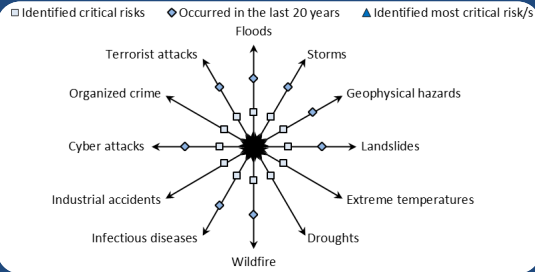


*Norway*

### Norway: Critical risks at a glance



**Natural hazards:** Floods and storms are among the most frequently occurring natural hazards in Norway, followed by landslides and avalanches. Although no major earthquake has occurred recently, Norway has high seismic activity, making geophysical risk a critical risk. Although mostly small, wildfires can pose a significant hazard in dry summers. Infectious diseases are also considered a critical risk.

**Man-made hazards,** such as industrial accidents and cyber-attacks and terror attacks, such as those experienced in 2011, also constitute critical risks.

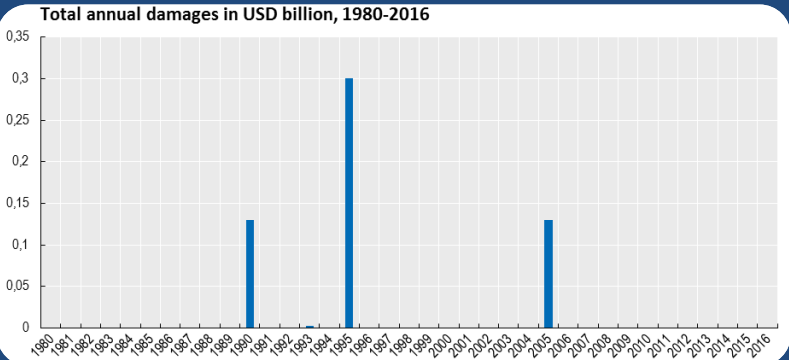
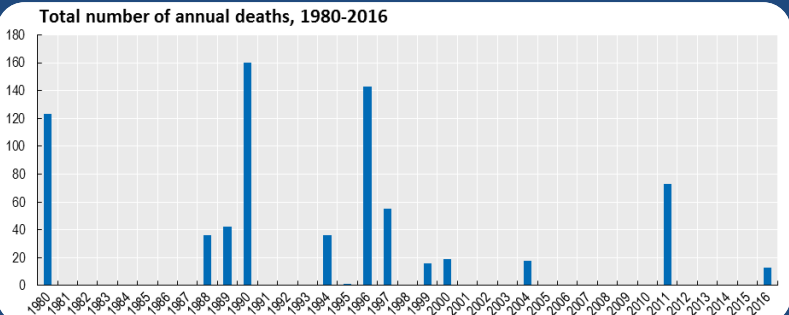
**Most critical risk/s:** not identified.

Sources: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016; DSB (2014)

### Disaster-related socio-economic losses

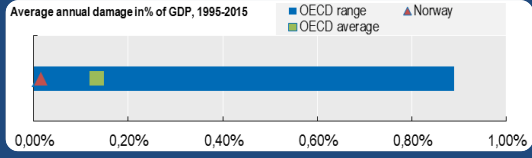
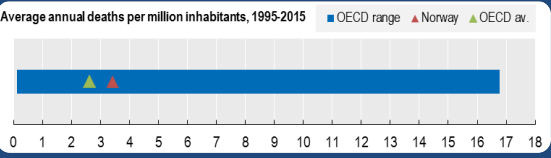
**Deaths** from hazardous events have been mostly due to man-made hazards, such as the MS Scandinavian Star ship fire and the 2011 terror attacks in Utøya and Oslo. Overall, average deaths per million inhabitants are above OECD average.

**Damage** was mostly the result of floods and storms. Large-scale events, such as the 1995 floods and storm Gudrun drove-up the recorded economic damages. Overall, damage caused by disasters as a % of GDP between 1995 and 2015 was below OECD average.



#### Major disasters

- Terror attacks**
  - July 2011 in Utøya island and Oslo
  - 77 deaths
- Storm Gudrun (Erwin)**
  - January 2005 in Southern and Central Norway
  - 130 million US\$ damage (est.)
- Floods**
  - June 1995 in City of Lillestrom and Gudbrandsdal and Oesterdal valleys
  - 300 million US\$ damage (est.)
- MS Scandinavian Starship fire**
  - April 1990 in Skagerrak (North Sea)



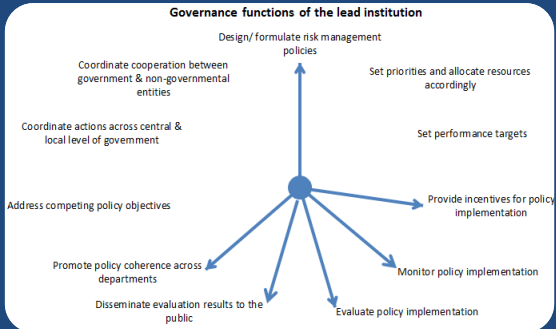
Notes: For 78% of disaster events registered for Norway in EM-DAT, damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of damage, estimations for individual events may differ across sources. Due to methodological differences in the attribution of deaths to heatwaves, the figure comparing 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: 2017: CIA – The World Factbook 2017

### Institutional lead for risk management

<b>Risk Assessment</b> • Directorate for Civil Protection	<b>Prevention and Mitigation</b> • Directorate for Civil Protection • Directorate for Nature Management	<b>Preparedness and Response</b> • Directorate for Civil Protection	<b>Crisis Management</b> • Directorate for Civil Protection	<b>Disaster Recovery</b> • Directorate for Civil Protection
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At the national level, the **Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB)** under the Ministry of Justice and Public Security is the **lead institution** responsible for all aspects of the governance of critical risks. As the lead organisation, DSB designs national risk management policies and ensures policy coherence across departments. It promotes measures to prevent accidents, crises and other undesirable incidents, e.g. by providing incentives for their implementation and by monitoring and evaluating their implementation. The publication of the evaluation results further contributes to this.



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

### Risk anticipation

Yes (Green) No (Red)	Horizon scanning exercises	Emergency response exercises	National Risk Assessment	Local risk assessment	Research on risk interlinkages	Research on emerging risks
Norway	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Responding Countries	Red/Green	Green	Green	Green	Red/Green	Red/Green

### Risk communication

Yes (Green) No (Red)	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
Norway	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Red
Responding Countries	Red/Green	Red/Green	Red/Green	Green	Green	Red/Green

### Critical infrastructure protection

Yes (Green) No (Red)	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
Norway	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green
Responding Countries	Red/Green	Red/Green	Red/Green	Red/Green	Red/Green	Red/Green	Red/Green	Red/Green	Red/Green

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.