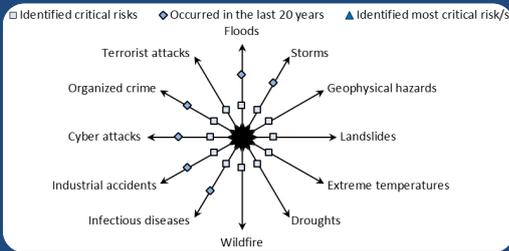


*Ireland*

### Ireland: Critical risks at a glance



**Natural hazards:** Ireland is exposed to a range of natural hazards including floods, storms and infectious disease: e.g. the 2015 mumps outbreak. Extreme temperatures, droughts and wildfires were also identified as critical risks. Geophysical hazards such as landslides may occur in Ireland though the risks are relatively low.

**Man-made risks:** Industrial accidents, cyber-attacks, organised crime and terror attacks are also critical risks.

**Most critical risk:** Not identified.

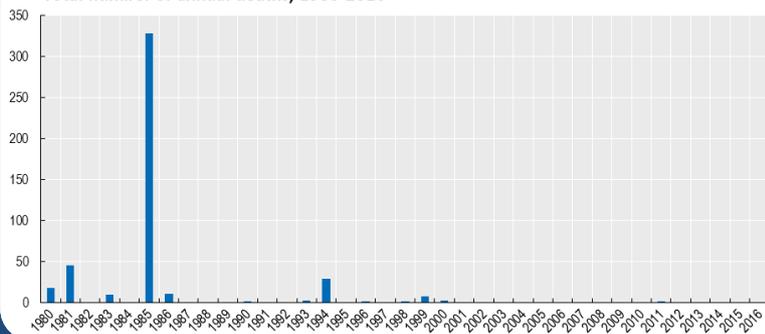
Source: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016

### Disaster-related socio-economic losses

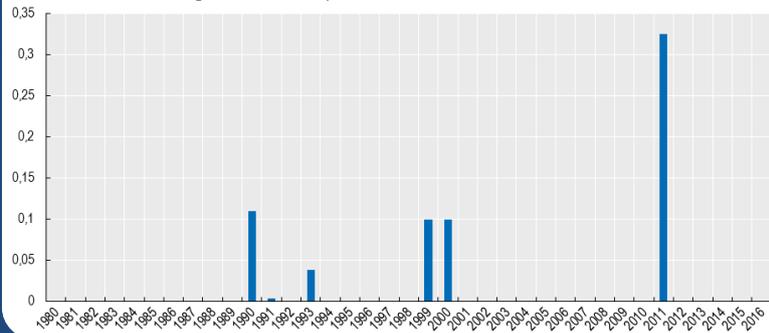
**Deaths due to natural hazards** are mostly caused by storms, followed by floods. Average deaths per million inhabitants for the period 1995-2015 are below the OECD average.

**Damage due to natural hazards** is mostly caused by floods, followed by storms. 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

**Floods**

- October 2011 in Dublin and Wicklow province
- 325 million US\$ damage (est.)

**Storm Lothar**

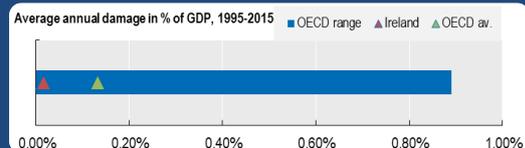
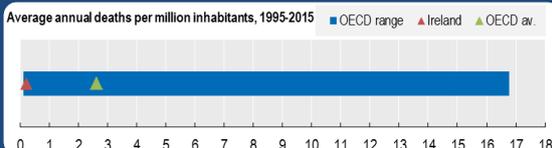
- December 1999 in the entire country
- 100 million US\$ damage (est.)

**Air India Flight 182 Bombing**

- June 1985 in Irish air space
- 329 deaths

**Stardust Discotheque Fire**

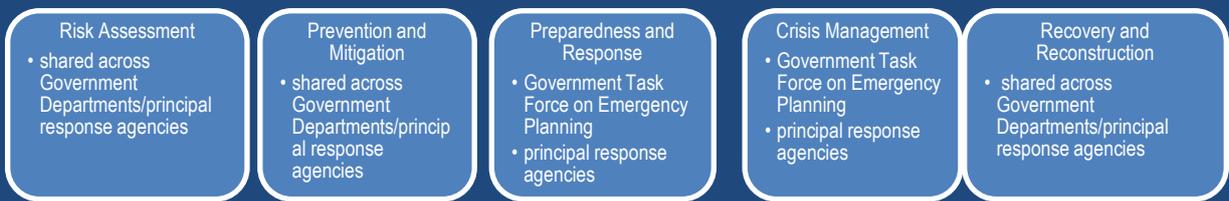
- February 1981 in Dublin
- 46 deaths



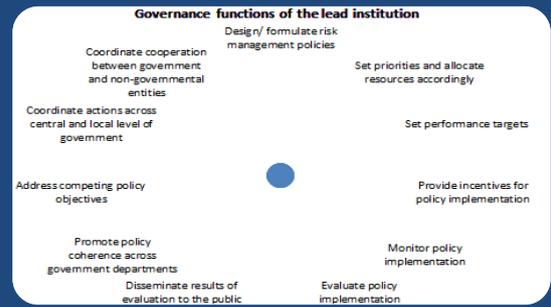
Notes: For 62% of disaster events registered for Ireland in EM-DAT between 1995 and 2015, damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of damage, estimations for individual events may differ across sources. Due to methodological differences in the attribution of deaths to heatwaves, 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



In Ireland, the governance of critical risks is a shared task that rests with various government departments. Consequently, no one single national entity is responsible for the management of critical risks. Instead, Ireland uses the systems approach to emergency management, which involves a continuous cycle of activity carried out by all principal response agencies. The Department of An Taoiseach (Prime Minister) oversees the preparation of the National Risk Assessment – Strategic Overview of Risk; reviews risk governance and reports to government. The Government Task Force on Emergency Planning oversees the review of the National Risk Assessment for Ireland and the emergency management activities of all involved ministries and authorities.



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

### Risk anticipation

	Horizon scanning exercises	Emergency response exercises	National Risk Assessment	Local risk assessment	Research on risk interlinkages	Research on emerging risks
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Responding Countries	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial

### 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
Ireland	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Responding Countries	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial

### 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
Ireland	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	n/a	n/a	n/a
Responding Countries	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial

Source: OECD Questionnaire 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.