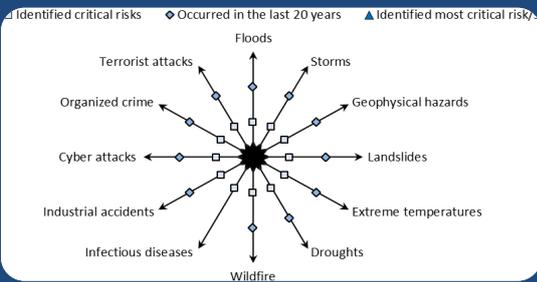


*Spain*

### Spain: Critical risks at a glance



**Natural hazards:** Spain is exposed to periodic droughts, occasional flooding, forest fires, and significant storms. In the Canary Islands active volcanoes can also pose a threat.

**Man-made risks:** stem from nuclear power, chemical and biological accidents, oil pollution and spills. Cyber-attacks and terrorist attacks have happened in the past and organised crime has also been identified as a critical risk.

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

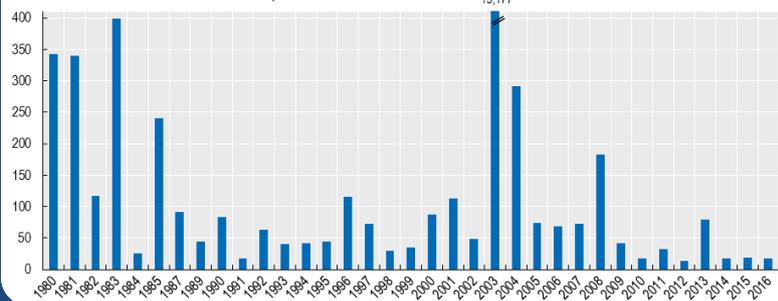
Source: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016

### Disaster-related socio-economic losses

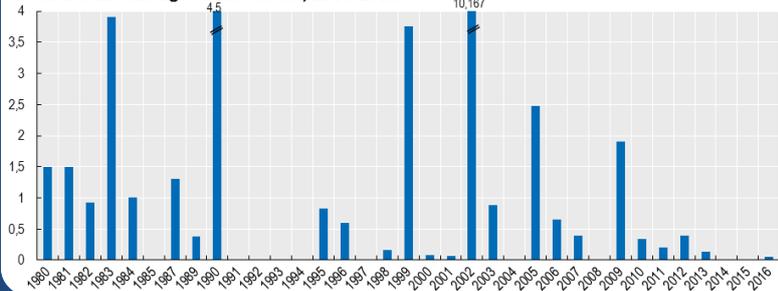
**Deaths:** the highest fatality rates were recorded during the 2003 European heat wave, the toxic oil syndrome outbreak in 1981 and the Madrid train bombing terrorist attack. Average deaths per million inhabitants for the period 1995-2015 are below the OECD average.

**Damage:** Droughts, followed by wildfires and industrial accidents such as the Prestige Oil Spill in 2002 have been the source of the most damaging disasters in Spain. The average annual 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

**Madrid train bombings**

- March 2004 in Cercanias commuter train system of Madrid on 11 March
- 192 deaths

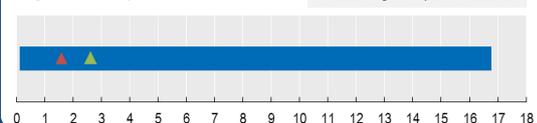
**European Heat Wave and Drought**

- August 2003 in Andalusia province
- ~15 000 deaths
- 0.9 billion US\$ damage (est.)

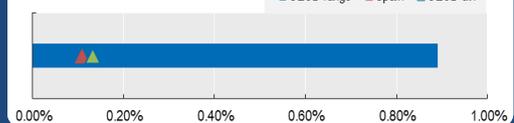
**The Prestige oil spill**

- November 2002 along thousands of kilometres of coastline
- 10 billion US\$ damage

Average annual deaths per million inhabitants, 1995-2015



Average annual damage in % of GDP, 1995-2015



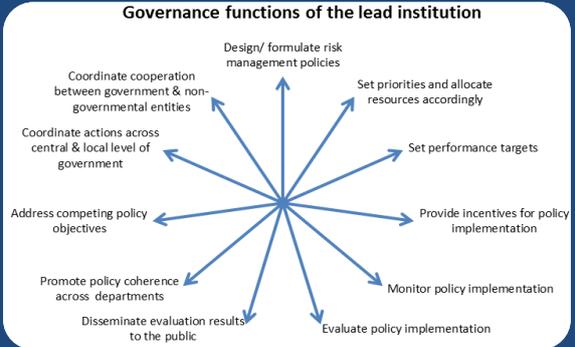
Notes: For 72% of disaster events registered for Spain in EM-DAT between 1995 and 2015, damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of economic damages, estimations for individual events may differ across sources. Due to methodological differences in the attribution of deaths 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 **Department of National Security (DSN)** is the **lead institution** responsible for the governance of critical risks. The DSN is a permanent Presidential Department, with the role of technical Secretariat and permanent working body of the Prime Minister. The DSN has a decision-making role in all matters of National Security. Among other functions, it carries out early warning and monitoring of risks, threats and crisis situations in coordination with competent bodies and authorities. It assists the Director of the Cabinet of the Presidency of the Government, conducts risk assessment and analysis of the evolution of risks and threats, and contributes to the elaboration of normative proposals.



Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; DSN (2017)

### Risk anticipation

<span style="color: green;">●</span> Yes <span style="color: red;">●</span> No	Horizon scanning exercises	Emergency response exercises	National Risk Assessment	Local risk assessment	Research on risk interlinkages	Research on emerging risks
Spain	<span style="color: green;">●</span>					
Responding Countries	<span style="color: red;">●</span> <span style="color: green;">●</span>					

### Risk communication

<span style="color: green;">●</span> Yes <span style="color: red;">●</span> 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
Spain	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: red;">●</span>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	<span style="color: green;">●</span>
Responding Countries	<span style="color: red;">●</span> <span style="color: green;">●</span>					

### Critical infrastructure protection

<span style="color: green;">●</span> Yes <span style="color: red;">●</span> 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
Spain	<span style="color: green;">●</span>								
Responding Countries	<span style="color: red;">●</span> <span style="color: green;">●</span>								

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.