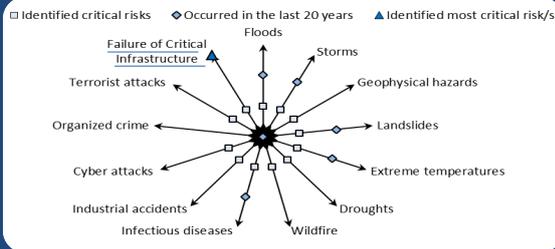


Switzerland

Switzerland: Critical risks at a glance



Natural hazards: Switzerland is exposed to Alpine hazards such as avalanches, debris flows, landslides and rock fall, river floods, storms, heatwaves and earthquakes. An outbreak of infectious diseases is also considered a critical risk.

Man-made hazards, such as cyber-attacks and industrial accidents, as well as terror attacks constitute critical risks for Switzerland.

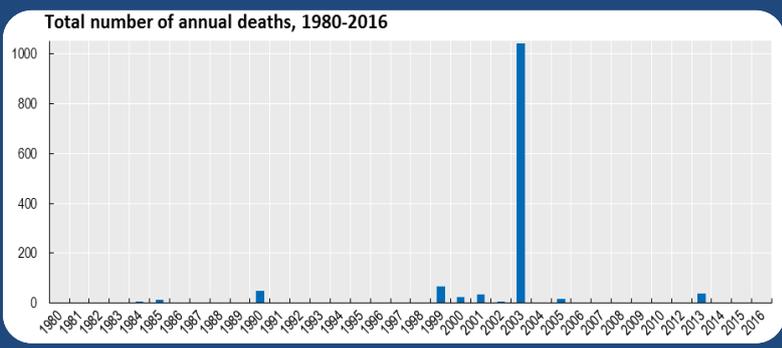
Most critical risk/s: The failure of critical infrastructure, especially a shortage of power supply, is considered the most important critical risk.

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

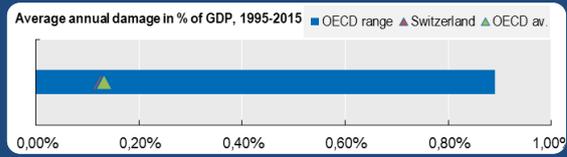
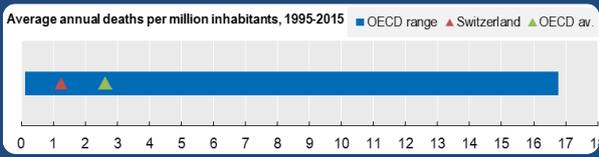
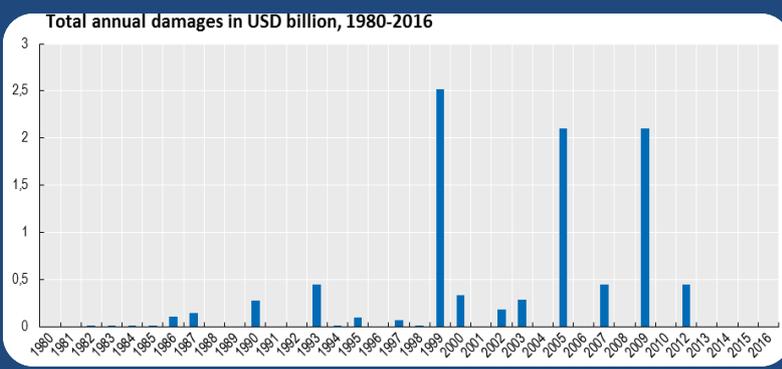
Disaster-related socio-economic losses

Deaths from hazardous events are mostly caused by extreme temperatures, such as the 2003 heatwave, and landslides. Transport accidents, such as the 2012 Sierre coach crash, can also cause significant numbers of deaths. Average deaths per million inhabitants between 1995 and 2015 have been below the OECD average.

Damage has been mostly the result of storms and floods, such as Storm Lothar in 1999 and the 2005 floods. Average annual damage rates corresponded to the OECD average.



- Major disasters**
- Riverine flood**
 - August 2005 in Bern, Luzern, Schwyz, Uri, Obwalden
 - USD 2.1 billion damage (est.)
 - European Heatwave**
 - July 2003 in the entire country
 - 1039 deaths (est.)
 - USD 280 million damage (est.)
 - Storm Lothar**
 - December 1999 in the entire country
 - USD 1.5 billion damage (est.)
 - Avalanche**
 - February 1999 in Evolene



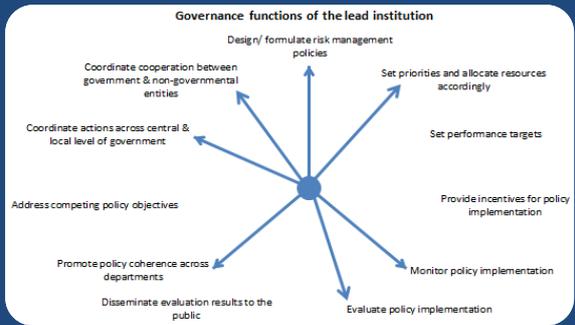
Notes: For 51% of disaster events registered in EM-DAT, damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of damage, estimations for individual events may differ across sources. Due to methodological differences in the attribution of deaths to heatwaves, the figure comparing average 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

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Risk assessment • Federal Office for Civil Protection | Prevention and Mitigation • Federal Office for the Environment | Preparedness and Response • Federal Office for Civil Protection | Crisis Management • Federal Crisis Management Board | Recovery and Reconstruction • Federal Office for Civil Protection |
|---|--|---|---|---|

In the event of an incident with national implications, the **Federal Crisis Management Board** is the lead organisation. It coordinates the response measures of the various federal and cantonal authorities and ensures adequate crisis management. Disaster preparedness and response falls under the mandate of the **Federal Office for Civil Protection (FOCP)**, while the **Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN)** takes the lead for disaster risk reduction. The cross-sectoral coordination platform PLANAT brings stakeholders from the public and private sector together to coordinate risk prevention efforts. As a federal country, cantonal authorities play a key role in policy implementation and funding prioritisation.



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

Risk anticipation

| ● Yes ● No | Horizon scanning exercises | Emergency response exercises | National Risk Assessment | Local risk assessment | Research on risk interlinkages | Research on emerging risks |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Switzerland | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Responding Countries | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |

Risk communication

| ● Yes ● 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 |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| Switzerland | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Responding Countries | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |

Critical infrastructure protection

| ● Yes ● 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 |
|----------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Switzerland | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 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.