

Decarbonisation adaptation progress reporting

Legal instrument: Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action

Obligation: Progress towards objectives, targets and contributions (Decarbonisation: adaptation) pursuant to Article 17(2)(d) of the Governance Regulation 2018/1999

Table 1 - Adaptation goals in integrated national energy and climate plans

Are adaptation goals in accordance with Article 4 included in the integrated national energy and climate plan?

NECPGoals

Yes

Will the next submission of the integrated national energy and climate plan include adaptation goals?

NextNECPGoals

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If adaptation goals are included in the integrated national energy and climate plan or the planned submission of the integrated national energy and climate plan, please provide an overview of these goals

NECPGoalsDetail

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If available, please provide other documents containing adaptation goals relevant to meeting the objectives and targets of the Energy Union and the long-term Union greenhouse gas emissions commitments consistent with the Paris Agreement

Other documents containing adaptation goals

Table 2 - Information on adaptation, which may affect delivery of Energy Union objectives and targets and the long-term Union GHG emission reduction commitments under the Paris Agreement

NationalCircumstances

(1) Vulnerabilities, including adaptive capacities (identified in the integrated national energy and climate plan and/or in other documents identified in Table 1), that are relevant to the Energy Union dimension selected

Vulnerabilities, including adaptive capacities

Dimension of the Energy Union

Dimension

Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals*

Reference

Source

adopted NECP

Other documents containing adaptation goals

AdaptationGoalSource

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Description of vulnerabilities, including adaptive capacities

Description

Energy production from fossil fuels is less affected by the negative impacts of climate change than energy production from renewable energy sources. The vulnerability of renewable energy technologies (wind turbines, solar panels, hydropower) is much higher compared to the

vulnerability of technologies used to generate energy from non-renewable sources (power plants, incinerators). A special category is nuclear power plants, where the availability of water resources needed for cooling water remains a risk factor.

Energy infrastructure, which includes the supply of electricity, heat, gas, oil and other forms of energy, is part of the so-called critical infrastructure and its disruption has a serious impact on the protected interests of the state (security, life and health, economy and public administration). (page 13, AR 2023)

Reference: Other document containing adaptation goals - National Action Plan for the implementation of the Adaptation Strategy of Slovakia (available in slovak language only)

Where relevant and available, please provide information on vulnerabilities, including adaptive capacities, disaggregated by vulnerable group.

Group

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For each selected group, information on vulnerabilities, including adaptive capacities

DetailedDescription

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(2) Risk of potential future impacts (identified in the integrated national energy and climate plan and/or in other documents identified in Table 1), that are relevant to the Energy Union dimension selected

Risk of potential future impacts

Dimension of the Energy Union

Dimension

Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals*

Reference

Source

adopted NECP

Other documents containing adaptation goals

AdaptationGoalSource

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Description of risk of potential future impacts

Description

In the energy sector, potential environmental and operational risks arise from the nature of individual plants, facilities and processes, where the manifestations and consequences of climate change may pose a potential threat to business continuity (and hence continuity of production or energy supply), major industrial accidents or threats to human health and safety.

It is in the general interest of society as a whole to ensure that climate change adaptation measures and mechanisms are taken into account in the preparation of initial plans that represent large and long-term investment projects. In existing plants, they are in fact mainly applied in the context of the expansion of production capacities, the introduction of major technological changes or the renewal of larger technological units.

Adaptation of the energy system is seen as the process of adapting all components of the energy system to actual or expected climate change and its consequences. (page 13-14, AR 2023)

In a broader sense, different types of risks can be identified in the business sector. Risks can be divided into interlinked groups, which are risks in the value chain and risks from external stakeholders, and to these is added the risk to human health and safety from climate change. (page 26, AR 2023)

Reference: Other document containing adaptation goals - National Action Plan for the implementation of the Adaptation Strategy of Slovakia (available in slovak language only)

Table 2 - Information on adaptation, which may affect delivery of Energy Union objectives and targets and the long-term Union GHG emission reduction commitments under the Paris Agreement

Strategies and plans

(3) Adaptation goals (identified in the integrated national energy and climate plan and/or in other documents identified in Table 1) that are relevant to the Energy Union dimension selected

Adaptation goals

Dimension of the Energy Union

Dimension

Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals*

Reference

Source

adopted NECP

Other documents containing adaptation goals

AdaptationGoalSource

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Description of adaptation goals

Description

The NAP was approved by the Government of the Slovak Republic in 202. It is intended to contribute to a better translation of adaptation measures into the sectoral policies of the ministries concerned. It also contains a proposal for a vulnerability monitoring system, a proposal for a system of mid-term evaluation of the adaptation process in Slovakia, including

tracking the links between costs and benefits. It identifies approaches that help adaptation to ongoing or expected changes, increasing the resilience of systems. At its core are 7 specific areas such as water conservation, management and use, sustainable agriculture, adapted forestry, natural environment and biodiversity, health and healthy populations, adapted human settlements, and technical, economic and social measures. It identifies 45 specific measures and 169 tasks within them for the period of validity of the document until 2027. It also contains a matrix of measures and their financing options, including the amount of planned financial resources (where it has been possible to quantify this amount). (page 32, AR 2023)

For example in the field of water protection, management and use, it has the task of finding synergies between strategic water planning documents, spatial planning documents, the national investment plan, Agenda 2030 strategy, Envirostrategy 2030, NECP, etc.

Reference: Other document containig adaptation goals - National Action Plan for the implementation of the Adaptation Strategy of Slovakia

(4) Challenges, gaps and barriers (identified in the integrated national energy and climate plan and/or in other documents identified in Table 1) that are relevant to the Energy Union dimension selected

Challenges, gaps and barriers

(5) Foreseen actions, budget and timeline related to the adaptation goals identified under 'Adaptation Goals' (above)

Foreseen actions, budget and timeline

(6) Overview of the content of sub-national strategies, policies, plans and efforts related to the adaptation goals identified under 'Adaptation Goals' (above)

Overview of the content of sub-national strategies, policies, plans and efforts

Table 2 - Information on adaptation, which may affect delivery of Energy Union objectives and targets and the long-term Union GHG emission reduction commitments under the Paris Agreement

Monitoring and evaluation

(7) Progress towards reducing climate impacts, vulnerabilities and risks (identified in the integrated national energy and climate plan and/or in other documents identified in Table 1), relevant to the Energy Union dimension selected

Progress towards reducing climate impacts, vulnerabilities and risks

(8) Progress towards increasing adaptive capacity (identified in the integrated national energy and climate plan and/or in other documents identified in Table 1), relevant to the Energy Union dimension selected

Progress towards increasing adaptive capacity

(9) Progress of implementation towards meeting the adaptation goals identified in tab Strategies and plans - Adaptation goals

Progress of implementation towards meeting the adaptation goals

Dimension of the Energy Union

Dimension

Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals*

Description of the progress of implementation towards meeting the adaptation goals

Description

10 methodological guidelines are being prepared in the framework of the project Methodology for the assessment of investment risks associated with the adverse effects of climate change, which is expected to be completed by the end of 2023 including adaptation guidelines in the energy, industry and some other areas of business:

- Methodological guidelines for business climate resilience assessments based on climate vulnerability assessments of economic sectors
- Methodological guidance for assessing climate vulnerability and climate resilience of new investments and projects and integration into the EIA/SEA process
- Assessment of the risk and vulnerability of industrial sites and environmental burdens in terms of their preparedness and security against risks related to the adverse effects of climate change
- Methodological guide "Risk and vulnerability assessments of linear structures and pipelines in terms of their preparedness and security against risks related to the adverse effects of climate change"

A sector-specific methodology for reducing climate change impacts, vulnerability and risks to major infrastructure plans and projects has been adopted by the Ministry of Transport of the Slovak Republic (Climate Change Assessment – Developing a Methodology and Embedding Climate Change Impact Assessment of Infrastructure Plans/Projects into Existing National Level Processes (2018)). (page 37 AR 2023)

(10) Progress towards addressing barriers (identified in the integrated national energy and climate plan and/or in other documents identified in Table 1) that are relevant to the Energy Union dimension selected

Progress towards addressing barriers

