The Slovak fire safety code is expected to be revised in 2015-2016. At the end of 2014 it had the following requirements to fit sprinklers:

- A stage with a fly tower and a capacity of more than 500 people
- A stage without a fly tower and with a capacity of more than 800 people
- Hotels with a capacity of more than 300 guests
- Other accommodation with a capacity of more than 500 people. This includes apartments and student accommodation.
- Healthcare buildings (hospitals and care homes) designed for more than 800 patients
- An exhibition hall larger than 5,000m^2
- Single-storey retail fire compartments larger than 2,000m^2
- Multi-storey retail fire compartments larger than 1,000m^2
- Single-storey storage buildings categorised by area 4 of a graph in government Annex 13

The graph for single-storey storage buildings charts the index of economical risk against the index of stored materials. Each index is a product of three factors, as below.

Ie – INDEX OF ECONOMICAL RISK
1. Es – coefficient of potential loss. It is a dimensionless unit which depends on the height of the stored materials and their economic value (low, medium, high). The details are in standard STN 92 0201 – 1, which is expected to be revised in 2015-16. (Table 7)
2. U – coefficient of area. It is a dimensionless unit which depends on the area of the fire compartment. (Table 8)
3. Zs – coefficient of combustion products. It is a dimensionless unit; in most cases its value is 1.1.

Ip – INDEX OF STORED MATERIALS
1.Ps – coefficient of weight (mass). It is a dimensionless unit which depends on the weight of combustible material per square metre (Table 4)
2. As – coefficient of risk. It is a dimensionless unit which depends on the class of fire risk. (Table 6)
3. Bs – coefficient of storage. It is a dimensionless unit which depends on the packaging of the stored materials (steel drum, pallet, etc.) and the storage configuration (block storage, rack storage.). (Table 6)