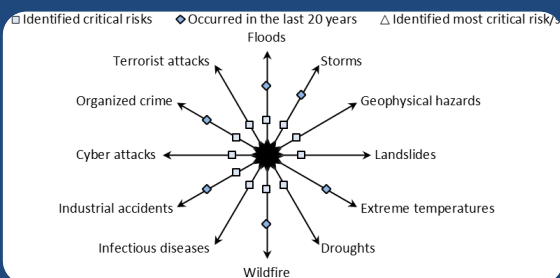


Slovakia

Slovakia: Critical risks at a glance



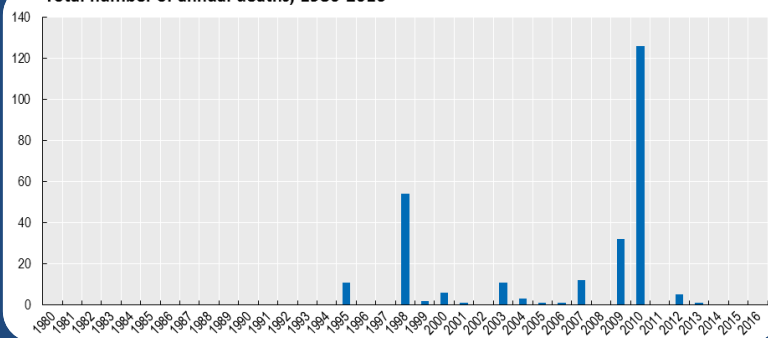
Natural hazards: The Slovak Republic is exposed to a range of natural hazards, including floods, storms, heat and cold waves, as well as wild fires and droughts. Geophysical hazards, such as earthquakes, and landslides, and infectious diseases were also identified as critical risks.
Man-made risks: Industrial accidents, cyberattacks, organised crime and terrorist attacks were also identified as critical risks.
Most critical risk/s: not identified.

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

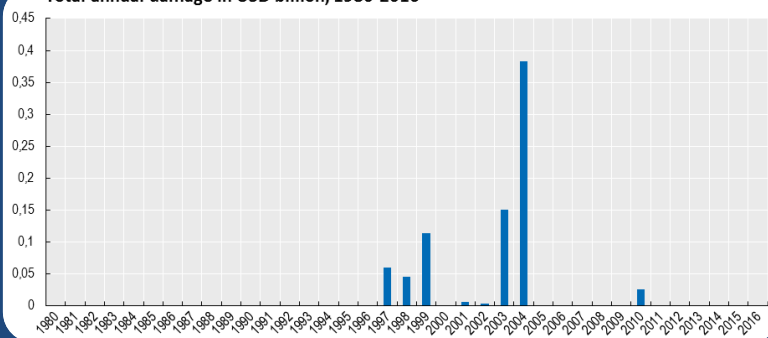
Disaster-related socio-economic losses

Deaths are mostly caused by extreme temperatures, such as the 2010 cold wave, followed by floods. Average deaths per million inhabitants for the period 1995-2015 are slightly below the OECD average.
Damage is mostly caused by storms and floods, followed by extreme temperatures, such as the 2003 heatwave. Overall, damage caused by disasters as a % of GDP between 1995 and 2015 was below the OECD average.

Total number of annual deaths, 1980-2016

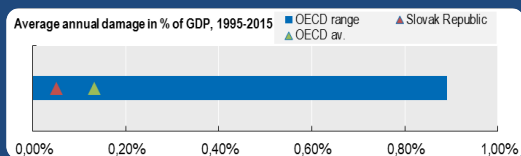
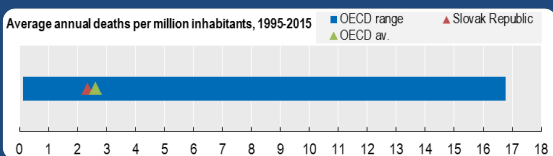


Total annual damage in USD billion, 1980-2016



Major disasters

- Cold wave**
 - November 2010 – 2/2011
 - 122 deaths (est.)
- Tatras storm**
 - November 2004 in Zilna province and Presov province (Tatras region)
 - 384 million US\$ damage (est.)
- European Heatwave**
 - July – August 2003
 - 150 million US\$ damage (est.)
- Flood**
 - July 1998 in Sabinov and Presov
 - 54 deaths
 - 45 million US\$ damage (est.)



Notes: For 67% of disaster events registered for the Slovak Republic 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

Risk Assessment
• Ministry of the Interior

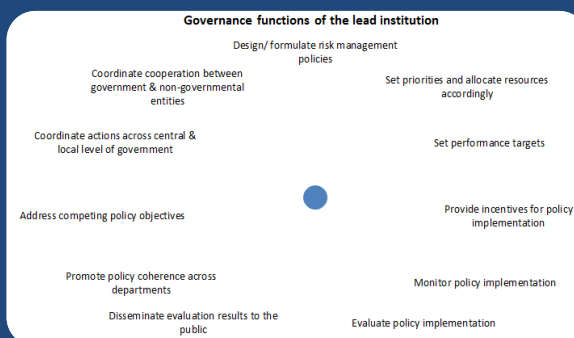
Prevention and Mitigation
• shared across Ministries

Preparedness and Response
• Ministry of the Interior

Crisis Management
• Ministry of the Interior

Recovery and Reconstruction
• Ministry of the Interior

No single entity has been identified as the **lead institution** responsible for the governance of critical risks in the Slovak Republic. Instead, all ministries are responsible for implementing risk management actions and measures within their own areas of competence, with the Ministry of the Interior's Section on Crisis Management and Civil Protection as the central authority for civil protection. The Ministry of the Interior is also responsible for coordinating the national risk assessment. According to the national strategy of security risk management of the Slovak Republic, a common regulation and legislation frame for effective risk management will be developed in 2017.



Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic, 2017

Risk anticipation

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

Risk communication

	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
Slovak Republic	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Responding Countries	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial

Critical infrastructure protection

	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
Slovak Republic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Responding Countries	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial

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.