**Annex\_2**

**3.5 Overview of efforts to integrate climate change adaptation into sectoral policies, plans and programs, including disaster risk management strategies and action plans**

**Overview of national strategies, policies and plans supporting the implementation of adaptation actions in key sectors**

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| **Sector** |
| **Agriculture and food** |
| [VALUE IS WATER - Action plan to address the consequences of drought and water scarcity](https://www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-vod/hodnota-je-voda/h2odnota-je-voda/h2odnota-je-voda.pdf) (2018)  The goal of the program is to prevent drought through preventive measures and eliminate the negative consequences of climate change. The basic element is a set of measures, which are classified according to their purpose and sorted into groups according to sectors. Within the agricultural sector, it emphasizes the support of adaptation measures in the field of climate change in agriculture such as the reconstruction of irrigation systems, the impacts of irrigation on soil and groundwater due to the occurrence of drought, water retention in the country, sustainable and land-saving agricultural land management systems and water management, soil erosion and support of soil retention capacity, soil compaction and tillage systems.  [Vision of joint procedures in building modern agriculture in the horizon of 2035](https://rokovania.gov.sk/download.dat?id=C4E9E7C27F9D48E5AF225F707462997F-1123EE8F14D695A2D26A95E3B187F642) (2021)  One of the main goals of the vision is the implementation of new procedures leading to sustainable land management, biodiversity, environmental protection, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and the production of safe food at the local level.  [Concept of the water policy of the Slovak Republic until 2030 with a view to 2050](https://rokovania.gov.sk/download.dat?id=D2908F0F99224F8085E1EB0854ECF1D9-1D2E1E10FB18F98BCFABF54EF30F764C) (2022)  Among the objectives of the concept is the achievement of a country capable of retaining water and mitigating the consequences of climate change, including by observing the principles of sustainable water management in the country, sustainable agriculture adapted to climate change.  [Common Agricultural Policy Strategic Plan 2023 – 2027](https://rokovania.gov.sk/download.dat?id=104CB69B28EB4122A44F50851FE96EAA-DAB3BBDF62581585FCCD2F0DF33BA5D9)  (2022)  The plan is a document of a national nature, on the basis of which assistance will be provided from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) in the programming period 2023 – 2027 through a set of interventions in the form of direct payments, transitional national payments, sectoral interventions and rural development interventions grouped under 9 specific goals and 1 cross-cutting goal. The goal of specific objective no. 4 is to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing carbon sequestration, as well as promoting sustainable energy. The need to adapt agriculture to climate change and mitigate the consequences of climate change is addressed by interventions such as whole-farm eco-schemes and investments in off-farm water retention measures.  [A set of measures in the field of hydromelioration for adaptation to climate change and restoration of irrigation infrastructure in Slovakia](https://rokovania.gov.sk/download.dat?id=C4BC56A34E294B49826A81BCAB754A55-1A3ADEFC5D2A47EFB4599DD89B5654DD) (2022)  The document follows on from the Water Policy Concept of the Slovak Republic until 2030 with a view to 2050. In accordance with the objectives of the water policy concept and in accordance with the government's program statement for the years 2021 – 2024, the key areas, goals and measures of water policy are defined which directly affect the issue restoration and development of hydromelioration in Slovakia.  The main goal is to take measures to combat the negative consequences of natural catastrophic events and adverse climatic conditions, namely drought and torrential rains, on the potential of agricultural production, desertification, soil erosion, which affect the quality of the soil and the level of soil moisture. The goals will be realized through the restoration and modernization of irrigation systems and the adaptation of the drainage system, as well as through the creation of a suitable institutional framework for the realization of the set priority goals.  [Action plan for wetlands for the years 2022 – 2024 for the Slovak Wetlands Care Program until 2024](https://www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-ochranyprirodyakrajiny/dohovory/ramsar/04_ap-navrh_2022-2024_fin_clean.pdf) (2022)  The action plan consists of 63 measures/tasks, which together contribute to the fulfillment of 18 strategic goals, or 4 strategic objectives (including 1 operational) of the Wetlands Care Program. Among the tasks related to the issue of climate change is task 11.3: Ensure the implementation of the proposed adaptation measures of the updated Slovakia Adaptation Strategy to climate change (increasing the inundation and retention capacity of the country, anti-erosion measures, changes in the use of agricultural land, sustainable management of grasslands, etc.) |
| **Biodiversity** |
| [Updated National Biodiversity Protection Strategy until 2020](https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/sk/sk-nbsap-v3-en.pdf) (2014)  The Strategy aims to create a policy framework to halt biodiversity loss and accelerate the transition of the Slovak Republic as an EU member state to a "green" economy that can use natural genetic resources more efficiently. The primary goal is to halt biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation and the degradation of ecosystem services in the Slovak Republic by 2020, to ensure the restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems to an appropriate extent and increase our contribution to preventing biodiversity loss worldwide.  [Action plan for the implementation of the Updated National Biodiversity Protection Strategy until 2020](http://www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-ochranyprirodyakrajiny/dohovory/biodiverzita/1_vlastny_ap-biod_aug_2014.pdf) (2014)  The Action Plan is the primary tool for implementing the Updated National Biodiversity Protection Strategy until 2020, containing a total of 167 tasks that contribute to the fulfilment of 6 objectives and 33 measures of the said national Strategy. The tasks and measures concerning climate change include:  - B.3.4 Development of a strategic framework for setting ecosystem restoration priorities and the preparation and implementation of wetland and river ecosystem revitalisation program as a contribution to reducing the effects of climate change;  - B.3.6 Ensuring the positive impact of the Slovak Adaptation Strategy on the adverse effects of climate change on biodiversity through ecosystem-based; Task 89. To mitigate the adverse effects of climate change by the implementation of adaptation measures in water management  - F.9.4 Ensuring the participation of science and research in improving the awareness on biodiversity, its values, significance, functioning, status and trends and the consequences of biodiversity loss and damage, Task 164, implementing and applying research on the impact of climate change on biota and mitigation and adaptation measures.  [Priority action framework for financing Natura 2000 in the Slovak Republic for the EU program period 2021 – 2027](https://www.minzp.sk/natura2000/prioritny-akcny-ramec-financovania-natura-2000-slovenskej-republike/) (2020)  It is a multi-annual strategic planning tool, the aim of which is to provide a comprehensive overview of the measures necessary for the implementation of the pan-European Natura 2000 system and related green infrastructure, indicating the funding required for these measures and their connection with the relevant EU funding programs. PAF priority measures will not only contribute to the specific objectives of the EU nature directives, but provide significant socio-economic benefits to society as well as benefits in terms of ecosystem services. Benefits may include climate change mitigation and adaptation or other ecosystem services.  The list of priority measures to be implemented also includes:  - Measures to mitigate climate change;  - Research in the area of identifying the impacts of climate change on Natura 2000 territories and their objects of protection and on selected species.  Other necessary measures include: Research on the adaptability of some species and habitats to climate change. [Action plan for wetlands for the years 2022 – 2024 for the Slovak Wetlands Care Program until 2024](https://www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-ochranyprirodyakrajiny/dohovory/ramsar/04_ap-navrh_2022-2024_fin_clean.pdf) (2022) The action plan consists of 63 measures/tasks, which together contribute to the fulfillment of 18 strategic goals, or 4 strategic objectives (including 1 operational) of the Wetlands Care Program. It contributes significantly to the improvement of knowledge of wetlands, to their protection and restoration, to wise and sustainable use and, last but not least, to raising public awareness. Among the tasks related to the issue of climate change is task 11.3: Ensure the implementation of the proposed adaptation measures of the updated Slovakia Adaptation Strategy to climate change and its Action Plan, related to wetlands (protective measures on infiltration areas and in spring areas, solving environmental burdens, increasing the inundation and retention capacity of the country, anti-erosion measures, changes in the use of agricultural land, sustainable management of grasslands, management and revitalization of wetlands, including peatlands, enabling the natural dynamics of flows - purchase of land, creation of wetlands, including in built-up areas, building of green infrastructure, etc.). |
| **Buildings** |
| [Long-term Strategy for the renewal of the building fund](https://rokovania.gov.sk/download.dat?id=B9E075DA6E464D119FA67A2FA6697D0F-698CD853394C4C29B4AD41656BE065A0) (2021)  The Strategy is based on the Updated Strategy of the Fund of Residential and Non-Residential Buildings in the Slovak Republic, updated with information from 2017 to 2019. The Strategy identifies those areas of renewal that require increased efforts and human and financial resources. Targeted implementation of a cost-effective deep renovation of the building will significantly reduce the need for heating and cooling and ensure significant energy savings in the future. Emphasis is placed on buildings' renovation with the worst energy efficiency, the renovation of public buildings and family houses. The Strategy forms part of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan of the Slovak Republic. |
| **Coastal areas** |
| Not relevant for the Slovak Republic. |
| **Civil protection and emergency management** |
| [National Security Risk Management Strategy of the Slovak Republic](https://knowww.eu/nodes/5be0219e140103a3e0df1676) (2016)  The Strategy aims to improve the institutional and legislative framework of risk management, responsibilities of individual entities, methods of financing, and strategic objectives of risk management. The goal is to provide a framework for activities, especially in the prevention and preparedness phase, to increase the accessibility of early warning and information systems, but primarily for risk reduction activities. The Strategy is closely linked to the Strategy for the Adaptation of the Slovak Republic to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change (2014) and the Operational Program Environmental Quality for 2014-2020. It creates opportunities for their financing using financial resources from EU structural and investment funds. |
| **Energy** |
| [Updated Concept of the Hydropower Potential of Watercourses of the Slovak Republic until 2030](https://rokovania.gov.sk/download.dat?id=E17333C133CF45EA8ED6399BC37E53D4-63F65A8347C454E937E39A752EC54497) (2017)  It evaluates the possibilities of fulfilling strategic goals in electricity production from renewable energy sources (from energy from watercourses) concerning meeting ecological and environmental goals according to European and national legislation and international conventions.  [The Concept of electricity production development from small renewable energy sources in the Slovak Republic](https://rokovania.gov.sk/download.dat?id=BC17EA38712140A38DF27E5CFC757BEE-8A421AAB18030E64847F899D97273EA9) (2013)  The concept contains a comprehensive approach to legislative and possible financial support for developing small energy sources, designed mainly to cover households' consumption without negative impact on the stability of distribution systems and the effect of financial savings for small resource operators distribution companies.  [Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan for 2021 – 2030](https://rokovania.gov.sk/download.dat?id=E8879EA86E3649988A4A46D967E384B0-26AE37FAE7D81F458757EF9950B74BE0) (2019)  The plan updates the Energy Policy (UV SR No. 548/2014), defines national priorities and goals in 5 areas: decarbonisation, energy efficiency, energy security, internal energy market, research, innovation and competitiveness. The plan defines national targets for RES and targets for energy efficiency (energy savings expressed in the form of primary and final energy consumption) until 2030.  [Low-carbon development strategy of the Slovak Republic until 2030 with a view to 2050](https://rokovania.gov.sk/download.dat?id=B07DA13B8343406D99D0EFBF00C28831-ABFCBA5E6FB8D1D64BBD083CDDCFF40C) (2020)  In the energy sector, it proposes: measures to achieve goals for RES, goals for energy savings by increasing energy efficiency (reducing primary and final energy consumption); the transition from coal to other low-emission or zero-emission sources; earlier decommissioning of solid fuel power plants; decarbonisation of electricity generation after 2020 through the use RES and the development of nuclear energy; increase in carbon prices within the EU ETS; support for the use of new innovative technologies in industrial production (BAT techniques); electrification of transport after 2020.  [National Hydrogen Strategy: Ready for the Future](https://rokovania.gov.sk/download.dat?id=361F8BABC3FC4DED81622AEAC353040C-7E6A87522DA19835FF227E896470F449) (2021)  It defines the conditions for the implementation of hydrogen technologies in accordance with the long-term strategic goal of the development of the Slovak Republic until 2030, or 2050. It establishes a framework for the use of hydrogen throughout its whole chain. The goal is to increase the competitiveness of the Slovak economy and significantly contribute to a carbon-neutral society in accordance with the Paris Declaration, to which the Slovak Republic signed up. |
| **Finance and insurance** |
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| **Forestry** |
| [National Forest Programme of the Slovak Republic](https://www.mpsr.sk/download.php?fID=1286) (2007)  In terms of adaptation of forests and forest management to climate change, the most important strategic goals of the National Forest Programme of the Slovak Republic are 1. Support for ecological forest management, and 2. Improvement and protection of the environment.  [Action Plan of National Forest Programme of the Slovak Republic 2015 – 2020](https://rokovania.gov.sk/download.dat?id=700421F0C7EE445DB6CD39F263FF553C-BC27F18481F4161D3569123E15C7E50B) (2015)  It builds on the content and structure of the National Forest Programme of the Slovak Republic, translates its 5 strategic objectives and 39 updated framework objectives into measures. Selected measures related to climate change:  1.5.3 Support the stability and increased biodiversity of forests above the standards of regular forest management (adaptation of future forests to climate change);  2.9.2 Develop models of the target state of forest structure and adaptation of forest stocks to climate change for basic forest types  2.12.2 Develop analysis and prediction of the development of damage to ecosystems (forests and wood) by introducing insects and fungi in connection with climate change and the timber market's globalisation.  [VALUE IS WATER – Action plan to address the consequences of drought and water scarcity](https://www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-vod/hodnota-je-voda/h2odnota-je-voda/h2odnota-je-voda.pdf) (2018)  The goal of the program is to prevent drought through preventive measures and eliminate the negative consequences of climate change. As part of the program of measures, for the area 4.1.1 Agriculture and forestry, the following is proposed as a preventive measure: Reassess the forest tree composition and, in relation to climate change adaptation measures during forest restoration, adjust towards increasing the resistance of stands to drought and reducing vulnerability to biotic and abiotic factors.  [Concept of close-to-nature forest management in forests of the Slovak Republic](https://www.mpsr.sk/download.php?fID=19874) (2019)  Close-to-nature forest management (CNFM) is considered a robust climate change adaptation measure that generally increases forest resilience and forests' ability to cope with climate change stresses (resilience). At the same time, CNFM is a mitigation (climate change mitigating) measure with the potential to provide more sustainable and balanced volume growth and, in the long run, to accumulate, on average, higher timber stocks than regular management, which has a positive impact on the carbon balance.  [Common Agricultural Policy Strategic Plan 2023 – 2027](https://rokovania.gov.sk/download.dat?id=104CB69B28EB4122A44F50851FE96EAA-DAB3BBDF62581585FCCD2F0DF33BA5D9) (2022)  The plan is a document of a national nature, on the basis of which assistance will be provided from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) in the programming period 2023-2027 through a set of interventions in the form of direct payments, transitional national payments, sectoral interventions and rural development interventions grouped under 9 specific goals and 1 cross-cutting goal. The goal of specific objective no. 4 is to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing carbon sequestration, as well as promoting sustainable energy, within which the following needs are also identified: 4.5 Support of adaptation and mitigation measures in forests in connection with climate change, 4.6 Improving the forests health and the vitality of forest communities and 4.7 Increasing the water retention function of the forest and water accumulation in the forest landscape.  Under preparation: National Forest Programme of the Slovak Republic 2022 – 2030 |
| **Health** |
| [Action Plan for the Environment and Health of the Population of the Slovak Republic V. (NEHAP\_V)](https://www.uvzsr.sk/docs/info/zp/nehap/NEHAP_V.pdf) (2019)  Among the several determinants affecting health, the Action Plan draws attention to the context of possible future health impacts. The greatest attention will be paid to the effects of extreme events (floods and droughts) due to climate change., novel polluting materials from pharmaceutical or personal care products, cyanobacteria, and the presence of new pathogenic microorganisms. |
| **Marine and fisheries** |
| Not relevant for the Slovak Republic. |
| **Transport** |
| [National strategy for the development of bicycle transport and bicycle tourism in the Slovak Republic](https://www.mindop.sk/ministerstvo-1/doprava-3/cyklisticka-doprava-a-cykloturistika/narodna-strategia-rozvoja-cyklistickej-dopravy-a-cykloturistiky-v-slovenskej-republike-7-8-mb-pdf) (2013)  The National Strategy does not integrate climate change policy into its priorities and measures. The expected benefits of cycling and the role of cycling in environmental protection rests in mitigating the negative impact of road transport, particularly noise, emissions, and dust particles.  [Strategy of Electromobility Development in the Slovak Republic and its Effect on National Economy of the Slovak Republic](https://www.mhsr.sk/uploads/files/QeKrkpWz.pdf) ( 2015)  Electromobility is perceived as one of the solutions for a complex sustainable transport system. The document Strategy for the development of electromobility in the Slovak Republic and its impact on the national economy of the Slovak Republic represents an important step for the prospective direction of Slovakia on a progressive path of reducing the negative effects of transport on the environment. In the conditions of the Slovak energy system, which enables the production of electricity with a low emission factor of CO2, solid particles and other pollutants, the development of electromobility would prospectively mean an overall reduction in emissions.  [Strategic plan for the development of transport in the Slovak Republic until 2030](https://www.mindop.sk/index/open_file.php?file=doprava/dopinfra/program/Dokumenty/fondyeu20142020/StrategickyPlan2030/Strategicky_plan_2030.pdf) (2017)  The Strategic Plan integrates adaptation to climate change into overarching and specific strategic objectives for the development of transport infrastructure, which reflects the trends and needs set out in European and national strategic and analytical documents. The basic entry points for transport development are the promotion of such infrastructure that minimises the impact on the environment, is resilient to the possible consequences of climate change, and improves users´ safety and protection.  [National Hydrogen Strategy: Ready for the Future](https://nvas.sk/NVS_EN.pdf) (2021)  It defines the conditions for the implementation of hydrogen technologies in accordance with the long-term strategic goal of the development of the Slovak Republic until 2030, or 2050. It establishes a framework for the use of hydrogen throughout its chain. In the transport sector, decarbonisation with the use of hydrogen reduces some of the negative effects of mobility on the environment.  [The concept of intermodal transport development of the Slovak Republic until 2030](https://www.mindop.sk/ministerstvo-1/doprava-3/strategia/intermodalna-doprava) (2022)  The concept of the development of intermodal transport in the Slovak Republic in the horizon until 2030 is based on the achieved performance of intermodal transport in the EU, on the existing goals of almost every policy based on sustainability, i.e. reduction of emissions, as well as from the prediction of the development of intermodal transport in the EU and the Slovak Republic.  [Strategy for intelligent and sustainable mobility in Slovakia - a vision of the future direction of transport in Slovakia](https://rokovania.gov.sk/download.dat?id=91E37A63F63047E19549AE2B3C1D31AD-5C27F85264DBA217A1754616DBF74C9A) (2022)  The main goal of the Strategy is the transformation of transport to its higher form, to intelligent mobility, with the help of the use of advanced communication and information technologies. The purpose of this strategy is to establish a plan that aims to direct transport in Slovakia to the path of building ecological, intelligent and sustainable transport. Fulfilling the goal of “Using intelligent mobility for the needs of decarbonization of transport” will support the demand and introduction of intelligent mobility concepts and solutions at the regional and local level with regard to the efficiency and rationalization of transport and the use and efficient operation of means of transport with emission-free and low-emission drives using alternative fuels. |
| **Urban** |
| [The Conceptual Framework of Urban Development of the Slovak Republic until 2030](https://www.mindop.sk/uploads/media/dc4765f0d90557fb2f4eeeed9bdf13c78f58f128.pdf) (2018)  It is a countrywide conceptual framework, and it aims to evaluate the current state of urban development, to create preconditions for a partnership approach of public administration and at the same time to create preconditions for systemic change of the current state. The proposed measures are aimed at a systemically better approach and the creation of conditions for the optimal and more targeted development of urban areas in Slovakia. The proposed changes can be summarised in two areas - strengthening the role of urban development in the context of regional development, partnership and cooperation, and structural changes in cities' functioning. The measures also address the need to analyse the interconnection of a selected range of cities and their functional areas, services provided at the city level, or support for public transport and adaptation to climate change's adverse effects. |
| **Water management** |
| [Flood Risk Management Plan in Sub-basins of the Slovak Republic](https://www.minzp.sk/voda/ochrana-pred-povodnami/manazment-povodnovych-rizik/plan-manazmentu-povodnovych-rizik-ciastkovych-povodiach-sr-2015.html) (2015)  The plan sets out measures for the implementation of flood risks management, which also belong to the measures that significantly support the adaptation of the Slovak Republic to climate change.  Currently, the Flood Risk Management Plan in sub-basins of the Slovak Republic is being prepared for the second planning cycle, that is, for the period 2022-2027.  [Water Plan of Slovakia - update 2015](https://www.minzp.sk/voda/vodny-plan-slovenska/vodny-plan-slovenska-aktualizacia-2015.html) (2016, validity expired 2022)  The Water Plan of Slovakia points to nexus between water management planning and climate change issues, particularly in the area related to adaptation to climate change, flood protection, drought and water scarcity and ecological flows. Specific adaptation measures for water management were addressed through the Strategy of Adaptation of the Slovak Republic to the Adverse Impacts of Climate Change - 2014 update.  [VALUE IS WATER - Action plan to address the consequences of drought and water scarcity](https://www.minzp.sk/voda/koncepcne-dokumenty/h2odnota-je-voda-akcny-plan-riesenie-dosledkov-sucha-nedostatku-vody.html) (2018)  The "VALUE IS WATER" action plan aims to prevent drought through preventive measures and eliminate the negative effects of climate change. In addition to characterising and assessing the occurrence of drought and identifying uncertainties, this document contains, in particular, a program of preventive, operational and crisis measures. Preventive measures are developed for the areas of agriculture and forestry, residential land, water management, drought research and development, and environmental education and training. (See also a key sector Agriculture and Forestry).  [Water Plan of Slovakia for the years 2022- 2027](https://www.minzp.sk/voda/vodny-plan-slovenska/) (2022)  In the third planning cycle of the Water Plan of Slovakia, the negative impacts of climate change - drought, lack of water and other impacts of climate change were included among significant water management problems for the first time.  Increasing emphasis is being put on:   * implementation of measures supporting water retention in the country, * ensuring the required amount of water with adequate quality at every necessary moment by building suitable capacities for water accumulation, * elimination of water pollution even with regard to long-term low flows, * re-evaluation of the capacities of public sewage systems with regard to the occurrence of torrential rains, * regulation of changes in drainage conditions in the basin, and related floods, erosion, lack of water by linking water management measures with measures in forestry, agriculture, spatial planning, etc.   A more detailed assessment of the impact of climate change is presented in Chapter 9 Protection against the harmful effects of water and climate change of the Water Management Plan.  [Concept of the Water Policy of the Slovak Republic until 2030 with a view to 2050](https://www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-vod/koncepcia-vodnej-politiky/koncepcia-vodnej-politiky.pdf) (2022)  The Water Policy Concept focuses on ten priority areas, which are interconnected. For each key area a goals and measures are developed, while indicators as well as a time frame for the implementation of individual measures are assigned to each priority area.  Priority area No. 1 is Water in the country one of the goals of which is to have such country in the basins that is able to retain water and mitigate the negative impact of climate change. The proposed measure also includes the application of integrated landscape management procedures using adaptation measures at the level of sub-basins - legal establish the obligation to observe the principles of sustainable water management in the country, sustainable agriculture adapted to climate change.  Achieving the target value is generally considered for the year 2030, unless another time frame is indicated.  [Action Plan for Wetlands for the years 2022-2024 for the Wetland Care Program of Slovakia until 2024](https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/27314/1) (2022)  The Action Plan consists of 63 measures/tasks, which together contribute to the fulfillment of 18 strategic goals, or 4 strategic objectives (including 1 operational) of the Wetlands Care Program. Tasks related to the issue of climate change include Task 11.3 – To implement relevant proposed adaptation measures from the updated Slovakia Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change and its Action Plan, linked to wetlands (protective measures on infiltration areas and in spring areas, solving environmental burdens, increasing inundation and retention capacity of the country, erosion measures, changes in the use of agricultural land, sustainable management of grasslands, management and revitalization of wetlands, including peatlands, enabling the natural dynamics of flows - purchase of land, creation of wetlands, including in built-up areas, construction of green infrastructure, etc.).  [A set of measures in the field of hydromelioration for adaptation to climate change and restoration of irrigation infrastructure in Slovakia](https://rokovania.gov.sk/download.dat?id=C4BC56A34E294B49826A81BCAB754A55-1A3ADEFC5D2A47EFB4599DD89B5654DD) (2022)  The document follows the Concept of Water Policy of the Slovak Republic until 2030 with a view to 2050. In line with the objectives of the Water Policy Concept and in accordance with the government's program statement for the years 2021-2024, the key areas, goals and measures of water policy which directly affect the issue restoration and development of hydromelioration in Slovakia are defined.  The main goal is to take measures to combat the negative impacts of natural catastrophic events and adverse climatic conditions, namely drought and torrential rains, on the potential of agricultural production, desertification, soil erosion, which affect the quality of the soil and the level of soil moisture. The goals will be realized through the restoration and modernization of irrigation systems and the adaptation of the drainage system, as well as through the creation of a suitable institutional framework for the realization of the set priority goals. |
| **Information and communications technology** |
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| **Land use planning** |
| See "Agriculture“ |
| **Business** |
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| **Industry** |
| [Smart Industry for Slovakia Conceptual Framework](https://www.mhsr.sk/inovacie/strategie-a-politiky/smart-industry) (2016)  The concept aims to introduce automation and digital production into industrial processes, digitisation of control systems and the use of communication networks to ensure interoperability and flexibility of processes to efficiently use energy, raw materials and create a network of interconnected, collaborative and integrated smart factories within supply chains, which will allow a flexible response to market changes using the most advanced technologies.  The concept also takes into account the commitment agreed in Paris at the UN Conference on Climate Change COP 21 - to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, of which up to 80% are produced by some of the energy processes. Achieving the proposed objectives, in particular by increasing the share of renewable energy sources in the source base and increasing energy-saving efforts through energy efficiency measures, will not be possible without technological and operational changes in the electricity system. That is why the concept of using smart technologies in energy is so important.  [The Strategy of the Economic policy of the Slovak Republic until 2030](https://rokovania.gov.sk/RVL/Material/23019/1) (2018)  The Strategy points to the need and adaptation of industry to ambitious climate goals while maintaining its competitiveness and the industry's approach to implementing appropriate, preventive, timely and effective climate adaptation measures. Tourism |
| **Rock environment and geology** |
| [The Conceptual Framework of Geological Research and Geological Survey of the Territory of The Slovak Republic](https://www.minzp.sk/geologia/koncepcia-geologickeho-vyskumu-geologickeho-prieskumu-uzemia-sr.html) (2017)  The conceptual framework sets priorities and creates preconditions to coordinate geological research and geological exploration financed from the state budget, public funds or private sources to meet the needs of society, government, private sector, and other organisations providing geological services in Slovakia, other allowance organisations of the Ministry of Environment, water management organisations and for the needs of other ministries (especially the Ministries of Economy, Transport, Education, Health and Defence).  The conceptual framework's main goal is to continually increase the level of knowledge of the geological structure of Slovakia while continuously monitoring and developing methods of geological research and geological survey with emphasis on innovative approaches to serving the changing needs of economic and social practice. Specific objectives include, in particular, support for geological research, deposit geological exploration of minerals with an emphasis on critical minerals, hydrogeological and engineering geological exploration, support for reducing environmental pollution and increasing the efficiency of information systems. [Programme for the Prevention and Management of Risks Arising from Abandoned and Closed Extractive Waste Facilities (2021-2027)](https://rokovania.gov.sk/download.dat?id=4142ADDFCA624DA582AED3B1B4162B4B-95BF152EC907928D71EAA4BC04441DD4) (2021) The programme is a basic planning document in the field of prevention and management of risks arising from extractive waste facilities. It determines the framework tasks taken in order to reduce the negative impacts of extractive waste facilities on human health and on all components of the environment, minimize the risks of accidents, guarantee a high level of environment protection and a better quality of life. [Landslide Risk Prevenion and Management Program (2021 – 2029)](https://www.minzp.sk/files/sekcia-geologie-prirodnych-zdrojov/program-prevencie-manazmentu-zosuvnych-rizik-2021-2029.pdf) (2021)The program is a strategic planning document for the area of landslide risk prevention and management. It determines framework tasks, the purpose of which is to eliminate the negative effects of landslide risk on the lives and property of residents and on the environment, and thereby contribute to a better quality of life and environmental protection. |