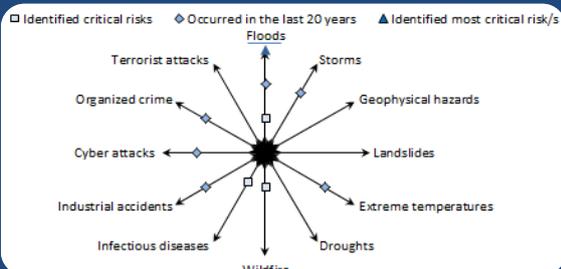


Poland

Poland: Critical risks at a glance



Natural hazards: Poland faces a range of natural hazards, including floods, storms and infectious diseases. Owing to its cold winters, aggravated by cold polar air currents, Poland is prone to extreme temperatures in the form of cold waves.

Man-made risks: Although not identified as critical risks at the time of the survey, Poland has experienced several man-made risks, such as industrial accidents, as well as cyber-attacks and organised crime in the past.

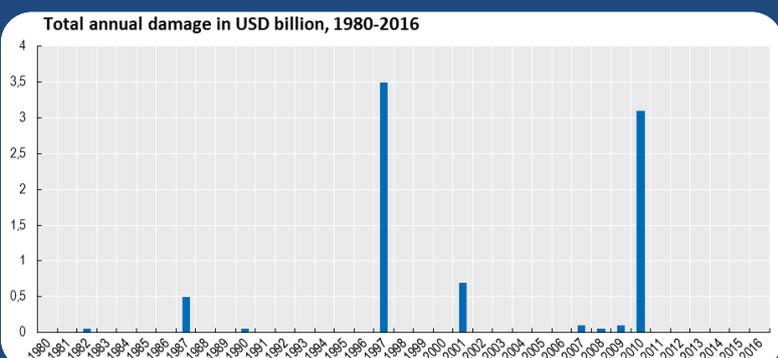
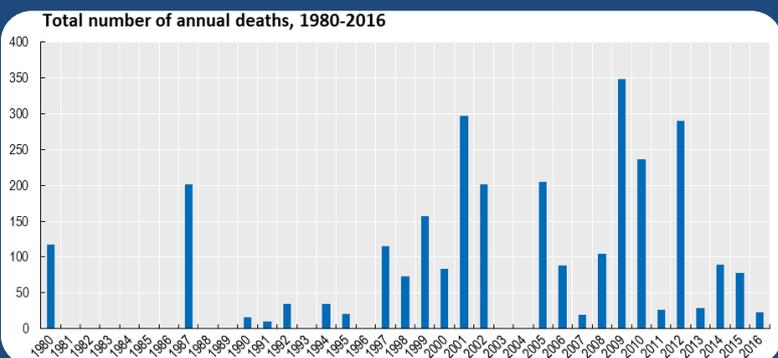
Most critical risk: Floods.

Source: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016

Disaster-related socio-economic losses

Deaths are mostly caused by cold weather, followed by floods and storms. Average deaths per million inhabitants for the period 1995-2015 are slightly above the OECD average.

Damage is predominantly caused by floods, followed by storms. Overall, damage caused by disasters as a % of GDP between 1995 and 2015 was below the OECD average.



Major disasters

Floods

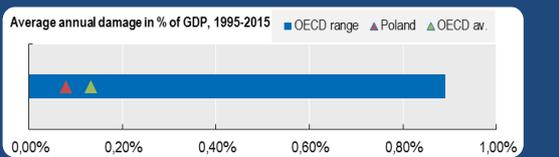
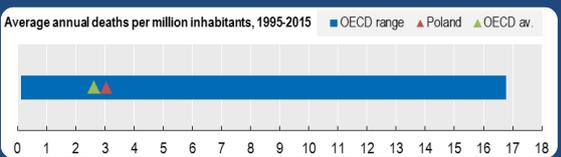
- May 2010 in Malopolske, Mazowieckje ; Slaskie, Podkarpackie, Opolskie, Swietokrzyskie, Malopolskie
- 16 deaths
- 3.1 billion US\$ damage (est.)

Cold wave

- November 2009 – 1/2010
- 298 deaths

Floods

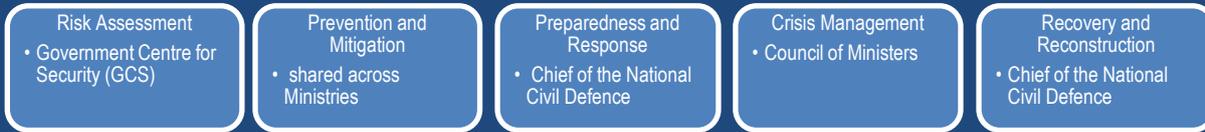
- July – August 1997 in Katowice, Opole, Walbrzych, Raciborz, Wroclaw, Slubice
- 55 deaths
- 3.5 billion US\$ damage (est.)



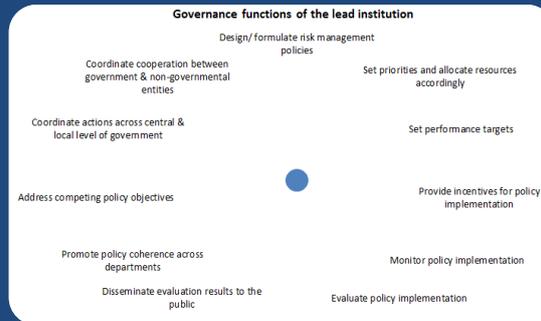
Notes: For 78% of disaster events registered for Poland in EM-DAT between 1995 and 2015, damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of damage, estimations for individual events may differ across sources. Due to methodological differences in the attribution of deaths to heatwaves, the figure comparing average deaths per million inhabitants against the OECD average excludes these deaths.

Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; EM-DAT: The International Disaster Database, 2017; GTD: The Global Terrorism Database, 2016; OECD Statistics. 2017

Institutional lead for risk management



In Poland, no single entity has been identified as the **lead institution** responsible for the governance of critical risks. Instead, all ministries are responsible for implementing risk management actions and measures within their own areas of competence. The Chief of the National Civil Defence within the Ministry of the Interior and Administration determines the general rules for civil defence and coordinates actions across levels of government. The Council of Ministers is responsible for the maintenance of public order and the internal security of the state. The Government Crisis Management Team (GCMT) supports the Council of Ministers in this.



Source: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016

Risk anticipation

Yes No	Horizon scanning exercises	Emergency response exercises	National Risk Assessment	Local risk assessment	Research on risk interlinkages	Research on emerging risks
Poland						
Responding Countries						

Risk communication

Yes No	Target vulnerable population	Media briefings	Platforms for two-way communication	Information to stimulate investment in self-protective measures	Information on protective measures against imminent major hazards	Public education system
Poland	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Responding Countries						

Critical infrastructure protection

Yes No	Critical infrastructure protection programme	Standards/toolkits for business continuity	Capabilities to ensure function following a shock	First responders required to be stationed	Information on exposure to natural hazards provided	Information on exposure to terrorist threats provided	Mandatory emergency preparedness requirements	Mandatory information sharing about vulnerabilities	Voluntary information sharing about vulnerabilities
Poland									
Responding Countries									

Source: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016

Note: Data from the OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks is only available for 33 OECD countries plus Colombia and Costa Rica.