

## **Abstract**

This diploma thesis deals with the efficiency of crisis management systems in Denmark and the Czech Republic. The first part of the thesis consists of a literature search, which deals with the current direction of research in the field of crisis and disaster management, it also contains a section devoted to relevant terminology and description of crisis management systems of Denmark and the Czech Republic. The analytical part of the work consists of two case studies that are examined in both target countries. The cases are the COVID-19 pandemic and the floods in 2006 in the case of Denmark and 2013 in the case of the Czech Republic. Through the theory resilience, each case is analysed, and the main factors that affect the investigated variables of resilience, efficiency and entropy are identified. The results are then reflected upon in a discussion part of the thesis with the help of the RDIC model. The findings of the analysis are that the main factors reducing the functionality of the system are excessive homogeneity of the system and ineffective communication and cooperation between actors, which is caused by different goals, expectations and perceptions of each other. In conclusion, it is recommended to gradually eliminate these individual shortcomings and apply the principles of the horizontal system to increase the heterogeneity of the system and thus its resilience.