Water and water management policy framework

International level

• Ramsar Convention (1971), entry into force 1990 • Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River (1994), entry into force 1994 • Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1993), entry into force 1999 • Protocol on Water and Health (2001), entry into force 2001 Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians (2003), valid for SR since 2006 • Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (2015) – Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

European level

• Sustainable Europe for a Better World: EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2001) • Europe 2020 – A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (2010) • EU biodiversity strategy by 2020 (2010) • EU Strategy for the Danube Region (2011) • Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe (2011) • Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources (2012) • Green Infrastructure — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (2013) • EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change (2013) • 7th EU Environment Action Programme by 2020: „Living well, within the limits of our planet" (2013)

National level

• National Sustainable Development Strategy (2001) • Strategy for Implementation of the Framework Water Directive in the Slovak Republic (2004) • Water Plan of the Slovak Republic (2009) • Water as a Strategic State Commodity (2012) National Regional Development Strategy (2014) • Updated National Biodiversity Protection Strategy by 2020 (2014) • Adaptation Strategy of the Slovak Republic on Adverse Impacts of Climate Change (2014) • Orientation, Principles and Priorities of the Slovak Republic Water Management Policy by 2027 (2015) • Flood Risk Management Plans (2015) • Development Plans for the Public Water Supplies and Public Sewerage Systems (2015) • Water Plan of the Slovak Republic (2016) • Updated Concept of the Hydropower Potential Exploitation of Watercourses by 2030 (2017) • The Value of Water – National Action Plan to Combat Drought and Water Scarcity (2018) • National Priorities for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda (2018) • Adaptation Strategy of the Slovak Republic to Climate Change - update (2018) • Greener Slovakia – Environmental Policy Strategy of the Slovak Republic by 2030 (2019)

Main priorities of the water management policy of the Slovak Republic

1. *Improving the condition of waters to achieve their good status*
2. *Effective use of water resources*
3. *Protection against effects of floods, drought and water scarcity and adaptation to the climate change*

Orientation, Principles and Priorities of the Slovak Republic Water Management Policy by 2027 (2015)

Water resources in the Slovak Republic are spread unevenly not only in terms of their quantity but also in terms of their quality. While there is quite abundant rainfall in the headwater areas of watercourses, lower parts of river basins suffer from its scarcity increasingly more, particularly during the vegetation period. In spite of such natural influences, the Slovak Republic has sufficient water resources for ensuring the current and also prospective water needs for the population, industry, agriculture and other purposes, particularly in the area of our largest reservoir of high-quality underground water at Žitný ostrov.

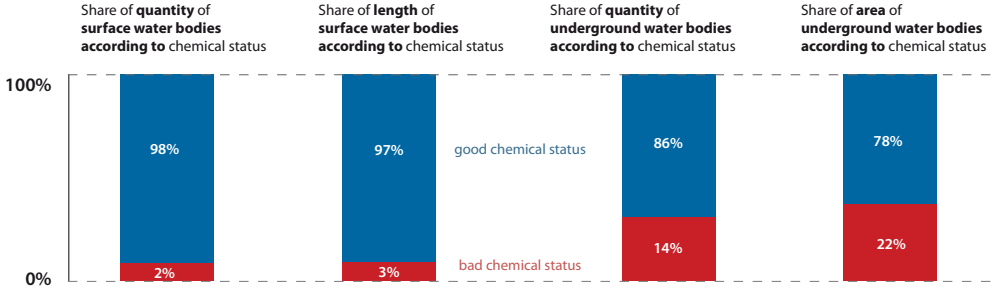
Use of water resources in the V4 countries (2015)

	Total abstractions million m^3	Total abstractions m^3/inhabitant/year	WEI +* %
Slovak Republic	573,6	105,8	0,7
Czech Republic	1 603,1	152,1	10,0
Hungary	5 051,0	508,5 (2012)	4,3 (2012)
Poland	11 093,5	291,8	18,4

Source: Eurostat

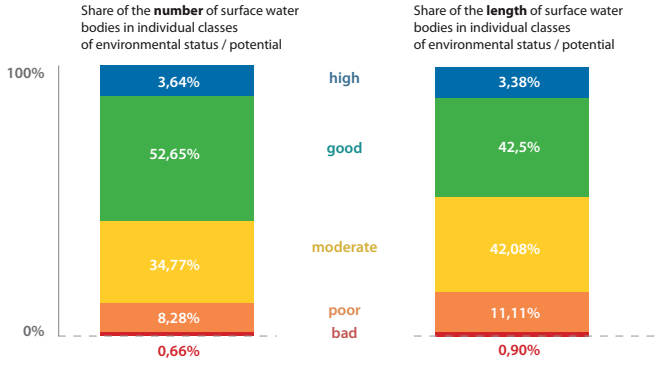
***Water Exploitation Index (WEI+)** – serves for assessing the availability of water in certain areas and expresses the relation (proportion) between the total demand for water to long-term average amounts of usable water resources. A WEI higher than 20% means that the particular water unit is used excessively, while a WEI higher than 40% means unsustainable use of resources.*

The evaluation of chemical status of surface water and groundwater bodies in the reference period 2009-2012



Source: Water Research Institute

The evaluation of ecological status / potential of surface water bodies during the reference period 2009-2012

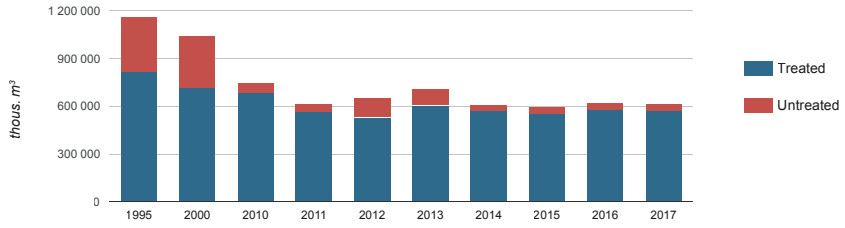


Source: Water Research Institute

The price of water will reflect the costs of water management, including costs for the protection of the environment and costs of resources resulting from the „polluter pays" principle.
Greener Slovakia – Environmental Policy Strategy of the Slovak Republic by 2030

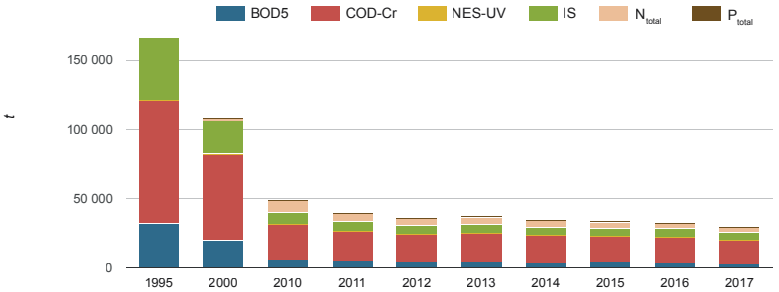
WATER MANAGEMENT AND THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

The development in discharges treated and untreated waste waters into watercourses



Source: Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute

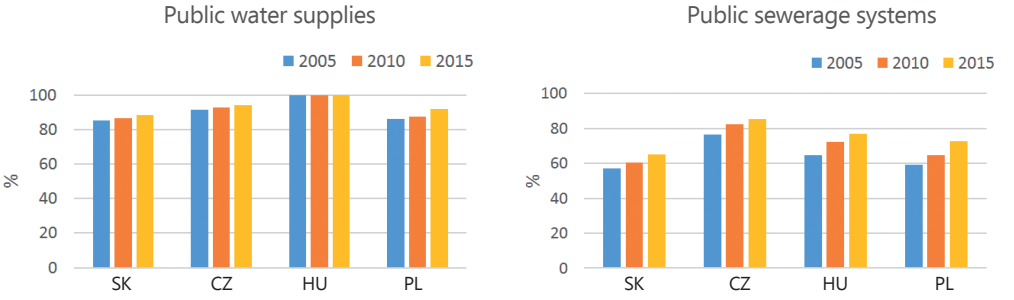
Pollution of waste waters discharged into surface waters



Source: Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute

International comparison

Connection of the population to public water supplies and public sewerage systems in the V4 countries



Source: Eurostat

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC

SLOVAK ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

DYNAMIC VISEGRAD FOR EUROPE
SLOVAK PRESIDENCY 2018/2019 OF THE VISEGRAD GROUP

Status and trends in selected areas of water management in Slovakia

- in 2017, the surface water abstraction decreased by 69.9% and the groundwater abstraction dropped by 32.9% compared to 1997
- 88.94% of the population was supplied from public water supply systems in 2017
- in 2017, the production of waste waters dropped by 44.8% compared to 1997; a decrease was seen also in the amounts of discharged organic pollution of BOD_5, COD_{Cr}, N_{total}, P_{total}
- the quality of drinking water has been a long-term high level; in 2017 the share of drinking water analyses meeting limit values amounted to 99.72%
- compared to 2000, in 2017 was recorded a decline in the share of analyses where the surface water quality requirements were not met; most values were exceeded for the following indicators: nitrite nitrogen, As, Zn
- compared to 2010, in 2017 was recorded a decline in the share of monitoring sities not meeting the requirements for the groundwater quality; limit values were most frequently exceeded for the following indicators: oxygen saturation levels, Mn, Fe_{total}, Fe^{2+}
- in 1998-2017 the total expenditures and damage related to floods amounted to EUR 1,217.5 million, while the lowest damage
- in 2017, 19 natural bathing water localities were classifield with an excellent water quality, 9 localities had good water quality and one locality had an unsatisfactory bathing water quality