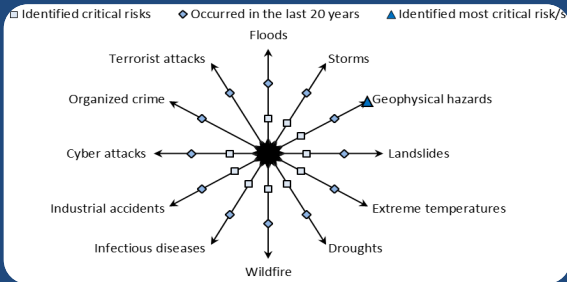


Turkey

Turkey: Critical risks at a glance



Natural hazards: Turkey is exposed to geophysical hazards. Severe earthquakes can impact northern Turkey especially. Three historically active volcanoes can also pose a risk. Floods and storms, and infectious diseases also threaten Turkey.

Man-made risk: Industrial accidents, cyber-attacks as well as organised crime pose a significant threat. Terrorist attacks have happened in the past but are not identified as a critical risk.

Most critical risk/s: Earthquakes.

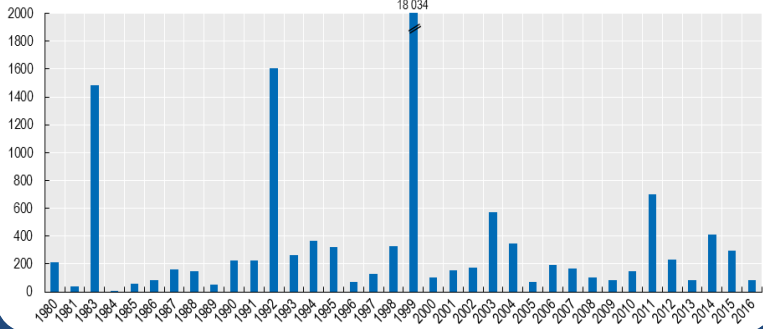
Source: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016

Disaster-related socio-economic losses

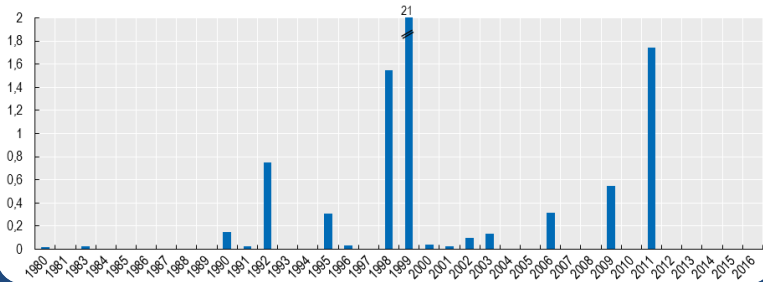
Deaths: extreme earthquakes such as the İzmit disaster in 1999 have caused huge spikes in the number of deaths. These extreme events also drive the average deaths per million inhabitants for the period 1995-2015 above the OECD average.

Damage: is mostly caused by earthquakes. Overall, damage caused by disasters as a % of GDP between 1995 and 2015 was above the OECD average. This is potentially highly underestimated due to the high number of missing observations.

Total number of annual deaths, 1980-2016

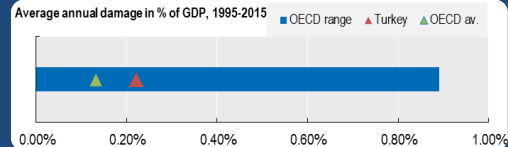
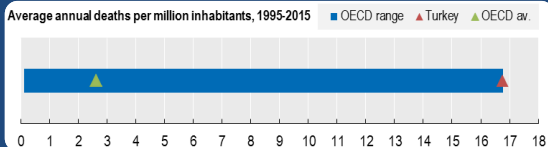


Total annual damage in USD billion, 1980-2016



Major disasters

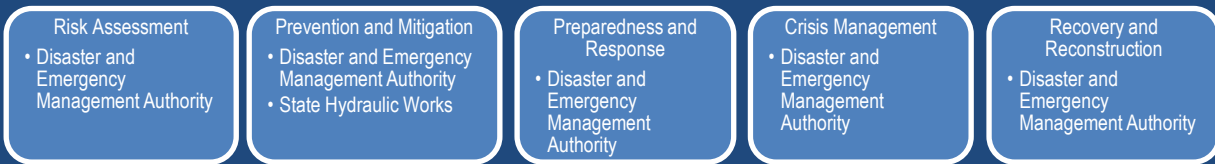
- Ankara bombings (terrorist attacks)
 - October 2015 outside Ankara Central railway station
 - 105 deaths
- İzmit earthquake
 - 17 August 1999 along the Gulf of İzmit in the Marmara sea
 - 17 127 deaths
 - 20 billion US\$ damage (est.)
- Erzurum earthquake
 - October 1983 in Erzurum and Kars provinces
 - 1 346 deaths
 - 250 million US\$ damage (est.)



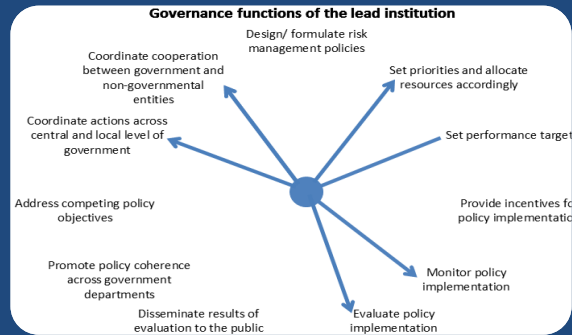
Notes: For 90% of disaster events registered for Turkey in EM-DAT between 1995 and 2015, damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of damage, estimations for individual events may differ across sources. Due to methodological differences in the attribution of deaths to heatwaves, 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 **Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD)** under the Prime Ministry Office is the **lead institution** for the governance of critical risks. AFAD is responsible for coordinating preparedness and post-disaster response, and promoting cooperation among various government agencies. AFAD cooperates with a range of government institutions and non-governmental organisations depending on the nature and severity of disasters. The Disaster and Emergency Supreme Board is the governing body of AFAD, chaired by the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister, it consists of the ministers of National Defence, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, National Education, Environment and Urbanization, Health, Transportation, Energy and Natural Resources, and Forests and Hydraulic Works.



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

Risk anticipation

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

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.