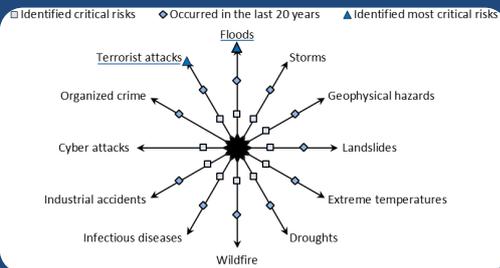


*France*

### France: Critical risks at a glance



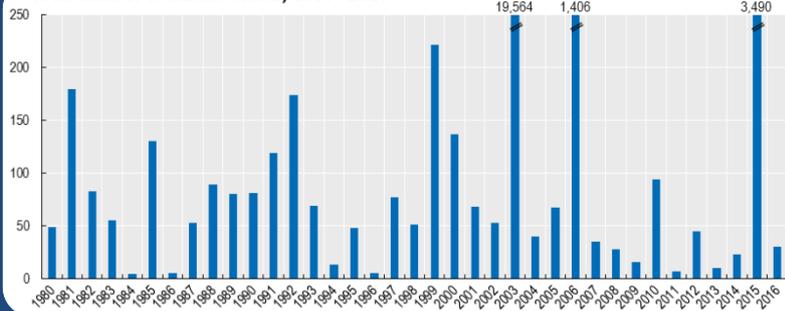
**Natural hazards (metropolitan France):** storms, flooding; droughts throughout the national territory and avalanches and earthquakes mostly in the south near the Mediterranean.  
**Natural hazards (overseas departments):** hurricanes; flooding and volcanic activity (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion).  
**Man-made risks:** terrorist threats as well as industrial accidents.  
**Most critical risks:** both terrorist attacks and flooding.

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

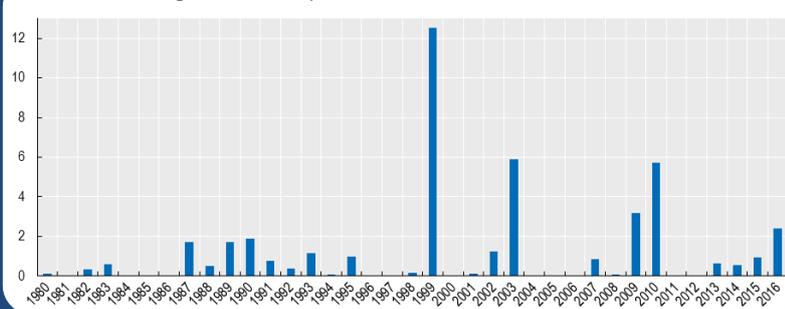
### Disaster-related socio-economic losses

**Deaths:** extreme weather events, such as the heat waves in 2003, 2006 and 2015, or terrorist attacks in 2015, caused huge spikes in the number of victims. Overall, France is below the OECD average of deaths per million inhabitants for the period 1995-2015, excluding heat waves.  
**Damage:** major storms, such as the 1999 Cyclone, and flooding, such as in the Var department of Southern France, have caused significant damage. The heatwave in 2003 was also associated with a severe drought, leading to a crop shortfall. 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

##### Terrorist attacks

- 13 November 2015 in Paris
- 130 deaths

##### Var floods

- June 2010 in Southern France
- 25 deaths
- 1.5 billion US\$ damage (est.)

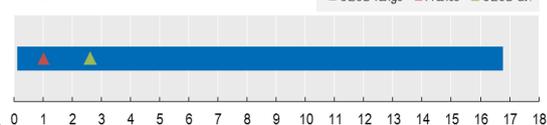
##### European heatwave

- July 2003 across the country
- 19 490 deaths (est.)
- 4.4 billion US\$ damage (est.)

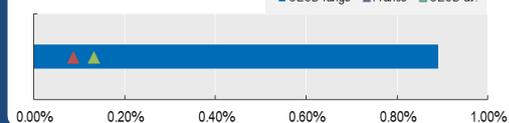
##### Cyclones Lothar & Martin

- December 1999 across the country
- 99 deaths
- 12 billion US\$ damage (est.)

Average annual deaths per million inhabitants, 1995-2015



Average annual damage in % of GDP, 1995-2015



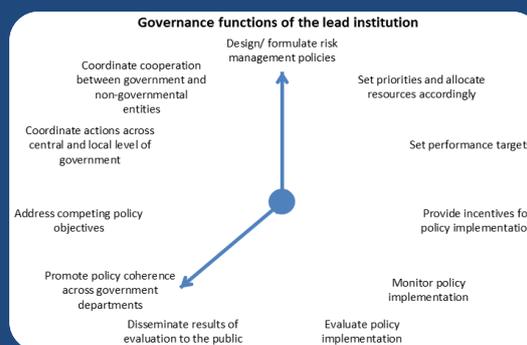
Notes: 74% of disaster events registered for France in EM-DAT damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of damage, estimations for individual events may differ across sources. Due to methodological differences in the attribution of deaths to heatwaves, the figure comparing 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.

### Institutional lead for risk management

<b>Risk Assessment</b> • Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy • Ministry of Interior	<b>Prevention and Mitigation</b> • Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy	<b>Preparedness and Response</b> • Ministry of Interior	<b>Crisis Management</b> • Ministry of the Interior	<b>Recovery and Reconstruction</b> • Ministry of the Interior
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At the national level, risk management is a task performed by multiple ministries and institutions, according to the respective responsibilities in the risk management cycle. The **lead institution** for the management of critical risks is the **General Secretariat for defence and national security (SGDSN)**. This institution is under the authority of the French Prime Minister and is in charge of promoting policy coherence across government departments as well as designing and formulating risk management policies. However, it does not have a role in policy implementation, or in co-ordination.



Sources: 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
France						
Responding Countries						

### Risk communication

	Target vulnerable population	Media briefings	Platforms for two-way communication	Information to stimulate investment in self-protective measures	Information on actions to take for imminent major hazards	Public education system
France						
Responding Countries						

### 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
France									
Responding Countries									

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.