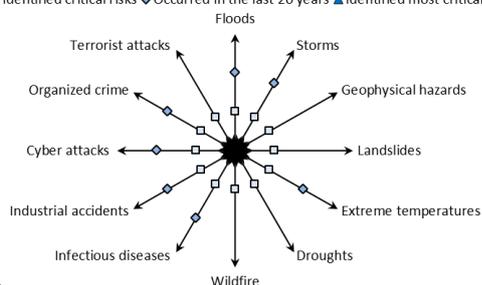


*The Netherlands*

### The Netherlands: Critical risks at a glance

□ Identified critical risks ◆ Occurred in the last 20 years ▲ Identified most critical risks



**Natural hazards:** Half the national territory of the Netherlands is at least 1 metre below sea level, and about two thirds is vulnerable to flooding. Storms and extreme weather events, as well as infectious diseases also pose critical risks. Due to its maritime climate with moist and cool summers, wildfires are usually small, but extreme temperatures could exacerbate them.

**Man-made hazards:** Cyber-attacks, industrial accidents, organised crime and terrorist attacks have also been identified as critical risks.

**Most critical risk/s:** not identified.

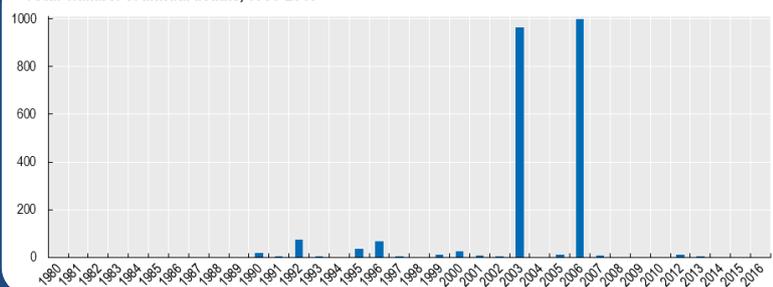
Source: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016

### Disaster-related socio-economic losses

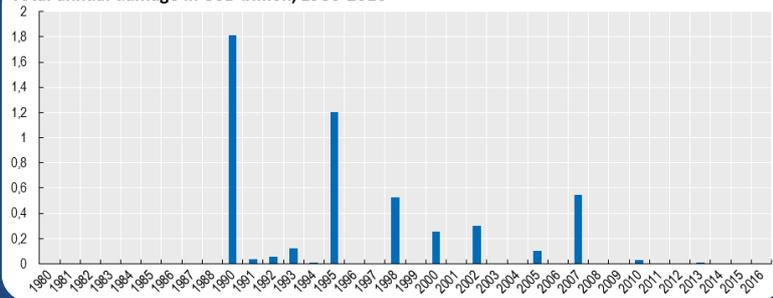
**Deaths** from hazardous events have been mostly due to extreme temperatures, such as the 2003 and 2006 heat waves. Overall, average deaths per million inhabitants for the period 1995-2015 were equal to the OECD average.

**Damage** has been mostly caused by storms, with floods constituting the second biggest cause of damage. Overall, damage caused by disasters as % of GDP between 1995 and 2015 was below OECD average

Total number of annual deaths, 1980-2016



Total annual damage in USD billion, 1980-2016



#### Major disasters

##### Storm Kyrill

- January 2007 across the country
- 7 deaths
- 550 million US\$ damages (est.)

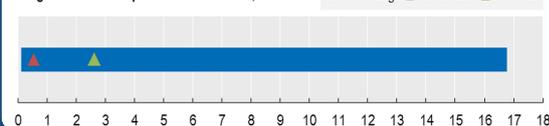
##### Heat Wave

- July 2003 across the country
- 1000 deaths (est.)

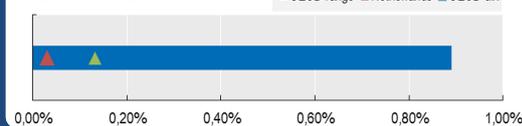
##### Storm Daria

- January 1990 across the country
- 20 deaths
- 1.2 billion US\$ damages (est.)

Average annual deaths per million inhabitants, 1995-2015



Average annual damage in % of GDP, 1995-2015



Notes: For 49% of disaster events registered for the Netherlands in EM-DAT, 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 heat waves, 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

<b>Risk Assessment</b> • National Coordinator for Security and Counterterrorism	<b>Prevention and Mitigation</b> • Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment • National Coordinator for Security and Counterterrorism	<b>Preparedness and Response</b> • National Coordinator for Security and Counterterrorism	<b>Crisis Management</b> • National Coordinator for Security and Counterterrorism	<b>Recovery and Reconstruction</b> • National Coordinator for Security and Counterterrorism
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The **National Coordinator for Security and Counterterrorism (NCTV)** is the **lead organisation** at the national level and cooperates with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment in disaster prevention. The NCTV and its staff fall under the responsibility of the Minister of Security and Justice. It is charged with the governance of counterterrorism, cyber security, national security and crisis management. As such, it leads the development of the National Risk Assessment and designs the country's risk management policies. To minimise social disruption caused by a crisis or disaster, the NCTV works to coordinate risk management among stakeholders and levels of government.



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

### Risk anticipation

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

### Risk communication

Yes No	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
Netherlands						
Responding Countries						

### Critical infrastructure protection

Yes No	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
Netherlands									
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.