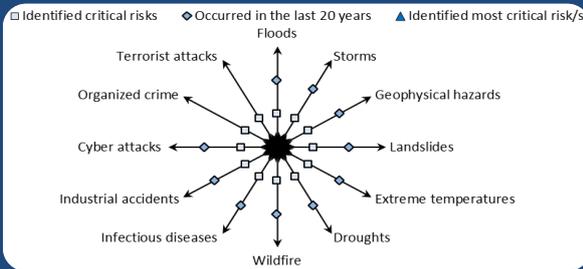


Korea

Korea: Critical risks at a glance



Natural hazards: Korea is at risk from a variety of natural hazards, including landslides, yellow dust and geophysical hazards, but severe winter storms, typhoons and their accompanying floods constitute the most frequent natural hazards. Droughts, wildfires and extreme temperatures and infectious diseases also constitute critical risks.

Man-made risk: Industrial accidents, cyber-attacks, as well as organised crime and terrorist attacks were also identified as critical risks.

Most critical risk/s: not identified.

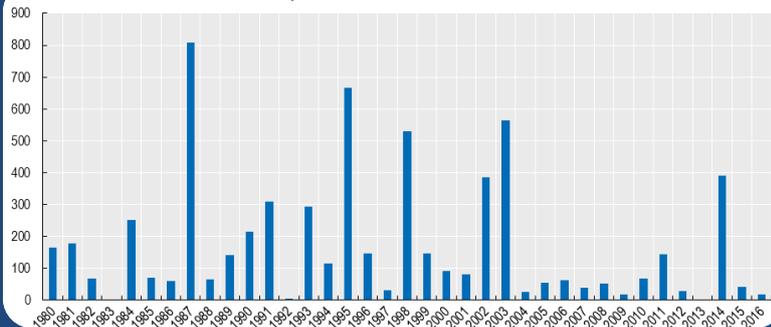
Source: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016

Disaster-related socio-economic losses

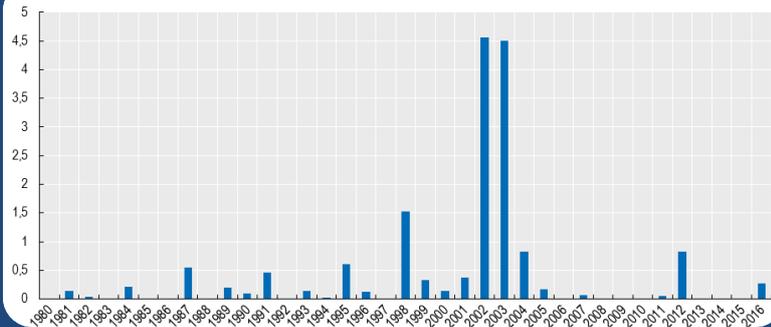
Deaths are mostly caused by floods and storms, followed by landslides and extreme temperatures. Average deaths per million inhabitants for the period 1995-2015 were above the OECD average.

Damage is mostly caused by storms, followed by floods. 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

Sewol ferry disaster

- April 2014 en route from Incheon to Jeju-do
- 304 deaths

Storm Maemi

- December 2003 in Kyongsangbuk-do, Kyongsangnam-do, Kangwon-do, Pusan and Chollanam-do
- 130 deaths
- 4.5 billion US\$ damage (est.)

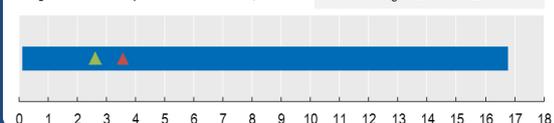
Floods

- July 1998 in Kongsang-do, Cholla-do, Chiri-do, Kyonggi-do
- 403 deaths
- 1.5 billion US\$ damage (est.)

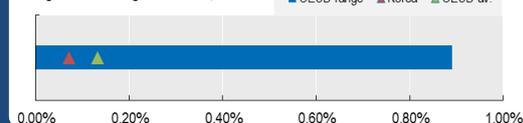
Sampoong Department Store collapse

- June 1995 in Seoul
- 458 deaths

Average annual deaths per million inhabitants, 1995-2015



Average annual damage in % of GDP, 1995-2015



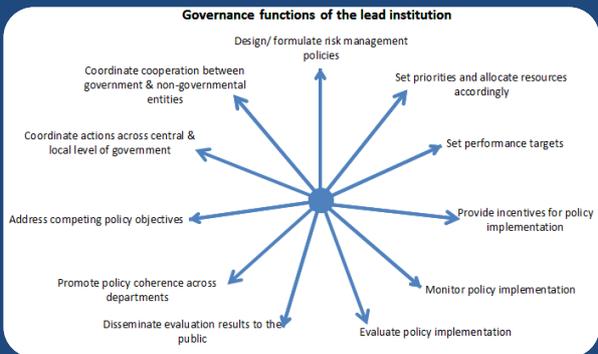
Notes: For 55% of disaster events registered for Korea in EM-DAT between 1995 and 2015, damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of damage, estimations for individual events may differ across sources. Due to methodological differences in the attribution of deaths to heatwaves, 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



The **Ministry of the Interior and Safety (MOIS)** is the **lead institution** responsible for the governance of critical risks. It was established to create a comprehensive and systematic disaster and safety management system and is in charge of all governance functions. It designs and administers risk management policies, sets priorities and performance targets and allocates funding. To promote policy coherence, MPSS coordinates across departments, provides incentives for policy implementation and addresses competing policy objectives. It also monitors and evaluates policy implementation and disseminates evaluation results. To effectively cope with disasters and safety problems, MPSS also coordinates actions across levels of government and with non-governmental actors.



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

Risk anticipation

	Horizon scanning exercises	Emergency response exercises	National Risk Assessment	Local risk assessment	Research on risk interlinkages	Research on emerging risks
Korea	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
Korea	Yes	Yes	Yes	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
Korea	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
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.