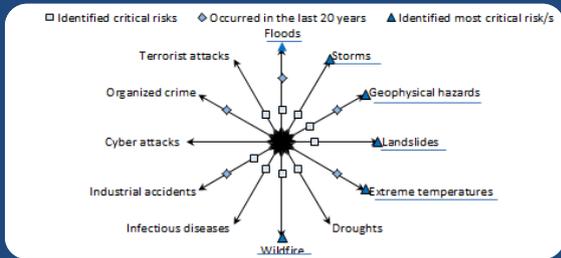


Slovenia

Slovenia: Critical risks at a glance



Natural hazards: Slovenia is exposed to a range of natural hazards, including floods, storms, geophysical hazards, landslides, extreme temperatures, droughts and wildfire and infectious diseases.

Man-made risks: Industrial accidents and terrorist attacks were also identified as critical risks.

Most critical risks: Floods, storms, geophysical hazards, landslides, extreme temperatures and wildfire.

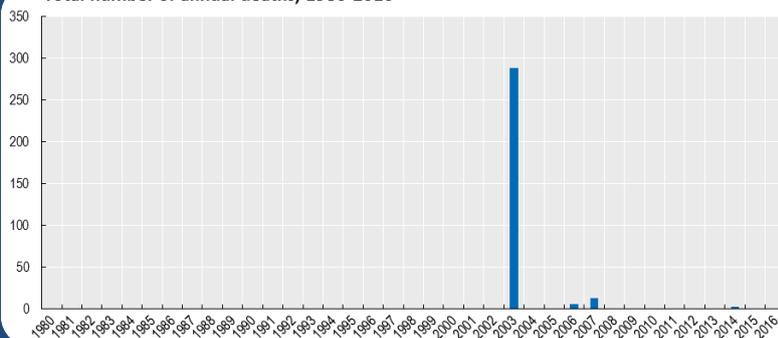
Source: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016

Disaster-related socio-economic losses

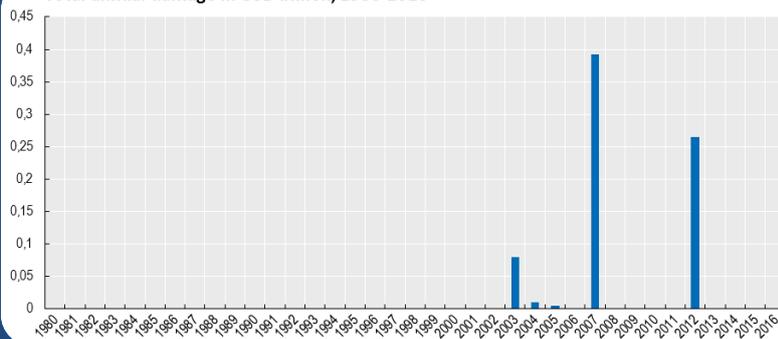
Deaths are mostly caused by extreme temperatures, such as the 2003 heatwave. Average deaths per million inhabitants for the period 1995-2015 are below the OECD average.

Damage is mostly caused by storms and floods, followed by heatwaves. 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

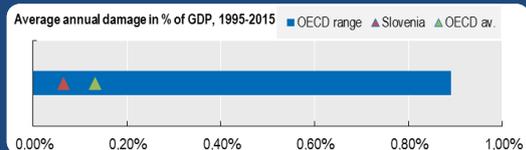
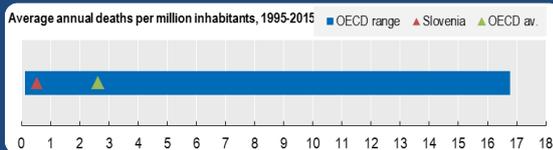


Total annual damage in USD billion, 1980-2016



Major disasters

- Drava river floods**
- November 2012 in Podravska, Koroska and Gorenjska provinces
 - 265 million US\$ damage (est.)
- Storm and extreme rain fall**
- September 2007 in Gorenjska, Goriska and Savinjska provinces
 - 292 million US\$ damage (est.)
- European Heatwave**
- July 2003
 - 289 deaths
 - 80 million US\$ damage (est.)



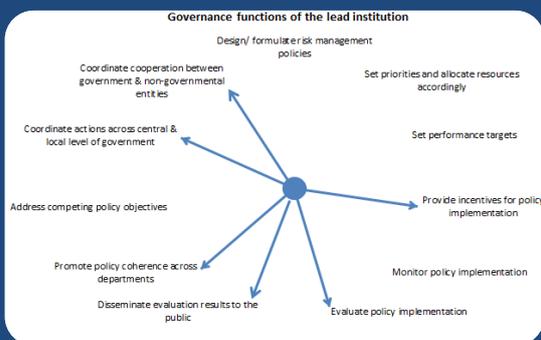
Notes: For 46% of disaster events registered for Slovenia in EM-DAT between 1995 and 2015, damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of damage, estimations for individual events may differ across sources. Due to methodological differences in the attribution of deaths to heatwaves, 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**
 - Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief
- Prevention and Mitigation**
 - shared across Ministries
- Preparedness and Response**
 - Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief
- Crisis Management**
 - Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief
- Recovery and Reconstruction**
 - Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief

The **Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ACPDR)** is the **lead institution** responsible for the governance of critical risks. Located at the Ministry of Defense, ACPDR organises and implements protection and prevention measures against natural and man-made hazards, and prepares the national risk and threat assessments. As each ministry is responsible for the implementation of measures to prevent disasters within their competence, ACPDR promotes policy coherence across departments, provides incentives for policy implementation and evaluates policy implementation. Evaluation results are made publicly available. ACPDR also leads emergency management and coordinates actions across levels of government and with non-governmental entities.



Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; Slovenian Ministry of Defense, 2017

Risk anticipation

	Horizon scanning exercises	Emergency response exercises	National Risk Assessment	Local risk assessment	Research on risk interlinkages	Research on emerging risks
Slovenia						
Responding Countries						

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
Slovenia						
Responding Countries						

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
Slovenia									
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.