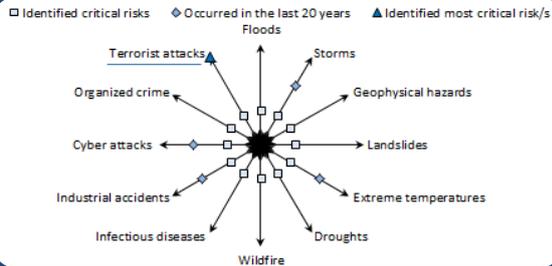


Luxembourg

Luxembourg: Critical risks at a glance



Luxembourg is exposed to a range of **natural hazards**, including flooding, flash floods, winter storms, heat waves associated with droughts, geophysical hazards and infectious diseases, but among those only flooding, storms and heatwaves materialised into disasters in the last twenty years.

Man-made risks such as cyber-attacks and terrorist attacks have been identified as the most critical risks due to the changing international security environment.

Most critical risk/s: not identified.

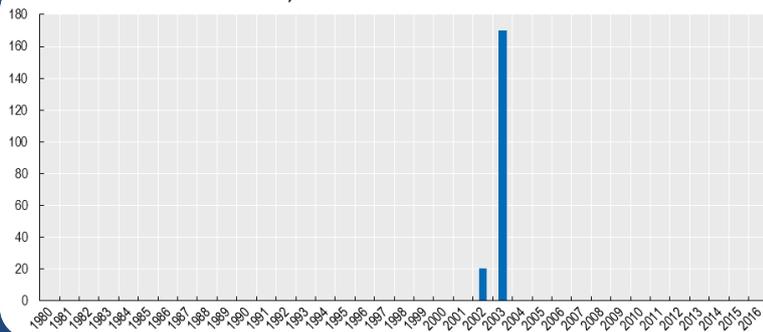
Source: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016

Disaster-related socio-economic losses

Deaths are mostly caused by extreme temperatures, such as the 2003 heatwave. Average deaths per million inhabitants for the period 1995-2015 were below the OECD average.

Damage is mostly caused by storms, such as storm Daria and storm Herta in 1990. Overall, damage caused by disasters as a % of GDP between 1995 and 2015 was below the OECD average.

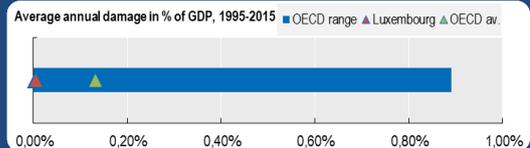
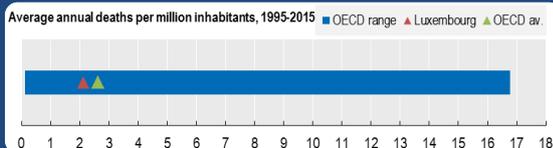
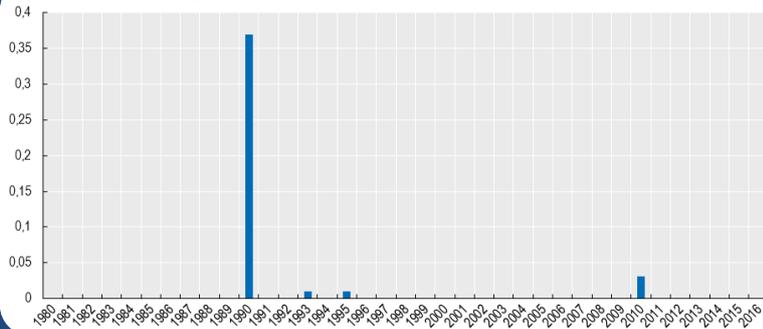
Total number of annual deaths, 1980-2016



Major disasters

- European Heatwave**
 - July 2003 in Diekirch, Grevenmacher, Luxembourg provinces
 - 170 deaths
- Storm Daria**
 - January 1990 across the country
 - 90 million US\$ damage (est.)
- Storm Herta**
 - February 1990
 - 90 million US\$ damage (est.)

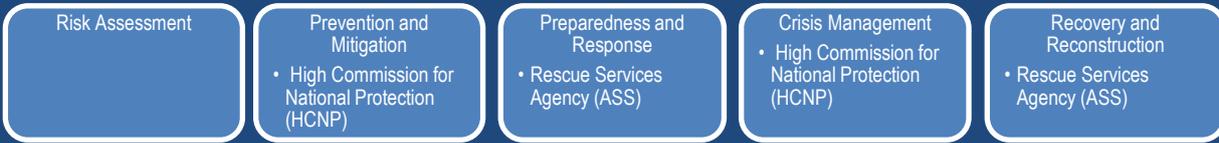
Total annual damage in USD billion, 1980-2016



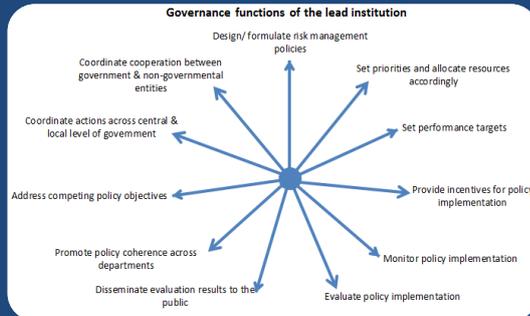
Notes: For 25% of disaster events registered for Luxembourg in EM-DAT between 1995 and 2015, damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of damage, estimations for individual events may differ across sources. Due to methodological differences in the attribution of deaths to 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 **High Commission for National Protection (HCNP)** is the **lead institution** responsible at national level for crisis prevention and management. It coordinates actions across levels of government and between public and private stakeholders to anticipate, prevent, manage and recover from a crisis that could affect citizens and society at large. Ministerial departments and administrations are mandated to develop appropriate risk management policies and actions in their specific field of activities.



Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; Haut-Commissariat à la protection nationale (HCPN), 2017

Risk anticipation

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

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.