages) that can obtain loan from the SHDF with a fixed low interest rate (1%) for the acquisition of their own dwelling.

vi. Family and household support: Support to families and households with members with disabilities (e.g., informal support for persons with disabilities, including care-related work leave and capacity building for informal care and support, community-based network and community mobilization programmes, peer-support groups, localized intervention programmes, circle of support, early childhood support, respite care, among others); and

Social services to support families with children are mainly services to support the reconciliation of family and working life, which provide care for children through care facilities for children up to the age of three (nursery) or newly emerging children's groups (the legislation governing the creation of children's groups entered into force in June 2022), which is established by Act no. 448 on social services in § 12 par. 1 letter b). Also, the early intervention service is intended for children under 7 years of age with development at risk due to a disability.

The Government of the Slovak Republic has approved the National Strategy for the Development of Coordinated Early Intervention and Early Care Services 2022-2030, which is a document aimed at creating a system of coordinated cooperation that will ensure the creation of conditions for the comprehensive development and social inclusion of children from birth to 7 years of age and their families. The strategy focuses on the target group of children at risk of developmental difficulties, which are identified as part of psychomotor development screening, children with disabilities, as well as children from socially disadvantaged backgrounds. The strategy aims to ensure the availability and long-term sustainability of services, connecting children and families with all existing and emerging sources of help and support and opportunities provided by individual departments within their sectoral scope for the inclusive integration of the child and his family into society.

vii. Disability-related extra costs: Financial support to pay services and goods, including personalized budgets and direct payments (e.g., cash transfers beyond income replacement, additional funds to cover support services, among others).

Persons with disabilities may be granted certain benefits, such as:

- exemption from concessionary fees (according to Act No. 340/2012 Coll. on payment for public services provided by Radio and Television of Slovakia),

- exemption from payment for services related to the provision of health care - issue of medical equipment and transport (according to Act No. 577/2004 Coll. on the scope of health care paid for on the basis of public health insurance and on payments for services related to the provision of health care),

- reduced percentage rate for the payment of health insurance (according to Act No. 580/2004 Coll. on health insurance and on amendments to Act No. 95/2002 Coll. on insurance and on amendments to certain laws),

- exemption from surcharges for medicines (according to Act No. 581/2004 Coll. on health insurance companies, supervision of health care and according to Act No. 363/2011 Coll. on the scope and conditions of reimbursement of medicines, medical devices and dietetic foods on the basis of public health insurance and on the amendment of certain laws),

- exemption from paying for highway stamps (according to Act No. 488/2013 Coll. on highway stamps and amending certain laws),

- discounts for holders of ŤZP and ŤZP-S cards - Železničná spoločnost Slovensko (ZSSK) and Bus Transport,

- exemption from administrative fees (according to Act No. 145/1995 Coll. on administrative fees),

- preferential loan from the state housing development fund (construction and purchase of an apartment in an apartment building, family house, multifunctional building),

- tax reliefs (the amount of tax, or exemption from tax, is specified in the generally binding ordinance of the city).

1(b). What are the government institutions, departments and ministries in charge of budgeting, financing and implementing the above?

Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Transport and Construction of the Slovak Republic in the field for housing policy as defined in operation related to point v. 1(a).

1(c). How is the social and solidarity economy (third sector, non-profit sector), particularly the disability sector, involved in budgeting, financing and implementing the above (1(a))?

The Ministry of Transport and Construction of the Slovak Republic (housing policy) - budgeting is based on local level requirements, finance mechanism is on the national level and the implementation differs in every area and economic instrument used.

1(d). How are persons with disabilities and their representative organizations involved in the design and monitoring of the above (1(a))?

In the Slovak Republic, the following was developed:

1. The National Program for the Development of the Living Conditions of Persons with Disabilities for 2014-2020, which was updated and evaluated every 2 years.

2. The national program for the development of the living conditions of persons with disabilities for the years 2021-2030 was created as an open document, with updating and evaluation every year.

The documents were prepared with the participation of several experts from various fields to cover not only a wide spectrum of individual fields, but also to ensure the interconnection and compatibility of all measures and tasks. Representatives of central state administration bodies, other public administration bodies participated in its creation of all documents and according to Art. 4 par. 3 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and persons with disabilities through their representative organizations.

2(a). Does your country have legislation or policies, at any level of government, regulating and coordinating a care and support system that considers the areas mentioned in 1(a) above? Please provide references to the documentation.

**Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family:**

Act no. 447/2008 Coll. on cash contributions to compensate for severe disability and on the amendment of certain laws as amended <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2008/447/>

**Severe disability**

A physical person with a severe disability (hereinafter referred to as a person with a disability) is a physical person whose level of functional impairment is at least 50%.

A functional impairment is a lack of physical abilities, sensory abilities or mental abilities of a physical person, which, in terms of the expected development of the disability, will last longer than 12 months.

The social consequence of a severe disability (hereinafter referred to as "disability") is a disadvantage that an individual has due to their disability compared to a physical person without a disability of the same age, sex and under the same conditions, and which they are unable to overcome on their own due to their disability.

Compensation of the social consequence of a severe disability (hereinafter referred to as "compensation") is the mitigation or overcoming of the social consequence of a disability by providing monetary contributions for compensation or by providing social services. Special care according to Act 305/2005 on social protection of children and on social guardianship is also considered compensation.

The aim of providing compensation, as well as issuing the ID card of a physical person with a physical disability, a card of a physical person with a physical disability accompanied by a guide and a parking permit for a physical person with a disability, is to support the social integration of a physical person with a physical disability into society with their active participation in preserving their human dignity and in established areas.

The social consequences of disability are compensated in the area of:

- mobility and orientation – reduced movement ability or reduced orientation ability is compensated,

- communication – impaired ability to communicate is compensated,

- increased expenses – increased expenses are compensated

for dieting,

related to hygiene or the wear and tear of clothing, linen, footwear and home furnishings,

related to ensuring the operation of a personal motor vehicle,

related to the care of a dog with special training,

- self-care – limited self-care ability or loss of self-care ability is compensated.

An individual assessment precedes the issuance of a card for a physical person with a physical disability, a card for a physical person with a physical disability accompanied by a guide, a parking card for a physical person with a disability, or the provision of a financial allowance for compensation.

Assessment activity:

- medical assessment activity,

- social assessment activity.

The social consequences of disability are compensated in the form of:

- **one-time cash contributions**, which are

cash contribution for the purchase of an aid,

monetary allowance for training in the use of the aid,

monetary allowance for adjusting the aid,

monetary allowance for the repair of the aid,

cash contribution for the purchase of lifting equipment,

monetary allowance for the purchase of a personal motor vehicle,

monetary allowance for modification of a personal motor vehicle,

monetary allowance for the improvement of the apartment,

cash allowance for the renovation of the family home,

monetary allowance for the modification of the garage,

- **recurring cash contributions**, which are

cash allowance for personal assistance,

cash allowance for transportation

cash contribution to compensate for increased expenses,

cash allowance for care.

The provision of monetary contributions for compensation of disabled people also depends on the amount of income and property of a physical person with a disability.

When determining the amount of income of a person with a disability, in addition to their income, the income of jointly assessed persons, such as the husband or wife of a person with a disability, parents who live with this person in the same household, if the person with a disability is a dependent child, is taken into account.

The income of a person with a disability, which is determined for the purposes of financial contributions, is then determined by dividing the sum of all incomes of persons assessed together by the number of these persons (i.e., the person with a disability and other persons assessed together).

The income is determined as the average monthly income for the calendar year that precedes the calendar year in which the natural person requested a monetary contribution for compensation. The income determined in this way is reassessed once a year for repeated cash contributions.

At a certain amount of income of a physical person with a disability, monetary contributions for compensation will not be provided at all or will be provided in a lower amount.

A natural person who applies for a monetary allowance for compensation, except for an individual who applies for a monetary allowance for care and the natural person for whose care the allowance is requested, declares on a special form whether the value of the property he owns is higher than €39,833 . A cash contribution for compensation will not be provided if the value of the property of a person with a disability is higher than €39,833. This rule applies to all monetary contributions for compensation.

1. Act No. 448/2008 Coll. on social services and on amendments to Act no. 455/1991 Coll. on trade entrepreneurship (Trade Act) as amended <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2008/448/20090101.html>

2. Act No. 417/2013 Coll. on assistance in material need and on the amendment of certain laws as amended <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2013/417/>

The state guarantees the provision of social protection to persons with disabilities who find themselves in need, in a poor social situation, without income or who have a very low income. The social protection system is ensured primarily by means of financial assistance tools.

Within the framework of the Act on Assistance in Material Need, the protective principle is applied in relation to persons with disabilities. 25% of the disability pension is not considered as income for the purposes of entitlement to assistance in material need. Furthermore, for a person who is disabled due to a decrease in the ability to perform gainful activity by more than 70%, the possibility of securing or increasing their income through their own work is not examined. At the same time, such a person will be entitled to a protective allowance, which is part of assistance in material need. The protective allowance is intended to cover the personal expenses of a household member who does not have the opportunity to secure or increase his income through his own work.

**Ministry of Health**

1(a).

i. Communication

(§ 61 and § 62)

Act No. 362/2011 Coll. on medicines and medical devices and on the amendment of certain laws as amended <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2011/362/20220801>

(§11)

Act No. 576/2004 Coll. on health care, services related to the provision of health care and on amendments to certain laws as amended <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2004/576/20220801>

ii. Decision-making

(§ 25 par. 1 letter. p)

Act No. 576/2004 Coll. on health care, services related to the provision of health care and on amendments to certain laws as amended <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2004/576/20220801>

iii. Mobility

(§ 110 -118...)

Act No. 362/2011 Coll. on medicines and medical devices and on the amendment of certain laws as amended

<https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2011/362/20220801>

Revenue of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic no. 09812/2008 of September 10, 2008 on minimum requirements for staffing and material and technical equipment of individual types of medical facilities, as amended https://www.slov-lex.sk/static/pdf/2022/57/ZZ\_2022\_57\_20220301.pdf

<http://www.health.gov.sk/?vestniky-mz-sr>

vi. Family and Household support – early childhood

(§ 2)

Act No. 577/2004 Coll. on the scope of health care paid for on the basis of public health insurance and on payments for services related to the provision of health care, as amended

<https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2004/577/20220801>

(Annex No. 2) of Act No. 577/2004 Coll. on the scope of health care paid for on the basis of public health insurance and on payments for services related to the provision of health care, as amended <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2004/577/20220801>

(§ 4)

Act No. 576/2004 Coll. on health care, services related to the provision of health care and on amendments to certain laws as amended

<https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2004/576/20220801>

Standard of examination of psychomotoric development of children during 2-11. preventive examination in primary care <https://www.health.gov.sk/?Standardne-Postupy-V-Zdravotnictve>

Professional guidance of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic on the procedure for informing the parent or legal representative of a child with a disability about educational, psychological and special pedagogical counselling and prevention, amount 17-18 of July 15, 2011, year 59.

<https://www.health.gov.sk/?VestnikyMzSr2011>

Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 223/2005 Coll. amending Regulation of the Government of the Slovak Republic No. 776/2004 Coll., by which the Catalogue of Medical Procedures is issued

<https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2005/223/20050601>

2(b). If yes, please describe how the care and support system is financed and what is the percentage of the eligible population covered.

The system is financed from the state budget:

- as of 31.12.2021 natural persons with severe disabilities: 422,685 persons,

- as of 31.12.2021, natural persons with severe disabilities who were recipients of cash contributions for compensation: 152,268 recipients.

3. Does your country have a strategy to develop legislation, policies and programmes to enable the development of support systems as described in 1(a) above which includes targets, indicators and an accountability mechanism? Please provide references to the documentation.

The basic framework strategic document of the state for the area of ​​poverty and social exclusion, which also covers the area of ​​inclusion of persons with disabilities, is the National Framework Strategy for the Support of Social Inclusion and the Fight against Poverty (NRS). The first NRS was approved by the Slovak government in 2015. The NRS is regularly evaluated and updated as necessary. The last update of the NRS was approved by the Slovak government in November 2020.

The policies aimed at promoting social inclusion and the fight against poverty brought by the NRS are based on the existing set of policies and measures resulting from the strategic, conceptual and legislative tasks of individual departments. They take into account the current as well as long-term socio-economic challenges for the Slovak Republic, especially the priorities set in the Program Statement of the Government of the Slovak Republic for the years 2020-2024, in the National Program of Reforms, as well as specific recommendations of the Council in the field of social inclusion and the fight against poverty, the European Pillar of Social Rights, reflecting the crisis caused by the COVID-19 virus. The goal is to present measures that together represent an integrated approach to support social inclusion and poverty reduction, and which have the potential to positively influence development in the given area. The mentioned NRS as well as individual information on its fulfilment and updated versions are available on the Ministry's website in the section Family and social assistance/Fight against poverty - Fight against poverty - Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic.

NOTICE of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic 317/2010 Coll.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic announces that on December 13, 2006, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was adopted in New York.

<https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2010/317/20100710>

NOTICE of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs 104/1991 Coll.

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that on November 20, 1989, the Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted in New York.

<https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/1991/104/20021118>

4. Please provide data on persons with disabilities and families and households accessing care and support systems as described above in 1(a) and 2(a).

5. Please provide data on the impact of the COVID19 pandemic on persons with disabilities and families and households with members with disabilities (death rates disaggregated by disability status, death rates in institutions compared to those living in the community, impact on income as a consequence of disruption in support or increased support and care demands, disruption in support services, among other).

Resolution of the Government of the Slovak Republic 142/2021 Coll. no. 214 to the proposal to update the measures under Art. 5 par. 4 of the Constitutional Act no. 227/2002 Coll. on state security in time of war, state of war, state of emergency and state of emergency, as amended

<https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2021/142/20210422>

Resolution of the Government of the Slovak Republic 428/2021 Coll. no. 695 to the proposal to declare a state of emergency and to take measures according to Art. 5 par. 4 of the Constitutional Act no. 227/2002 Coll. on state security in time of war, state of war, state of emergency and state of emergency, as amended

<https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2021/428/20211125>