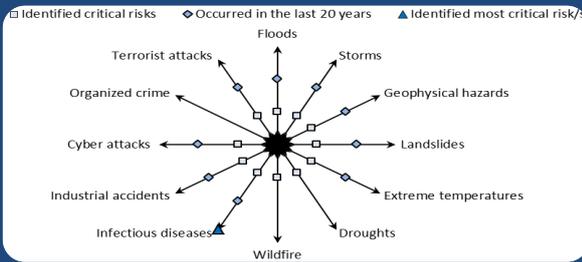


United Kingdom

United Kingdom: Critical risks at a glance



Natural hazards: Flooding, storms, geophysical hazards, landslides and extreme temperatures as well as droughts and wildfire.
Man-made risks: electricity failure and major industrial accidents are factors taken into consideration as well as cyber-attacks and terrorist attacks such as those targeting crowded places or transport systems.
Most critical risks: Pandemic influenza represents the most significant civil emergency risk, as identified in the 2015 National Risk Assessment.

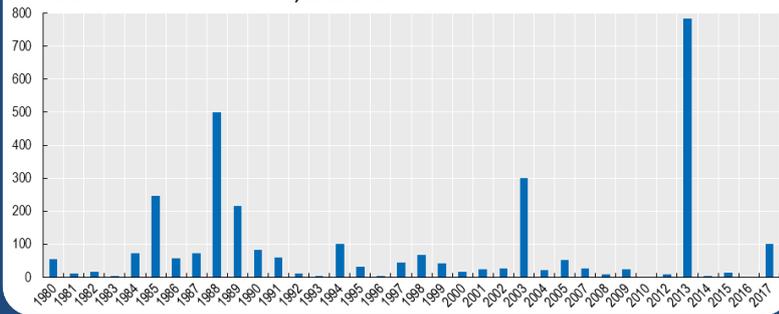
Source: OECD Survey on the Governance of Critical Risks, 2016

Disaster-related socio-economic losses

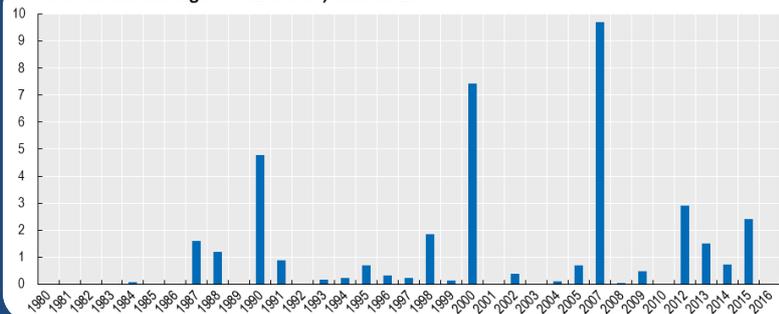
Deaths have been caused mostly by extreme temperatures, such as the heat wave in 2003 and 2013, followed by storms and floods. Industrial accidents, such as the Piper Alpha Disaster in 1988, have caused significant numbers of deaths. Between 1995 and 2015 deaths per million inhabitants in the UK were below the OECD average.

Damage was largely due to flooding, such as the 2000 and 2007 floods. 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, 1980-2017



Total annual damage in USD billion, 1980-2016



Major disasters

Manchester Arena bombing

- June 2017
- 22 deaths

Grenfell Tower Fire

- June 2017 in London
- 80 deaths

Heat wave

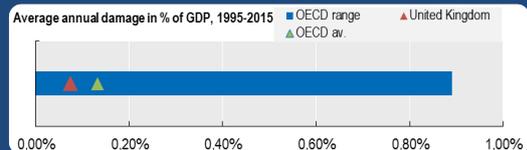
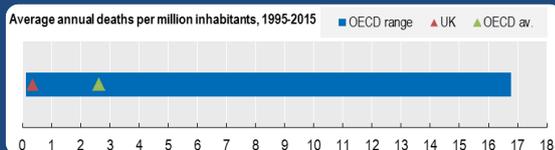
- July 2013 across the UK
- 760 deaths

London bombings

- July 2005
- 56 deaths

Floods

- October – November 2000 across the UK
- 5.9 billion US\$ damages (est.)



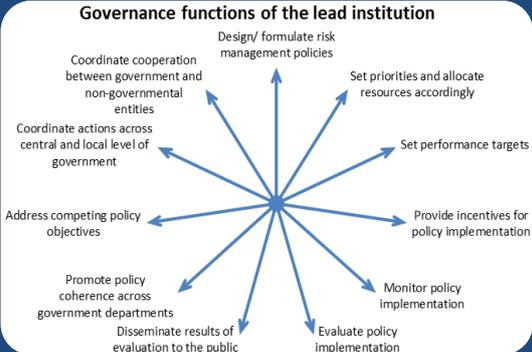
Notes: For 58% of disaster events registered for the United Kingdom in EM-DAT between 1995 and 2015, damage data are not recorded. Owing to differences in the measurement of damage, estimations for individual events may differ across sources.

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



The Civil Contingencies Secretariat (CCS) is the **lead institution** for the governance of critical risks. It sits within the Cabinet Office and works in partnership with government departments and key stakeholders to enhance the UK's ability to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies. It provides the central focus for the cross departmental and cross agency commitment. This focus goes beyond first response and consequence management and applies to the systems for identifying new challenges, for assessing risks, for anticipating, planning, preparing and exercising for crises and for building up resilience. To ensure policy coherence, the CCS is backed up by the National Security Council (NSC), which is the main forum for discussions on matters of national security.



Source: 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
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Responding Countries	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial

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
The United Kingdom	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Responding Countries	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial

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
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Responding Countries	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial

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.