

PUBLIC EVENTS

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2nd Regional Round Table

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1. Introduction

The Regional Roundtables are one of the deliverables proposed under project activity called Public events within workpackage Communication. Primary are Regional Roundtables focused on promoting project on high policy level and to discuss regional policies towards Natural Small Water Retention Measures.

The main objectives of the second Regional Roundtable were to present current achievements of the project FramWat, to discuss level of understanding of Natural Small Water Retention Measures (NSWRM) and current situation with their implementation within countries, and to define steps that need to be taken by all key stakeholders in order to assure better integration of NSWRMs into existing policy framework and to support better implementation of NSWRMs in practice.

The second Regional Roundtable was held in Bratislava on May 21st, 2019 at Water Research Institute, Nábrežie arm. gen. L. Svobodu 5, 812 49 Bratislava 1 within premises of Ministry of Environment of the Slovak republic. It was planned to be organized by Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC) but due its liquidating process, the organizational issues were taken over by two Slovak partners - Slovak Water Management Enterprise (SWME), state enterprise and Global Water Partnership - Central and Eastern Europe (GWP-CEE).

The targeted audience were policy makers from three partner's countries Austria, Poland and Slovakia. There have been attended representatives from Regional Water Management Board Warsaw (Poland), WasserCluster Lunz - biologische Station GmbH (WCL, Austria), Hungarian Chamber of Agriculture, Jász-Nagykún-Szolnok County, International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR), Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (MoE SR), Directorate for Water Protection, Directorate for Nature, Biodiversity and Landscape Protection, Directorate of Climate Change and Air Protection and Directorate for Environmental Programs and Projects, Ministry of education, science, research and sport of the Slovak Republic, Department of strategies and EU affairs of research and sciences, National agricultural and food centre, Department of laboratories, Hydromeliorations, state enterprise, Department of hydromeliorations property, Slovak Environment Agency (SEA), Slovak Academy of Sciences, Institute of Landscape Ecology, Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra, Faculty of Horticulture and Landscape Engineering, Technical University in Zvolen, Faculty of ecology and environmental sciences (Slovakia) and Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute. From project partners have attended Warsaw University of Life Sciences (WULS-SGGW), Middle Tisza District Water Directorate, GWP-CEE and SWME, in common thirty participants. The complete list of participants is enclosed in the Annex 2.



2. Opening session and introduction to the state-of-play of FramWat project

In the beginning, the representative of the hosting country, Ms. Monika Supekova (SWME), and afterwards project manager and representative of lead partner, Mr. Tomasz Okruszko (WULS-SGGW), welcomed all participants and wished successful and fruitful discussions during second Regional Roundtable on water retention measures challenges. Ms. Sabina Bokal (GWP-CEE) introduced the purpose of the Roundtables, the main objectives of second Regional Roundtable and main outcomes of the first Regional Roundtable, tour the table was held across participants. She introduced the programme of second Regional Roundtable and the agenda is enclosed in the Annex 1. Ms. Sabina Bokal was also facilitating/guiding the discussions during the second Regional Roundtable.

As introduction to the project FramWat and its state-of-play Mr. Tomasz Okruszko led the presentation. He introduced NSWRMs, which are in principle both the technical (hydraulic engineering and land improvement activities designed to collect surface water runoff) and non-technical (agro-technical and planning activities (shaping land surface and changes land use composition) designed to collect surface water runoff) initiatives too. NSWRMs still do not have enough attention across countries; probably because in most countries water management is not connecting with other planning activities. It is easy to talk about NSWRMs on “theoretical/academia level”, but very hard to implement NSWRMs. The problems in the catchments are subsidies for agricultural use of land, problems with financing NSWRMs, to low interest in other ecosystem services which are NSWRMs bringing too. NSWRMs are multistakeholder issue in the frame of realisation but also in the frame of benefits. The questions as what is precise quantitative effect of measures, what is the efficiency of wetlands, etc. are still open. Open questions are reflected in the project motto “Small Retention - Big deal”.

Mr. Okruszko presented main outputs and tools of the project, as Valorization method of the landscape and particular tool, Method to assess effectiveness of measures and its static tool and dynamic modelling, Guidelines for users as book but also as online Decision Support System (DSS). He introduced project partners, associated partners and institutions and their scope of competences on national or international level. There are six pilot catchments in six partners countries, he introduced the geography of catchments and their main problems, which are in most cases agriculture and land use. Explained in more detail the tools and the ideas behind them:



- The valorization tool FroGIS allows for valorization of the catchment/landscape and leads to identification of possibilities and needs of NSWRMs realization. The catchments are divided into subcatchments (spatial planning units, SPUs), in which the valorization is calculated. Introduced indicators which are saying about lack of water, lack of quality, areas with problems with fast run-off, etc. Indicators are distributed across catchment and within project some of them are aggregated.
- The analyses of effectiveness indicators and results of literature review, which shows that there is surprisingly low amount of quantitative data on effectiveness of measures, European reports on restoration are very weak in numbers. For the tools developed within the project, the numbers across countries are necessary, so further expert knowledge for particular catchments is a key to build effective tools. Static tool on effectiveness is a set of relationships between measures' intensity and expected change in water retention properties of a catchment/SPU. This effectiveness will be tested with dynamic models (hydrological either hydraulic depending on problems identified within catchments). As sometimes to develop the dynamic model is more expensive than realise small measure in the catchment, it is very important to decide where to stop to build the model.
- The DSS will teach the people to assess and plan measures in their catchment based on the catalogue of measures, will be publicly available consisting of thematic blocks Education, Catalogue of measures, Tools.

Mr. Okruszko emphasised two main challenges still in place, and that is how to motivate investors in the catchments and consider resilience to climate change, and how far we can use informatics tools to capture the tools developed within the project.

The next block of presentations brought a short overview on the current status of the FramWat project, its outputs and progress with testing them in pilot catchments in all three partner's countries. Ms. Supeková presented current results for Blh subcatchment within Slaná river basin in Slovakia, Mr. Hein (WCL) presented results for Aist catchment in Austria and Mr. Kardel (WULS-SGGW) presented results for Kamienna catchment in Poland. In general were identified issues in the pilot catchments, goals for pilot catchments and results of current testing of Valorization method, Development of Concept Plan, Static method on effectiveness assessment, development on DSS.

The next part of the second Regional Roundtable was led as guided discussion moderated by Ms. Bokál. It was divided into two blocks of questions targeted to the audience focused on



current situation with implementation of NSWRMs and their integration in national and regional policies and on recommendations on better integration and implementation of NSWRMs.

3. Natural Small Water Retention Measures as part of the Integrated Water Resource Management and current situation with implementation

This block of second Regional Roundtable focused on:

- Present situation with NSWRMs in the three countries
- National and regional policy frameworks related to NSWRMs in the field of agriculture, water management, climate change, urban, etc.
- Lessons learned and good practise or practical examples, the main barriers and success factors for implementation

The main questions raised were:

1. Participants were asked for some institutional view in the countries, what is the practical implementation of measures in countries, what is the status, what are the policy documents dealing with NSWRMs in the countries?

Mr. Mueller (SK) - He congratulated to the project results presented at second Regional Roundtable, to Valorization tool, he appreciates the project much and is waiting for the results on the national level. Tools will be very helpful in the next planning cycles. SEA is dealing with landscape planning, has compiled and printed *Catalogue of selected adaptation measures to mitigate climate change impacts in relation to landuse*, 2018, where many of measures presented at second Regional Roundtable are included in these catalogue and is curious on evidence behind measures gathered within FramWat project.

Ms. Tamášová (SK) - Is thankful for presentation, project is amazing, is happy to see this partial results of the project as it means that the lack of knowledge or evidence is not so big as thought on national and European level too. In SR the *National Adaptation Strategy* (NAS) was approved, mentioned also in the *National and Regional overview of the existing policy documents*, last year and now MoE SR is working on *Action Plan (AP) for NAS* commonly with Slovak Academy of Sciences and circle of other experts, first draft will be distributed around June/July 2019. NSWRMs are part of NAS. She is also curious on implementing the results of project on local level, mainly on the suggestions how to implement the national policy on local level.



2. And what about other PPs? Are NSWRLMs part of RBMPs? Are they implemented in the practise?

Mr. Liška (ICPDR) - NSWRLMs are win-win solution for River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) and Flood Risk management Plans (FRMPs) too, and not only on local level but also on river basin level too. For flood risk management the water retention is the best option, which can be of course natural water retention and artificial water retention too.

Ms. Bokal (SK) - Multieffectiveness of measures is very important, that's why the project is so challenging, as is not looking only at one problem, but on many and would like to assess the benefits of different measures at river basin scale.

Mr. Jurík (SK) - Working on *AP for NAS* and also on *Scenarios for nature until 2030 with outlook up to 2050 (Nature Outlook)*, MoE SR and Institute for Prognosis is main author, consist of six topics (water management, landscape, agriculture, forestry, urban development and sustainable development), what is good that there are the same topics with FramWat to be answered. In the study there should be also some "feedback from practical point of view on implementation of measures". What is he missing in the project is "feedback on legislation", although this project should prepare some information for people on legislation. E. g. in SR there exist *Law on soil protection* (against erosion, sealing, etc.), but if the land user is not applying measures against erosion, there happens quite nothing. As the farmer does not feel the problem of erosion, but the water manager in the water reservoirs and water courses. We have to have more power in the legislation. We have to gather/accumulate more water in the landscape - in the soil - if we are losing 10 tons per hectare of soil, there is loss of space for at minimum of 3 tons of water. And this is causing droughts and reservoirs full of sediments.

Sediments can be used as fertilizers only if consist of over 12% of organic compounds, but organic compounds are flowing with water and sediments are storing only 2-3% of organic compounds and it is not possible to use them as fertilizers. We have to look on what is happening in the landscape in present and what we can do with it.

3. But what can be done to do from this a kind of "political agenda"? What can be done to tackle it better?

Mr. Jurík (SK) - To have at least national legislation, but also European legislation can help too, as at EU level we do not have legislation on soil protection and also private ownership of land is problem.

Mr. Biernacki (PL) - Polish government worked out *Water Retention Development Programme*. Now it is in public consultation (so called "Small retention" and "Big retention" and natural retention), where a particular % of water to be retained (15% of annual outflow) in the



catchments is defined, now Poland is retaining about 6%, deadline is until 2020-2027, initial costs of the programme is 3 billion euro.

4. How to change the perception of people on these measures having multiply benefits like for WFD, for FD?

Mr. Okruszko (PL) - Stressed the problem of investors, and how to incorporate these measures in the catchments. In the catchment/landscape there are foresters, farmers, NGO with international money for restorations, local community as anglers, fishermen to make reservoirs for their purposes and the question is, how to motivate this people to be interested in “common public goals” to push planning and realization of measures from river basin perspective.

5. Multibenefits are advantage of these measures, maybe some kind of platform to get different stakeholders together and motivate them exists in countries?

Mr. Mueller (SK) - Measures are located at land, and there the ownership rights could be quite complex. Ownership rights in SR are causing big problems in realization of any kind of measures not only NSWRMs. How to bring stakeholders attention - maybe also to go case-to-case, as stakeholders are usually more sensible if measure is in their backyard, but still there exist lot of potential in villages and cities, and maybe if measures could be combined with other functions as recreation, this could help also to attract local communities. And also to focus more on agricultural land and work more with farmers and farmers unions. So focus on each stakeholder.

6. Different terminology is problem too. Green infrastructure versus nature based solution. What about educational point of view how to increase this awareness?

Ms. Szüdi (SK) - Probably it will be possible to use ERA road maps, Horizon 2020, Horizon Europe, Mission boards, Shadow Committees, etc. and she is curious on opinions of other countries. And Danube Strategy as macroregional strategy is not focused only on “capitalization of results of projects” but also on sharing of existing experience, so can be probably used too.

Mr. Okruszko (PL) - Stressed that the *Water Retention Development Programme* in Poland is focused a priori on “land owned by state” (80% of forests are national forests) to be successful so project partners in most cases are National parks or investments on state owned land, and no investments on private owned land. The practical cooperation with farmers is realized through so called “agroenvironmental schemes”, there are extra payments (e. g. birds spawning).

Ms. Bokal (SK) - Maybe to look for some combinations of private money and state money.

Ms. Supeková (SK) - Between subsidies in different sectors (agriculture and landscape management versus energy sector (biomass)) is basic contradiction. Subsidies should be more coordinated with clear priorities, objectives of the state.



4. Recommendations for better integration of the N(S)WRM into policy frameworks and better implementation in practice

This block of second Regional Roundtable focused on:

- What would support better implementation in practice? Financing sources, etc.
- Can NSWRMs be part of the water policy? What is missing?
- What is the best action plan (practical steps) for NSWRMs realization?

The main questions raised were:

7. What are the other gaps that NSWRMs are not better implemented? We mentioned awareness, knowledge, stakeholder approach to establish is every time difficult.

Mr. Okruszko (PL) - Financing of measures is ongoing problem.

Ms. Supeková (SK) - To analyse the territory of country firstly to see potential of landscape. Only than planning procedure on national level within different sectors can start.

Mr. Biernacki (PL) - The programme “Big retention” is financed from Structural Funds, “Small retention” is discussed with agricultural sector how different financial sources can be used.

8. Within the project there are developed Guidance documents too. What should be included in the Guidance/Action plans to support the water managers, agricultural sector, etc.? Some practical steps how to deal with the tools? What should be the basic idea?

Mr. Kenderéssy (SK) - To include the list of “free available data” which will be used e. g. in this Valorization toolbox (FroGIS), e. g. to use Copernicus data, as national data are often very hard to be transferred because of different scales. Mr. Kardel (PL) - Explained, that the idea was to use “global datasets”, but e. g. it is huge amount of data to be run within FroGIS at this stage, but data as land use, DEM, meteorological data are planned to be inside the tools.

Mr. Okruszko (PL) - Crucial ones are data on soils, soil maps which are generally not available for the whole Europe. The key is in the soils (change of retention, capacity, erodability, ...), so good data on soils are the basic.

Mr. Liška (ICPDR) - Raised the question on Danube Floodplain Project. Within this project the floodplains along Danube river should be prioritised according the water retention, probably FramWat project could capitalize from its ideas.

Mr. Kališ (SK) - Raised question regarding nitrates and other chemical elements, whether the FramWat project is focused also on them, whether contains some scientific information on



them. Mr. Kardel (PL) - Reflected that it is necessary to study the “look-up table on measures and benefits” and values researched and compiled within the table. And additional way is to use this soil and water assessment tools - dynamic tools, but this just started within the project.

Mr. Liška (ICPDR) - Any sort of Guidance on NSWRM is very welcomed and useable within next Danube River Basin Management Plan (DRBMP) or Danube Flood Risk Management Plan (DFRMP), which are under update, especially in the case of win-win measures. According the project time frame, developed tools could be incorporated into DRBMP and DFRMP 2021 (drafts in 2020). Ms. Bokal (SK) - There are a kind of supporting letters from Associated Partners on national level and from ICPDR and International Sava River Basin Commission (SAVA Commission) on basin level.

Mr. Liška (ICPDR) - Recommended to incorporate the case studies (text boxes) as best practises examples in countries on any topics (NWRMs, field study, the stakeholders cooperation, policy improvement, etc.) into the Guidance.

Mr. Halmo (SK) - As the authority competent in management of hydromeliorations (approx. 6.000 km of drainage and irrigation canals) and they have project on “Outlets” (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the SR) are willing to cooperate more actively. Ms. Supeková (SK) - Welcomed this offer, although the *Conception on hydromeliorations revitalization in SR (2014)* has been used already.

Ms. Okruszko (PL) - Mentioned that from the conceptual point of view, the controlled outflow from the land preclamation schemes is very good alternative to the water storage in reservoirs, if these drainage systems are functional at drained areas, they can save lot of water through retardation/slowing down the outflow, control drainage may slow down more as traditional ones.

9. Any other recommendations for further development of tools and guiding documents?

Mr. Mueller (SK) - Recommended to include into the Guidance/Action plans the case studies examples from the countries and for some measures to show graphical expression of effectiveness of measures. And probably information on any new financial schemes if they are/will be available for the III. planning cycle instead of European funds.

Mr. Hapčo (SK) - There are many small retention project initiatives planned across Slovakia in municipalities. In Slovakia there is dedicated fund for NSWRM within Operational programme Quality of the environment governed by MoE SR, and also within Rural areas development programme for period 2014 - 2020 and Integrated Regional Operational programme for period 2014 - 2020 governed by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the SR. However, it seems that financial mechanisms have very complicated schemes and requirements/criteria



and the potential applicants (municipalities, majors, small businessmen, land owners) are not able to fulfil these requirements. Probably some “local centres” created on national level will be efficient for them to help to understand guidances, to fill-in application forms, etc., free of charge of course.

Mr. Halmo (SK) - Guidance or Action plan are very useful, but the most important is to realize the measures, the money are necessary from state budget or European funds, but also important is to assure the sustainability.

5. Key Messages and Conclusions of the Round Table

The key messages raised during the second Regional Roundtable can be summarized as follows:

- In literature there is surprisingly low amount of quantitative data on measures effectiveness indicators, European reports on restoration are very weak in numbers.
- The quantitative data across countries are necessary for building of tools, at least the knowledge of local experts is necessary. Important to distinguish for user of tools is, whether the user will use the static tools or will build the dynamic model as to develop the model is time and costs consuming.
- Anyway, the practical results of the project demonstrate, that the lack of knowledge or evidence is not as big as thought on national and European level too. The implementation of project results on local level, mainly on the suggestions how to implement the national policy on local level are welcomed.
- It is necessary to have more power in the legislation to protect soil. European legislation on soil protection can shift something forward, as national legislations are weak. It is necessary to look on what is happening in the landscape in present and what we can do with actual bad management practises.
- Some similar projects/conceptions as the *Water Retention Development Programme* in Poland to be proposed on national level can be a solution to move implementation of NSWRMs forward.
- Land ownership and problem of investors as foresters, farmers, NGOs, local community as anglers, etc. which have their own interest in the field and do not care about “common catchment goals” are existing problem.



- A case-by-case approach in communication with each stakeholders can help to change their view on NSWRMs. There still exist lot of potential in villages and cities, and if measures could be combined with other functions as recreation, this could help to attract local communities/stakeholders. To focus more on agricultural land and work more with farmers and farmers unions may be a way to more “land friendly agriculture”.
- Different terminology is problem too. Green infrastructure versus nature based solution, so to focus on education, awareness in the field of NSWRMs is necessary.
- Financing still keeps a barrier of NSWRMs realization.
- A kind of “agroenvironmental schemes” with extra payments (e. g. for birds spawning, etc.) can help to realize NSWRMs at private own land. For the future to look for some combinations of private money and state money.
- Subsidies for different sectors should be more coordinated and clear priorities and objectives for particular sectors should be set on the state/national level.
- Available datasets harmonised across Europe and for free are a key for further development of tools. The crucial ones are data on soils (change of retention, capacity, erodability, ...), which are generally not available for the whole Europe.
- Any sort of Guidance on NSWRM is very welcomed and useable within next Danube River Basin Management Plan or Danube Flood Risk Management Plan, which are under update, especially in the case of “win-win measures”.
- To incorporate the case studies (text boxes) as best practises examples in countries on any topics (NWRMs, field study, the stakeholders cooperation, policy improvement, etc.) into the Guidance.
- From the conceptual point of view, the controlled outflow from the functional drainage and irrigation canals is very good alternative to the water storage in reservoirs, they can save lot of water through retardation/slowing down the outflow, even more as traditional ones.
- In the Guidance/Action plans for some measures to show graphical expression of effectiveness of measures and information on any new financial schemes if they are/will be available for the III. planning cycle.
- Probably some “local centres” created on national level will be efficient for local stakeholders to help to understand guidances of financial mechanisms, to fill-in application forms, etc., free of charge.



- Guidance or Action plan are very useful tools, but the most important is to realize the measures, the money are necessary even from state budget or European funds, but also important is to assure the sustainability.

During the moderated session, Ms. Bokal remembered that policy and legislation review is gathered in the deliverables called *National and Regional overview of the existing policy documents*, that partners will prepare Action plans for the pilot basins. Each associated partner signed a kind of supporting letter to assure considering of project results in the next RBMP or FRMP planning cycle. The project capitalizes the results of other project as Proline-CE, WARELA, RAINMAN, NWRM.EU, and probably will capitalize from actually ongoing Danube Floodplain project and wise versa. In Guidance and Action plans there will be also focus on financial resources, timelines, responsibilities, but within INTEREEG CE financial schemes it is not possible to assure implementation afterwards, but maybe through some other projects from schemes as Structural funds, Horizon Europe, Common Agricultural Policy, etc. this could be assured.

Finally, Ms. Bokal, Mr. Okruszko and Ms. Supeková thanked to the present guests for the participation and inputs into the discussions. Further logistical information were provided to audience.



Annexes

Annex 1: Agenda

2nd FramWat Regional Round Table “Small Retention – Big Deal”

May 21, 2019

Bratislava, Water Research Institute – WRI (Výskumný ústav vodného hospodárstva)
Nábřežie arm. gen. L. Svobodu 5, 812 49 Bratislava 1

Main objective:

Round Table will focus on presenting current achievements of the project, level of understanding of Natural Small Water Retention Measures, current situation with their implementation and follow-up steps that need to be taken by all key stakeholders in order to assure better integration of NSWRM into existing policy framework and support their better implementation in practice.

Target group: 2nd Round Table is focusing on representatives of respective national authorities from Slovakia, Austria and Poland.

AGENDA	
8:45 – 9:00	REGISTRATION
9:00 – 9:15	Welcome addresses (<i>Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Global Water Partnership CEE and Slovak Water Enterprise</i>) and Tour the table
9:15 – 9:45	<u>Setting the scene: Small Retention - Big deal</u> (Tomasz Okruszko, Lead Partner, <i>Warsaw University of Life Sciences</i>)
9:45 – 10:15	Status of the FramWat project: Where we are now? Short presentations of the current status of the project outputs and progress with testing them in pilot river basins in all three countries (<i>Slovak Water Enterprise, WasserCluster Lunz – biologische Station GmbH, Warsaw University of Life Sciences</i>)
10:15 - 10:45	1. Natural Small Water Retention Measures as part of the Integrated Water Resource Management and current situation with implementation <i>Guided discussion with participants of the round table</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present situation with NSWRMs in the three countries - National /regional policy frameworks related to N(S)WRM - Lessons learned and practical examples
10:45 -11:15	Coffee break






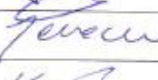





11:15 – 11:45	<p>2. Recommendations for better integration of the N(S)WRM into policy frameworks and better implementation in practice</p> <p><i>Guided discussion with participants of the round table</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the best action plan for NSWRM - What would support better implementation in practice - Can NWRMs be part of the water policy?
11:45 – 12:00	Key Messages and Conclusions of the Round Table
12:00	Closing of the Event & Lunch



Annex 2: List of participants



FramWat 2nd Round Table				
Date: 21 May 2019 Time: 9:00 – 12:00 Venue: Bratislava, Water Research Institute – WRI (Výskumný ústav vodného hospodárstva), Nábřeží arm. gen. L. Svobodu 5, 812 49 Bratislava 1				
List of Participants				
	Surname & First name	Organization	Email	Signature
1	Biernacki Mariusz	Polish Water (Wody Polskie)	mariusz.biernacki@wody.gov.pl	
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8	Kardel Ignacy	WULS SGGW	i.kardel@levis.sggw.pl	
9	Kenderessy Pavol	Institute of Landscape Ecology, Slovak Academy of Sciences	pavol.kenderessy@savba.sk	



FramWat 2nd Round Table				
Date: 21 May 2019 Time: 9:00 – 12:00 Venue: Bratislava, Water Research Institute – WRI (Výskumný ústav vodného hospodárstva), Nábřežie arm. gen. L. Svobodu 5, 812 49 Bratislava 1				
List of Participants				
	Surname & First name	Organization	Email	Signature
10	Lovas Attila	Middle Tisza District Water Directorate	lovas.attila@kotivizig.hu	
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12	Pozgayova Alena	GWP CEE	alena.pozgayova@gwpcee.org	
13	Supekova Monika	Slovak Water Management Enterprise	monika.supekova@syp.sk	
14	Szüdi Jaroslava	PAC's Support Team	jaroslava.szudi@minedu.sk	
15	Tótáné Lajkó Éva	Hungarian Chamber of Agriculture - Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County	Lajko.Eva@nak.hu	
16	Trandziuk Paweł	WULS SGGW	p.trandziuk@levis.sggw.pl	
17	Váci Melinda	Middle Tisza District Water Directorate	tiszaoffice@kotivizig.hu	

Date: 21 May 2019
Time: 9:00 – 12:00
Venue: Bratislava, Water Research Institute – WRI (Výskumný ústav vodného hospodárstva),
Nábřežie arm. gen. L. Svobodu 5, 812 49 Bratislava 1








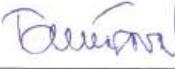


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2nd Round Table

May 21, 2019

Bratislava, Water Research Institute – WRI
(Výskumný ústav vodného hospodárstva)
Nábřežie arm. gen. L. Svobodu 5,
812 49 Bratislava 1

	Name & Surname	Organization	Signature
1.	Mariusz Biernacki	Regional Water Board Warsaw	
2.	Richard Muller	Slovak Environment Agency	
3.	Igor Liska	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River	
4.	Zuzana Gergeľová	Ministry of Agriculture and rural development of the Slovak republic	
5.	Vladimír Píš	National agricultural and food centre, Department of laboratories	
6.	Milan Kališ	National agricultural and food centre, Department of laboratories	
7.	Ľuboš Jurík	Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra	
8.	Janka Guzmová	Ministry of environment of the Slovak Republic	
9.	Angelika Tamášová	Ministry of environment of the Slovak Republic	
10	Zdenka Kurčíková	Ministry of environment of the Slovak Republic	
11	Viera Vikukelová	Ministry of environment of the Slovak Republic	
12	Martina Fridrich Tegelhoffová	Ministry of environment of the Slovak Republic	
13	Ivan Hapčo	Ministry of environment of the Slovak Republic	



	Name & Surname	Organization	Signature
14	Radoslav Bujnovský	Water Research Institute	
15	Katarína Melová	Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute	
16	Viliam Šimor	Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Katarína Mikulová	Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute	
18	Alena Bujnová	Slovak Water Managment Enterprise	
19	Jaroslava Szüdi	Ministry of education, science, research and sport of the Slovak Republic	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	László Miklós	Technical University in Zvolen	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	Pavol Kenderessy	Slovak Academy of Sciences	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	Richard Filčák	Slovak Academy of Sciences	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	Monika Supeková	Slovak Water Managment Enterprise	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	KATARÍNA JENEIDOVÁ	SHMÚ	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	THOMAS HEIN	WCL	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	Norbert HALMO	HM, s.p. BA	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	JÁN SPIVER	SWME	<i>[Signature]</i>
28	KLÁRA BALLOVÉC	UL	<i>[Signature]</i>
29			
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Date: 27.05.2019

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Photos





