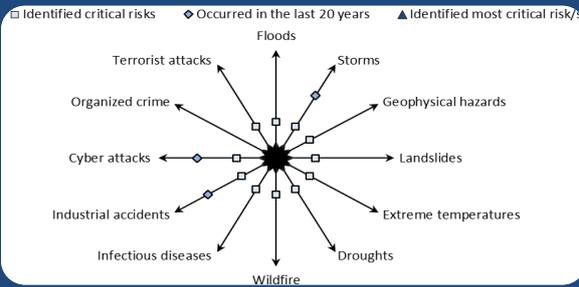


Denmark

Denmark: Critical risks at a glance



Natural hazards: Flooding is a threat in some areas of the country that are protected from the sea by a system of dikes (e.g., parts of Jutland, along the southern coast of the island of Lolland). Storms and snow storms are also frequent hazards.

Man-made risk: Oil spills and technical disasters such as transport accidents. Cyber-attacks are also identified critical risks and have happened in the past.

Most critical risk/s: not identified.

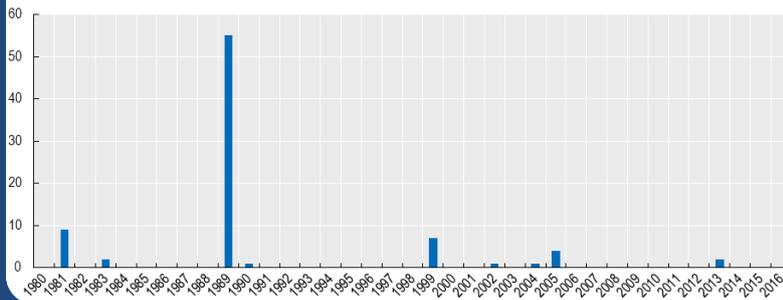
Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016

Disaster-related socio-economic losses

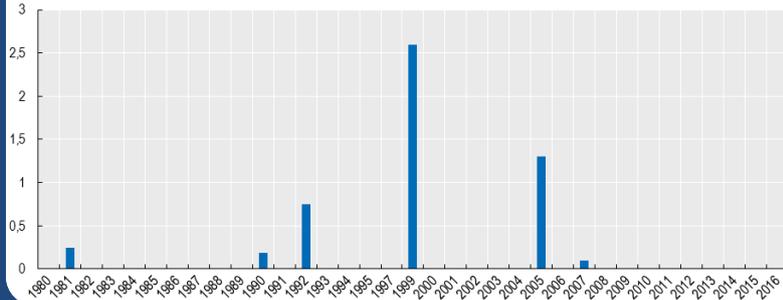
Deaths: the highest number has been caused by the 1989 plane crash, followed by severe storms in 1981, 1999, 2005. Average deaths per million inhabitants for the period 1995-2015 are below the OECD average.

Damage was mostly caused by severe winter storms in 1999 and 2005. 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

Cyclone Gudrun

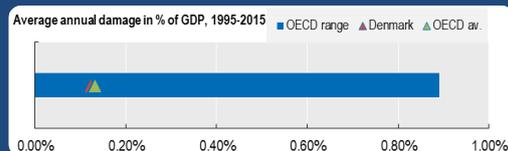
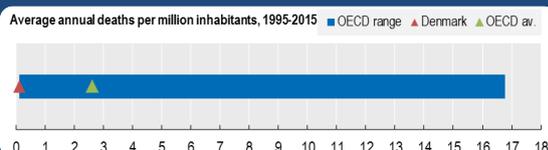
- January 2005 in the whole country across Denmark
- 4 deaths
- 1.3 billion US\$ damage (est.)

Cyclone Anatol

- December 1999 across Denmark
- 7 deaths
- 2.6 billion US\$ damage (est.)

Partner Flight 394 crash

- September 1989, 18 km north of Hirtshals
- 55 deaths



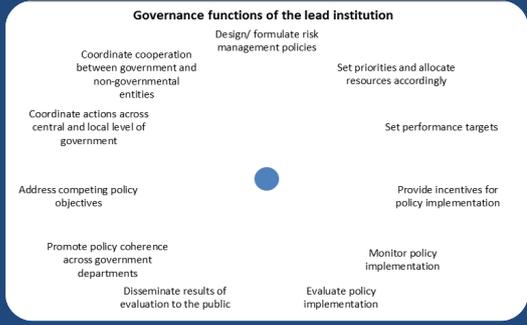
Notes: For 60% of disaster events registered for Denmark in EM-DAT between 1995 and 2015, damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of damage, estimations for individual events may differ across sources. Due to methodological differences in the attribution of deaths to heatwaves, 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Danish Emergency Management Agency DEMA Municipal Commission for Contingency Planning 	Prevention & Mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Danish Emergency Management Agency DEMA 	Preparedness & Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Danish Emergency Management Agency DEMA 	Crisis Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Operational Staff (NOST) National Crisis Management Steering Group 	Recovery & Reconstruction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Commission for Contingency Planning
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There is no **lead institution** responsible for the governance of critical risks. At the national level, various ministries are responsible for planning and taking the necessary measures for civil preparedness, under the Senior Officials Security Committee. The overall effort in case of major incidents that cannot be resolved by the individual regions is coordinated through a National Operative Staff (NOST). The Danish Emergency Management Agency (DEMA) has the co-ordinating responsibility on behalf of the Minister of Defence. DEMA manages the emergency response centres and supervises national and municipal rescue preparedness activities.



Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; DEMA, 2017

Risk anticipation

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

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
Denmark	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Responding Countries	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed

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
Denmark	No	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Responding Countries	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed

Sources: 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.