

THE RISK MANAGEMENT IN REGIONAL TERRITORIES

The article deals with a special problem of the risk management in district territories in the Slovak republic. It gives some basic of the theory and practice of risk management of incidents emergence at the regional territories.

В статті проаналізовано питання управління в умовах кризи в регіонах Словацької республіки та розглядаються основи теоретичного та практичного управління в умовах надзвичайних ситуацій в регіонах.

В статье проанализирован вопрос управления в условиях кризиса в регионах Словацкой республики и рассматриваются основы теоретического и практического управления в условиях чрезвычайных ситуаций в регионах.

Key words: emergence, risk, risk and crisis management, district.

The issue of risk management of the possible emergence of incidents in regional territories is still an extremely important and actual issue. The large-scaled consequences of natural disasters, industrial accidents and mass traffic accidents, as well as the lack of natural and energetic resources (especially their poor renewability) causing casualties and health and property damages and ecological imbalances bring a need to deal with the reasons and the possibilities of their emergence especially in the risk phase.

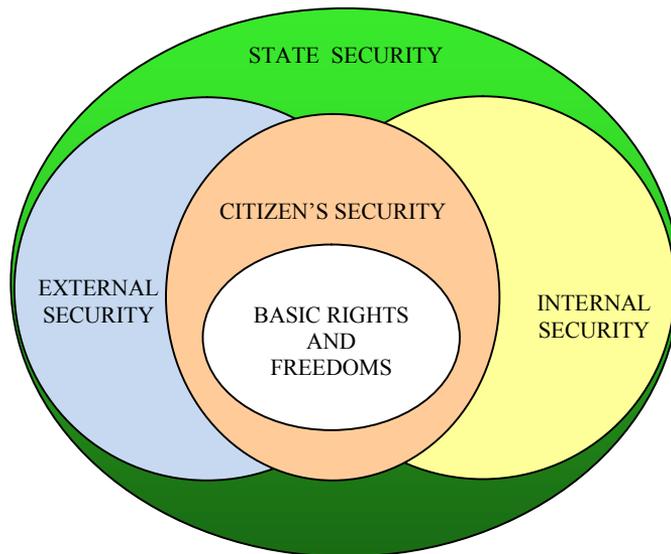
The safety is the most important need as stated by Maslow, A. in Tyrala, P. (2002, p. 9). In his hierarchy of needs the safety is at the second level after the physiological needs at the first level [1]. Similarly Weaver, O. (1993, p. 20-27) is dealing with the individual safety related to the evaluation of local security – the state security [2].

Other authors like Terriff, T., King, G., Murraqy C. hold opinions that the individual's safety is connected to the social and economic safety and security influenced by organized crime, security against threats, diseases and injuries.

According to the „National Strategy for Homeland Security“ (2007, p. 20-25) [3] in U.S.A the security of the U.S. citizen is related to the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources (agriculture and food, banking and finance, chemical and commercial establishments, nuclear reactors, materials and wastes, dams etc.).

Civil security involves both individual and social security and it is a part of internal and external state security in peace and in crisis situations. See Figure 1.

The citizen's security is a situation of the state when besides the basic human rights and freedoms also the military, political, economic, social and environmental security including the protection of critical infrastructure and key resources are provided towards the citizen. Constitutionally guaranteed civil security should be an integral part of public authorities' management, of the activities of executive components of state security system, of the activities of legal and natural persons as well as those of citizen.



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Fig. 1. Position of the citizen's security in the state security

The Slovak Republic performs its security policy to ensure the safety and the security as well as the basic conditions for the lives of individuals and their protection against violent threats to rights, security and life [4].

Security risks and threats are factors that influence the level of civil security. Šimák, L. (2005, p. 31) [5] defines risk as a quantitative and qualitative expressions of threat and its level or extent. It is the probability of incident emergence and its result.

Furthermore, the same author (2005, p. 21) defines the incident as a serious, as for time difficult to predict and spatially limited event resulting from the impact of natural disaster, technical or technological accident, operational failure, or deliberate action of man, which cause disruption of stability or ongoing events and actions threatened the lives and health of persons, material and cultural goods and the environment.

The full management of incidents emergence risks in the particular district territories is the basic assumption to prevent incidents or to mitigate resulting consequences. As theoretical basis or as the full management of incidents emergence risks we consider a step-by-step process consisting of: risk identification, risk analysis (determination of event probability, determination of the consequences extent of the possible event and the total risk level), risk assessment, selection of optional measures to influence the risk (organizational, personnel and technical measures), monitoring and risk reviewing, internal and external communications related to the risk.

The risk management of incidents emergence in the regional territories of the Slovak Republic is carried out by the state administration bodies in accordance with

the Act No. 42/1994 Coll. on civil protection of population [6] in the form of the document "The analysis of the territory on the possible emergence of incidents".

The risk analysis of the territory is a comprehensive document that describes the specific areas according to predetermined criteria. It consists of written and graphic parts which are continuously amended in relation to territory developments. This document consists of:

- ✓ Geographical characteristics of the territory.
- ✓ Demographic characteristics of the territory.
- ✓ Economic and social characteristics of the territory.
- ✓ Determination of the probability of incident emergence on the particular territory in following order:
 - ❖ natural disasters (floods, snow calamities, landslides, earthquakes, etc.);
 - ❖ accidents (transport, fires, explosions);
 - ❖ catastrophes (nuclear power plant accidents, large-scaled traffic accidents, spills of hazardous substances, damage to critical state infrastructure, etc.) [9].
- ✓ Evaluation of endangered territory due to consequences of emergency event.
- ✓ Forces, means and material resources to resolve the emergency events:
 - ❖ analysis of disposable forces and means which can be involved in resolving of the results of the emergency event in the particular territory;
 - ❖ technical means, their structure, composition and utilization in the reconstruction works at the territory;
 - ❖ material resources that can be used for the reconstruction of the affected territory.

The elaboration of the "The analysis of the territory on the possible emergence of incidents" is directed and coordinated by the particular body of the state administration. See Figure 2.

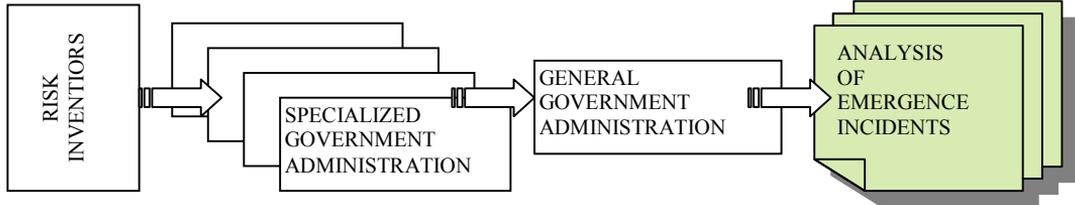
BODY	DOCUMENT
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR	the analysis of the possible emergence of incidents in of the Slovak Republic
REGIONAL OFFICE	the analysis of the possible emergence of incidents in the regional territory
DISTRICT OFFICE	the analysis of the possible emergence of incidents in the district territory
MUNICIPALITY	resources to the analysis
RISK INVENTOR	resources to the analysis

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Fig. 2. Responsibility for development of the analysis of the possible emergence of incidents in the regional territory of the Slovak Republic

The territorial responsibility for drafting the document is limited to major results of incidents.

The risk originators, the competent authorities of specialized state administration which identify and analyze the risks in their scope (e.g. health and vet risks, the risks of floods and industrial accidents, the risks of fires, earthquakes, radiation leakage, etc.) take part in the document elaboration. See Figure 3.



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Fig. 3. Development process of the analysis of the possible emergence of incidents in the Slovak Republic

The territorial analysis on incident emergence in particular territory is the basis for the classification into the risk category. The rules for the classifications into risk categories are determined by the Government of the Slovak Republic [7].

The categorization of the regional territories is a starting point to deploy the executive components of the integrated rescue system of the Slovak Republic as: fire brigades and rescue units, emergency service providers, air medical service, mine rescue service, chemical check laboratory of civil protection [8].

The current state of risk management of incidents emergence in the regional districts of the Slovak Republic meets the needs and possibilities of the state to prevent incidents, or to mitigate their consequences on the lives and health of the population, to reduce damages to material and cultural values or environment.

The intention of this paper has been to highlight the theory and practice of risk management of incidents emergence at the district territories of the Slovak Republic direct affecting the level of civil security. The Slovak Republic has institutionalized system that corresponds to current needs and possibilities of the state to guarantee a desirable level of civil security. The results of scientific studies draw also attention to the weaknesses of the current system, which reduce the level of civil security.

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