



Swedish Civil
Contingencies
Agency

International CEP Handbook 2009

Civil Emergency Planning in the NATO/EAPC Countries

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Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan.

*Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

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Notes to the Reader

All the country files have been written by national CEP experts.

A uniform structure has been applied throughout this handbook. In other words, the headlines are the same for all countries and each chapter consists of a maximum of 7 pages.

As regards military expenditure, the source of information presented in “Facts at your fingertips” is either from national sources or from the website of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI): www.sipri.org

In order to limit the number of international organisations mentioned under “Facts at your fingertips” the seven most relevant organisations to Civil Emergency Planning have been selected as follows: the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Council of Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

¹ Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

Preface by the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB)

The tendency in today's civil emergency planning is clear: large-scale disasters demand large-scale resources from various fields of knowledge. Efficient emergency management requires that all the various stakeholders around the world are coordinated, can share situation reports, coordinate decision-making, take quick decisions, and coordinate information.

This demands broad and trusting cooperation with countries in and outside Europe's borders, between various organisations, and between different fields of competence. A prerequisite for efficient cooperation is having an understanding for different ways of solving problems, and a mutual desire to give and take experience.

We must always want to develop, always want to create new networks, gain new knowledge and see the value of our common mission to make society a safer place. If safety and security don't increase then freedom will decrease. Consequently, efficient civil emergency planning is ultimately a matter of protecting fundamental democratic values, human freedoms, human rights, and everyday safety and security.

Our common safety depends on what responsibilities we are capable of taking on. The most likely threats and the contingencies that would have the most extensive consequences are what we must be prepared for, despite not knowing their exact nature.

The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) is proud to preserve and develop the concept of the International

CEP Handbook, which describes the CEP structures of the EAPC countries. It is our hope that the contents of this edition of the CEP Handbook will find use in the daily work of further developing civil emergency planning in the NATO and EAPC countries.

In this year's edition NATO, EU, IAEA, WHO and UN OCHA all have their own chapters in which they describe their organisations. This mirrors yet another Swedish ambition, to contribute to coordination between stakeholders. We are particularly pleased to be able to include information from the four new partner countries.

Since 1st January 2009 a new Swedish authority, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) has been responsible for preparing society for emergencies, crises and disasters, increasing robustness, and for learning lessons from our experiences. A working relationship with all NATO and partner countries is going to be important for us.

We would like to extend our special appreciation to NATO IS, to all the countries that have chosen to submit information, and to all the various international organisations. It is our hope that the book will contribute to increasing understanding for how different countries work with resilience in the face of and dealing with emergencies, crises and disasters.



Helena Lindberg, Director General
Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB)

Introduction by Martin Howard, NATO Assistant Secretary General for Operations

As NATO continues its process of transformation into an Alliance capable of effectively addressing the threats and challenges of today, Civil Emergency Planning highlights the importance of the civilian aspects in crisis management.

The Alliance's broad approach to security recognises that the current strategic environment is dominated by interconnected challenges of regional instability and conflict, terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Addressing these challenges in purely military terms is not sufficient. Protection of vital resources and energy security are very much on NATO's current agenda, and it is important that international cooperation is enhanced to ensure maximum and efficient protection against these potential risks.


Civil Emergency Planning provides NATO with essential civilian expertise and capabilities in the fields of terrorism preparedness and consequence management, humanitarian and disaster response and protecting critical infrastructure. Civil emergencies are first and foremost a national responsibility and civil assets remain under national control at all times. NATO's added value lies in sharing best practices, cooperation in training and exercises, making available civilian resources as necessary, and for large scale emergencies, in facilitating coordination and cooperation in a highly cost-effective manner.

Protection of civil populations and critical infrastructure requires an inter-agency

approach involving various ministries, including Interior Ministries and Emergency Management Agencies, as this handbook illustrates. NATO's Civil Emergency Planning structures provide an effective interface to many different ministries ranging from transport and communications to agriculture and health – a vast civil network going well beyond NATO's more traditional interlocutors in Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence.

Practical cooperation among allied and partner countries of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council in the field of Civil Emergency Planning has always been highly popular. CEP activities have often served as a catalyst for enhancing Partnerships and giving them a more operational dimension. Furthermore, CEP has been a driver in promoting outreach and cooperation, hence strengthening the political dimension of Partnerships. It is helping to transform NATO into an Alliance ready and prepared to handle complex civilian aspects of today's security environment.

I applaud wholeheartedly the Swedish initiative to update this handbook and I encourage all to use this tool which is tangible evidence of the strength of international networks that exist between civilian authorities across the EAPC area.



Mr. Martin Howard, CB
NATO Assistant Secretary General
for Operations

Albania

Republika e Shqipërisë



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Bamir Topi (2007–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Sali Berisha (2005–)
Capital	Tirana
Population	4.279 million
Area	28,748 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 4,118
Military expenditure	2% of GDP
Membership int. org.	NATO, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Albania is a parliamentary republic. Albania has a single house of parliament, the National Assembly (*Kuvendi*), made up of 140 members (deputies). The president is elected by the National Assembly. The Council of Ministers consists of the prime minister, the deputy prime minister and other ministers. The Council of Ministers exercises every state function that is not delegated to other state organs or to local government. The units of local govern-

ment are communes or municipalities and regions. Communes and municipalities exercise all the duties of local government with the exception provided by legislation to other units of local government. The representative organs of the basic units of local government are councils, which are elected every four years in direct elections with secret voting. The executive organ of a municipality or commune is the chairman, who is elected directly by the people.

A region consists of several basic units of local government with traditional, economic and social ties and joint interests. The region is the unit in which regional policies are constructed and implemented and where they are harmonised with state policy. The representative organ of the region is the regional council. Municipalities and communes delegate members to the regional council in proportion to their population.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

Established under Albanian Law 8756 of 26th March 2001 and governed by the Albanian National Civil Emergency Plan of December 2004.

The civil emergency approach in Albania encourages communication, taking responsibility, and building partnerships. The General Directorate for Civil Emergency enjoys good relationships with a diverse range of partners.

In short, there is now an established civilian emergency system in Albania, underwritten by a sound legal foundation, already proving its effectiveness in

response to frequent emergency situations, especially floods, landslides, heavy snowfalls and man made disasters.

But more importantly, the adoption into legislation on 3rd December 2004 of the first National Civil Emergency Plan reflects the increasing ability to consider investment in the areas of:

- ▶ Preparedness and protection of vulnerable population groups
- ▶ Faster and more predictable recovery from emergency situations
- ▶ Prevention and mitigation of the impact of emergency situations on lives and property

The National Civil Emergency Plan is necessary to improve civil emergency structures in Albania, clarifying the division of responsibilities, and planning the best use of state resources to identify gaps and avoid duplication, in accordance with the legislative foundation. This plan offers real possibilities for more effective management of civil emergencies for both the state structures, and the Albanian population. This National Emergency Plan is jointly owned by all government ministries and directorates, by region, commune and municipal authorities, by all concerned state, private and voluntary organizations and institutions, and by every member of the Albanian population.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The overall objective of Albanian CEP is to protect, in the most appropriate way, the state and its citizens. The Government of

Albania emphasises the importance of:

- ▶ Identifying potential emergency situations within Albania as well as preventive measures;
- ▶ Preparing response plans for the various kinds of disasters to which Albania is exposed;
- ▶ Facilitating training in crisis prevention, preparedness and response as well as preparing all resources necessary to cope with emergency situations;
- ▶ Facilitating effective response to crisis situations, minimising their effects on the population and the environment;
- ▶ Restoring essential services in order to safeguard human lives;
- ▶ Organising early warnings and keeping the public informed during emergencies;
- ▶ Providing training of citizens in self protection;
- ▶ Informing the nation about necessary actions in emergency situations.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The Albanian CEP structure is part of the Ministry of Interior, to ensure both decentralized approaches and responsibility, as well as to reinforce partnership with a multitude of other line ministries and their directorates, and civil organisations at all levels.

The General Directorate for Civil Emergency includes a Directorate of Civil Emergency Planning and Coordination, Directorate of Fire Fighting and Rescue and a National Operations Centre for Civil Emergencies. At each of the 12

prefectures in Albania, a civil emergency officer is appointed and has been trained by the Directorate, using the standard two-stage Albanian Civil Emergency Training Manual. Every municipality and commune in Albania has a designated official with responsibility for civil emergency matters, who benefits from instruction in the standardized training curriculum, and through the frequent necessity for early warning, standby and response in many areas.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Civil-military cooperation is coordinated by the Ministry of Defence. Long term planning for joint activities in crisis situations is carried out by the General Staff of the armed forces. At regional level, the main areas of cooperation are planning for major natural disasters and technological emergencies in the region and training and exercising local units for the on site management of operations in disaster areas.

4. Legal framework

The Constitution of the Republic of Albania is the political and juridical starting point for organising CEP in Albania. Articles 170 and 174 provide for the obligation of the state powers to prevent or limit the consequences of natural disasters or technological emergencies.

Based on the relevant articles in the Albanian Constitution, the Government of Albania recognises its obligation to further develop the necessary legislative framework to organise and implement

CEP in an effective way. The establishment and reorganization of the civil emergency structures in Albania started in March 2001, with the approval of Law 8756 on Civil Emergency Services. Planning and management of civil emergencies is at the core of this law and other sub-legislative instruments prepared by the General Directorate of Civil Emergency (Ministry of Interior), which aims to achieve disaster risk reduction and the protection of lives, property and cultural heritage.

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Armenia *Hayastani Hanrapetutyun*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Serj Sargsyan (2008–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Tigran Sargsyan (2008–)
Capital	Yerevan
Population	3.7 million
Area	29,800 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 6,400 (2008 est)
Military expenditure	2.8% of GDP
Membership int. org	EAPC, UN, CIS, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Armenia is a republic with a parliamentary system. Executive power in the Republic of Armenia is implemented by the Government of the Republic. The government is composed of the prime minister and other ministers. The powers of the government are determined by the constitution and other laws. The organisation and rules of operation for the government are determined by a decree from the President of the Republic upon the recommendation of the prime minister.

The President of the Republic appoints the prime minister. The president is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and appoints its supreme command staff. Legislative power in the Republic of Armenia is implemented by the National Assembly. The government submits its programme to the National Assembly for approval in accordance with settled rules.

The administrative-territorial units of the Republic of Armenia are the provinces (marzes) and the districts. Provinces include urban and rural districts. The provinces are governed by regional governments. The districts have local self-governments.

The government appoints the governors in the provinces, who implement the government's regional policy and coordinate the regional activities of the republican executive bodies.

The Republic of Armenia is divided into 10 provinces and the city of Yerevan. The city of Yerevan has the status of a province. The Mayor of Yerevan is appointed by the President of the Republic upon the recommendation of the prime minister.

Local self-governing bodies are elected.

The election procedure of local self-governing bodies and their powers are determined by the constitution and the laws.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

In emergencies, the government implements the Civil Protection System. Ministries, department administrations, regional governments, supervising

territorial administrations, and local self-government bodies are all involved in the Civil Protection System. In emergencies in the field of population protection the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Government of the Republic of Armenia (MES) is the republican body of state governing and the Armenian Rescue Service (ARS) is the state governmental body. The MES includes the following sub-divisions:

1. Armenian Rescue Service – state governing body
2. State Reserve Agency – state non-commercial organization
3. National Service of Seismic Protection – agency
4. National Center of Technical Security – state non-commercial organization
5. State Service of Hydrometeorology and Monitoring – state non-commercial organization

Both MES and ARS coordinate and supervise population protection activities in the field of civil protection.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The MES is responsible for the current state of the country's preparedness, and provides prospective development policy in the field of civil protection.

The objectives of the MES are to:

- ▶ establish and implement governmental policy in the civil protection and population protection fields;
- ▶ coordinate emergency response, rescue, and firefighting operations, and prioritized and urgent infrastructure reconstruction activities;

- ▶ organise and implement governing activities in the fields of receiving and briefing of information, decision-making aimed at resolving problems in the field of civil protection and population protection in the event of emergencies;
- ▶ implement activities requiring special allowance and supervision in established legislation within the framework of the ministry;
- ▶ develop the state regulating police for population evacuation activities in the event of emergencies and in the civil protection field, as well as coordinate activities directed to its implementation;
- ▶ earmark and provide state storage reserves;
- ▶ Implement activities directed to seismic risk reduction;
- ▶ ensure the implementation of forecasting, studying, and special observations of hydro-meteorological phenomena;
- ▶ ensure the maintenance of the technical security center based on international experience and scientific-technical progress and achievements;
- ▶ coordinate activities for emergency humanitarian response;
- ▶ coordinate activities of state governing and local self-governing bodies, organisations in the field of civil protection and population protection as well as the activities of forces implementing international rescue activities in the territory

of the Republic of Armenia;

- ▶ coordinate the organisation of the population training process in the field of civil protection and population protection during emergencies ;
- ▶ organise and ensure the awareness of state bodies and the population regarding civil protection and population protection issues;

2.2 CEP organisational structure

Each ministry or department involved in the system of civil protection, implements the civil protection policy in its own field. The corresponding subdivisions of emergency and civil protection implement the policy in their ministries and departmental administrations. Each territorial body involved in the system of civil protection implements the territorial policy of civil protection from disasters. Emergency management and civil protection subdivisions work in all provinces and in the city of Yerevan which has the status of province. These bodies are subject to the ARS of the MES to implement the policy. In the event of emergencies the coordination and control of functional and territorial subdivision activities is implemented by the ARS of the MES.

There are three main types of rescue services in the system for civil protection in emergencies: governmental, department administrative and public (volunteer).

Governmental rescue services are considered subdivisions of the ARS of the MES. In the event of disaster, the activities

of governmental, department administrative and public services are directly governed by the ARS of the MES.

The organisation of civil training in the event of disasters and the control of training activities are implemented by the Crisis Management Academy within the structure of the ARS.

International co-operation related to disasters is implemented by the MES and the ARS.

3. Civil-military cooperation

The MES cooperates with military structures according to special plans. These plans are mutually agreed upon and jointly accepted and include mutually agreed activities for military structures in the field of civil protection. The training of skills in military structures in the field of population protection during emergencies as well as any necessary corrections to jointly accepted plans are implemented through training exercises.

4. Legal framework

Civil protection activities and civil defence are regulated by a number of laws and other pieces of legislation in the Republic of Armenia. Civil protection in the republic is based on the following legislation:

- ▶ The Law on Civil Protection in Emergency Situations, adopted in December 1998,
- ▶ The Law on Fire Security, adopted in May 2001,
- ▶ The Law on Civil Defence, adopted in March 2002,

- ▶ The Law on Seismic Protection, adopted in July 2002,
- ▶ The Law on Rescue Forces and the Status of Rescuers, adopted in June 2004,
- ▶ The Law on the Armenian Rescue Service, adopted in August 2005.
- ▶ The Law on Local Self-Governance, adopted in May 2002

Besides the above mentioned legislation, civil protection activities in emergency situations are regulated by decisions made by the Government of the Republic of Armenia, the prime minister and the Head of the Armenian Rescue Service.

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Austria Österreich



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Heinz Fischer (2004–)
Head of government	Chancellor Werner Faymann (2008–)
Capital	Vienna
Population	8.36 million
Area	83,858 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 52,15 (IMF)
Military expenditure	0.9% of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Austria is a federal republic and the government is composed of the chancellor and the ministers.

The president has primarily representative functions, such as appointing the chancellor and the government.

The bicameral Federal Assembly (*Bundesversammlung*) consists of the Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) and the National Council (*Nationalrat*).

The Federal Council can delay bills approved in the National Council but has no

veto power. Austria has 9 provinces (*Bundesländer*) with far reaching autonomy.

Each province has its own parliament and government, led by a provincial governor (*Landeshauptmann*)

The provinces are divided into 2,359 urban and rural municipalities.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

Since May 2003, the Austrian Ministry of the Interior has been responsible not only for coordinating civil disaster protection management but also for matters concerning civilian crisis management and international disaster relief.

Responsibilities for coordinating supra-regional/international incidents in Austria have therefore, for the first time, been unified under one roof, the National Crisis and Disaster Protection Management in the Federal Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Austria, which allows improved and, more importantly, faster response and assistance in emergency situations.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The aims of civil protection in Austria are to defend and shield the population from all possible threats and dangers. Civil protection is defined as the sum of all precautionary measures and activities that will enable the population to survive in a crisis situation.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

Responsibility for civilian crisis and disaster protection management and civil protection lies with Department II/4 –

Civil Protection, Crisis and Disaster Protection Management, in the Ministry of Interior. The department is divided in two units: “International Civil Protection and Disaster Relief” and “National Crisis and Disaster Protection Management”.

Should disasters affect several federal provinces at a time, or in fact the entire territory of Austria - as would be the case with incidents occurring in nuclear plants near the border or “large-scale events” within the EU or elsewhere in the international community of nations - coordination would invariably be conducted from this coordinating committee. Besides representatives from the ministries, this body also includes the officers responsible for disaster protection from the federal provinces. In the event of concrete relief tasks, the body even includes rescue services, fire brigades and other units and, if required, the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation (ORF) and the Austrian press agency (APA).

Emergency relief services

The system of civil protection in Austria is based on relief services which provide assistance in the event of emergencies. Operationally, the state relies on a large number of voluntary relief services which are integrated into the system of civil protection on the regional level. In the event of emergency, these act as disaster relief services under the supervision of the relevant administrative body.

The principle of voluntariness is one of the cornerstones of the system of civil protection in Austria. It is also one of its

strengths and influences its structural set-up. The high level of performance characterising this honorary office provides Austria with one of the best networks of emergency relief services worldwide in terms of density and coverage. To give some examples, Austria has more than 4,800 firefighting brigades and more than 700 ambulance centres, and a total of approximately 250,000 active firefighters and more than 40,000 emergency medical technicians.

Bilateral assistance

In addition to international programmes, enhanced cooperation with adjacent neighbouring countries is given special emphasis because of the speediness of its assistance in emergencies - under the motto “Acting fast makes assistance twice as effective”. For this reason, Austria maintains bilateral agreements for mutual assistance in the event of disasters or serious accidents with nearly all neighbouring countries and several other states within and outside Europe. These agreements provide the broadest available framework of cooperation for preventing and addressing disasters, particularly by defining the focal points, facilitating border transits by emergency teams, simplifying entry and exit of goods and equipment required for the provision of assistance, as well as addressing issues concerning leadership during ongoing interventions, cost refunding, any claims for compensation for damages, and the realisation of joint exercises in preparation for actual cases of

emergency. Should these occur, bilateral assistance measures are coordinated and implemented by the responsible Department for Civil Protection, Crisis and Disaster Protection within the Federal Ministry of the Interior

The Federal Alarm Centre in the Ministry of the Interior serves as Initial Point of Contact (24/7) and information platform.

The Federal Alarm Centre (BWZ)

In the event of natural or technological disasters occurring in Austria or abroad, information concerning the disaster arrives at the Federal Alarm Centre of the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

The Federal Alarm Centre ensures communication without undue delay, as well as the coordination of the necessary action, as an essential requirement of effective crisis management or emergency relief. It is a permanently staffed information centre serving National Crisis and Disaster Protection Management as well as supra-regional and international civil and disaster protection purposes.

The Federal Alarm Centre forms part of an information network also comprising the Regional Alarm Centres, the relevant 24 hour services of the Directorate General for Public Safety, the regional alarm centres, all competent authorities on the federal and regional levels, emergency and rescue services including fire brigades, the Red Cross, the Mountain Rescue Organisation etc. as well as focal points on the bilateral (neighbouring countries), supra-national (EU), multinational (Nato

Partnership for Peace) and international (UN) levels.

The Federal Alarm Centre acts as central agency for the combined warning and alarm system operated by the federal government and the provinces (centralised siren control, the “Ringleitung” – a dedicated line of communication) and as a permanent observatory for the radiation early warning system.

The Federal Alarm Centre has the technical means of contacting all relevant agencies simultaneously in a star-shaped system by e-mail, “Ringleitung”, or group text messaging.

Should a federal province’s human or physical resources prove insufficient in case of emergency, and provided a request is made to the Ministry of the Interior, assistance is coordinated on an nationwide and/or, if necessary, on a bilateral (under bilateral emergency assistance agreements), supra-national (EU), multinational (Nato PfP) or international (UN/OCHA) level.

Warning and alerting the population in the event of crisis

One of the principal concerns related to civil protection and disaster relief is to warn and alert the population in the event of disaster or civilian crisis without delay.

With sirens covering the whole territory, Austria has a well-developed warning and alarm system which is operated jointly by the Ministry of the Interior and the offices of the regional governments.

At present, emergency signals can be

emitted from more than 8,120 fire alarm sirens. Depending on the situation and in coordination with the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation (ORF), the signals are activated either from a central source (BWZ) at the Ministry of the Interior, from the regional alarm centres (LWZ) or the district-level alarm centres.

A sophisticated measurement system (radiation early warning system operated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management) is available for the rapid detection of large-scale radioactive contamination. The data are continuously monitored by the Federal Alarm Centre (BWZ). The BWZ also relies on two back-up centres.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Because of the federal structure of Austria, coordination committees have been established at provincial level on the basis of the provincial constitutions. These Provincial Co-ordinating Committees are designed to advise provincial governors. The aims of the provincial crisis management system are similar to those at federal level.

The military representative at this level is the territorial military commander. The territorial commander is responsible for all military tasks relating to his/her respective province, such as providing assistance to local authorities.

Similar to provincial arrangements, District Co-ordinating Committees have been established at district level, serving as advisory bodies to the District Commissioners. The District Commissioner

is assisted by a number of persons such as the District Commander of the Fire Brigade, the highest representative of the Red Cross, etc, who have responsibilities for individual tasks. These people serve on the District Co-ordinating Committee as advisors. The Committee also has a liaison officer for military matters.

If a disaster cannot be managed by civilian organisations alone, such as fire brigades or rescue services, assistance can be requested from the Austrian Federal Army. The military units will then report to civilian authorities.

4. Legal framework

The aforementioned new structure is based on the Law on Federal Ministries as amended in 2003. On 20th January 2004 the Council of Ministers passed a resolution on the reorganisation of “National Crisis and Disaster Protection Management” establishing organisational details for consolidation measures. The chief amendment concerns the consolidation of various coordinating bodies hitherto belonging to different units into this new coordinating committee chaired by the Director-General for Public Safety. The “Austrian platform for international humanitarian and emergency assistance”, set up in 2000, was also incorporated into the new committee.

Under Austria’s federal system and constitutional division of powers, responsibility for crisis and disaster protection management is distributed across all administrative levels, although competence is principally incumbent on the

Federal Provinces. In an actual emergency event, it is the Federal Alarm Centre in the Ministry of the Interior which serves as an operational tool of coordination and information and becomes the single focal point for the federal provinces, neighbouring countries, the European Union, and international organisations. In case of emergency occurring in Austria or abroad, the Federal Alarm Centre can operate 24 hours a day and take the appropriate initial steps.

Preventive measures for protection from disasters fall within the responsibility of both the federal government and the provinces. Most of the measures to avert imminent, or to remove or alleviate the effects of past disasters (emergency assistance and disaster relief), are incumbent on the federal provinces. For that purpose, the provinces have adopted laws defining the management of interventions on the community, district and regional levels, leaving the federal authorities with certain concomitant responsibilities.

Provision for disaster relief therefore lies primarily within the responsibilities of the federal provinces. First and foremost, this includes the organisation of disaster relief services and the furnishing of resources for emergency assistance and disaster relief measures.

In the event of local emergencies, regional laws generally foresee official responsibility for relief measures and their management to rest with district administrations or mayors, while major disasters fall under the competences of

regional administrations. The regional alarm centres assume operational responsibility for the coordination of interventions. Under their special tasks, the federal authorities support the provinces in disaster relief operations. Operationally the provinces rely chiefly on voluntary relief organisations.

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Azerbaijan*

Azərbaycan Respublikası



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Ilham Alijev
Head of government	Prime Minister Artur Rasizade
Capital	Baku
Population	8.4 million
Area	86,600 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 2,936 (est.)
Military expenditure	2.7% of GDP (est.)
Membership int. org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe, CIS

*Country file not updated, information provided 2006.

1. Form of government

Azerbaijan is a republic. A universal referendum adopted the Constitution of Azerbaijan on November 12, 1995. The system of government administration in Azerbaijan is based on the principle of separating legislative, executive and judicial powers.

The President is the Head of State. The executive power is vested in the President. The President is elected for a 5-year term by direct elections. The legislative power is vested in Milli Mejlis

– a one chamber Parliament consisting of 125 deputies who are elected for a 5-year term on the basis of a majority and proportional electoral system.

The supreme body of the executive power of the President is the Cabinet of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister. The judicial power is vested in independent courts: the Constitutional Court, Supreme Court and High Economic Court.

Administratively, the republic is divided into 65 rural regions (rayon), 11 cities and the autonomous republic of Nachitjevan.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The national functions of civil defence in the Republic are carried out by the civil defence system. This system embraces all government agencies, corporations, enterprises, institutions, organisations and other entities, irrespective of their ownership, as well as their personnel and resources. It performs civil defence activities throughout the entire country and its territorial units.

There are civil defence headquarters in the central and local bodies of executive power, as well as corporations, enterprises, institutions and individual facilities, which organise and carry out civil defence activities.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

Civil defence has the following objectives and tasks, to:

- ▶ implement preventive measures aimed at hindering emergencies;
- ▶ minimise damage caused by emergencies;

- ▶ eliminate the consequences of emergencies;
- ▶ protect the population and property from the consequences of emergencies;
- ▶ inform the population of threats and the subsequent actions to be taken;
- ▶ organise and perform rescues and other urgent operations;
- ▶ train key personnel in government bodies and civil defence forces, and train the population in protection and emergency response.

The tasks of the state in civil defence are to:

- ▶ formulate and implement policies;
- ▶ adopt corresponding programmes and plan necessary measures for the entire country and its territorial units;
- ▶ determine the structure of civil defence, its funding and logistics;
- ▶ provide financial and material resources for crisis management.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The overall command of the Civil Defence of the Azerbaijan Republic is vested in the President of the Azerbaijan Republic; the Prime Minister is responsible for its immediate leadership, the Minister of Defence for everyday management.

Planning, implementation and control of civil defence activities are carried out by the Civil Defence Directorate of the Ministry of Defence and its regional departments.

3. Civil-military cooperation

The Civil Defence Directorate, which is responsible for the planning, implementation and control of civil defence in the Republic, is directly subordinate to the Ministry of Defence, and the issues of civil-military cooperation are reflected in its activities.

4. Legal framework

The legal framework of Civil Defence is provided by the Constitution of the Azerbaijan Republic, the Law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Civil Defence, obligations under the international agreements of the Azerbaijan Republic and other legislative acts.

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Belarus

Respublika Belarus



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Aleksandr Lukashenko (1994)
Head of government	Prime Minister Sergey Sidorskiy (2003)
Capital	Minsk
Population	9.7 million
Area	207,600 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 12,000
Military expenditure	1.31 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, CIS,

1. Form of government

Belarus is a unitary, democratic, social, constitutional republic. The president is head of state and has broad powers over the government. The president appoints a prime minister upon approbation from the House of Representatives, who heads the Council of Ministers, i.e. the government; appoints the chairperson of the Constitutional, Supreme and Supreme Economic Courts from among the judges of these courts upon appro-

bation from the Council of the Republic. The country's legislature consists of two houses: an upper house called the Council of the Republic, and a lower house called the House of Representatives.

The Constitutional Court is the highest court of Belarus. The judicial system also includes a Supreme Court and provincial, city and district courts.

Belarus is divided into six provinces: Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev, and Vitebsk. A council elected by the voters governs each province. The president appoints regional and local executives.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The national system for the prevention and resolution of emergency situations unites a republican state management body for emergency situations (Ministry of Emergency Situations); other republican state management bodies; local executive and administrative bodies; and the enterprises, establishments and organisations that, regardless of their legal status, are responsible for making decisions about the protection of the population and the territories in emergency situations.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The basic tasks of the national system of prevention and resolution of emergency situations are to:

- ▶ develop and implement legal and economic standards regarding the protection of the population and the territories from emergency situations;

- ▶ implement principal and scientific-technical programmes to prevent emergency situations, increase steadiness of organizational functionality and societal objects in emergency situations;
- ▶ provide preparedness for the actions management bodies during emergency situations, forces and means, assigned and provided for prevention and resolution of emergency situations;
- ▶ create republican, branch, territorial, local and specific object reserves of financial resources for the resolution of emergency situations);
- ▶ gather, process, exchange and distribute information related to the protection of the population and the territories from emergency situations;
- ▶ prepare the population for action during emergency situations;
- ▶ arrange national examinations, and execute supervision and control over the protection of the population and the territories from emergency situations;
- ▶ resolve emergency situations; implement activities related to the societal protection of the population against emergency situations, carry out humanitarian operations;
- ▶ realize the rights and duties of the population in the field of protection from emergency situations as well as those of direct participants in the resolution of emergency situations;

- ▶ co-operate internationally in the field of protection of the population and the territories from emergency situations;
- ▶ plan and implement measures for protection of the population and the territories from emergency situations;
- ▶ organize and implement measures for the preparation of civil defence activities;
- ▶ actively inform national bodies and other organisations and the population about emergency situations, orders and rules for action in such environments;
- ▶ monitoring and prediction of emergency situations.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The organisational structure of the national system for the prevention and resolution of emergency situations consists of:

- ▶ The Government of the Republic of Belarus
- ▶ The Commission for Emergency Situations under the Council of Ministers

Coordinating bodies:

National level – Commission for Emergency Situations of the Republican State Management Bodies and Associations

Regional level – Commission for Emergency Situations of the Executive and Administrative Bodies of Regions, Districts and Cities

Emergency management bodies:

National level – Ministry of Emergency Situations

Branch sub-systems – departments (sectors) for emergency situations in the republican state management bodies and associations

Regional level – regional and Minsk city divisions of the Ministry of Emergency Situations

Local level – services of the Ministry of Emergency Situations

2.2.1 Science, education, training, exercises

The Ministry for Emergency Situations has the Research Institute of Fire Safety and of Emergencies, which is engaged on development of the newest technologies for the prevention and resolution of emergency situations of both a natural and technological character; two higher education institutions: the Command and Engineering Institute in Minsk and the Engineering Institute in Gomel. Also the Institute of Retraining and Professional Development.

The Institute of Retraining and Professional Development created an International Center of Preparation for Rescuers, which prepares rescue experts for Belarus as well as for other countries.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Specially prepared forces and means of the armed forces of the Republic of Belarus, and other troops and military formations can be used for the resolution of emergency situations in Belarus. The president determines the scale of involvement.

4. Legal framework

The following laws determine the legal basis for emergency management:

- ▶ Fire Safety Act;
- ▶ Radiation Safety of the Population Act;
- ▶ Population and Territory Protection from Natural and Man-made Emergency Situations Act;
- ▶ Safety of Dangerous Industrial Works Act.
- ▶ Dangerous Goods Transportation Act;
- ▶ Rescue Services and Status of the Rescuer Act;
- ▶ Services of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus Act;
- ▶ Trunk Pipeline Transportation Act;
- ▶ State of Emergency Act;
- ▶ Civil Defence Act.

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Belgium *België Belgique Belgien*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	His Majesty King Albert II (1993–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Herman Van Rompuy (2008–)
Capital	Brussels
Population	10.4 million
Area	30,528 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 43,426
Military expenditure	1.2 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

The government is a federal parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarch. The federal government consists of the prime minister and the ministers. The King, with the approval of parliament, appoints the prime minister and the Council of Ministers. Belgium has a bicameral parliament consisting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Constitutional revisions between 1970 and 1993 enabled Belgium to devolve into a federal state

with federal, regional and community institutions.

Belgium has three regions (Walloon, Flanders and Brussels – the capital) and three communities (French, Flemish and German). Regional areas of administration are related to economic, industrial and environmental issues. Communities administer in areas that are mainly related to their respective language (e.g. education, media).

The Flemish Government and Parliament administrate at both regional and community levels. Other regions or communities (French and German) have their own governments and parliaments, with several decentralized departments and a Minister-President. These governments also have their own legislative assemblies.

Belgium has 10 provinces, each with a provincial council that is led by a governor. Local government consists of 589 municipalities each with a municipal council and mayor.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

A distinction is made in Belgium between emergency situations that arise as a result of a national crisis and those that arise as a result of an international crisis. A national crisis has its origins and effects on national territory, and will be managed nationally.

Serious emergencies, natural and industrial disasters fit into this category. International crises usually fit into a political and/or military framework, and usually find their roots beyond national borders. These types of crises are gener-

ally managed within the framework of multilateral organisations.

To cope with the consequences of these two types of crises, two different legislative and administrative systems have been developed.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The major objectives of CEP in Belgium in times of crisis and war are to:

- ▶ guarantee the continuity of the government(s);
- ▶ protect the population;
- ▶ protect socio-economic life;
- ▶ comply with international obligations;
- ▶ meet multi and bilateral agreements;
- ▶ execute engagements within alliances (NATO, EU, WEU, OSCE, UN).

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The overall responsibility for CEP in Belgium rests with the federal government and the ministries. Each minister is responsible for CEP in his/her area of competence. To deal with these issues, CEP Boards exist in the federal administration of each ministry, also called the Federal Public Services (FPS). The mandate of the CEP Boards is to anticipate and counteract low and high level crises.

In a national crisis, the minister competent for the Interior Affairs FPS becomes the highest executive agent. The minister is responsible for overall coordination and supervises the permanent Coordination and Crisis Center of the Government (CGCCR). Through this Crisis Center he executes the management of national emer-

gencies and he is competent to engage the (two-tiered) integrated police, rescue services and the Civil Protection Corps. The integrated police and the rescue services are organized in areas (groups of municipalities). The Civil Protection Corps consists of six permanent units, each with the mandate to intervene in pre-defined sectors.

In international crises, the overall responsibility lies with the Ministerial Council, which is chaired by the Prime Minister.

The Commission of National Defence Matters (CPND) is a permanent interministerial body, integrated in the Coordination and Crisis Center of the Government (CGCCR). Its chairman reports to the Minister competent for Interior Affairs. He is also mandated as the official Belgian representative at the Senior CEP Committee (SCEPC) of Nato.

Under normal circumstances, the CPND participates in the preparation of the Belgian CEP together with the CEP Boards of the respective federal public services (FPS) and other relevant national organizations and agencies. Other mandates for the CPND are to coordinate and stimulate CEP activities for all the relevant authorities, and encourage the authorities to take part in Partnership activities. It also coordinates a National crisis response Plan, based on the Nato Crisis Response System, and participates in the preparation of national and international crisis management exercises such as Nato CMX.

In the event of international crisis, it acts, in accordance with its new mandate

authorized by the Ministerial Council in January 1999, as co-coordinator of the CEP boards of the different Ministries (Federal), the COMIX (see below) and the relevant governmental organizations (GOS). Therefore the CPND organizes regular multi-disciplinary meetings in order to discuss all administrative and technical aspects of the crisis, which could have consequences on national level. The outcome of these meetings is then processed into advice or recommendations to the Ministerial Council.

In case of international crisis, two additional structures can be activated. The crisis centre of the ministry of foreign affairs coordinates the information and diplomatic support as well as the support to the crisis area. To this end the Belgian First Aid and Support Team, an interdepartmental quick intervention team can assist in the earliest stages of disaster relief.

3. Civil-military cooperation

A special arrangement has evolved in Belgium in the area of civil-military cooperation (dialogue), and has resulted in the creation by Royal Decree of a number of joint and inter-ministerial committees (COMIX). These COMIX are composed of representatives from the Federal Public Services as well as representatives of the partly state-owned enterprises (railway and postal services, Air Traffic Management).

At present, the COMIX may only be activated in times of war, to deal with civil/military engagements on national territory (transport, repair, telecommunications, medical support, etc.). Therefore

their respective Royal Decrees are now subject to revision and actualization.

Nowadays, the COMIX are helpful in the coordination of crisis management, and although they have a non-permanent status, they meet regularly. Their secretaries attend the meetings organized by the CPND and participate in the Planning Boards & Committees (PB&C) of the SCEPC.

During the Cold War era, the task of the different COMIX bodies was to mobilize support for the military. Today their task is to account for the needs of the general society, including individual citizens and industry, and to be prepared for new threats, such as proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, terrorism, etc.

4. Legal framework

National crisis: Adequate legislation already exists for dealing with emergency situations during national crises. The Minister competent for Interior Affairs is authorized to engage the Integrated Police, the rescue services, and the Civil Protection Corps. Furthermore, in times of crisis, the Minister of Interior Affairs, the Governor of a Province and the Mayor are authorized to call upon any civil resources if required and, under certain conditions, the armed forces.

The Minister of Economic Affairs and the Minister of Agriculture have been given extensive powers in order to maintain or restore essential economic activities, and to satisfy the vital needs of the population.

A Royal Decree of 1990 states that the obligation of all public administrators,

municipalities, provinces, hospitals and enterprises is to develop individual emergency plans in relation to their own particular risk possibilities.

International crisis: In national legislation, the concepts of 'peacetime' and 'wartime' are defined. 'Peacetime' is defined as the absence of war. According to this definition, wartime starts with the mobilization of the armed forces and ends with the cessation of the mobilization. During wartime, extensive powers are granted to national authorities, and these prevail over individual rights. During wartime, an even more restrictive legislation can be applied upon the decision of the Government. A so-called 'State of Siege' transfers major responsibilities from civil to military authorities.

In certain circumstances, commonly referred to by Nato as 'times of crisis', the mobilization order may not be applicable, and could create difficulties in times of crisis. Then, there are a couple of measures that can be taken:

1. The Ministers of Economic Affairs and Agriculture can, according to law, claim personnel, equipment, etc., in order to safeguard the vital interests of the country and its population.

2. Bilateral agreements already exist or can be made, that authorize the stationing, movement, and national support of Nato forces on national territory (the so-called Host Nation Support – HNS).

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Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosna i Hercegovina



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	Three member presidency: Nebojša Radmanović, Željko Komšić and Haris Silajdžić, currently Chairman is Mr Radmanović
Head of government	Mr Nikola Spiric (Chairman Council of Ministers)
Capital	Sarajevo
Population	4,354,911 (1991)
Area	52,280 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 3,941
Military expenditure	1.22% of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

The state powers are divided into legislative, executive and judicial power. The political system in Bosnia and Herzegovina is democratic, based on respect for human rights, law, national equality, social justice and multiple political parties. The Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the legislative body, and it comprises the House of Peoples and the House of Representatives. The presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina has three members who represent the three peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina, each presiding for eight months. The

Prime Minister of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina is elected by the presidency and appointed by the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council of Ministers is the executive body. They have a four year mandate period.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

Civil emergency planning in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the sole responsibility of the Civil Protection Sector. The Civil Protection Sector within the Ministry of Security was founded in 2004. The Civil Protection Sector is managed by Assistant Minister, Head of Civil Protection Sector, Mr Samir Agic.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

In the area of protection and rescue the Civil Protection Sector has the following competencies:

- ▶ Execution of international obligations and civil protection cooperation,
- ▶ Coordination of the activities of Civil Protection Administrations of agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and adjusting their needs regarding natural or other disasters that affect Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- ▶ Approving programmes and training plans,
- ▶ Creation of bylaws and standard operating procedures,
- ▶ Creation of methodologies for drafting risk assessments ,
- ▶ Creating and submitting civil protection and rescue plans for the population in the event of natural

or other disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

- ▶ Receiving and distributing donations to the protection and rescue structures of Bosnia and Herzegovina ,
- ▶ Creating the development programme for the protection and rescue system and institutions and bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina ,
- ▶ Promoting and publishing academic literature in the area of protection and rescue,
- ▶ Requesting assistance from the armed forces via the Ministry of Defence,
- ▶ Establishment of State Operational-Communication Centre and introduction of single emergency number 112, ,
- ▶ Establishment of the State Protection and Rescue Headquarters that would, in the event of a state of natural or other disaster being declared in Bosnia and Herzegovina, manage and coordinate protection and rescue operations, etc.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

Organised protection and rescue forces are composed of the following structures:

- ▶ Structure of the Ministry of Security– Civil Protection Sector¹
- ▶ Civil Protection Administrations (CPA)- well organised and efficient,
- ▶ Firefighting – operational at local level, coordinated by CPAs and state institutions,

1. Civil Protection Sector structure will be subject to change, namely Operational-Communicational Center BH – 112 will be included in the present structure, as prescribed by the Law on Protection and Rescue of people and material goods in case of natural and other disasters in BH.

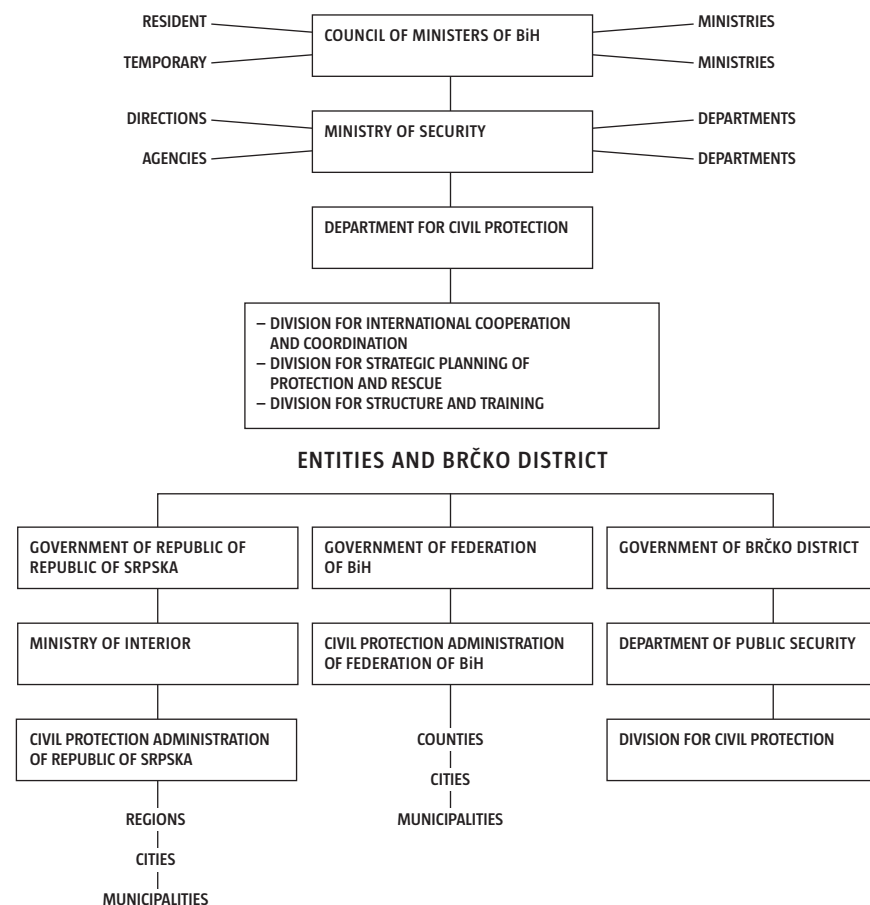
- ▶ Police forces, operational at agency and local level,
- ▶ Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina ,
- ▶ Armed Forces,
- ▶ And other governmental and non-governmental organisations acting as protection and rescue services.

organisation of the Ministry of Security define the following organisation of the Civil Protection Sector:

- ▶ Department for International Cooperation and Coordination
- ▶ Department for Strategic Planning and Protection and Rescue Measures
- ▶ Department for Structure and Training

Based on authorizations prescribed by the law. The regulations on the internal

At lower levels of the Civil Protection and Rescue organisation, the Civil Protection



Administrations, and Department for Public Security of Brčko District are organised and operational.

Civil Protection is organised at all levels of public service organisations (state level, entities, Brčko District, cantons, cities, municipalities).

Firefighting is organised on an autonomous basis at the lower levels of public services (cities, municipalities and cantons), activities are carried out under the coordination of CPAs and the state.

3. Civil-military cooperation

- Civil-military cooperation and coordination is performed between the Ministry of Security and the Ministry of Defence, (based on the Law on Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Article 4 and the Framework Law on Protection and Rescue, Article 3),
- In case of civil emergency the armed forces can be used upon a request from certain civilian bodies,
- Use of the armed forces as support for civil protection and rescue services in emergencies is approved by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

4. Legal framework

- Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina (15th May 2008) passed the *Law on protection and rescue of people and material goods in cases of natural or other disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina*. This defines protection and rescue of people and material goods in cases of natural or other disasters in Bosnia and Herzegovina, execution of international obliga-

tions and cooperation in the area of protection and rescue, namely civil protection, as well as authorizations of institutions and coordination of activities of institutions and bodies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, civil protection administrations and authorized civil protection bodies in Brčko District.

- The Law on ministries and other administrative bodies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, article 14, line 7 defines competencies for the Ministry of Security in the area of civil protection.
- The Law on Defence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Article 4, civil-military cooperation and coordination between the Ministry of Security and the Ministry of Defence.

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Bulgaria Balgarija



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President of the Republic of Bulgaria Georgi Parvanov (2002–2007, 2007–)
Head of government	Prime Minister of the Republic of Bulgaria Sergey Stanishev (2005–)
Capital	Sofia
Population	7.97 million
Area	110,099 sq. km
Military expenditure	2.6% of GDP (est.)
Membership Int. org.	UN, EU, NATO, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

The Republic of Bulgaria is a legal state with a parliamentary form of government based on the constitution and laws of the country. Government branches are divided into legislative, executive and judiciary bodies. The National Assembly is the legislator and it has parliamentary control over the executive authorities. The President of the Republic of Bulgaria is the head of state. He personifies the unity of the nation and represents the country in its international relations. The Council of Ministers leads and implements foreign and domestic policy in accordance with the constitution and laws

of the country. The Council of Ministers is responsible for public order and national security, and executes overall management of the state administration and the armed forces. The judiciary is independent. It protects the rights and legal interests of the citizens, legal entities and the state.

The Republic of Bulgaria is a united state with a local government. Autonomous territorial formations are not allowed. The territory of the Republic of Bulgaria is divided into municipalities and districts. The municipality is the basic administrative and territorial unit at which local government is executed and the mayor is the executive authority in a municipality. The municipal council is the local self-government authority in a municipality. A district is a territorial administrative unit that executes district policies, represents state government locally and guarantees a balance between national and local interests. District governments are led by a governor, and supported by district administrations.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) is a specialized structure for emergency relief and civil-military emergency planning. The ministry is part of the national security system of the Republic of Bulgaria. It develops and implements state policy in prevention, management and recovery from the aftermath of disasters and accidents, aiming at the creation of an effective and efficient integrated national system, technically assured

and provided with adequate resources, for prevention, preparedness, timely response and recovery from emergency situations. In its activity the ministry unites the efforts of executive authorities, legal entities, NGOs and individuals to establish a unified model of action for emergency situations by improving skills and knowledge, achieving effective communication and coordination and raising the efficiency of all activities in emergency situations.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Bulgaria has the following tasks and objectives:

- ▶ To establish an integrated system for civil protection and protection of the national economy in emergency situations;
- ▶ To establish an integrated system for monitoring, early warning, alerting and management in emergency situations;
- ▶ To develop programs and measures for prevention aimed at examining, analyzing and forecasting risks for the population, environment, and national economy as well as at presenting scientifically grounded solutions for improving the level of their protection and safety;
- ▶ To prevent risk factors that are potentially direct or indirect threats to security of the population and national economy;
- ▶ To plan the allocation of resources for decreasing the vulnerability, and

improving the efficiency of response and recovery activities;

- ▶ To mitigate the harmful consequences of emergency situations;
- ▶ To establish efficient public-private partnerships and promote a general perception for citizens to render assistance;
- ▶ To facilitate the involvement of people, public organisations and civil society in activities for disaster protection;
- ▶ To foster international cooperation in the field of disaster protection;
- ▶ To improve the professional interaction between staff and voluntary units;
- ▶ To guarantee a transparent management of recovery programs.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

By decree of the Council of Ministries, dated 2nd March 2001, the Civil Protection Service under the Ministry of Defence was transformed into the State Agency for Civil Protection under the Council of Ministries. The Ministry of State Policy for Disasters and Accidents was established in 2005, and the Deputy Prime Minister is also Minister of State Policy for Disasters and Accidents. On 24th April 2008, the Ministry of State Policy for Disasters and Accidents was renamed to Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES).

The MES comprises the following units: Directorate-General National Civil Protection Service with 28 territorial units; Directorate-General National System 112 with 6 regional centres; general and

specialized administration. In fulfilling its responsibilities, assigned by law, the ministry plans and organises activities for disaster protection through prevention, protection activities, coordination of an integrated rescue system, relief and recovery in cases of disasters, and adequate resource provision. The management of the state reserves and war-time stocks of Bulgaria is also the prerogative of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Emergency Situations. Furthermore, in its daily operations, the ministry is assisted by additional units under its authority: Situation Centre, local operational communication and information centres, centre for professional training in civil protection, and Aerospace Monitoring Centre.

The Situation Centre operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (24/7). It receives and disseminates information in the event of disasters; notifies the competent component parts of the integrated rescue system and coordinates follow-up activities on the basis of standard operating procedures; notifies executive authorities and facilitates the mobilization of additional resources from the main and other component parts of the integrated rescue system, in accordance with a plan for conducting rescue and emergency repair and recovery works, and upon request by the local manager, municipal mayor or the district governor. Information is collected, processed and analyzed in the centre and forecasts are made about the spread of radiation, chemical, biological, hydro-meteorological, road and fire

situations in emergencies. Information is collected from management bodies and government authorities as well as from other relevant organisations, competent authorities of neighbouring countries and international organisations. Subsequently, this information is immediately submitted to the government as well as to local government bodies via communications channels. The operative officer on duty is responsible for maintaining contact with all other duty operative officers in ministries, national military command centre, local authorities, telecommunication companies and the media.

The ministry's Press Centre informs the media when disasters and accidents occur. In the event that large scale measures for protecting the population are undertaken, or if certain regions need to be alerted, the duty operative officer in the Situation Centre communicates and disseminates information through the National Early Warning and Alert System as well as through the national media directly. The Situation Centre exchanges information in cases of international humanitarian activities and coordinates the management of Bulgarian teams on international rescue operations, in particular with the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Co-ordination Centre (eadrcc) at Nato HQ, the EU Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC) and others.

The Aerospace Monitoring Centre was established within the MES in 2007. Its tasks include supporting operational and management units in the detection, identification, monitoring, risk management,

and assessment of natural and man-made disasters and accidents on national territory by means of remote investigation of the Earth from space. Moreover, a national automated system for the permanent monitoring of the radiation gamma-background (RAMO) has been established. The MES maintains a parallel emergency centre for timely warning and for maintaining contact with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

In compliance with the commitments under the Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Use of the River Danube, a system for warning and satellite connection with the countries of the Danube basin has been developed and is already in operation at the National Situation Centre. The MES is the contact and warning point for Bulgaria under the Convention for Cross-border Pollution from Industrial Accidents. The Ministry also supports the alerting siren system of Bulgaria and maintains technical control on local automated systems for alerting nationally important sites, critical infrastructure and industry. It also informs the population in all adjacent areas. Moreover, the collective protection facilities for the population, which are managed by the ministry (for example: anti-radiation shelters and their maintenance), are also the responsibility of the ministry. Their maintenance in preparedness includes: preventive maintenance and repair, provision of additional equipment, and provision of training for their operation.

The territorial directorates of the

National Civil Protection Service General Directorate and the specialists in municipal administrations provide assistance to the district governors and the mayors in preparation, organisation, implementation, and control of measures for protecting the population and economy in case of disasters and accidents. The activities for protection of the population following a disaster, threat or occurrence include: warning; implementation of emergency measures for impact mitigation; notification and alerting; rescue operations; provision of medical assistance in emergencies; provision of immediate psychological support to victims; control and elimination of accidents endangering the environment; protection against explosive substances and ammunition; search and rescue operations; radiological, chemical and biological protection; firefighting; temporary relocation; emergency repair and recovery works; localizing and liquidation of epidemic outbursts, as well as other operations related to protection.

The MES provides:

- Effective communication and information systems for warning against a variety of threats;
- Emergency alerts for the population and dissemination of information regarding disasters and accidents through the national media;
- Management of civil protection resources and staff coordination to protect the population in the event of disasters.

For that purpose, a National Emergency Plan has been developed, which facilitates the organisation of forecasting, managing and conducting rescue and recovery activities in emergency situations. The plan also defines the obligations for preparedness and participation of all management bodies and other resources in order to provide and receive international emergency assistance. Plans for the protection of the population and material assets are developed by other ministries, state agencies, district governments, municipalities and private companies. The MES is responsible for developing and updating the National Emergency Plan.

In addition, with regards to search and rescue activities, the ministry has set up 28 rescue teams under the territorial Civil Protection Directorates, which comprise of 800 rescuers, organised into 145 general rescue teams, 16 alpine groups and 8 diving teams. They provide 24-hour duty shifts. Rescue teams and voluntary formations in the country's districts maintain permanent contact with the operational communication and information centres of the ministry. Two international teams for search and rescue in medium-difficulty conditions (EADRU) are available for participation in humanitarian operations under EADRCC and one module is available for EU MIC. When necessary and based on preliminary arrangements, mountain rescuers from the Bulgarian Red Cross's Mountain Rescue Service with search and rescue dogs are operationally involved in MES rescue operations. Furthermore, a register of

voluntary formations is created and kept at the MES. Such formations are created on the territory of each municipality. Those formations are subordinate to the local authorities (municipal mayors) and assist the rescue teams (Emergency and Rescue Activities Departments) under the National Civil Protection Service General Directorate in prevention and mitigating disaster consequences.

The MES also established the National Emergency Call System with the single European emergency call number 112. The system comprises six emergency call centres, one in each planning region. The system is homogeneous, which enables each of the centres to accept calls from any geographical point in Bulgaria, including from geographical areas beyond the respective planning region. The MES develops and maintains the 112 centres, organises their operation and popularizes the use of the single European emergency call number 112. For that purpose, General Directorate National System 112 was established within the MES structure in 2007, the regional call centres being its territorial units. Since 1st October 2008 all six centres have been operational, thus providing continuous, fast and free access to the rapid reaction emergency services for all citizens in Bulgarian territory, so they can obtain assistance during emergencies for the protection of their lives, health, security and property.

One of the major tasks of the MES is to prepare the population to act in emergency situations. The ministry develops

and organises the implementation of national training and preparedness programmes for the managing and governing authorities to act in emergency situations; provides methodological guidance of the ministry's training centres; plans and organises the utilization of the scientific research potential in the interest of the management of emergency situations; assists the minister in developing and supervising the policy of preparing the structures of NGOs for prevention and response to emergency situations; supervises the preparation of legal entities and sole individuals which have been assigned tasks for action in emergency situations. Training is an important element of our government's policy and of its civil protection activities, and it covers the entire country via the national education system, the media and mass communications, and the Civil Protection Training Centre.

3. Civil-military cooperation

The Ministry of Emergency Situations (MES) is the national structure that coordinates all institutional efforts for protecting the population, and as such it is the national point of contact in the implementation of civil-military co-operation. This cooperation is defined in the plans for the interaction between the units of DG National Civil Protection Service, local administration, and the armed forces. Those plans are developed on a territorial administrative basis and specify:

- The risks and hazards specific to the various districts of the country;

- The structures, capabilities and resources for operation;
- The operational procedures, interoperability and management of rescue operations. Civil-military co-operation in the Republic of Bulgaria is based on permanent civil-military systems for:
 - Early warning about various risks;
 - Radiation monitoring and control;
 - Exchange of information about radiation and chemical risks;
 - Early warning about disasters and pollution along the Danube watershed;
 - National Operational Telemetric System for Seismic Information.

Specialized units for the protection of the population exist in many civil and military agencies. They are staffed with appropriate specialists and provided with the necessary equipment; maintain permanent readiness to respond, and undergo appropriate training (for example: Specialized Rapid Reaction Unit within the Military Medical Academy). The purpose of this unit is to provide immediate medical assistance in the event of disaster, in Bulgaria and in other countries. In order to further develop civil-military cooperation, and in response to the efforts by international organisations and other countries in the region to establish a zone of security and stability in the Balkans, the Republic of Bulgaria initiated the Civil-Military Emergency Planning Council for the countries of South-Eastern Europe. The main task of

the council is to improve the efficiency of joint planning and cooperation in utilizing all available resources for disaster response and management.

4. Legal framework

Some of the most important legal acts relating to protection of the population and the national economy in the event of disaster are:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria;
- Disaster Management Act;
- Crises Management Act;
- The Defence and Armed Forces Act of the Republic of Bulgaria;
- The State Administration Act;
- Law on the National Emergency Call System with a single European phone number 112;
- Decree 137 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria of 6th June 2006 on the establishment of the Rules of Organisation of the Ministry of Emergency Situations;
- Rules of the organisation and operation of the Interdepartmental Commission on Recovery and Assistance with the Council of Ministers;
- Ordinance on the procedures for creation, storage, renewal, maintenance, providing for use, and reporting of the reserves of means for personal protection;
- Ordinance on the procedures for building, maintenance and use of collective protection means;
- Ordinance on the conditions, order of providing, and the amount of

remuneration for volunteers during training and the execution of tasks in disaster protection.

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Canada
Canada



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (1952–), represented by Her Excellency the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean, C.C., (2005–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Stephen Harper (2006–)
Capital	Ottawa
Population	33.4 million
Area	9,984,670 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 31,746
Military expenditure	1.1% of GDP (2007–2008)
Membership int. org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe (observer)

1. Form of government

Canada is a constitutional monarchy that operates within a federal state. The Canadian parliamentary system of government is similar in form to the parliament in the United Kingdom:

- ▶ A Governor General represents the Queen who is the head of state;
- ▶ The Prime Minister is the elected head of Government;
- ▶ The executive branch of Government is the Cabinet, appointed and led by the Prime Minister;
- ▶ The Cabinet proposes legislation, presents budgets and implements laws; and,
- ▶ Staff support to the Cabinet is provided by the Public Service, divided into departments and agencies.

Under the Canadian Constitution, subjects of legislative responsibilities are divided between federal and provincial governments.

The legislative branch of the federal government, Parliament, is made up of the elected House of Commons and the appointed Senate. Its role is to pass laws and vote on proposals for taxes and other forms of revenue and expenditure. It also holds the Government to account, and can precipitate an election through votes of non-confidence.

Provincial governments are organized into 10 provinces and 3 territories, each with a legislative assembly similar to the federal parliament. Local governments are created under provincial law and have no constitutional basis. There are approximately 5,000 municipalities in Canada.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The federal, provincial and territorial (FPT) governments have complementary roles in emergency management, and each jurisdiction has emergency management legislation articulating its responsibilities. Emergency management in Canada is a shared responsibility, which relies on ongoing cooperation and communication between all levels of government. Within Canada's constitutional framework, the provincial and territorial governments and local authorities provide the first response to the vast majority of emergencies.

More than 90 percent of emergencies in Canada are handled locally or at the provincial/territorial level and do not

require direct federal involvement. If an emergency threatens to overwhelm the resources of any individual province/territory, the federal government may intervene at the specific request of the province/territory.

Public Safety Canada (ps) was created in 2003 to better address public safety and emergency issues. In addition to the department itself, the ps portfolio includes five agencies: Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Canadian Security Intelligence Service; Correctional Service of Canada; National Parole Board; and Canada Border Services Agency. The portfolio also includes three review bodies.

The department's mandate is to develop policies and provide advice to the Minister of Public Safety on issues related to crime prevention, law enforcement, corrections, border management, national security and emergency management. It harmonizes public safety and emergency management policies across sectors that were formerly disconnected.

In addition to its policy role, ps also delivers a range of programs designed to:

- ▶ Promote community safety;
- ▶ Protect Canada's critical infrastructure;
- ▶ Improve capacity to handle emergencies;
- ▶ Provide disaster assistance relief;
- ▶ Improve information sharing among public safety partners; and
- ▶ Increase Canada's science and technology capacity.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

At the national level, Civil Emergency Planning in Canada is the responsibility of ps. The department's strategic objectives are to protect people, property and the environment from the harmful effects of emergencies. ps aims to enhance the safety and security of Canadians and their communities by strengthening the resiliency of Canada's critical infrastructure and delivering policy and program coordination across the four pillars of emergency management: prevention/mitigation; preparedness; response; and recovery.

ps is operationally linked with provincial and local emergency authorities. It maintains inventories of resources and experts in various fields, coordinates the federal response, and delivers preparedness and recovery funding to provinces and territories through two funding programs:

- ▶ The Joint Emergency Preparedness Program (JEPP) is a cost-shared program with the provincial and territorial governments aimed at carrying out projects that increase emergency response and recovery capabilities across Canada; and
- ▶ The Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA) cost shares response and recovery expenditures of provinces and territories affected by large scale natural disasters.

ps also works with federal departments to develop, coordinate and maintain appropriate emergency management

arrangements. Emergency plans and preparations undertaken by the federal government emphasize operations related to:

- ▶ Saving lives and mitigating suffering;
- ▶ Preservation of peace, order, and good government;
- ▶ Responsibilities within the federal sphere;
- ▶ Large-scale disasters;
- ▶ Assisting provinces or territories unable or less able to respond;
- ▶ Emergencies of trans-border or international concern; and
- ▶ Risk analysis, warning and communication.

When an emergency incident occurs, local response organizations provide first response. The response is escalated, as necessary, through the various levels of government which provide resources and response as requested to deal with the emergency.

Provincial and territorial Emergency Measures Organizations provide assistance and support to municipal or community resources. If a province or territory requires federal assistance, they must make a formal request to the federal government. Such requests are generally managed through ps.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

Canada's approach to emergency management is an all-hazards approach that addresses natural, technological and human-induced hazards and disasters. Canada's emergency management system

encompasses to a greater extent prevention/mitigation and recovery functions in addition to the traditional focus on preparedness and response.

The Federal Emergency Response Plan (FERP) has been developed to coordinate the federal response to emergencies when an integrated Government of Canada response is required. The Plan provides a framework for interdepartmental coordination and cooperation and identifies the role of the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) who oversees the coordination of the federal response efforts. All federal Ministers are responsible for developing, maintaining, testing and exercising emergency management plans to address risks in their area of responsibility. In most cases, departments manage emergencies with event-specific or departmental plans based on their authorities. These plans may be implemented during an integrated Government of Canada response; however, they are integrated into the coordinating structures, processes and protocols prescribed in FERP in order to contribute to a coordinated and harmonized federal response, while still respecting departmental authorities and responsibilities.

- FERP includes the Federal Emergency Response Management System (FERMS) which is a comprehensive management system used to facilitate an integrated Government of Canada response to emergencies.
- The National Emergency Response System (NERS) is a component of

Canada's response management system that has been developed by FPT governments to provide a coordinated strategy for emergency response. The system consists of a standardized, yet flexible, concept of response that describes linkages between the FPT emergency response systems for all hazards; facilitates and expedites FPT response-oriented coordination and decision making; and establishes harmonized terminology, methodology and information products, which can be used by FPT governments and stakeholders to facilitate the timely exchange of information and coordination of requests for support.

The Government Operations Centre (GOC) was established in 2004. It provides strategic level coordination and implements direction on behalf of the Government of Canada in response to an emerging or occurring event affecting the national interest. The GOC operates 24/7, and is connected to provincial and territorial emergency operations centres, federal departments and agencies operations centres, domestic and international non-governmental organizations and key allied governments. It also supports the senior official decision-making process and coordinates the implementation of those decisions.

3. Civil-military cooperation

In a 2005 restructuring of the Canadian Forces (CF), the Minister of National Defence announced the creation of Canada

Command, which became operational in 2006 and is responsible for all routine and contingency domestic operations. The Commander of Canada Command is the national operational authority for the defence of Canada and North America.

For safety and security operations, Canada Command provides a unified and integrated chain of command at the national and regional levels and can deploy maritime, land and air assets in support of domestic operations when assistance is requested from a civil authority and authorized by the Governor in Council or the Minister. In collaboration with other government departments and agencies, Canada Command also conducts contingency planning and participates in annual exercises that test national readiness for domestic crises.

PS is the lead department responsible to coordinate a federal response to a request for assistance from civil authorities, including support provided by the Department of National Defence. The CF may provide assistance when authorized, yet they remain part of a coordinated federal response in support of the lead department (e.g. PS). Assistance from the CF may be requested to support law enforcement authorities. If so, the nature of the matter must be in the national interest and can not be effectively dealt with by any organization other than the CF. In addition, humanitarian assistance or forms of assistance other than law enforcement activities may also be requested. In these circumstances, the requestor must first exhaust all other

means and resources of fulfilling the request before approaching the CF.

4. Legal framework

Three pieces of federal Canadian legislation set out the responsibilities of the Government of Canada for emergency management. Provincial governments have similar legislation that is applicable to their jurisdictions.

Emergency Management Act

The Emergency Management Act (EMA) of 2007 is the legislative foundation for emergency management in Canada. The EMA is an evolution from the Emergency Preparedness Act (1988); it has modernized the federal government's approach to emergency management and strengthens the government's ability to respond to all types of major emergencies.

The EMA sets out the leadership role of the Minister of Public Safety and outlines the emergency management roles and responsibilities of all federal Ministers. Under the EMA, the Minister of Public Safety is responsible for providing leadership in emergency management at the federal level. Activities conducted under the authority of the EMA include:

- guidance and direction to other federal Ministers on their emergency management responsibilities;
- coordinating the government of Canada's response to emergencies beyond the responsibility of a specific federal Minister;
- leading the overall national effort to establish a comprehensive Canada-

wide approach to strengthening the resiliency of critical infrastructure;

- ▶ leading the Government of Canada's support to emergency response in the U.S., in collaboration with the Department of Foreign Affairs Canada; and
- ▶ collaborating with and supporting, upon request, provincial/territorial governments, which are responsible for emergency management within their own jurisdictions.

All federal Ministers are responsible for developing, maintaining, testing and exercising emergency management plans to address risks in their area of responsibility, including those related to critical infrastructure. These plans are to provide for continuity of the operations of each departmental/agency operations in the event of an emergency and include measures to respond to emergencies when and wherever they occur.

Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Act (DPSEPA)

The DPSEPA established the department and authorized the Minister to coordinate the activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, the Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board and the Canadian Border Services Agency and to establish strategic priorities for those entities relating to public safety and emergency preparedness.

Emergencies Act (EA)

The EA authorizes the executive branch of the federal government to exercise temporary exceptional powers to deal with four categories of emergencies in which the federal Government may be required to act. The use of the powers by the executive is subject to Parliamentary oversight.

The categories of emergencies covered under the EA include:

- ▶ Public welfare emergencies (natural or human induced disasters which affect the health and safety of Canadians);
- ▶ Public order emergencies (threats to Canada's internal security such as insurrections or acts of terrorism);
- ▶ International emergencies (external threats to the sovereignty, security or territorial integrity of Canada or its allies); and,
- ▶ War.

The exceptional powers conferred on the executive under the EA are temporary and are not meant to be interchanged with or replace other authorities. The EA has never been invoked since its passage in 1988.

For more information on the legislative framework, visit the Department of Justice Canada website:

Emergency Management Act:

<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/e-4.56/text.html>

Emergencies Act:

<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/E-4.5/50040.html>

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Croatia

Republika Hrvatska



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Stjepan Mesic
Head of government	Prime Minister Ivo Sanader
Capital	Zagreb
Population	4,437,460
Area	87,609 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 14,217
Military expenditure	1.85% of GDP
Membership int. org.	NATO, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

The state powers are divided into legislative, executive and judicial. The Croatian political system is democratic and based on respect for human rights, laws, national equality, social justice and multiple political parties. Croatia has a unicameral parliament (*Sabor*). Members of parliament are elected for a 4 year period. The prime minister is approved by parliament and appointed by the president. The president is the supreme commander

of the armed forces. Local government in Croatia is divided into 20 counties (*Županija*) plus the City of Zagreb. Counties are responsible for local issues.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

Civil emergency planning in the Republic of Croatia is the responsibility of the National Protection and Rescue Directorate which is an independent, professional and administrative organisation, tasked with preparing plans and managing operational forces as well as coordinating the activities of all participants in the protection and rescue system.

In accordance with current legislation other governmental bodies also have a role to play in Civil emergency planning, for example the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of the Sea, Transport and Infrastructure, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and Construction, and the Ministry of Health and Social Care.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

- ▶ The basic tasks of the National Protection and Rescue Directorate:
- ▶ Conducting risk assessments and the drafting of protection and rescue plans for local and regional self-government,
- ▶ Preparing of mandatory guidelines for risk management,
- ▶ Monitoring and analysing the protection and rescue situation; recommending improvement

- measures to the government,
- ▶ Collecting, analysing and distributing risk and consequences information through a unique communications system,
- ▶ Maintaining a database on operational forces, assets and measures,
- ▶ Creating by-laws and standard operating procedures,
- ▶ Recommending, , a risk assessment and protection and rescue plan for the entire territory of the Republic of Croatia to the government,
- ▶ Maintaining, upgrading and operating a public alerting system,
- ▶ Conducting activities related to the 112 system,
- ▶ Organising, training and equipping operational forces,
- ▶ Conducting inspections and supervision of operational forces,
- ▶ Drafting and conducting training programmes,
- ▶ Organising and conducting exercises,
- ▶ Proposing types and quantities of state commodity reserves necessary for protection and rescue,
- ▶ Testing equipment and means for protection and rescue, identifying needs and proposing Croatian norms in this area,
- ▶ Cooperating with companies and scientific institutions on technological developments and protection and rescue equipment,
- ▶ Cooperating with competent bodies in other countries and international organisations in the field of protection and rescue,

- ▶ Carrying out promotion and publishing in the protection and rescue field
- ▶ Carry out other activities required by legislation.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

Following the experience of other European protection and rescue systems the Government of the Republic of Croatia established the Croatian National Protection and Rescue Directorate on 1 January 2005 in accordance with the Protection and Rescue Act passed by Parliament on 18 December 2004. The Act was updated in 2007 in accordance with the Seveso II directive.

The National Protection and Rescue Directorate is divided into several sectors. The central national administration consists of the Directors Office, the International Cooperation Department and the Internal Revision Department and five sectors: Civil Protection Sector, Fire Sector, Sector for the 112 System, the Firefighting, Protection and Rescue School, and the Personnel, Legal and Financial Sector.

The functionality of the Directorate is ensured through its territorial organisation i.e. each county has a County Protection and Rescue Office consisting of Prevention, Planning and Supervision Department and the county 112 centre. In the county offices of the four biggest cities Zagreb, Rijeka, Osijek and Split there are Protection and Rescue Departments, while in the county offices on the coast (Zadar, Šibenik, Split and Dubrovnik)

there are also State Intervention Units. These units are primarily intended as first responders for forest fires but they also participate in all protection and rescue operations especially those that require a higher level of training and expertise. These units are also sent abroad on rescue missions.

The *Civil Protection Sector*, consists of two departments – the Operations and Analysis Department, and the Prevention, Planning and Supervision Department. This sector directly manages civil protection forces during a disaster or large emergency, it conducts mobilisation and coordinates other operational protection and rescue forces engaged on emergency response work. The sector also conducts prevention activities i.e. drafting standing operating procedures, risk assessments and response plans. It monitors current situations and events in the field of civil protection, identifies the emergencies for when shelters should be used and how they are to be used, and recommends and organises education/training measures for citizens.

The *Firefighting Sector*. On the national level this sector monitors the current situation and events in the field of fire protection, drafts strategies, and tasks, trains and equips fire brigades as well as other bodies involved in firefighting activities. This sector directly manages the National Intervention Units and coordinates the activities of all bodies in firefighting operations. When a fire spreads into two or more counties – this

sector commands and coordinates the emergency response; it also coordinates the more demanding operations that involve both land and air forces i.e. it coordinates with the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of the Interior regarding the involvement of military or police forces in firefighting operations. This sector, along with the Ministry of the Interior, prepares and drafts the annual programme of activities for implementing special measures for the fire protection of objects of national interest. It also collaborates with the MoD and the Croatian Fire Fighting Association in recommending the intervention plan for large scale forest fires.

It consists of two departments: the Operations and Analysis Department, and the Prevention, Planning and Supervision Department.

Sector for the 112 System. The Operational communication duty services within this sector operate 24/7 (national and county 112 centres) and collect and process information, notifications and data. They are tasked with informing the population, legal persons, national administration, the emergency and rescue services, civil protection officers as well as others regarding all possible threats and their consequences. This service also keeps a log on the progress of events, threats, risks, emergencies and disasters; it prepares the public alert system and coordinates the transfer of commands and decisions. The Sector for 112 consists of the National 112 Centre, the Prevention, Planning and Supervision Department, and the Com-

munications and IT Department.

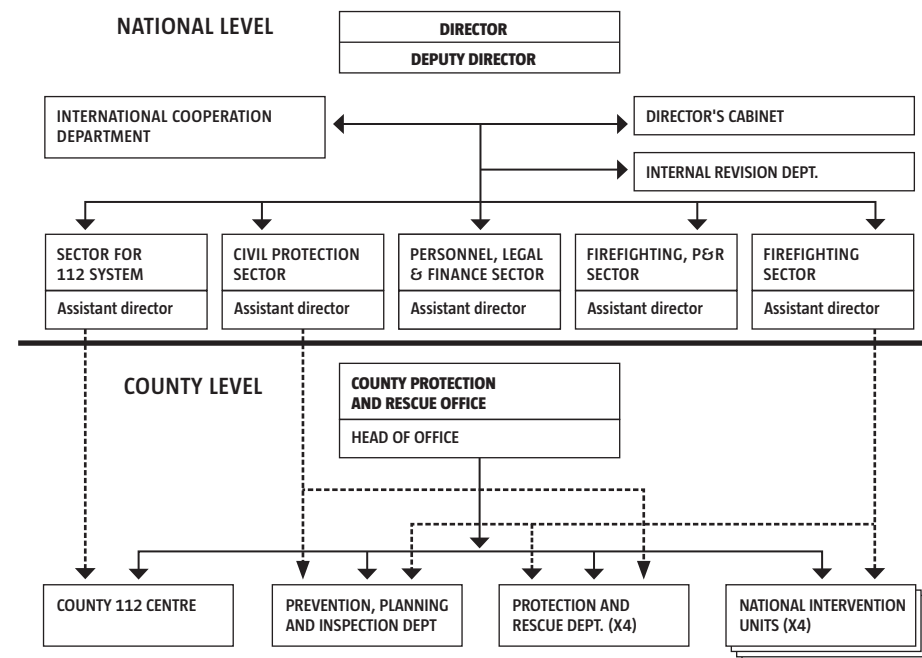
The Firefighting, Protection and Rescue School also operates within the central administration as one of its Sectors. The school plans, prepares, conducts and monitors the schooling, training and advanced training of professional firefighters, organised protection and rescue forces (command HQs, unit commanders, shelter managers and civil protection commissioners). The school also conducts courses for civil servants and employees in local administrations as well as employees of legal persons in the field of protection and rescue.

The school is also responsible for quality standards for fire fighting equipment which means that it tests and issues certificates for technical equipment used in the field of protection and rescue and firefighting – not only for the needs of the National Protection and Rescue Directorate but also for other legal and physical persons.

The school initiates and participates in the drafting and adoption of Croatian standards in the field of protection and rescue; and it develops and implements expert and scientific methods in the field of firefighting, protection and rescue.

The school consists of: the Firefighting School, the Specialist Training Centres in Zagreb and Split, and the Protection and Rescue Equipment Centre.

Alongside these sectors the Directorate also has the *Personnel, Legal and Finance Sector*. This sector is responsible for all legal, personnel and financial matters, especially in relation to drafting legisla-



tion, maintaining a real property data base, preparing contracts, maintaining books on business relations, and medical insurance policies for employees, etc.

The sector consists of: the Legal Department, the Personnel Department, the Finance Department, and the Investments and Procurement Department.

3. Civil-military cooperation

The National Protection and Rescue Directorate can call upon the Ministry of Defence, on the recommendation of the Civil Protection Commander, in the event of a disaster. The Ministry of Defence participates in the protection and rescue

operations and especially in the situations like forest fires, earthquakes and floods, which require special means and forces.

4. Legal framework

- Protection and Rescue Act;
- Firefighting Act;
- Defence Act;
- The ordinance on changes and amendments to the Interior Affairs Act consists of a special chapter with 24 articles which regulate the area of civil protection (define civil protection, establish a basic goal, tasks and the organisational structure of civil protection);

- The Protection Against Natural Disasters Act defines the term natural disaster and provides for basic protective measures, the rights and duties of protection officers, evaluates damage and details how to assist affected areas;
- Decree on border crossing procedures for receiving or sending urgent assistance in case of emergency situations;
- Regulations about the organisation, attendance, recruitment and the use of units, services and bodies for management and other forms of organising civil protection;
- Regulations about the methodology and the content of plans relating to protection and rescue. The plans are compiled on the basis of the evaluation of risks and hazards and the consequences of natural, technological and ecological emergencies and war damage. As well as on the basis of available human and material forces for the protection and rescue of subjects which relate to this plan. Plans relating to protection and rescue are compiled for the municipalities, cities, the City of Zagreb and the state.

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Czech Republic *Česká Republika*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Václav Klaus
Head of government	Prime Minister Jan Fischer
Capital	Prague
Population	10.4 million (2008)
Area	78,900 sq. km
GDP/capita (ppp)	us\$ 16,840 (2007)
Military expenditure	2% of GDP (2007)
Membership of Int. Org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, OSCE, EU, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

The Czech Republic is a parliamentary democracy. The Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and the Ministers performs the executive powers. The Cabinet, appointed by the President, is responsible to the Chamber of Deputies. The bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

The National Security Council of the Czech Republic is the governmental advisory body for the security of the Czech Republic. The chairperson is the

Minister of Interior. The other members of the National Security Council are appointed heads of assigned ministries. As of January 2003, following a reform of the public administration, the territorial administration authorities are divided into 14 regions co-operating with the Central Administrative Authorities in their respective areas of competency. The capital of Prague constitutes one region.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

CEP of the Czech Republic is an inseparable part of the security system, which interconnects the political level with internal security, protection of the population, finance and economy. The government is responsible for the functioning of the security system. The basic elements of the security system are the constitutional institutions, in particular the President of the republic, the Parliament, the government and the National Security Council with its permanent working bodies. In order to further assist the work of the Committee for National Defence and of the Chamber of Deputies, the Subcommittee for Integrated Emergency System and CEP was established. These systems are also assisted by central and municipal authorities. All legislative, executive, central and municipal institution mentioned above are responsible for contributing to the CEP, and represents one of the significant process instruments of the Czech security system for planning prevention and preparedness measures for the management of emergency consequences and crisis situations.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The aim of Civil Emergency Planning (CEP) in the Czech Republic is by means of planning, co-ordination and management precautions to ensure preparedness of the state to prevent and manage emergencies and crisis situations threatening the population, the running of the administration, the economy, to perform international security engagements as well as supporting the armed forces in case of state emergencies.

The primary scope and focus of CEP is to operate especially in the following areas:

- a. Performance of the tasks within protection of population
- b. Continuous function of state administration, national authorities and municipal authorities
- c. Acceptable form of social and economy life
- d. Functionality of critical infrastructure
- e. Cooperation of public and private sector
- f. Civil resources necessary to ensure security
- g. Measures against weapons of mass destruction used against civilian population
- h. Co-ordination of security research
- i. Co-ordination of education in the field of crisis management and protection of the population
- j. Planning and assessment of exercises of crisis management authorities
- k. Providing and receiving humanitarian aid and rescue operations

- l. Solving specific problems and co-ordination of effective systems of communication with the public as an integral part of preparedness of the Czech Republic to crisis situations
- m. Enhancement of problem-oriented communication and information systems
- n. Civil support of armed forces and security corps activities in cases of their use including co-ordination of requests for armed forces
- o. International cooperation in the fields mentioned above (particularly in the frame of EU, NATO and other relevant international organizations and authorities).

2.2 organisational structure

The National Security Council of the Czech Republic was established by the Government and has become its advisory body. To ensure its tasks the Council established four permanent working committees. Their responsibilities were assigned by decision of the government in 1998:

- ▶ The Defence Planning Committee (DPC)
- ▶ The Civil Emergency Planning Committee (CEPC)
- ▶ The Foreign Security Policy Co-ordination Committee (FSPCC)
- ▶ The Intelligence Activities Committee (IAC).

The DPC is responsible for co-ordinating planning and preparedness arrangements and to ensure the defence of the Czech Republic as well as of activities related to

military crisis situations. The chairman of the Committee is Minister of Defence.

The CEPC coordinates planning of measures designated for:

- ▶ the protection of the population, economy, internal security of state and critical infrastructure,
- ▶ the provision of preventive measures against CBRN impacts including solutions focused on removing of CBRN consequences and
- ▶ the harmonization of pre-requisites concerning civil resources essential for security provision of the Czech Republic.

The Minister of Interior chairs the Committee.

The FSPCC was established as the third working body of National Security Council of the Czech Republic. It is headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and is responsible for co-ordinating the foreign and security policy in the state with the emphasis on the international status of the Czech Republic.

The IAC is engaged in activities of intelligence service and is chaired by the Prime Minister of the Czech Republic.

Members of the above mentioned committees are deputy ministers of the central administration and are assigned to participate in solving crisis situation.

To further improve the effective management for solving a crisis situation a Central Crisis Staff has been established as a governmental executive body. It is called upon in situations of emergency,

in state of wars, a potential crisis, for fulfilling obligations and actions abroad e.g. humanitarian and rescue operations, and for the participation of the Czech Republic armed forces in international operations aiming at restoring and maintaining peace. The Staff provides operational co-ordination, supervision and an assessment of measures used to prevent or solve a crisis. It also supports activities of crisis management bodies of territorial authorities.

The responsibility for Civil Emergency preparedness in all administrative bodies lies with the statutory representatives. Existing Civil Emergency departments operate in both Central Administrative and Territorial Administrative Offices.

The present structural CEP set up:

- ▶ *national level*: Ministry of Interior (MOI) co-operating with other central administration bodies including municipal authorities in the field of CEP;
- ▶ *regional and local level*: cooperation between municipal authorities and central authorities;
- ▶ *international level* – MOI co-ordinates CEP both at the national level and international level and provides future policy guidance and directions for the CEP process.

For intervention in emergencies and crisis situations the Integrated Rescue System Law was legally established in 2000. The main components are:

- ▶ The Fire and Rescue Service Units – involving both professional and voluntary fire-fighters
- ▶ The Police of the Czech Republic
- ▶ The Medical Rescue Service

In cases of major crisis situations the system is complemented with additional structures:

- ▶ The Army of the Czech Republic
- ▶ The Sanitary service
- ▶ The Veterinary Corps

3. Civil-military cooperation

The role of the Ministry of Interior during non-military crisis situations is to co-ordinate activities at the inter-ministerial level. The responsibilities of the Ministry of Interior in non-military crisis situations are the same as the responsibilities held by the Ministry of Defence in military crises. Military forces support civil authorities in emergencies, i. e. when the resources of the local and regional units are inadequate. This support is provided to the Fire Rescue Corps, to the Police and to local authorities. Assistance from the Ministry of Defence is provided in the form of army troops, or in co-operation with Civil Protection Rescue Bases. In military crisis CEP provides all the necessary civilian resources for the Army. Examples of civil-military co-operation are army participation in anti-flood operations, army support during humanitarian operations and army participation in international peacekeeping operations.

4. Legal framework

The Constitutional Law on Security of the Czech Republic was endorsed by Parliament in April 1998. In this law, Parliament stipulated that the sovereignty and integrity of the nation, the protection of democratic principles and the protection of human lives, their health and property are basic state duties. This law also enables the Cabinet/Government to declare a state of emergency and the Parliament to declare a state of threat in the country. A state of war can only be announced through the Constitution of the Czech Republic.

The principal laws related to crisis management are:

1. The Law on Crisis Management and
2. The Law on Integrated Rescue System

These two laws define the responsibilities of the Government, the Central Administrative Offices and the Territorial Administrative Offices, plus elements of the Integrated Rescue System. In addition, they stipulate crisis preparedness measures, and the limitations that apply to individual rights during crisis. The laws came into force in January 2001;

3. The Law on Securing the Defence of the Czech Republic. This law, which came into force in December 1999 stipulates the tasks and responsibilities of the Central Administrative Offices, the Territorial Administrative

Offices, legal bodies and citizens in order to meet the defence requirements;

4. The Law on Economic Measures for Solving Crisis Situations. This law sets up preparatory economic measures for crisis situations and adoption of economic measures after a crisis situation announcement. The law came into force in January 2001.

Contact: Ministry of Interior

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Denmark *Danmark*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II (1972–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Lars Løkke Rasmussen (2009–)
Capital	Copenhagen
Population	5.5 million (2009)
Area	43,094 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 38.207 (2008)
Military expenditure	1.28 % of GDP (2007)
Membership int. org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy and has a single chamber parliamentary system, supplemented by access to referendums. The legislative power rests with the Queen and the parliament (*Folketinget*). Parliament includes representatives from the Faeroe Islands and Greenland. The executive power rests with the Queen, but is exercised through the ministers. Public administration is carried out by the departments of the ministries. Each minister is normally in charge of a ministry. The majority of the

ministries have one or more subordinate agency or directorate. In some areas there are regional or local state authorities.

In June 2004 a majority of the Danish Parliament reached an agreement on a structural reform, which took effect as of 1st January 2007. This agreement altered the former structure with 14 counties and 271 municipalities into a structure of 5 regions and 98 municipalities.

The reform defines a present public sector where municipalities, regions and the central government each have their own identity in terms of tasks. The central government will be charge of establishing the general framework. Large and more sustainable municipalities will be responsible for performing most welfare services and will become the primary access point to the public sector for citizens and companies. In light of the increased size of the municipalities, a number of tasks are transferred from the counties to the municipalities, for instance tasks related to health care service (prevention, training and care), social services and the environment.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The Danish Emergency Management Agency (*Beredskabsstyrelsen* www.brs.dk) is responsible for the national rescue preparedness organisation and coordinating, and advising the authorities about CEP related issues.

Since 1st February 2004 the Emergency Management Agency has been a governmental agency under the Ministry of the Defence. According to the Danish

Preparedness Act the principal task of the Emergency Management Agency is to manage national rescue preparedness, to supervise and support the national and municipal rescue preparedness and to advice the authorities on matters of preparedness. The national rescue preparedness has a staff of some 650 persons. About 170 of these are employed in the central Emergency Management Agency. The rest are employed at the agency's five rescue centres and one school.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The overall objective of Danish Civil Emergency Planning is to prepare for the continuous function of society during crisis or war, and to support the overall defence of the country.

Danish civil preparedness is defined as a plan for the continual function of society under extraordinary conditions. Civil preparedness is basically a planning concept – rather than an organisation. Its aim is to ensure that the resources of the civil society are utilised in a coordinated manner. Areas of responsibility are, for example, water, food, health, electricity, and transport.

The ministries are responsible for planning within their own respective areas. The tasks that have been assigned to them are to maintain the functions of the government and public administration, producing necessary legislation and providing guidance to regional and municipal authorities.

Rescue preparedness shall prevent, reduce and remedy any damage or injury

inflicted upon human life, to property or upon the environment by accidents or disasters, including war or danger of war. The preventive tasks include warning the population. It is also responsible for nuclear preparedness.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

a. Civil preparedness at a national Level

The individual ministers are responsible, within their own respective fields of administration, for planning and taking the necessary measures for civil preparedness. The Minister of Defence is responsible for the coordination of civil preparedness planning, for implementing any associated measures plus attending the work that is not taken care of by other authorities.

The Emergency Management Agency has the coordinating responsibility on behalf of the Minister of Defence. As part of the planning at the national level, the Emergency Management Agency coordinates the work of the ministries regarding CEP at Nato (SCEPC).

b. Civil preparedness at the regional and municipal levels

The population is dependent upon municipal implementation and planning of assignments. The municipalities must therefore, according to the Preparedness Act, prepare a contingency plan for all assignments that the municipalities are responsible for, in peacetime or periods of crisis and war. At the regional level, the most impor-

tant assignment is the administration of hospitals.

c. Rescue preparedness at the regional level

The regional centres for the rescue preparedness organisation are subordinate to the Emergency Management Agency. Regional rescue preparedness consists of five regional centres. The regional centres provide assistance to the municipal rescue preparedness organisation whenever such assistance is necessary, depending on the nature or extent of an emergency or disaster.

The regional rescue preparedness system also provides a national rescue preparedness reserve in times of crisis. The most significant task for the regional rescue preparedness organisation remains therefore, the training of conscripts. At present 750 conscripts are called up every year for a six-month training programme.

d. Rescue preparedness at the municipal level

The municipal rescue preparedness system shall be capable of providing proper turnout services. In addition, it shall be prepared to receive, billet and feed evacuees and other distressed persons, including victims of floods and other natural disasters.

A Preparedness Commission, appointed by the municipal council, administers municipal rescue preparedness. The Police Chief Constable has a permanent seat on the commission. Municipalities shall coordinate their

rescue preparedness under a joint Preparedness Commission and a joint administration. The municipalities can sub-contract firefighting and rescue service operations to a neighbouring municipality's rescue preparedness or private salvage corps.

3. Cooperation at the local level

Local boards have been established to coordinate asks in relation to emergencies and catastrophes, including acts of war. A local board consists of representatives from the regional and local emergency management authorities. The local boards are intended to function as a forum for cooperation and coordinated utilization of the resources in the region. In accordance with the principle of sector responsibility each authority contributes with their competences. The Police Chief Constable has overall responsibility for the regional board.

4. Legal framework

The legislative framework for Danish CEP is mainly based on:

- ▶ The Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark Act;
- ▶ Acts (three readings in the Parliament);
- ▶ Orders/Administrative Directives/Decrees (depending on legal authority);
- ▶ Circulars;
- ▶ Guidelines

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Estonia *Eesti*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Toomas-Hendrik Ilves (2006–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Andrus Ansip (2007–)
Capital	Tallinn
Population	1.3 million
Area	45,227 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 20,700
Military expenditure	1.75 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	NATO, EU, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Estonia is a republic with a parliamentary system of government. The parliament (*Riigikogu*) is unicameral and consists of 101 members with the main task of establishing normative acts.

The government has the executive power of the state and is comprised of the prime minister and up to 14 other ministers. The government has the function of coordination and supervision of institutions of the executive power of the state.

The president is the head of state of

Estonia. The president is elected by the Riigikogu or by the electoral body. The head of state has limited political power, a representational function and a role as arbiter.

Administratively, Estonia is divided into 15 counties (*maakond*); each county is led by a county governor. Counties consist of local governments that are led by local government councils. There are 227 local governments that consist of 194 rural municipalities and 33 towns.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

CEP in Estonia is based on the Emergency Preparedness Act.

Definition of crisis management: national arrangements that are prepared and implemented by governmental organisations in cooperation with local governments, private enterprise and non-profit organisations in order to guarantee public safety during an emergency.

Public safety is defined as the protection and uninterrupted function of state institutions and local governments, the physical and mental well being of the population and the continued functioning of establishments that are necessary for sustaining normal everyday life during a crisis.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

Crisis management system: The Estonian crisis management system is based on measures that can be taken in order to protect human life, property and the environment during civil emergencies. The aims of crisis management are:

- ▶ To define possible emergency situations by risk analyses;
- ▶ To define prevention and mitigation measures for emergency situations;
- ▶ To develop crisis management plans;
- ▶ To prepare crisis management structures;
- ▶ To guarantee mitigation resources;
- ▶ To deal with emergency situations;
- ▶ To organise the management of public information and early warning;
- ▶ To organise emergency management training courses;
- ▶ To restore critical infrastructure services.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

Estonian CEP is two-dimensional:

- a. Functional responsibility – organisation and preparation of function-specific prevention and mitigation measures for emergency situations at all administrative levels (national and local) – ministry in charge of a customary function.

National leading body in crisis management policymaking is the Ministry of the Interior. Responsibilities for the protection of critical infrastructure services are distributed between the appropriate national bodies as follows:

- ▶ Public order, emergency & rescue work, data security: Ministry of the Interior
- ▶ Energy supply and transport – Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications
- ▶ Food supply – Ministry of Agriculture

- ▶ Financial system – Ministry of Finance
- ▶ Health and medical services, social care and evacuees – Ministry of Social Affairs
- ▶ Protection of cultural heritage – Ministry of Culture
- ▶ Environmental and radiation protection – Ministry of the Environment
- ▶ Psychological defence and public information – State Chancellery

Responsibility for other areas is determined by the national government.

- b. Area responsibility – overall responsibility according to the level of administration through coordination of function specific planning and response – national, regional and local.

National level:

The highest level for national CEP is the Governmental Crisis Committee. The committee's tasks are:

- ▶ To monitor national policy on crisis management;
- ▶ To coordinate crisis management on the ministerial and county levels;
- ▶ To present proposals to the national government regarding crisis management matters.

The Governmental Crisis Committee is supported by the Ministry of the Interior; which has overall coordinating responsibility for CEP in Estonia. Areas of authority assigned to the Ministry of the Interior

include internal safety and security, crisis management and emergency & rescue work. The Ministry of the Interior is also responsible for local governments and regional development, citizenship and immigration, churches and congregations and protecting the national border.

For crisis management coordination matters, the Ministry of the Interior is supported by its subordinated agencies. For CEP matters the main partner for the Ministry of the Interior is the Estonian Rescue Board. The Estonian Rescue Board's tasks are:

1. To take part in national and international development and implementation of crisis management policy;
2. To give advice to the Minister of the Interior regarding crisis management plans and risk analyses;
3. To present proposals for the development of communications and early warning systems;
4. To give advice to local governments on crisis management matters;
5. To coordinate crisis management related cooperation work by local governments with non-profit organizations and foundations;
6. To plan and take part in crisis management training;
7. To participate in crisis management related research and explanation work;
8. To conduct and coordinate crisis management activities in the rescue field;
9. To take part in national and international crisis management operations;

10. To gather, analyze and transmit national and international information related to emergency situations.

Regional level:

Estonia is divided into 15 counties (*maakond*); each county is led by a county governor. For crisis management matters county governors are directly answerable to the Minister of the Interior. The county governor is the highest CEP authority at the regional level and chairperson of the County Civil Protection Committee.

Local level:

There are 227 local governments that consist of 194 rural municipalities and 33 towns. The local government council is the highest CEP authority at the local level.

3. Civil-military cooperation

At the national level, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence coordinate civil-military activities. Practical cooperation occurs between the defence forces and different government departments.

At the regional level, civil-military cooperation occurs between local government councils, state defence departments and Defence League regional units. The main areas of civil-military cooperation are planning, training and exercises.

4. Legal framework

The main regulations regulating CEP work in Estonia are contained in the Emergency Preparedness Act, the Rescue

Act, the State Reserves Act, the Emergencies Act and the State of Emergency Act. Several other acts, directives, decrees and decisions also regulate Estonian CEP.

Some of these are:

- ▶ The Rescue Act of 1994, which regulates the organisation of fire and rescue operations and defines responsibilities, rights and accountability in this area;
- ▶ The Emergency Situation Act of 1996, which prescribes the necessary measures to be taken in the event of crises and natural disasters and for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases;
- ▶ The State of Emergency Act of 1996, which defines the conditions that must be present in order to declare a state of emergency. As with the Emergency Situation Act, this Act defines the protectoral duties of the Government Crisis Committee should the constitutional order be exposed to threat;
- ▶ The Emergency Preparedness Act of 2000, which defines the duties, tasks and requirements related to Civil Emergency Planning for both functional and territorial dimensions of responsibility;
- ▶ Government Decision No. 626 (July 8, 1996) lists crisis situations in which the Government Crisis Committee must be immediately summoned.
- ▶ Government Decree No. 312 (October 2, 2001) details the Government Crisis Committee's members and the Committee's foundation;

- ▶ Government Decree No. 166 (May 20, 2002) states the system for announcing a state of emergency, which gives state organisations as well as town and city governments the responsibility for passing on information regarding emergency situations;

In the CEP field several other acts also apply: Peacetime State Defence Act, Health Care Act, Public Health Act, Border Guard Act, Police Act etc., as well as several acts relating to prevention – Radiation Act, Chemicals Act etc.

The tasks of the different ministries and municipalities in relation to CEP are regulated by the Emergency Preparedness Act, which was adopted in November 2000.

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Finland *Suomi*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Tarja Halonen (2000–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Matti Vanhanen (2003–)
Capital	Helsinki
Population	5.3 million
Area	338,145 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 36,844 (2008)
Military expenditure	1.3 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Finland is a republic. The Government consists of the prime minister and a maximum of 17 ministers. The unicameral parliament (*Eduskunta*) constitutes the legislative branch. The president has a relatively strong position in the areas of foreign policy and national defence. The president is the commander-in-chief of the defence forces and appoints the government on the approval of the parliament and senior officials.

At the regional level, from the beginning of the year 2010 all state provincial offices, employment and economic centres, regional environmental centres, environmental permit authorities, road districts, and occupational health and safety inspectorates will be reorganized into two new state administrative authorities, known as the Regional Administrative Agency and the Centre for Business and Industry, Transport and Environment. For the rescue services there are 22 regions that are responsible for rescue services in their area.

At the local level, basic administration consists of 348 municipalities. The management of municipalities is based on the self-government of the citizens. In each municipality, there is a local council which is elected every four years in municipal elections, and various boards for practical administration. The municipalities have a mandatory responsibility for providing not only welfare services such as health care and nursing, social welfare, education and culture, but also rescue services. Elected by municipalities, there are 19 regional councils with their own administrative offices.

The Åland Islands form an autonomous region. The Åland Council, elected by the inhabitants of the Åland Islands, has the supreme power of decision. For particular state administrative and security purposes, Åland also has a State Provincial Office.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

Each authority is responsible for its statutory functions not only in a normal peacetime situation but also during crises such as serious international disturbances, a threat of an armed attack, war, post-war situations, economic crises and disasters. To prepare for emergencies, authorities are obligated by law to take precautionary measures such as making contingency plans, acquiring special equipment, and training personnel. In principle, the same or similar emergency plans apply to the civil administration during both wartime and peacetime civil emergencies.

One guiding principle of the CEP is that each authority continues with its normal functions also during a state of crisis. However, in such a case, authorities can assume specific additional responsibilities related to their normal functions. Another principle is that as few new bodies as possible are introduced into civil administration in a crisis situation. Any organisational changes are kept to a minimum. In addition to the authorities, also governmental bodies, companies and institutions are to continue with their peacetime functions. Authorities are expected to allocate the necessary funds for emergency planning and other preparatory measures in their annual budgets.

Crisis tolerance and preparedness encompasses all functions that are necessary for coping with a wartime situation or a peacetime emergency. Contingency planning should meet the demands of preparedness for all disturbances to en-

sure that the administration is functional under all circumstances. The goal is to make society able to cope with any crisis in the best possible way.

For doing this as good as possible government embarked on a project to define the areas vital to the functioning of society and to draft action and development plans.

This government resolution and the related document (Strategy for Securing the Functions Vital to Society) define society's vital functions and establish targets and development policies that will guide each administrative branch of the government in dealing with its strategic tasks in all situations. Ministries are also designated responsibilities for co-ordinating these functions. In this Resolution, strategic tasks refer to tasks which are needed to secure the functions vital to society in all situations. They are based on current legislation and the existing division of powers between the different authorities.

The functions vital to society can be divided into seven broad areas contributing to national sovereignty and the livelihood and security of citizens. The ministries are each responsible for the strategic tasks relevant to their own sphere of operation.

The functions vital to society are as follows: state leadership (The Prime Minister's Office and Ministry of Justice), external capacity to act (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), the nation's military defence (Ministry of Defence), internal security (Ministry of the Interior), function-

ing of the economy and society (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Employment and the Economy, Ministry of Transport and Communication), securing the livelihood of the population and its capacity to act (Ministry of Social Affairs and Health), and their ability to tolerate a crisis (Ministry of Education), prevention of floods and preparedness to arrange water services in exceptional situations (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry), prevention of environmental hazards (Ministry of the Environment).

According to the objectives of Finland's security and defence policy, the securing of society's vital functions contributes to the safeguarding of national sovereignty and citizens' livelihood and security.

In May 2008 the government adopted a resolution concerning the Internal Security Programme. The objective of the programme is for Finland to be the safest country in Europe in 2015. The programme contains 74 measures intended to maintain and improve security.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

National defence in Finland is based on the concept of total defence. In addition to military defence, the main sectors of national defence are civil defence, economic defence, defence information and the maintenance of public order and security.

Provisions on general preparedness for a state of emergency are laid down in the (Emergency Powers Act) Readiness Act providing that authorities at each admin-

istrative level, through contingency planning and other preparatory measures, are prepared to continue their statutory duties even during a state of emergency.

At the highest administrative level, preparations for crisis management are supervised, controlled, and co-ordinated by the government and the ministries within their respective areas of competence.

One of the ministerial committees in the government is the Cabinet Committee on Foreign and Security Policy. Its objective is to harmonise national total defence preparations between the different sectors. At the national level, the Cabinet Committee on Foreign and Security Policy focuses on general guidelines and principles. The Committee consists of ministers of major importance to national security. To facilitate the proceedings of the Cabinet Committee on Foreign and Security Policy and the ministries, a Committee on Security and Defence has been set up. The Committee consists of the permanent secretaries of the ministries that are important in the field of crisis management and general preparedness. The military high command is also involved.

To ensure co-operation between the relatively independent ministries, ministerial chiefs of readiness are appointed to take charge of contingency planning and the necessary measures for emergency preparedness. Related to these tasks, the chiefs of readiness organise mutual communication and co-operation between the ministries. The chief of readiness is

normally the permanent secretary of the respective ministry. The permanent secretary of the Prime Minister's Office is the chairperson for the chiefs of readiness.

In some administrative sectors, there are advisory, preparatory and co-ordinating committees as well as boards for crisis management planning, such as the Council for Security of Supply and Infrastructure (Ministry of Employment and the Economy) and the Planning Commission for Defence Information (Ministry of Defence).

At the regional level, the state authorities have a significant role in the organisation of cooperation between the various regional administrations and the three military commands.

At the local level, the duties of civil emergency planning are mainly carried out by municipalities. The responsible official is the Mayor. Heads of different municipal services are responsible for contingency planning for their respective pursuits.

Other main components of civil emergency planning are:

► *Rescue Services and Civil Defence.*

The Department for Rescue Services in the Ministry of the Interior is the highest authority responsible for rescue activities and protection of the population. Rescue services consist of accident prevention, fire fighting and other measures related to rescue operations. According to legislation, protection of the population is also part of rescue services, as well as

plans and preparations to maintain readiness for action and preparedness for protection of the population. For example, the owner of a building is responsible for arranging a shelter at his or her own expense.

At the regional level, rescue services are organised and co-ordinated by State Provincial Offices and their rescue departments. At the local level, 22 regional rescue services that are organised jointly by municipalities in each region are responsible for rescue services within their borders. The borders of the regions have been decided by the government. In practice, rescue activities are carried out by regional fire brigades, and where necessary, in co-operation with several assisting authorities and voluntary organisations. The role of voluntary fire brigades in firefighting and rescue missions is vital, especially in rural areas. The regional rescue service system is not applied in the Åland Islands where the individual municipalities are still responsible for rescue services in their own area.

Finland has also established an organisation for international rescue operations, Finn Rescue (FRF). The organisation, with a staff of 200 trained persons, is based on the regional fire brigades. The force has a mobilisation time of 2–24 hours for a group of experts and 1–3 days for a rescue unit.

► *Public Order and Security.*

Police authorities are responsible for

maintaining public order and security both in peacetime and in emergency situations. The Police Department within the Ministry of the Interior is the highest police authority at the national level. The State Provincial Office is the highest police authority at the regional level. At the local level, police districts are organised in conjunction with the State Local Offices. From the beginning of the year 2010 a new National Police Board will be established.

► *Border Guard.*

The Border Guard is militarily organised and its duty is to maintain peaceful and safe conditions in the border areas. The most important tasks of the Border Guard are border control on land borders and sea areas, and border checks at border crossing points, ports and airports. The Border Guard is in charge of maritime search and rescue services, and contributes to other rescue services as well. The Ministry of the Interior acts as the Supreme Command of the Border Guard.

► *Economic Security and Security of Supplies.*

The Ministry of Employment and the Economy is responsible for the development and supreme management of security of supplies. The aim is to be able to secure the basic functions of society for a minimum of one year on average. The National Emergency Supply Agency, subordinate to the Ministry of Employment and the Economy, allocates available funds to projects

that are the most important for the security of basic supplies. The Agency's annual spending for the maintenance of security of supplies is about us\$ 50 million.

The National Emergency Supply Agency organises stockpiling of material that is of vital importance to the society in a crisis. Security of supply operations is aimed at ensuring that the administration is functional in all circumstances. Strategic stockpiles of the State are primarily designed to safeguard the continuity of energy supply, food supply, public health services and industrial production for the national defence.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Co-operation between civil and military authorities is organised at each administrative level. At the highest level, ministries cooperate with the Ministry of Defence and the Defence Staff. At the regional level, the Western, Eastern and Northern Commands co-operate with the State Provincial Offices and other state administrative regional offices. At the local level, operational defence units co-operate with municipalities.

When special administrative powers are applied in wartime on the basis of the State of Defence Act, provincial and municipal authorities are obliged to carry out orders from military authorities and support defence preparations. This obligation only concerns tasks in regions where such support measures would be required because of a threat of an enemy attack.

On the other hand, during peacetime, the military forces must provide assistance in, for example, difficult rescue interventions.

4. Legal framework

- *The Constitution of Finland (11 June 1999/731)*. The Constitution states that public authorities are responsible for the protection of fundamental and international human rights. Temporary exceptions to the protection of fundamental rights, yet consistent with Finland's international human rights obligations, may be prescribed by an Act of Parliament in case of an armed attack on Finland, and also under other states of emergency that threaten the nation and are lawfully comparable to an armed attack.
- *(The Emergency Powers Act) Readiness act (22 July 1991/1080)*. The purpose of the (Emergency Powers) Readiness Act is to guarantee, under a state of emergency, the nation's livelihood and the national economy, to maintain law and order, to protect the basic rights of citizens, and to safeguard the territorial integrity and independence of the nation. A state of emergency can arise from a serious international disturbance, the threat of an armed attack, war, economic crisis or a disaster provided that authorities' normal powers are not sufficient.

The Act states that the government, government bodies, state authorities, state enterprises, and municipalities must optimise the progress of their

work in emergencies by making emergency plans and by taking other preliminary measures. Preparations for emergency situations are directed, supervised and co-ordinated by the government and each ministry within its administrative sector. The reform work of the Readiness Act has been started and it is going on (April 2009).

- In addition to the (Emergency Powers) Readiness Act, *the State of Defence Act (22 July 1991/1083)* lays down provisions on the power of authorities in a state of emergency. The latter applies to an armed attack or war. In both instances, the Parliament can delegate provisional powers to the government and its administrative authorities to carry out the immediately necessary measures in an emergency or a warlike condition.
- *The Security of Supply Act (18 December 1992/1380)*. The purpose of this Act is to safeguard all economic activities that are necessary for maintaining the population's livelihood, the national economy, and national defence during a crisis.

Strategic stockpiles are maintained by the State. These include raw materials and other products which are necessary for maintaining the population's livelihood and the continual function of the economic sector and which are indispensable for the fulfilment of Finland's engagements in international agreements. The responsibility for the development and management of the security of supply

rests with the Ministry of Employment and the Economy. The National Emergency Supply Agency is set up for the development and maintenance of the security of supply.

- *The Act on the Formation of Rescue Service Regions (13 December 2001/1214)*. Rescue services is organised regionally by municipalities together which can decide on the administrative model and sharing of expenses. The administrative model is based either on a joint municipal board or on an agreement according to which, for example, one of the member municipalities is responsible for management. The act authorizes the government to determine the borders of the regions.
- *The Rescue Act (468/2003)* has come into force at the beginning of 2004 and is under reform now (April 2009). Rescue services have an extensive meaning. The concept includes rescue activities referring to emergency measures to be taken in the event of an accident and civil defence activities referring to the protection of people and property under a state of emergency as defined in the (Emergency Powers) Readiness Act and in the State of Defence Act. The Act also lays down provisions on measures to be taken for civil defence preparedness. During an emergency, civil defence authorities may need additional powers to execute the necessary measures. The provisions on how the powers are granted are given in the (Emergency Powers) Readiness Act.

France *République Française*

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Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Nicolas Sarkozy (2007)
Head of government	Prime Minister François Fillon (2007)
Capital	Paris
Population	62.0 million
Area	552,000 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 24,223
Military expenditure	2.6 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

France is a republic, comprised of:

- ▶ The metropolitan territory, divided into 22 regions and 96 departments;
- ▶ Four overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guyana, Réunion);
- ▶ Four overseas territories (French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna, the Southern Lands and French Antarctica);
- ▶ Two territorial communities with

special status (Mayotte and Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon).

The 1958 Constitution is the foundation for the institutions of the Fifth Republic. These are:

- ▶ *The Constitutional Council*
 - The Constitutional Council, consisting of nine members designed and the senior presidents (V. Giscard d'Estain and J. Chirac), ensures the regularity of elections and the constitutional nature of laws;
- ▶ *The President of the Republic* – The President of the Republic is elected by direct universal suffrage for a term of five years. He is the head of state and head of the armed forces. The President of the Republic nominates the prime minister. He chairs the Council of Ministers and promulgates laws;
- ▶ *The government* – The government is placed under the authority of the prime minister. The government determines and directs national policy. It is responsible to parliament. The prime minister directs government action and guarantees that law is put into effect;
- ▶ *The parliament* – Parliament checks government action and passes laws. It is made up of two chambers:
 - a. *The Senate* – the senators (321) are elected by indirect universal suffrage and re-elected one third at a time every three years;
 - b. *The National Assembly* – the deputies (577) are elected by direct universal suffrage for a period of five years.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

Civil emergency management in France is shared between three levels of authority:

- ▶ National
- ▶ Zonal
- ▶ Departmental

The Ministry of the Interior, within the limits of its own powers, prepares and implements civil defence and security measures. In addition, it coordinates the action of the various competent ministries involved in the management of a crisis.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The general task of the Directorate of Civil Security is to protect the state, individuals and property in response to threats of aggression, from emerging dangers and against risks, and crises and disasters of all kinds. Finally, it also takes part in environmental protection.

Civil emergency plans are the outcome of four components:

1. General security
2. Protection and rescue of vital installations
3. Population rescue
4. Maintenance of public spirit and the will to resist aggression

They provide for the steps to be taken and emergency resources to be employed to counter specific risks.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The general organisation corresponds to the three levels of authority referred to above.

National level:

The Minister of the Interior prepares rescue measures and coordinates the emergency resources coming under the State, territorial communities and public establishments throughout the territory. He is assisted by the senior defence civil servants. He is assisted by the Interdepartmental Crisis Management Operations Centre (COGIC) in fulfilling his task of coordinating emergency resources.

Zonal level:

The zone prefect coordinates the emergency resources in the defence zone. He has the Interregional Civil Security Operational Co-ordination Centre (COZ) at his disposal in fulfilling this task. He is assisted in the preparation of rescue measures by the General Secretariat of the Defence Zone and the Civil Security Zone Headquarters Staff.

Departmental level:

The department prefect implements the public and private emergency resources and coordinates these resources in the department. He has the Departmental Operations Centre of the Fire and Emergency Services (CODIS) at his disposal. COGIC is in continuous contact with the various ministries, the public and private service providers, a national network of experts and the joint forces operations centre.

If a crisis arises, three new operational centres are activated; one at the Ministry of the Interior and the other two at the zonal level (Zonal Defence Operations

Centre) and the departmental level (Departmental Operations Centre).

3. Civil-military cooperation

The armed forces may be put at the disposal of the civil authority, in the context of their public service tasks, in order to lend their assistance to the population in the event of natural disasters or to deal with the consequences of technological accidents. They can offer the possibility of making use of their logistic resources, particularly in the fields of transport and rapid intervention. In addition, they may take part in the protection of certain installations.

4. Legal framework

The reference texts governing civil defence and security tasks are:

- ▶ The 1950 Ordinance and the 1965 Decree relating to civil defence;
- ▶ The Law of 22 July 1987 as amended by the Laws of 5 January 1988 and 28 November 1990 with respect to civil security;
- ▶ The Order of 24 August 2000 concerning the organisation and powers of the Directorate of Civil Security
- ▶ The law of 13 August 2004 concerning the modernisation of the Directorate of Civil Security
- ▶ The order of June 2008 modifying the name to Civil Security Directorate

Georgia *Sakartvelo*

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Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Mikheil Saakashvili
Head of government	Prime Minister Nika Gilauri
Capital	Tbilisi
Population	4,730,401 (Update 2008)
Area	69,700 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 4,863
Military expenditure	4% of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

The Government is constituted by the Prime-Minister and the Ministers. The President of Georgia is the Head of State and holds the executive power. The President represents Georgia in foreign relations, appoints the Government, by guaranteeing the unity and integrity of the country and is the supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The President can't dismiss the Parliament, but the parliament has the right to impeach the President.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The Government of Georgia created the Department of Emergency Situation and Civil Defence under the supervision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in 1996. On December, 2004 the Department was reorganized into the Emergency Situations and Civil Safety Service under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. On December 2005 within the framework of the Governmental reforms, service was reorganized into the Emergency Management Department, again under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, covering the civil emergency area and rescue activities. The department's activities are supervised by a Deputy Minister.

Remark

By the end of 2009 it is also planned to establish regional Fire-rescue services under the municipalities. The Emergency Management Department will coordinate and direct activities of those Services.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The primary task of Georgian Civil Emergency Planning is to establish and implement state policy in the CEP area, maintaining an overall capability to manage crises management in order to eliminate and avoid the results of disasters in the Civil Defence area. Additional tasks are to carry out operational activities according to National Response Plans on natural and man made disasters, prepared by Emergency Management Department. This was approved by the President, Decree #415 on August 26,

2008. Crisis Management Centre has been established, which is on stand by at all times during disasters.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

Based on Regulation #69 - on ratification of character of government committee on emergency management, which was adopted by the Georgian government on March 21, 2008, the Government Commission on Emergency Management was established, dealing with Emergency Management System. The Commission is chaired by the Prime Minister.

The Emergency Management Department has a Scientific Expert Council made up of different academics and scientists, and aims to co-ordinate the actions of different services during crisis management. Various rescue groups have been created, able to co-operate with international rapid response forces, under the auspices of the UN or NATO within the PFP framework protecting people during disasters.

Adopted National Response Plan (NRP) is intended to protect population and territories from natural and manmade emergency situations. Down below are NRP Functions and responsible bodies to execute those functions with supporting Agencies.

Function	Responsibility
1. Provision of Analytical planning activities;	Ministry of Internal Affairs. Emergency Management Department
2. Provision of communications and warning system activities;	Ministry of Economic Development
3. Provision of population evacuation activities;	Ministry of refugees and resettlement
4. Provision of search and rescue, emergency-rescue;	Ministry of Internal Affairs. Emergency Management Department and recovery-rescue works activities
5. Provision of transport;	Ministry of Economic Development
6. Provision of medical assistance;	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs
7. Provision of diplomatical protocol and international humanitarian assistance;	Ministry of foreign affairs
8. Provision of forest fire fighting activities;	Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources
9. Provision of energy;	Ministry of Energy
10. Provision of plants and animals safety;	Ministry of Agriculture
11. Provision of chemical and radiational safety;	Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources
12. Provision of material technical supplies;	Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Function	Responsibility	Contact:
13. Provision of engineering activities;	Ministry of Economic Development	Pridon Sadunishvili Deputy Director of Emergency Management Department. Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia Gulua 10 0114 Tbilisi Georgia
14. Provision of public order and material values protection;	Ministry of Internal Affairs.	
15. Provision of road;	Ministry of Economic Development	Telephone: + 995 32 411881 Telefax: + 995 32 752161 E-mail: cepgeorgia@security.gov.
16. Provision of food and water.	Ministry of Agriculture	
17. Provision of protection of cultural Values	Ministry of Culture, Monument Protection and Sport	

3. Civil-military cooperation

Civil-Military co-operation in Georgia is regulated by the National Response Plan. Militaries are allowed to be involved in disaster management after President's authorisation.

Georgia collaborate with NATO countries and partner countries.

Georgia is the member of GUAM Organization for Democracy and Economic Development, Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), International Civil Defence Organisation (ICDO).

4. Legal framework

The Constitution of Georgia was adopted in 1995. The legislative body, the Parliament, comprises several committees. The Defence and Security Committee of the Parliament of Georgia deals with Civil Defence and other related issues.

There are cooperation agreements on emergency management with Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

Each activity is based on international law and Georgian legislation. Georgian Law on Protection of population and environment in case of natural and man made disasters was adopted by the parliament on June 8, 2007. On the bases of bilateral and multilateral agreement

Germany *Deutschland*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Horst Köhler (2004–)
Head of government	Chancellor Angela Merkel (2005–)
Capital	Berlin
Population	82.2 million
Area	357,104 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 30,310
Military expenditure	1.1% of GDP (2004)
Membership int. org.	EU, Council of Europe, OSCE, UN, NATO

1. Form of government

Germany is a federal republic. The government consists of the Chancellor and the ministers who are nominated by the chancellor and appointed by the Federal President. Germany's Parliament is the Bundestag, a parliamentary assembly representing the people.

Germany has 16 constituent states (*Bundesländer* or *Länder*) each with its own parliament and government, and a high degree of autonomy. Each state has its

own constitution, enabling it to enact laws, in particular those related to education, police and local administration. Additionally, they hold extensive administrative authority regarding the implementation of federal law, for example, in trade, industry and environmental protection, as well as in the implementation of federal law on behalf of the Federation in the construction of national highways, etc. The Länder receive revenues from wage and income taxes, corporation taxes and value-added tax.

Most states are divided into administrative districts (*Regierungsbezirke*), and each district is divided into administrative counties (*Landkreise*) and county boroughs (*kreisfreie Städte*). Local self-government administers over local transport and road construction, electricity, water and gas supply, sewerage and town planning. The “Länder” participate in legislation, administration and matters concerning the European Union through the constitutional organ “Bundesrat”.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

Responsibility for the management of civil emergencies in Germany is distributed between the four different governmental levels: the federal state, the constituent states (*Länder*), towns and counties (regional), and municipalities (local).

A distinction is made between civil protection as a national (federal) task in times of war, and peacetime emergency management and planning. This leads to two independent areas of law and administration:

- ▶ Emergency planning in peacetime – the competence of the *Länder*.
- ▶ Emergency planning in the event of war – the responsibility of the federal state.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The overall objective of German Civil Emergency Planning is to protect the state and its citizens.

Operational responsibilities for the protection of the population in times of emergency lie with the constitutional states. Federal preparedness for the protection of the population during war or imminent threat thereof is the responsibility of the federal state. Preparedness against disasters in times of peace such as floods or terrorists’ attacks fall within the Länder responsibility.

All civil protection authorities contribute planning, administration and material resources to the prevention of, disaster management during, and recovery from all kind of disasters and emergencies as well as during armed conflicts.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

According to the respective laws of each Land, the first authority in charge during a peacetime disaster is the cognizant rural district, county or municipal authority. The director of administration for each such authority manages the local response to emergencies and disasters. To carry out his administrative duties, he is assisted by a staff composed, according to the needs of the situation, of the officials of his own administration, of representatives of other authorities and services as well as of other

organisations involved in disaster management. For the technical and tactical execution of the required measures, he appoints a director of operations, who is assisted by a staff that includes the representatives of the organisations and units participating in the operation (e.g. police, fire departments, non-governmental organisations, and private enterprises). When a disaster affects several districts or exceeds the capabilities of the local government, the next highest hierarchical authority ensures coordination.

The federal government supports local and regional authorities, as well as the Länder, with its own operational forces (Federal Agency for Technical Relief, Federal Police, and, with certain limitations as regards the use of weapons, the Federal Armed Forces) when asked for (administrative assistance), and with services provided by the Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (Bundesamt für Bevölkerungsschutz und Katastrophenhilfe – BBK). BBK is the responsible authority for:

- ▶ fulfilling tasks of the Federal government with regard to civil protection
- ▶ Supporting international cooperation
- ▶ providing information for disaster assistance in the framework of the EU civil protection mechanism
- ▶ preparing national risk analyses, hazard cadastres and emergency planning supporting civil-military cooperation,
- ▶ providing conceptual support for the protection of critical infrastructures,

- ▶ providing national information and supporting communication and resource management in case of disaster,
- ▶ providing coordination of technical-scientific research with regard to civil protection and protection against weapons of mass destruction,
- ▶ providing civil protection training of executives at high and highest administrative levels,
- ▶ supporting national coordination in the area of European initiatives in civil protection
- ▶ supporting the development of framework concepts for disaster medicine.

An inter-ministerial coordination group may be set up by the Federal Ministry of the Interior in the event of a long-term crisis or disaster which affects more than one Land and the handling of which requires extreme coordination and advice. The inter-ministerial coordination group consists of representatives of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, other Federal Ministries and the Länder. Its task is to coordinate a concerted assistance between Federal and Länder authorities and to give advice to actors in crisis management.

In the event of a military crisis, 16 different Länder ministries or senates are responsible for civil emergency planning within their own respective areas, although the Ministry of the Interior is entitled to give orders to the Länder. Federal planning for civil emergencies consists of taking measures to ensure the continuity

of social functions in times of war. These include: continuity of government, civil protection, supply of goods and services, and support of the armed forces.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Civil-military cooperation is carried out at all administrative levels and includes planning, training and exercises.

Joint civil-military courses at the BBK's Academy for Crisis Management, Emergency Planning and Civil Protection are obligatory for all CIMIC personnel of the Federal Armed Forces. Preparations for civil protection measures in peace- and wartime are regularly discussed between civilian and military authorities.

At regional level, civilian and military cooperation includes planning for regional crises as well as local training and exercises. In times of emergency, such as natural disasters or major accidents, the military assists the civil community.

Measures that have to be taken in times of war have been accounted for in military and civilian alert plans on Federal state level. Measures to be taken in the event of a disaster have been laid down by the Länder in emergency plans.

4. Legal framework

From Germany's 1949 Constitution (*Grundgesetz*) follows that protection of the population in peacetime is the responsibility of the 16 constituent states. Federal responsibility and legislation only exists for the protection of the population in case of war or if the Bundestag (parliament) has determined that a state

of tension exists (e. g. stage preliminary to war). Therefore, emergency planning and operational preparation in peacetime lies within responsibility of the Länder and their structures (agencies, procedures, organisations) set up to carry out these functions. The Länder, therefore, have their own laws regulating measures for urgent medical assistance and firefighting, as well as procedures for disaster management. The Federal Government supplements the Länder's equipment with war-time resources, e.g. special NBC-vehicles, which can be used during peacetime as well.

Federal prescriptions concerning measures necessary for civil protection during a war are carried out by the local authorities, in their respective territories, as agents for the federal government. The attacks on 11th September 2001 and the disastrous floods of 2002 led to the development of a new strategy for protecting the people of Germany, which was agreed upon by the Federal Minister of the Interior and his colleagues from the Länder. A joint and coordinated approach by the Federal authorities and the Länder concerning the crisis management of nationally significant disasters and damage situations characterizes this new strategy. Without changing laws concerning the traditional allocation of competency the Federal Government increased its coordination of services with the Länder by setting up a new Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (Bundesamt für Bevölkerungsschutz und Katastrophenhilfe) in May 2004.

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Greece *Hellas*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Karolos Papoulias (2005–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Kostantinos Karamanlis (2004–)
Capital	Athens
Population	11.0 million
Area	131,957 sq. km
Membership int. org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Greece is a parliamentary republic. The government is composed of the president and the ministers. The cabinet is appointed by the president on the recommendation of the prime minister. The president is the head of state and supreme commander of the defence forces, but has merely representative tasks. The legislative branch consists of the unicameral Chamber of Deputies (*Vouli ton Ellinon*).

Greece is divided administratively into 13 regions. These are led by secretaries-general appointed by the central government. The regions are divided into 51 prefectures (*nomoi*) or counties, which include 900 new large municipal districts and 133 small districts. The constitution grants far-reaching autonomy.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The two main bodies for Greek civil protection are SDO, an inter-ministerial coordination body which co-ordinates governmental action during major disasters, and the General Secretariat for Civil Protection which handles disaster prevention, management and relief. In addition, each region and prefecture has the task of establishing its own emergency plans.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

Civil protection in Greece is organised on a coordinated resource system whereby national, regional, provincial and local authorities work together with local and public institutions and services. Each of these authorities and institutions has developed its own part of the national civil protection plan (*XENOKRATES*), and makes its own contribution towards achieving the aims of civil protection.

The overall objective of the Greek civil protection system is to ensure protection of the population, the environment and property in the event of natural or technological disasters. Specific objectives are to:

- implement measures within a

defined government framework for the identification and mitigation of natural and technological disasters;

- plan and lead recovery operations and response in the event of major emergencies which threaten the population, infrastructure, property and national heritage.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The Greek bodies responsible for the implementation of civil protection measures are:

- a. SDO, an inter-ministerial coordination body;
- b. the General Secretariat for Civil Protection;
- c. several authorities, organisations and institutions working together as an integral part in planning and rescue operations (e.g. the ministries, fire brigade, police, defence forces, health and welfare, aviation and radiation authorities);
- d. the general secretariat of the region;
- e. the prefecture.

a. SDO

This is an inter-ministerial coordination body, which has been established to look after exceptional needs in peacetime and to coordinate governmental action in the event of a major disaster. The role and objective of SDO is to reinforce, within

a defined government framework, the coordinated activities of the General Secretariat for Civil Protection in the implementation of national policy during emergency situations.

The SDO is chaired by the Secretary General of the General Secretariat for Civil Protection. The General Secretariat for Civil Protection is the most competent body for dealing with prevention, management or relief from the consequences of disaster. Its members include the secretaries-general of the Ministries of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralisation, Development, Public Works, Forests and Environment, Health and Welfare, Merchant Marine, Public Order, Transportation and Communications, Media and Public Information, and the Deputy Chief of the National Defence General Staff.

b. The General Secretariat for Civil Protection (GSCP)

The GSCP, under the Ministry of the Interior studies, plans, organises and coordinates national policy concerning issues of public awareness, prevention and management of natural or man-made or other disasters and generally the coordination of actions of the emergency services and the civil volunteers, and the ensuring of the alertness of the country for the handling of these disasters.

The GSCP mission includes the protection of the lives of the population, health and property from natural, technological or other major hazards, and the protection of cultural heritage, historic

buildings and monuments, resources and the infrastructure.

Emergency planning in Greece is organised at 3 levels: national, regional and local. At the national level, emergency planning is provided by the national emergency plan "XENOCRATES". The National Emergency Plan is issued by GSCP and can be summarised by the following:

- includes definitions for the field of civil protection
- identifies 21 different types of natural, technological and other major risks
- determines the competent authorities for emergency planning
- provides the general guidelines for emergency planning

The regions and prefectures with the approval of GSCP, issue their own emergency plans at a regional and local level, respectively.

c. Authorities

Each of the ministries concerned draws up individual general plans for various types of disasters. The general guidelines are provided by the framework of the overall national civil protection plan, "XENOCRATES", which is issued by the General Secretariat for Civil Protection. In addition to the armed forces, the following authorities provide intervention forces:

- Ministry of Public Works and Environment – responsible for floods, landslides, snowfalls and seismic prevention and protection;
- Ministry of Development – responsible

for safety regulations and measures in the industrial sector;

- Ministry of Health and Welfare – provides social care;
- Ministry of Interior, Fire Brigade and State Police – responsible for both firefighting and rescue in urban areas and forest firefighting;
- Ministry of the Merchant Marine – responsibility for search and rescue at sea.

d. The general secretariat of the region

The 13 regions of Greece draw up their own regional plans and are responsible for planning and coordination in the prefectures or counties.

e. The prefecture.

The 54 prefectures of Greece draw up their own respective prefectural regional plans. The prefect, as the local government representative, grants assistance if the disaster is limited. The prefect is assisted by SNO, a prefecture co-ordination body, which consists of the directors of the prefectural services (the military commandant, the head of the state police, directors of the interior and technical services, local fire brigades, etc.) At the prefectural level, SNO is the decision-making body responsible for handling emergency situations.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Since 1974, civil-military cooperation has operated within a new institutional framework. One of the aims of Greek civil-military cooperation is to achieve harmonious

cooperation between the armed forces, appropriate governmental agencies and the population, within the framework of ad hoc laws and institutions.

Another aim is to maintain peace and prosperity by handling emergency situations, war and natural and technical disasters successfully. To this end the armed forces take part in a programme of training echelons together with appropriate civil agencies in order to improve cooperation.

Civil-military cooperation is being developed according to the model provided by Nato, with consideration for the particular features of the region. Several national projects related to CEP and civil-military cooperation have been designed to achieve the Nato objectives during times of crisis or war, i.e. mutual support, based on national legislation.

The prefect can request personnel and equipment support during emergency situations.

4. Legal framework

a. *Law 2344/1995*: Concerns the establishment of the General Secretariat for Civil Protection (GSCP), under the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration.

b. *Law 3013/2002*: Concerns the upgrade of the role of civil protection in Greece, emphasizing the importance of citizen protection and assigning roles to local authorities.

c. *Ministerial Decision 1299/2003*: Regards the National Emergency Plan “XENOCRATES”, which provides the general guidelines for CEP in Greece.

d. *Presidential – decree 151/2004*: Concerns the organisational structure of GSCP.

e. *Ministerial Decision 3384/2006*: Refers to additions to the general “XENOCRATES” plan for civil protection, with regard to the special plan for human loss management.

f. *Law 3491/2006, article 15*: Concerns the constitution of the CBRN Incident Support Team.

g. *Ministerial Decision 7270/2006*: Regards the composition of the CBRN Incident Support Team.

h. *Law 3536/2007, articles 27 and 34*: Concerns regulations in relation to civil protection issues.

i. *Law 3613/2007*: Concerns regulations in relation to the General Secretariat for Civil Protection issues (evacuations).

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Hungary

Magyar Köztársaság



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President László Sólyom (2005–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Mr Gordon Bajnai
Capital	Budapest
Population	10 million
Area	93,030 sq. km
GDP/capita(PPP)	us\$ 15,900
Military expenditure	1.1 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	NATO, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Hungary is a parliamentary republic. The supreme governmental and representative organ is the parliament. The parliament is a legislative body and it enacts laws, approves the budget, concludes international agreements with outstanding importance for foreign relations, and determinates the declaration of a state of war and the conclusion of peace treaties.

The head of state – and simultaneously commander-in-chief of the armed

forces – is the president who is elected by parliament for a five-year term and cannot be re-elected more than once. The president represents the Hungarian State, signs international agreements, sets the date for parliamentary and local elections as well as referendums. The president initiates new laws and if he/she does not agree with a particular law or provision therein, can return the adopted law to parliament for reconsideration. If the law is considered anti-constitutional, the president can send the law to the Constitutional Court for comments before signing it.

The government consists of the prime minister and the ministers. The majority of the members of parliament elect the prime minister upon the recommendation of the president. The ministers are appointed or relieved by the president upon the recommendation of the prime minister.

Local power is exercised by local self-governments in local public affairs affecting the community of the voters. The capital, 19 counties and local self-governments of the settlements form the local level. There is no subordinate relationship between the county and the local self-governments. The local population elects the members of the local self-governments.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

In the CEP system responsibility for the different activities is divided between the different ministries. The Minister of Local Government through the National

Directorate General for Disaster Management (NDGDM) has a decisive role, and significant tasks fall upon the Ministries of National Development and Economy, Health, Agriculture and Rural Development, Defence, Finance as well as the Prime Minister's Office.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The objective of CEP is to establish a uniform system that covers all possible emergencies and complies with domestic and international expectations including the requirements of the continuous implementation of associated planning, organisation and logistics support tasks.

The main objectives of CEP are to:

- ▶ Establish clear statutory provisions, norms and requirements fulfilling both NATO and EU expectations;
- ▶ Establish the institutional, organisational and personnel conditions that are necessary to create a uniform system of requirements for protection;
- ▶ Prepare and continuously monitor the training of professionals taking part in tasks;
- ▶ Develop prevention and response capabilities that are efficient and correspond to the vulnerability of the country and the minimum extent of mitigation for the consequences that may occur;
- ▶ Develop the equipment supply system, the technical and economic background of protection, and establish a system that encourages

- the involvement of the economy;
- ▶ Offer and receive assistance in the event of a domestic or international disaster, and cooperate with the participating international forces.

The main tasks are to:

- ▶ Pay continuous attention to the development of legislation and the initiation of modifications, where appropriate;
- ▶ Establish a uniform system and logistics base for emergency planning;
- ▶ Maintain continuous cooperation and a coordinated information flow between organs and organisations party to the system;
- ▶ Maintain continuous cooperation with organs and organisations taking part in international assistance operations;
- ▶ Prepare personnel for work on international assistance operations;
- ▶ Provide participants for international disaster assistance exercises, workshops and seminars;
- ▶ Process the experiences gained in protection and assistance activities and elaborate upon the conclusions, proposals and methods.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

In the Republic of Hungary – according to a Government Decision adopted in 2005 – the Minister of Local Government is responsible for CEP and coordinates the implementation of national tasks associated with CEP. The Ministry of Local Government through the National

Directorate General for Disaster Management maintain contact with NATO's CEP Directorate (CEPD) and the NATO Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC). Within this framework, it coordinates the activities of ministries involved in CEP tasks and provides representation in the SCEPC for coordinated national CEP matters; coordinates the activities of ministries taking part in international disaster assistance and maintains contact with the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Co-ordination Centre (EADRCC). Experts delegated by the ministries concerned represent Hungary in the SCEPC's Planning Boards & Committees as follows:

- ▶ Planning Board for Inland Surface Transport (PBIST), Civil Aviation Planning Committee (CAPC), Planning Board for Ocean Shipping (PBOS), Industrial Planning Committee, (IPC) – Ministry for National Development and Economy;
- ▶ Civil Communications Planning Committee (CCPC) – Prime Minister's Office;
- ▶ Food and Agriculture Planning Committee (FAPC) – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development;
- ▶ Joint Medical Committee (JMC) – Ministry of Health
- ▶ Civil Protection Committee (CPC) – National Directorate General for Disaster Management.

The organisation is directly subordinated to the Minister of Local Government and has 20 county organisations, 73 branch offices and 82 local offices. The coordina-

tion of operative tasks associated with population protection is managed in both peace and wartime by the National Directorate General for Disaster Management and the subordinated professional disaster management organs. Responsibility for the planning, organisation, direction and implementation of protection and assistance lies with the leaders of local governments (chairmen of the general assembly of the counties and the mayors) while the disaster management organs prepare decisions and plans and coordinate the implementation of tasks. The professional disaster management organs are also responsible for the operation and maintenance of the alarm system and for providing material reserve stocks for central assistance.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Civil-military cooperation occurs in the following main fields:

- a. Civil support to national and NATO led military operations and other military activities.

This is ensured by the system of defence preparation and national mobilisation. In the event of crisis response operations or Article V operations the form and content of this support is described in different plans and based on the requirements of the Ministry of Defence and the armed forces.

- b. Cooperation of military forces during civil emergency assistance

This cooperation can occur in the event of

- ▶ nuclear emergencies
- ▶ floods and inland water protection
- ▶ supply and transportation tasks during a state of emergency
- ▶ delivery of radiological and chemical measurement data
- ▶ disaster assistance if food supply and public utilities are threatened, or for the elimination of emerging hazards

Supervision and enlargement of the elements concerned takes place continuously. Important issues include:

- ▶ the provision of medical support in the event of large-scale disasters (e.g. earthquakes)
- ▶ elimination of large-scale epidemics
- ▶ humanitarian assistance in the event of disasters occurring abroad
- ▶ expert, logistical and technical organisational support

- c. Host nation support (HNS) is civil and military assistance rendered in peace, during emergencies, crises and conflict by Hungary to allied forces and organisations which are located on, operating in or transiting through Hungarian territory. Arrangements concluded between the appropriate authorities of Hungary and sending nations and/or NATO form the basis of such assistance. (MC 334/2, AJP-4.5(A)). Hungarian HNS activity is controlled by the Standing HNS Interministerial Planning Committee.

4. Legal framework

The spheres of authority in CEP are harmonised with internationally accepted practice.

The legislative background for CEP is:

- ▶ The Constitution,
- ▶ laws (e.g. on Home Defence, civil protection, disaster management, etc.)
- ▶ other provisions arising from laws, such as the Government Decision for maintaining contact with NATO's SCEPC and the coordination of civil emergency planning tasks and the Government Decision on the standard operating procedures for the Ministry of Local Government.

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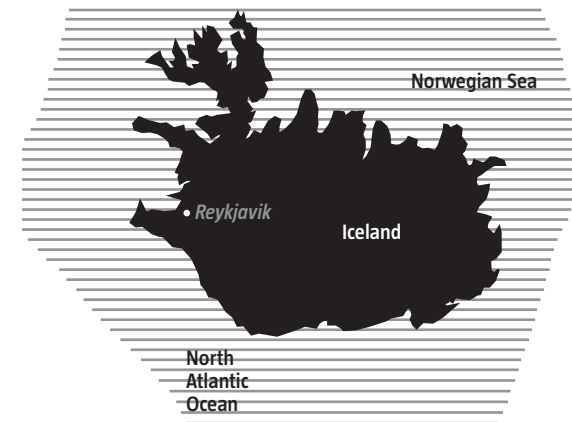
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Iceland *Ísland*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Olafur Ragnar Grimsson (1996–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Johanna Sigurðardóttir (2009–)
Capital	Reykjavik
Population	319,756
Area	103,000 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 32,500
Military expenditure	None
Membership int. org.	UN, Council of Europe, OSCE and NATO.

1. Form of government

Iceland is a republic with a parliamentary government. The government system builds on the separation of the judicial, legislative, and executive powers. The president, members of the parliament (*Althingi*) and local authorities are elected in general elections held every four years. The Althingi consists of 63 elected members who sit in a single chamber.

The Althingi and the President of Iceland jointly exercise legislative power. The Althingi holds the legislative power and the president gives parliamentary

bills formal consent. The president and other governmental authorities exercise executive power. The executive power of the president is of a more formal than actual nature since in practice it rests with the government. The judicial court system of Iceland comprises 8 district courts and the Supreme Court.

There are rural counties and town counties in local government but no regional government. In the spring of 2006, the average population of a municipality was about 3,800. The duties and activities of local government in Iceland are similar to those of other Nordic countries. In the past few years, the number of municipalities has fallen rapidly to the present number of 78.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The responsibilities of civil emergency planning in Iceland fall under the Ministry of Justice and are delegated to the national commissioner of police. The government agency responsible for civil protection and civil emergencies in Iceland is the Department of Civil Protection and Emergency Management of the national commissioner of police. The day to day functions of civil protection and emergency management include measures for preparedness and prevention, including risk analyses and emergency planning, response and recovery. Voluntary organisations like the ICE SAR Rescue Service, the Red Cross and other voluntary organisations play a significant role in civil protection operations and disaster relief.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The implementation of CEP tasks and objectives at the national level is in the hands of the Department of Civil Protection and Emergency Management. Local government is responsible for civil protection at the local level in conjunction with central government.

The main objectives of Icelandic civil protection and emergency management are the management of hazards and risks:

- ▶ to prepare, organise and implement measures aimed at preventing and, limiting as far as possible: physical injury; impairment to public health; damage to the environment and damage to property, whether this may be caused by natural disasters, human action, epidemics, military action or other causes, and to provide emergency relief and assistance due to any loss, injury or damage that may occur or has occurred.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

Government policy on civil protection and security is drawn up by the Civil Protection and Security Council for a period of three years at a time. The government's policy on *civil protection and security* reports on the current situation and outlook in civil protection and security in Iceland, considers points of emphasis in the structure of civil protection and security matters, preventive action, the necessary coordination of the contents of emergency response plans and the functions of public bodies in that

context, supply levels necessary to ensure the survival of the population in times of peril, reconstruction following disasters and other measures the council considers necessary.

The Minister of Justice is responsible for matters of administration in relation to the Civil Protection and Security Council.

The prime minister chairs the Civil Protection and Security Council. Also serving on the council are the Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, the Minister of Communications, the Minister for the Environment, the Minister of Health, Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Industry. In addition, the prime minister may co-opt up to two ministers to serve on the council at any time in specific contingencies.

Also specified to serve on the council are leading officials within the ministries, organizations and key public authorities that work with the civil protection and volunteer organizations.

The national commissioner of police oversees the organization of civil protection at the national level as well as civil protection measures conducted by local authorities. The national commissioner of police supervises the preparation of risk assessments in consultation with civil protection committees. The national commissioner of police participates in the preparation and production of national and local government emergency response plans and supervises their review and coordination. In addition, the national commissioner of police oversees

the preparation of emergency response plans by private parties. The national commissioner of police organises preventive measures in the sphere of civil protection; takes measures to educate the general public on matters of civil protection; takes measures to educate private parties, government authorities and the public regarding the structure of the civil protection system as deemed necessary. Furthermore, the national commissioner of police attends to training in the sphere of civil protection.

On the local level each municipality can appoint a civil protection committee. The Civil Protection Act stipulates who is to be included on the committee. The task of the committees is to establish strategies for civil protection in their municipality or district; carry out risk assessments and prepare emergency plans in cooperation with the Department of Civil Protection and Emergency Management.

There are 15 police jurisdictions in Iceland. Within each police jurisdiction there are one or more civil protection committees, depending on the communities. At present there are 24 committees. The commissioner of police in each district is in charge of all civil protection operations. He sits on the district operational command together with a representative of the civil protection committee, a representative of ICE SAR, a representative of the Icelandic Red Cross, the appropriate response bodies as provided for in the emergency response plan, and other relevant parties who are concerned with ongoing operations.

National coordination and command of civil protection measures is conducted in the national coordination and command centre in accordance with the relevant alert level and civil protection response plans. The centre may be used to coordinate at sea or in the air, or as a place to direct responses to emergency situations, even though a state of emergency has not been declared.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Iceland has no armed forces, but is a member of NATO.

4. Legal framework

The legal framework for CEP consists of acts and regulations. The overall legislation in the administrative and operational framework concerning civil protection is:

The Civil Protection Act No. 82 of 12 June 2008 and its regulations

Other relevant acts are:

The Avalanche and Landslide Protection Act, No. 49 of 23 May 1997

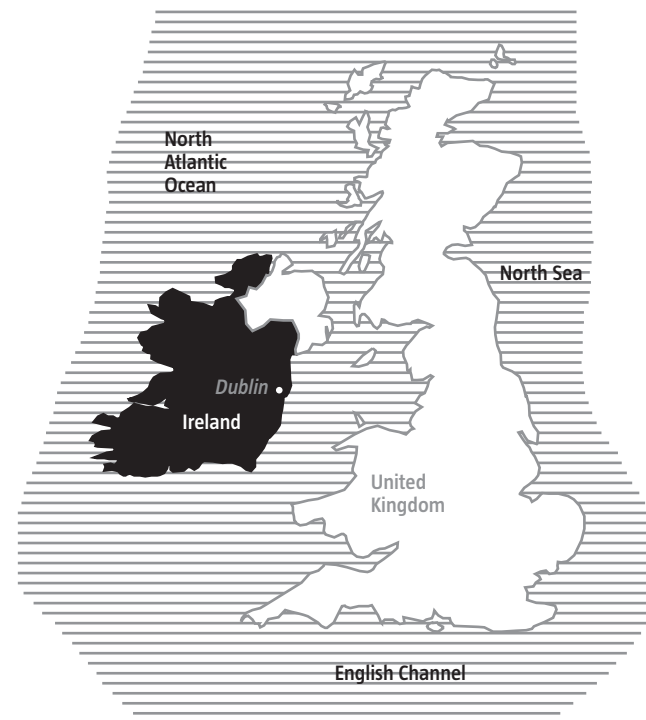
The Rescue Teams and Rescue Team Members Act, No. 43 of 24 March 2003

The Police Act, No. 90 of 13 June 1996,

The Icelandic Coast Guard Act, No. 52 of 14 June 2006,

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Ireland Éire



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Mary McAleese (1997)
Head of government	Taoiseach Mr. Brian Cowen (2008)
Capital	Dublin
Population	4.24 million
Area	70,283 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 56,287 (2007)
Military expenditure	0.53% of GDP (2007)
Membership int. org.	EAPC, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Ireland is a parliamentary democracy. The Oireachtas (national parliament) consists of the President, the Dáil and the Seanad (the two houses of legislators). Functions and powers of the Oireachtas derive from the constitution. As provided in the constitution, and subject to obligations of EU membership, legislative power rests with the Dáil and the Seanad. The Taoiseach (prime minister) is appointed by the president on the nomination of

the Dáil. Ministers are appointed by the Taoiseach. The government acts collectively and is responsible to the Dáil. The Dáil is elected by popular suffrage under the proportional representation system of voting, for a maximum term of five years.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

Statutory responsibility for various functions is allocated to Ministers by the Oireachtas (Parliament). Government departments take the lead role in planning for emergencies in those areas for which each department has statutory responsibility. Other government departments and state agencies assist the lead department as required. Emergency plans are co-ordinated at agency, local and national levels. The website www.emergencyplanning.ie provides an overview of emergency planning in Ireland.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

Emergency plans cover one or more possible emergency situations. These include but are not confined to:

A Framework for Major Emergencies Management

This is a coordinating mechanism for a joint response from the principal response agencies, namely the Fire, Health & Garda (Police) Services who may be supported by the Defence Forces in major emergency situations. The framework deals with emergencies that are beyond the capacity of the response services at

local level. There is an interdepartmental committee consisting of representations from the Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government, the Department of Health & Children, and the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform and the Department of Defence, that meets regularly to coordinate the emergency plans. Further information can be obtained in the emergency planning section of the website www.environ.ie.

National Emergency Plan for Nuclear Accidents

This plan contains the response arrangements in the event of Ireland being contaminated by nuclear materials. Ireland does not have any nuclear power generating plants but it would act to protect its population in the event of accidents in other countries. The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, assisted by the Radiological Protection Institute of Ireland, leads the response in this area with the support of other government departments and state agencies. The websites www.environ.ie and www.rpii.ie have further information.

Major Marine Emergencies

Plans for dealing with Marine Search & Rescue and with major oil spills at sea are led by the Department of Transport through the Irish Coast Guard. The website www.transport.ie has further information.

Pandemic Influenza

In January 2007, the Department of Health and Children and the Health Service Executive published the National Pandemic Influenza Plan as well as the document Pandemic Influenza Preparedness for Ireland: Advice of the Pandemic Influenza Expert Group. The National Pandemic Plan is available on the publications section of the website of the Department of Health and Children www.dohc.ie

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The Minister for Defence chairs a Government Task Force on Emergency Planning, which co-ordinates emergency planning across government. An interdepartmental working group supports the work of the Task Force. The Office of Emergency Planning was established to assist the work of the Government Task Force and to help improve coordination in emergency planning within the State. The Office exercises an oversight role in relation to emergency planning issues generally, in order to ensure that there is the best possible use of resources and that there are arrangements in place for effective coordination. The website www.emergencyplanning.ie provides further information.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Civil-military cooperation in emergencies can take two different forms. Firstly, in order to maintain law and order the military authorities may provide support and

assistance to the Garda Síochána (Police Force) and, secondly, to maintain essential service in times of difficulty the military authorities may provide aid to the civil authorities. The Office of Emergency Planning is a branch of the Department of Defence with both military and civil staff. The relevant websites are www.defence.ie, www.military.ie and www.garda.ie

4. Legal framework

There is no specific emergency planning legislation. Emergency planning is part of general planning carried out by each government department under its appropriate function.

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Italy *Italia*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Giorgio Napolitano (2006–)
Head of government	President of the Council of Ministers Silvio Berlusconi (2008–)
Capital	Rome
Population	59.6 million (as of 1 st Jan 2008)
Area	301,230 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 27,750 (World Bank data 2007)
Military expenditure	2.1 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Italy is a republic. Ministers are nominated by the president of the Council of Ministers and approved by the president. Italy has a bicameral parliament (*Parlamento*) composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The president appoints the president of the Council of Ministers and is entitled to dissolve parliament. Italy is divided administratively into 20 regions (*regioni*), 106 provinces and approximately 8,000 municipalities.

Every region is governed by a *giunta* (often a coalition between two or more parties), which is also responsible for the regional council.

Every Region has a local “Parliament” named “Consiglio Regionale” (Regional Council) and a local “Government” named “Giunta”.

The regions, provinces and municipalities have different levels of administrative autonomy and provide local government. Due to the present devolution process, local authorities are expected to acquire extended administrative and political powers in the near future.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

CEP in Italy comprises both civil protection and civil defence. The primary role of civil protection is to protect lives, integrity, property, buildings and the environment from damage or possible damage caused by natural or manmade emergencies and disasters. The primary aim of civil defence is to increase the country's preparedness for coping with major emergencies and crises, including war. The objectives of civil defence are to ensure the continuity of government action, to maintain law and order, to mobilise and coordinate the use of national resources (energy, labour, productive capability, food and agriculture, raw materials, telecommunications, etc.) and to coordinate alarm and emergency and rescue services in case a national crisis situation has been declared.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

Civil protection

The Department for Civil Protection, under the auspices of the office of the

president of the Council of Ministers, promotes and coordinates the activities of central and local state administrations, regions, provinces, municipalities, national and territorial public bodies plus all public and private institutions and organisations within Italian national territory.

The Department for Civil Protection consists of representatives from all state bodies and administrations. It prepares national relief programmes and emergency response contingency plans, has a forecast and prevention function and coordinates national response to major disasters under the direction of a chief of department.

The regions have a planning/monitoring function and a coordination role in the event of an inter-province emergency. The provinces are responsible for forecasts and prevention in accordance with national and regional programmes. In each province, a government appointed prefect supervises the implementation of the civil emergency response measures. In the event of disasters, the prefect shall: Inform the Department for Civil Protection, the president of the regional *giunta*, and the Ministry of the Interior. Take all the measures necessary to ensure early emergency rescue assistance. Ensure the implementation of the emergency services. It is the municipalities that execute civil protection measures, as long as the magnitude of the emergency does not require the prefect's involvement (provincial level).

Civil defence

The organisational structure mirrors that of civil protection and the Minister of the Interior is tasked with a directing role. He avails himself of a Department – the Department of Fire and Rescue Services and Civil Defence. – within the Ministry of the Interior. All the Administrations participate the Civil Defence System.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Civil-military cooperation in Italy occurs in both civil protection and, of course, in civil defence activities. A practical example, in civil protection, is the earthquake of September 1997, when the Ministries of the Interior and Defence cooperated in order to mobilise resources and ensure accommodation, relief and early assistance to the population. Civil-military cooperation in Italy can also be seen in the regular participation of national and international exercises, and in the organization of courses which are aimed at updating the procedures necessary for coordination between civil administrations and the military in the event of intervention being necessary a new legal framework should provide the military with civil support, not only for the traditional defence of the national territory, but also in peace support operations under the aegis of NATO and the EU.

4. Legal framework

The Italian Constitution only provides for emergencies caused by war. A “state of war” must be declared by parliament, whereby the relevant powers are then

granted to the government. However, these measures are not intended to cope with peacetime emergencies. A new legal framework, which accounts for changes in the international situation and the growing political and administrative powers assigned to the local authorities, has been drafted and is presently with the various authorities for consideration, before it is forwarded to parliament for approval. The president of the Council of Ministers, as the political head of the civil protection structure, is responsible for coordinating activities in the event of disasters. The Council of Ministers, on a proposal from the president of the Council of Ministers, can declare and revoke a state of emergency, and determine the duration and extent of the emergency, delegating case by case a the chief of the department of civil protection or a commissioner ad hoc to coordinate the management of the emergency.

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Kazakhstan *Qazaqstan Respublikasy*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Nursultan A. Nazarbayev (1991–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Karim Masimov (2007–)
Capital	Astana
Population	15.4 million
Area	2,717,300 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 6,600
Military expenditure	2 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, CIS

1. Form of government

Kazakhstan is a republic. The Council of Ministers is appointed by the president. The president appoints the prime minister and the first deputy prime minister. The bicameral parliament consists of the Senate and the popularly elected bottom chamber of Parliament (*Majilis*). Laws come into effect only after being approved by parliament and signed by the president. The president has extensive powers and only he can initiate constitutional amendments, appoint and dismiss

the government, dissolve parliament, call referenda and appoint administrative heads of regions and cities.

Kazakhstan is divided administratively into 14 regions (*oblast*) and two cities (Almaty and Astana), which have special status and their own budget. Each region consists of several districts and the centre of each district is a small city or large settlement. Local governments (regions and districts) are responsible for the distribution of the local budget and regional, social and economic development issues.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan is responsible for the central system of civil emergency planning, through the Ministry for Emergency Situations. This agency implements state policy and overseas coordination between the different branches.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The objectives of Kazakh CEP are to reduce possible damage in the event of an emergency, whether natural or man-made, and to protect the population during both peacetime and war.

The Ministry for Emergency Situations is the authority responsible for CEP. The agency's main tasks are to implement state policy in the CEP area and to oversee co-ordination between the different branches involved in the prevention and management of emergencies, including the field of civil defence. The Emergency Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall:

- ▶ coordinate the work of ministries, departments, local executive bodies and scientific establishments in the field of natural or man-made emergencies, and civil defence;
- ▶ coordinate norms, standards and rules, conduct the state account, prepare and consider government reports on the conditions for protection of the population, environment and property in the event of emergencies, and report on the state of the civil defence system;
- ▶ supervise the tasks of civil defence forces: the taking of preventive measures, forecasting, and controlling information and management in emergencies;
- ▶ supervise a state expert appraisal and, where necessary, organise independent expert appraisals together with international expert organisations;
- ▶ provide and publicise information during emergencies;
- ▶ be responsible for taking financial measures, including the use of means from the government reserve fund, and for bringing in offers to the government regarding the use of incorporated state and mobilisation reserves, such as materials, food, medical and other resources;
- ▶ organise scientific research, increase the knowledge base and train experts and the population;
- ▶ supervise state inspections, carry out state control and undertake state supervision within the framework of civil defence measures;
- ▶ issue certificates and licenses to individuals/units responsible for rescue service and reconstruction work;
- ▶ supervise mobilisation preparedness within civil defence military units and non-military formations within civil defence, such as enterprises and organisations;
- ▶ supply instructions for the prevention and management of emergencies and the fulfilment of civil defence force requirements to ministries, state committees, central executive bodies not included in the structure of the government, local executive bodies, organisations and citizens;
- ▶ investigate and collect facts about disasters and distribute this information to officials, citizens and organisations concerned;
- ▶ direct and manage regional and global emergencies;
- ▶ mobilise all the physical resources of an organisation, irrespective of its department of origin and in accordance with current legislation, during an emergency;
- ▶ develop normative legislation in this field;
- ▶ develop the civil defence plan, and direct and manage the civil defence system;
- ▶ participate in international cooperation, support the activities of foreign organisations and citizens, and organise humanitarian actions.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The central office of the Ministry for

Emergency situations consists of departments and committees:

1. The Department of Emergency Prevention, which handles the planning and control of preventive measures to be taken during emergencies, forecasts natural disasters, develops legislative and normative certificates and coordinates scientific research in the field of emergencies and international cooperation.
2. The Department of Liquidation of Emergencies, which handles the co-ordination and control of continuous functions during emergencies, rescue services and the licensing of their activities, communication organisations, taxation and the processing of operative information.
3. The Department of Civil Defence, which handles the planning and control of measures related to the protection of the population and management of weapons of mass destruction, the management of military units and non-military formations of civil defence and the disposal of these units/formations during peacetime emergencies.
4. The Committee for State Control and Industrial Safety, which handles the prevention of man-made emergencies and the safety control of industries and technical facilities.
5. The Committee of Fire-Prevention Service, which handles the prevention and management of fires and the certification of activities related to fire safety.

6. Department for strategic planning, analysis, science and new technologies.
7. Departments for Personnel, Logistics, Information and Communications, Administration and etc.

The Ministry for Emergency Situations has regional and local bodies, with whom it carries out functions in regional areas. There are also scientific, educational, industrial, rescue and forecasting organisations subordinate to the agency.

Interdepartmental Commissions have been created by the government to assist in decision-making processes related to the prevention and management of problems during emergencies. All ministries, departments and local executive bodies have functions determined by the government. The government also determines the order of interaction during disasters. In this centralised system all decisions related to emergency management are made by the State System of Prevention and Management of Emergencies. A central part of this system is the Ministry for Emergency Situations. The Minister is also the chairperson of the above interdepartmental commissions.

At regional and local levels there are Territorial Commissions on Emergencies, with representatives from local services and organisations, and territorial bodies of the central ministries and departments. These commissions are formed by area and regional chiefs and work towards the prevention and management

of emergencies of regional and local character. At the centre of these territorial commissions are the territorial bodies of the Emergency Agency.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Civil-military cooperation in Kazakhstan operates within the framework of the following laws: "About Civil Defence" (1997) and "About Defence and Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (1993) plus a number of other parliamentary resolutions. In peacetime, the plans regulate military participation, of limited strength, in large-scale emergencies. The Emergency Agency coordinates joint actions between the military and civil services.

In times of war, the Emergency Agency cooperates with the Ministry of Defence, and local executive bodies, directing decision-making processes related to population protection. The fire and rescue services of the Emergency Agency, plus volunteers from civil defence within private enterprise and other organisations, have a significant role in the fulfilment of civil defence responsibilities.

The prime minister is responsible for the general management of civil defence. All central and local executive bodies participate in civil defence decision-making processes. All citizens and organisations are legally obliged to take part in civil defence operations in Kazakhstan.

4. Legal framework

The legal basis for CEP in Kazakhstan comprises the following laws:

- ▶ "About emergencies of a natural or man-made character";
- ▶ "About Civil Defence" (protection of the population and territories during war from mass defeat);
- ▶ "About rescue services and the status of rescuers";
- ▶ "About fair safety";
- ▶ "About the legal mode of an extreme situation"

CEP is also adjusted by government resolutions, and reflects the following:

- ▶ the creation of the State System of Prevention and Management of Emergencies;
- ▶ the fulfilment of a long-term programme for preventive measures for population protection;
- ▶ the function of interdepartmental commissions;
- ▶ the improvement of rescue formation and emergency medical services;
- ▶ the construction of a civil defence system.

According to legal documents, the responsibility for CEP is assigned to Ministry for Emergency Situations at national level, the chief of area at the regional level, the chief of the region or city at local level and managers of other enterprises or organisations.

The officials are responsible for preventive measures, protection of the popu-

lation, the environment and property during emergencies, plus the preparedness of subordinated organisations and establishments within civil defence. The Emergency Agency also considers opportunities to assist Nato, the UN and other countries.

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Kyrgyz Republic*
Kyrgyz Respublikasy



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Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Kurmanbek Bakiev (2005–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Igor Chudinov
Capital	Bishkek
Population	5.2 million
Area	198,500 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 2,711
Military expenditure	1.9% of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, CIS

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*Country file not updated, information provided 2006.

Latvia

Latvija



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Valdis Zatlers (2007–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Valdis Dombrovskis (2009–)
Capital	Riga
Population	2.26 million (2008)
Area	64,600 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 13,275
Military expenditure	1.93 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	NATO, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Latvia is a republic. The President is elected by the Parliament (*Saeima*) and is the Head of State. According to the Constitution, the President represents the State, is the Supreme Commander of the National Armed Forces and fulfils several other functions. The Government – a Cabinet of Ministers – is appointed by the President and approved by Parliament. Government is led by the Prime Minister.

There is no regional government level in Latvia. Administrative territory is di-

vided into rural 109 municipalities and 9 cities under state jurisdiction. Both types of municipalities are led by a popularly elected municipal council.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

Civil protection measures, being aware of the possible threats, are provided for in the State Civil Protection Plan, the Local Government Civil Protection Plans and the Civil Protection Plan of Institutions. The Civil Protection Law was adopted in 2006. The main responsibility on the State level for CEP rests with the State Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) under the Ministry of the Interior, with one of the main tasks being to control compliance with the civil protection requirements specified in regulatory enactments regulating civil protection matters. Responsibilities on a local level for CEP tasks lie with the local municipalities.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

According to the Civil Protection Law, civil protection in Latvia is the set of organizational, engineering, economic, financial, social, educational and scientific measures, which is implemented to ensure response in cases of disasters or when there are threats of disaster, as well as to support the needs of the State defense system.

There are four main tasks that are associated with Civil Protection in Latvia:

1. to carry out disaster management;
2. to provide aid to victims of disasters;
3. to reduce the possible damage to

property and the environment caused by disasters;

4. if a military invasion or war has begun – to support the National Armed Forces with resources.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The Prime Minister is responsible for the continuous function of the operation of the system and the implementation of the tasks and fulfilment of its obligations. Civil protection operations are planned, coordinated, led and controlled by the SFRS under the Ministry of the Interior.

The heads of institutions and companies shall be responsible for civil protection in their own institutions and companies.

The Crisis Management Council acts as a managing body in the event of emergencies, and is led by the Prime Minister. The Crisis Management Council coordinates the operational measures of the State institutions in the event of disasters and civil-military cooperation.

The Secretariat of the Crisis Management Council guarantees the function of the Crisis Management Council.

The municipal authorities are responsible for establishing and managing of the Civil Protection Commission of the municipalities and cities under state jurisdiction.

The Civil Protection Commission of the municipalities and cities under state jurisdiction coordinates civil protection measures in the event of a disaster in the relevant administrative territories.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Existing legal arrangements are concentrated on military support to civil authorities during peacetime emergencies. The organisation for civil support to military activities is at an initial stage and requires further investigation in regard to respective legal acts and regulations.

The National Armed Forces consist of the Defence Forces, the Home Guard and the Reserve Forces. The duty of the Armed Forces is to participate during peacetime emergency operations as stated in the Armed Forces Law.

Their main tasks are as follows:

- ▶ to support civilian services with manpower, vehicles, communication and life-support equipment
- ▶ to participate in the maintenance of public order
- ▶ to participate in rescue work
- ▶ to fulfil specific tasks, such as blowing up ice on rivers, clearing mines, decontamination, etc.

The Home Guard is organised according to the territorial principle, i.e. the location area of a Home Guard battalion is within the territory of a district or city municipality. As a rule, the Home Guard battalions have agreements concerning mutual assistance and cooperation with respective fire brigades and police departments.

The largest emergency assistance operations carried out so far by the National Armed Forces have been the involvement in the forest fires of 1992 and the spring floods of 1996 and 1998.

4. Legal framework

The legislative framework of Latvian CEP is mainly based on the National Security Law accepted by Parliament in 2000 and the Civil Protection Law, accepted by Parliament in 2006. The law sets out a clear set of roles and responsibilities for civil protection for local governments and institutions.

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Lithuania

Lietuva



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Valdas Adamkus (2004–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Andrius Kubilius (2008–)
Capital	Vilnius
Population	3.3 million
Area	65,300 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 18,400 (2008)
Military expenditure	2.00% of GDP
Membership int. org.	NATO, EAPC, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

The state of Lithuania is a republic with a parliamentary system of government. The legislative branch of the Lithuanian Government is constituted by the unicameral parliament (*Seimas*). The executive branch of the government (cabinet) consists of the prime minister and the ministers. The prime minister is appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic with the approval of the *Seimas*. The prime minister represents the government and

leads its activities. The government is responsible for the protection of constitutional order, and inviolability of the borders of the Republic of Lithuania. It administers the affairs of the country, ensures the security of the state and public order, and has the right of legislative initiative in the Seimas. The government is in charge of organising the county governors, ministries and governmental institutions in the upper territorial administrative units of the Republic of Lithuania. The government is accountable to the Seimas for its general activities.

The activity of the government is based on the principles of collegiality, democracy, lawfulness and publicity.

The president is the head of the state, elected by direct universal suffrage. The president promulgates laws enacted by the Seimas. The president is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

Civil emergency planning is a function of the state to ensure the preparedness of public institutions, local authorities, economic entities and the population for emergency situations and should the need arise, their capability for undertaking response measures.

The Ministry of the Interior, in conjunction with other institutions, is responsible for the elaboration and implementation of the governmental policy in the field of civil protection in peacetime. It also coordinates the activities of the various parts of the Civil Protection and Rescue System with regard to the

implementation of tasks prescribed to it within its areas of responsibility.

On 1 January 2005 the Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of the Interior and the Civil Protection Department at the Ministry of the Interior were merged. The Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of the Interior is an integral part of the Civil Protection and Rescue System. It leads the activities of the Civil Protection and Rescue System, and is responsible for organising disaster prevention, coordinating the civil protection activities of public institutions and economic entities, and ensuring preparedness to implement pre-planned civil protection measures in emergency situations during peacetime and war.

Within their areas of responsibility, the ministries and other public authorities are responsible for forecasting emergency situations and evaluating their possible consequences; establishing the functions to be performed in emergencies; preparing plans for executing said functions; training the civilian population to undertake protection measures and developing capabilities for executing the functions laid down in contingency plans for times of peace and war.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The CEP objective is to ensure emergency preparedness, development of capabilities at all levels of civil protection management system that to meet the main requirements for national security and civil protection during emergencies,

encompassing response and recovery after emergency situations.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

CEP in Lithuania is organised at three levels: national, county (regional) and municipal (local).

The national level comprises the government, the Governmental Emergency Commission, the Ministry of the Interior, the Fire and Rescue Department, other ministries and public authorities.

The county level is constituted of the county governor's office, county civil protection departments, and county emergency management centres.

The municipal level consists of municipal administrators, civil protection divisions, civil protection personnel, municipal emergency management centres, fire prevention and other civil protection services, economic entities and agencies. The emergency services: fire brigades, police and medical services develop response action plans.

The primary function of local authorities in the event of local emergency situations is to provide the necessary assistance, while continuing with their regular tasks, help people under its jurisdiction, to make local resources available to mitigate the consequences of an emergency, and to co-ordinate the actions of assisting services, except the emergency services.

Local authorities help society to return to its initial state, and rebuild damaged infrastructure after the consequences of an emergency have been mitigated.

Elimination of the consequences of

accidents may require resources that are not locally available. The daily work conditions may be interrupted. Response to emergencies may exert a long-term influence upon people and the environment. In this event, local authorities will work together to eliminate the consequences of an emergency.

When the consequences of an emergency affect the territories of more than one municipality it is classified as a county level emergency. It may disrupt the function of local authorities. Local level Emergency Management Centres will be activated and the County Emergency Management Centre will be extended to co-ordinate the resources of the affected territory. If necessary, the Lithuanian army and industrial enterprises will provide assistance.

The aim of involving state management structures in this work is to provide resources for local authorities and County Emergency Management Centres, and to help society return to its initial state after an emergency due to an accident of state proportions.

All governmental institutions are expected to perform their functions during emergencies. The Government Emergency Commission is entitled to make decisions concerning the allocation of services and resources.

The institutions of the Civil Protection and Rescue System are responsible for developing an organisational structure in the field of emergency and rescue preparedness.

CEP is a key function of the state,

and encompasses the civil emergency preparedness and response measures undertaken by public institutions, local authorities, economic entities and the population in regard to state resources used to sustain the national economy and the population, and protect the environment and property from the effects of emergency situations. CEP also entails active participation of the population. CEP includes all activities and measures carried out by public authorities and emergency forces, and as such, is a priority area of activity for ensuring an organised and targeted deployment of forces and resources in order to effectively eliminate consequences of emergency situations.

Rescue preparedness is the readiness of special rescue and relief services to provide urgent assistance and support to the population in the event of emergency situations or threats.

When executing the functions and tasks assigned by the experts of the central civil protection authority and support bodies, the ministries and other public institutions shall establish internal civil protection services. The performance of these services is based on the single common principle: a ministry or public authority in the event of a disaster will also be obliged to execute appropriate functions and tasks.

The central authority plans the measures to be undertaken by such services and designs their contingency plans. The support body plans the measures that are included and, in accordance with prepared plans, provides resources and as-

sists the central civil protection authority in the execution of its functions within the scope of its responsibility.

Civil protection functions listed by institution:

- ▶ Fire and Rescue Department: planning, management and coordination, warning and information, fire extinguishing and rescue
- ▶ Ministry of Environment: hazardous substances and monitoring, construction and engineering work
- ▶ Ministry of Social Security and Labour: social security
- ▶ Ministry of Transport: transport, communications, search and rescue
- ▶ Ministry of Health Care: health care
- ▶ Ministry of Economy: supply and energy
- ▶ Ministry of the Interior: maintenance of public order
- ▶ Ministry of Agriculture: food and agriculture
- ▶ Ministry of Culture: protection of cultural heritage and property

3. Civil-military cooperation

If the scale of disaster in an emergency situation exceeds the capabilities of the available civilian resources, the head of the Government Emergency Commission, governor of the county or head of the administrative unit of the emergency area may request assistance from the military command to perform specific tasks. When the armed forces are summoned, they operate under interaction

schemes that have been prepared in advance. Civil-military co-operation and the procedure for using military units in emergency situations is regulated by the Law on the Basics of National Security of the Republic of Lithuania and other legal acts, the orders of the Minister for National Defence, and the Lithuanian Armed Forces.

4. Legal framework

Activities in the field of civil protection are regulated by:

- ▶ Law on the Basics of National Security of the Republic of Lithuania (December 30, 2008).
- ▶ The Civil Protection Law of the Republic of Lithuania (June 8, 2006).
- ▶ Fire Protection Law of the Republic of Lithuania (June 21, 2008).

The Civil Protection and Rescue System is developed in accordance with the Programme for the Development of Civil Protection and Rescue System, which is approved by the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, and the Action Plan for the Programme, which is approved by the Government of Lithuania.

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Luxembourg

Luxembourg



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	Grand Duke Henri (2000–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Jean-Claude Juncker (1995–)
Capital	Luxembourg
Population	484,000 (2008)
Area	2,586 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 69,246 (2006)
Military expenditure	0.6 % of GDP (2007)
Membership int. org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Luxembourg is a constitutional monarchy. The Grand Duke holds the executive power and appoints the government which consists of the prime minister and ministers. The government is held accountable by parliament (*Chambre des Députés*) which exercises legislative power. The State Council (*Conseil d'Etat*) reviews all proposed bills with a particular attention to their adherence to the constitution and international treaties. The separation of powers provided for under the constitution is flexible and

includes numerous relations between the legislature and the executive.

Luxembourg is divided into three administrative districts, twelve counties and 116 municipalities. The governmental form is central, although each municipality has a certain degree of autonomy.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

Created after the Second World War, the structure of national protection, under the authority of the prime minister, comprises:

- ▶ the Ministerial Council for National Protection (CMPN) which determines mainstream policy, defines objectives and ensures strategic control during implementation;
- ▶ the Senior Council for National Protection (CSPN) which assists and advises the Prime Minister and the CMPN. The CSPN, chaired by the High Commissioner for National Protection, is a consultative, coordination and planning body which comprises one delegate per ministry as well as the heads of agencies and services directly implicated in crisis management;
- ▶ the Crisis Cell (CC) which initiates, coordinates and monitors the execution of all measures destined to counter the consequences of a crisis and to favour recovery. The Crisis Cell, chaired by the High Commissioner for National Protection, is activated by the Prime Minister in an imminent or current crisis. It is composed of representatives of ministries, agencies and services implicated, depending on the

nature and scope of the crisis;

- ▶ several National Committees (CONAT) which advise and elaborate measures to be taken in specific domains like telecommunications, civil aviation security, critical infrastructures, information systems security, etc.

Dormant after the end of the Cold War, national protection was reactivated in the aftermath of 11 September 2001.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The main mission of national protection aims at preventing crises from occurring, as well as protecting the country and the population against the consequences of a crisis. This is achieved through an all-hazards approach. National protection is tasked

- ▶ to initiate, to coordinate and to monitor the execution of measures and activities aiming at preventing the advent of a crisis;
- ▶ in case of the advent of a crisis: to initiate, to coordinate and to monitor the execution of measures and activities destined to face the crisis and its consequences and to favour recovery.

Civil emergency planning is a core task in this overall objective.

Civil protection includes all the necessary measures and means that must be taken in order to protect and support the population and to safeguard the national inheritance and other assets in case of the advent of a crisis, a major accident, a natural disaster or a terrorist attack.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

High Commission for National Protection (Haut-Commissariat à la Protection Nationale, HCPN)

HCPN is a civil authority, directly subordinate to the prime minister. Its main tasks include the development and coordination of a national strategy in crisis management matters, the coordination, under the authority of the Prime Minister, of contributions of ministries, agencies et services, as well as the monitoring of the execution of all decisions taken in this matter.

Furthermore HCPN is responsible for the identification and designation of critical infrastructures and for the initiation and coordination of protective measures. HCPN is the national focal point for critical infrastructure protection (CIP). HCPN also represents the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg in international institutions and organisations dealing with civil emergency planning and matters related to crisis management, such as Nato's Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC) and the Civil Protection WG within the Council of the European Union.

Civil protection

Luxembourg's Emergency Services Agency (*Administration des services de secours*) is subordinated to the Ministry of the Interior. In case of major accidents or disasters, this agency leads rescue operations. It manages national intervention funds, sets up general and individual intervention plans and organises public training in first aid.

The agency recruits and trains instructors and volunteers in various fields of protection, mostly at the National School of Civil Protection (ENCP), and at the National Support Base, which includes training with heavy intervention equipment.

The agency works with first-aid organisations in neighbouring countries and helps implementing plans and directives arising from the mutual assistance agreements made between Luxembourg and its three neighbouring countries Belgium, Germany and France.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Civil-military cooperation is an intrinsic part of the national security framework. It operates without special regulations in Luxembourg. This mechanism is tested in national and international exercises.

4. Legal framework

The most important CEP regulations in Luxembourg are the following:

- ▶ Concerning national protection: Grand-Ducal Decree of 25 October 1963 concerning the general organisation of national protection.
- ▶ Concerning emergency services: Law of 12 June 2004 concerning the organisation of the Emergency Services Agency.

Malta

Repubblika ta' Malta



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President George Abela
Head of government	Prime Minister Lawrence Gonzi
Capital	Valetta
Population	405,165
Area	316 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 24,200 (est.)
Military expenditure	0.7 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

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Moldova

Republica Moldova



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Vladimir Voronin (2001–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Zinaida Greceanii (2007–)
Capital	Chişinău
Population	4.3 million
Area	33,700 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 2,109
Military expenditure	0.4 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe, CIS

1. Form of government

Moldova is a parliamentary republic. The parliament is the supreme legislative body and elected by the population by general vote. The parliament elects the president, who is also the commander in chief of the armed forces. Upon a proposal from the President, parliament approves the candidature of the prime minister. The prime minister, in turn, proposes for Parliament's approval candidates for members of government.

The Republic of Moldova is divided into 34 administrative-territorial entities (ATE), and the capital Chisinau. The ATEs are divided into territorial sub-units: cities, towns and villages. Each city, town and village is led by a mayor, who is elected by the people.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The National civil emergency planning system is centralized general management being carried out by the government.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The basic tasks of Moldovan CEP are:

- To protect the population and property in the event of emergencies.
- To coordinate the activities of ministries, departments, public authorities in the area of civil protection.
- To train and prepare the population to be able to cope with disasters.
- To carry out emergency response, including search and rescue, in the event of emergencies.
- To mitigate the consequences of natural and manmade disasters.

CEP organizes the necessary forces to implement these tasks. To ensure the protection of the population in emergencies, CEP provides these forces with mechanisms, materials and the necessary training, and keeps them prepared for action.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

National CEP is led by the government,

which establishes the character, scope and deadlines for the execution of tasks. The working body of the government in this area is the Civil Protection and Emergency Situations Service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which implements CEP measures and tasks. The prime minister is the chairman of the National Commission of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Moldova. The Minister of Internal Affairs is the deputy chairman of this commission.

CEP management in the ATE, cities, towns and villages is carried out by the heads of respective local public administrations. In the ministries, state agencies and economical agents it is carried out by ministers, general directors and general managers. The Civil Protection and Emergency Situations Service is represented in the ATEs by Directorates/Sections for Emergency Situations, as well as CEP specialists who carry out CEP tasks and measures in their territories.

The Civil Protection Directorate as a part of the Civil Protection and Emergency Situations Service carries out state supervision of CEP. The Civil Protection Directorate is represented in national and local authorities, and supervises the following areas: engineering, radioactive/chemical/medical/biological protection of the population and objects of national economic interest.

CEP forces include the search and rescue units of the Civil Protection and Emergency Situations Service, the fire protection and rescue service, and specialized teams from the ministries, state

agencies, institutions and enterprises. The service's forces are managed by the Directorate of Operations. Troops of carabineers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are involved in resolving emergency situations in accordance with a contingency plan.

3. Civil-military cooperation

In the Republic of Moldova, there is a contingency plan for cooperation in this area between the Civil Protection and Emergency Situations Service and the Ministry of Defense and other parts of the armed forces, which has been drawn up by the Civil Protection and Emergency Situations Service in accordance with the Civil Protection Act and the Decision of the National Commission for Emergency Situations. The plan is designed to coordinate activities in the event of emergencies within the territory of the Republic of Moldova. According to CEP tasks, measures apply for the entire territory of the Republic of Moldova. The activities of the public administration authorities and enterprises' administration in the CEP area and security of population are open to the public.

4. Legal framework

Several acts and government decrees legislate the area of Civil Emergency Planning.

The main ones are:

- The Law of the Republic Of Moldova, No.93-xvi *Civil Protection and Emergency Situation Service* dated 5th April 5 2007.
- The Law of the Republic of Moldova,

No. 271-xiii *On Civil Protection*, dated 9th November 1994.

- The Law of the Republic of Moldova, No. 267-xiii *On Fire Protection*, dated 9th November 1994.
- The Law of the Republic of Moldova No. 1440-xiii *On radiation protection and safety*, dated 24th December 1997.

These laws regulate the prevention and mitigation of the consequences of civil emergencies. They determine the responsibilities and tasks of public authorities at different levels, in daily activities and emergency situations.

The most important government decrees are:

- Decree of the Government of the Republic of Moldova No. 477 *On the national network of monitoring and laboratory control on contamination of the environment by radioactive, poisonous, toxic or bacteriological agents*, dated 19th May 19 2000.
- Decree of the Government of the Republic of Moldova No. 648 *On the Commission for Emergency Situations in the Republic of Moldova*, dated 26th November 1996.

Other laws and government decrees include issues such as nuclear and chemical safety, toxic waste, flood prevention, transportation of hazardous materials, etc.

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Montenegro *Crna Gora*



*UNSCR 1244

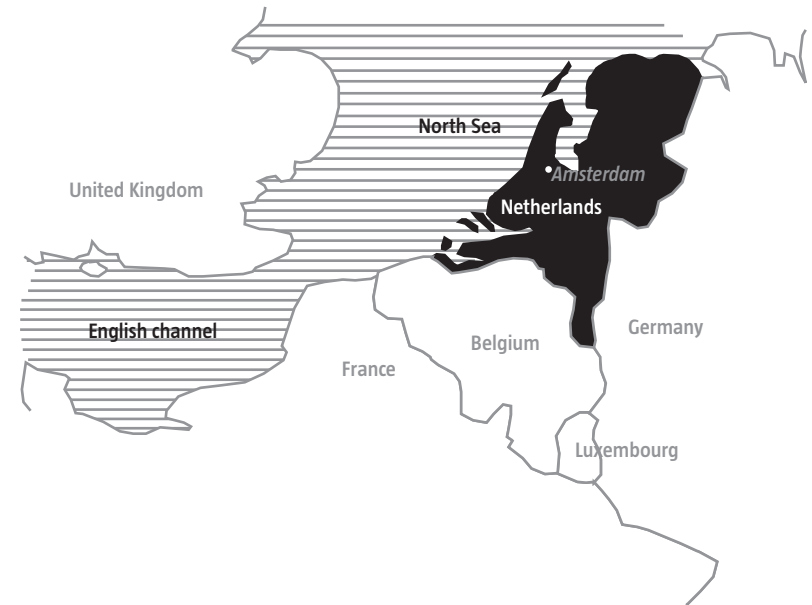
Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Filip Vujanovic
Head of government	Prime Minister Milo Djukanovic
Capital	Podgorica
Population	672,180
Area	14,026 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 10,600
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe

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Netherlands *Nederland*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	Her Majesty Queen Beatrix (1980–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Jan Peter Balkenende (2001–)
Capital	Amsterdam (The Hague is the seat of government)
Population	16.3 million
Area	41,528 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 40,925
Military expenditure	1.5 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

The Netherlands is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy. Executive power is exercised by the government and the Council of Ministers. The ministers are responsible for government policy, and the parliament can call the ministers to account. The ministers are appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the prime minister of the new cabinet.

Legislative power rests with the bicameral parliament (*Staten Generaal*). The *Staten General* has two chambers, the First and Second Chamber. The mem-

bers of the First Chamber are indirectly elected by the Provincial Councils, while the members of the Second Chamber are directly elected by the people.

Local government consists of 12 provinces (*provincies*) and 441 municipalities. The provinces have a limited form of self-government. They are governed by popularly elected provincial councils. The Queen's Commissioners (*Commissaris der koningin*) are appointed by the Queen. The municipalities are governed by popularly elected municipal councils and a mayor. The municipalities have their own police forces and are responsible for, inter alia, fire services and disaster management.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

In the Dutch system of crisis management, each ministry is responsible for crisis management within its own specific area. The Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations has an overall co-ordinating function. A permanent operational National Crisis Centre (NCC) has been established within the Ministry of the Interior.

Civil protection in the Netherlands has been replaced by a disaster relief organisation, which is seen as a special form of crisis management. The responsibility for Dutch Disaster Relief is placed at local level. For emergencies at the lowest level the mayor is the supreme commander, in case emergencies increase in scale the next level up (the regional level) takes over command.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

Crisis management in the Netherlands consists of "the entire set of measures taken and provisions made by the public authorities, in cooperation with other organisations in view of safeguarding national safety and security." National safety and security is at risk if the vital interests of the State and/or society are threatened to the extent that there is actual, or potential, disruption to society. Those vital interests are territorial security, economic security, ecological security, physical safety and social and political stability.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

In the Dutch system of crisis management, each ministry is responsible for crisis management within its own specific area. Overall responsibility rests with the Directorate General for Safety and Security within the Ministry of the Interior.

The Ministry of the Interior coordinates crisis management preparedness. The Minister of the Interior is responsible for public order and safety. This includes, among other things, responsibility for fire services, disaster management and the organisation of medical assistance in the event of disaster.

A permanent operational National Crisis Centre (NCC) has been established within the Ministry of the Interior for the purpose of coordination. The NCC handles the dissemination of information, plus the coordination of administrative measures between various ministries and

regional and municipal authorities. The National Information Centre, also within the Ministry of the Interior, handles public information.

Responsibility for disaster relief, and safety in general, rests with the municipalities. In the event of disaster, municipalities cooperate regionally. If regional assets should prove insufficient, assistance can be requested from national level. The Minister of the Interior is responsible for this co-ordination.

If a disaster cannot be managed at local level, the Queen's Commissioner, (the administration at the regional level), can instruct the mayor (or mayors) about the policy to be undertaken. In this event, the commissioner takes over the operational command of disaster management, and the Minister of the Interior gives instructions directly to the commissioners.

3. Civil-military cooperation

In exceptional cases, civil authorities may request military assistance for the minister concerned. The minister of the Interior shall approach the Minister of Defence, who will take the necessary measures, unless there are urgent reasons for not doing so.

In the past the ministry of Defence acted primarily as a safety net for civil authorities in issues of national security. Now the ministry of Defence has developed into a structural security partner for the police, the fire brigade, medical assistance in accidents and disasters and municipalities.

4. Legal framework

The following acts provide the administrative and operational framework for the physical aspects of population protection in the Netherlands:

The Fire Service Act (1985): The fire services in the Netherlands are organisations consisting mainly of volunteers. Professional firemen are in a minority. According to the act, each municipality shall have its own fire service, run by a municipal fire service commander. If assistance from the local level should prove inadequate, the Mayor may submit a request to the Queen's Commissioner for assistance from other regions within the province. The commissioner may also request that measures be taken by the Minister of Internal Affairs.

The Disasters Act: This act describes a disaster as an event which seriously affects public safety, and thereby poses a serious threat to the life and health of many people and/or significant financial interests, and which requires the co-ordinated use of services and organisations within different disciplines. The fire service forms the core of the organisational structure for disaster management. It also has a co-ordinating role in the preparation and implementation of disaster management.

To ensure adequate preparedness, the Disasters Act establishes three types of plans:

- ▶ disaster management plans
- ▶ disaster contingency plans
- ▶ provincial coordination plans

The mayor has ultimate command in disaster management and in the taking of measures in the event of serious threat or disaster.

The Act on Medical Assistance in Times of Disaster: Medical assistance in times of disaster is an integral part of disaster management and is designed to provide the best possible treatment to as many victims as possible. In the event of major incidents and disasters, the director of the designated public health service in the region is charged with the organisation, coordination and management of medical assistance services.

All of these acts are based on the position that responsibility for disaster management should rest at local (municipal) level.

- Several acts addressing specific areas support disaster relief during a state of emergency. These are put into force under the responsibility of respective ministries, examples of areas are: telecommunications, food distribution, petrol distribution.

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Norway Norge



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	His Majesty King Harald V (1991–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg (2005–)
Capital	Oslo
Population	4.8 million
Area	323,878 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 57,500
Military expenditure	1.32 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	NATO, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Norway is a constitutional monarchy. The executive power rests formally with the King, but in practice with the government, and the legislative power rests with the unicameral parliament. The King, with the parliament's approval, appoints the government, and both the prime minister and each cabinet minister are judicially directly responsible to the parliament. Each minister is normally in charge of a ministry, which is responsible

for carrying out public administration in his or her field.

The regional level consists of 19 counties, the county governor being the highest representative of the central government. There are however, only 18 county governors as two regions (Oslo and Akershus) are organised with a common governor. At the local level there are 430 municipalities. The capital, Oslo, is both a county and a municipality. The municipalities are lead by a popularly elected municipal board, with tax raising powers, and a broad range of political responsibilities in providing local services to the population.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The concept of *Total Defence* is still a guiding doctrine in Norwegian CEP. However, the focus of the concept has changed, from mobilization of all national resources in support of an all-out military struggle, to a focus on societal security. *Total Defence* is now broader and a two-way street, where civilian resources can provide support in the time of military crises, and the military is operationally prepared to assist civilian society in times of need, regardless of whether this is due to man-made or natural disasters. Societal security is defined as safeguarding the population and key societal functions and infrastructure against attack or damage where the existence of the country is not threatened.

The work on safety and security in society is furthermore based upon the principles of liability, decentralisation and

conformity. Together these principles are the foundation for establishing efficient crisis prevention and crisis management.

- ▶ The principle of liability states corresponding responsibility either when dealing with a normal everyday situation or an extraordinary situation. This principle applies to all public and private activities. In addition, each citizen is responsible for his or her own safety. Responsibility for the functions of normal, everyday activities, will presumably improve the ability to handle critical situations. Thus, each ministry is responsible for emergency planning within its own sector. However, the Ministry of Justice and the Police has been given a more distinct responsibility for coordinating the administration of work on safety, security and emergency planning within the civil sector in general.
- ▶ The principle of decentralisation states that the responsibility for crisis management should be handled at the lowest possible level.
- ▶ The principle of conformity states that society must be able to operate in accordance with normal standards no matter what challenges it is exposed to, and that the structures of responsibility are maintained in extraordinary situations.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The politically defined objectives for the

work on safety and security of Norwegian society are based on the notion that emergencies should be prevented, and that emergencies that arise should be tackled in the best way possible. Basically, society must be able to meet any threat and handle any situation that may occur. The central objective is ensuring that interruptions to important societal functions and large accidents will not entail large societal losses, to initiate measures preparing society to meet any challenge and securing emergency planning in general. The government has been working on strengthening the following:

- ▶ Preventive activities, including health, environment and security work
- ▶ Ensuring that agencies with emergency responsibilities are able to tackle major incidents, including acts of terrorism and/or mass destruction.
- ▶ Coordinated and purposeful work with regard to ensuring critical infrastructure protection
- ▶ Increased cooperation, including plans and exercises, between civil and military authorities
- ▶ The ability of intelligence and security services to analyse, warn and prevent different forms of terrorism in Norway
- ▶ Holistic and coordinated crisis management centrally, regionally and locally

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The executive authorities must at all times be prepared to manage any crisis that may occur. A basis for crisis manage-

ment is the corresponding responsibility when dealing with a normal everyday situation or a crisis situation or war. This is in accordance with the principles of liability and decentralisation previously mentioned. However, in 2006 the government decided to strengthen the central crisis management by introducing 3 strategic elements. First, a ministerial level council to improve crisis coordination was created in what has been named the *Government Crisis Council*. Secondly, a clarification of overall responsibility for crisis management at the central level was established through the concept of a *Lead Ministry*. And thirdly, a support and assist function for the Lead Ministry and the Government Crisis Council is the task of the *Crisis Support Unit*.

The Government Crisis Council is chaired by the Secretary General in the lead ministry and is the top-level strategic coordinating body during crises in which there is a need for extensive coordination among several ministries. The Government Crisis Council handles coordination of affected ministries and furnishes coordinated information and necessary documentation to the government. All ministries must be prepared to accept the role of the lead ministry. The selection of the lead ministry is based on the principle of “most affected ministry” given the nature of the crisis, and the ministry that has best access to information and policy instruments for managing the crisis. The appointment of the lead ministry does not change constitutional responsibilities. The lead ministry is responsible

for the regular coordination of crisis management at the ministerial level. In a crisis situation, the lead ministry shall:

- ▶ draw up coordinated situation reports
- ▶ identify and assess the need for measures at the national level
- ▶ handle necessary coordination with other ministries
- ▶ ensure that coordinated information is given to the media and the population

If there is uncertainty about which ministry is to coordinate crisis management, the prime minister in consultation with the relevant ministers will appoint the lead ministry in accordance with a recommendation from the Government Crisis Council. In such situations, the Ministry of Justice and the Police shall take the necessary initiative until something else is decided. With assistance from the Crisis Support Unit, the lead ministry will assume the secretariat function for the Government Crisis Council.

Ministry of Justice and the Police

The Ministry of Justice and the Police has a particular responsibility for coordinating the administration of work on safety, security and emergency planning in the civil sector in general. This includes responsibility for developing new national guidelines, making principal decisions regarding the Norwegian civil preparedness system, as well as administrative responsibility for the search and rescue service (SAR). However, each ministry is responsible for planning within its own

sector. In most cases where central crisis management is necessary, the Ministry of Justice and the Police will be appointed lead ministry.

Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning (DSB)

In 2003, the government established the Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning consisting of the former Directorate for Civil Defence and Emergency Planning and the former Directorate for Fire and Electrical safety. The purpose was to create a basis for a wider range of expertise within the field of safety and security, and a common structure of authority from national to local level for the administration of fire, rescue and emergency planning. The directorate is the executive body of the Ministry of Justice and Police with regard to civil emergency preparedness, and its formation is intended to result in more efficient use of resources and give the Ministry of Justice and the Police a more distinct role concerning the collective emergency and rescue services. The directorate's objective is to maintain a full overview of risk and vulnerability in society, promote measures that prevent accidents, crises and other emergencies, and ensure sufficient emergency planning and efficient management of accidents and crises.

Civil defence

The Civil Defence Organisation is an operative part of the DSB, and divided into 20 regional districts.

50,000 individuals serve in the Civil

Defence Organisation, and about one third of these forces are ready to be utilised for peacetime emergencies. The DSB is responsible for the education and training of civil defence forces, which in peacetime are an important supplementary resource to the police and other emergency and rescue services, and regional and local authorities.

County governors

The county governors coordinate and supervise CEP in their regions. The regional administration promotes emergency planning at the local level and participates in the planning of support of the military forces, as well as being responsible for environmental issues, agriculture and the inspection of municipal administrations. In a major crisis the county governor may also be responsible for crisis management coordination, and this authority increases greatly in times of war.

Municipalities

The municipalities are responsible for key societal services, and ensuring the continuation of these services during emergencies. This applies to local infrastructure, health services, care for the elderly and information to the public. The municipalities have primary responsibility for dealing with any peacetime emergency. Important tools in this respect are risk and vulnerability assessments and establishing local crisis management plans. All municipalities are required to have a fire service, and this is the municipality's

primary resource for handling both fires and/or other types of emergency. Additionally, the municipalities are required by law to undertake civil emergency preparations for the health sector.

The police

The police are tasked with securing people, property, order, and public safety. It is the responsibility of the police to deal with accidents and incidents where life and health are at risk, and to ensure measures to avert danger and limit consequences. Crime prevention and investigation are also an important part of the societal safety and security work. Police reserve units may be used during major emergencies and disasters. Furthermore, the Police Directorate has an operative staff that may be established during major emergencies or acts of terrorism.

The rescue service

The Norwegian SAR Service maintains an integrated coordination structure, which means that each joint rescue coordination centre is prepared to handle land, sea or air operations, rescue operations on offshore oil or gas installations, as well as operations requiring international cooperation. The collective SAR management at the two rescue coordination centres located in Bodø and Stavanger, and the rescue sub-centres lead and coordinate search and rescue operations within their respective areas. These centres consist of representatives from a number of government agencies who (together with the local chief of police who is in overall com-

mand) lead and coordinate search and rescue operations within their respective areas.

Military defence

The armed forces have the task, enshrined in the relevant laws and regulations and within the limits of their competence and available resources, of providing support to society and the civil authorities in the event of major accidents, rescue operations, natural disasters and other situations posing a threat to life or health, or involving the risk of material damage. The armed forces must be capable of helping to prevent and counter possible assaults and attacks on the country's inhabitants, infrastructure and management functions. For instance, the armed forces conduct border guard activities along the Norwegian-Russian border in Finnmark. Armed forces units take part in search and rescue operations, and the Norwegian Coast Guard conducts maritime surveillance and control of Norwegian territorial waters and in the exclusive economic zone.

Voluntary organisations

Voluntary organisations provide important contributions during accidents at a local level, as well as emergency aid to other countries.

Intelligence, counter-intelligence and security services

These services have responsibilities both in preparations against threats to important societal values and in relation

to crisis management. Focus is on prevention against a broad spectrum of societal threats, and they consist of the Defence Intelligence Service, the Police Security Service and the National Security Agency. The National Security Agency reports both to the Ministry of Defence, as its superior authority, in cases concerning military matters and to the Ministry of Justice and the Police, as its superior authority, in cases concerning the civil matters.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Civil military cooperation in Norway is based on the Total Defence concept, which states that there will be a "total mobilisation of all possible civil and military resources to maintain the will to defend oneself, to offer the greatest possible resistance to aggression, to protect life and health, to maintain an organised society and to prevent damage caused by peacetime crises and/or war". Greater emphasis is now being placed on armed forces support to civil communities. In crisis situations in peacetime, this support will normally take the form of supplementary assistance to the civil authorities when the crisis is of such a nature that the particular authority responsible for that sector is unable to manage the crisis on its own. The concept implies interdependence and close cooperation between civil preparedness and military defence. Civil preparedness measures may be used during peacetime in efforts to avoid or limit serious incidents when sufficient aid cannot be obtained from the ordinary

aid organisations. In addition, civilian defence provides assistance to the police, fire brigades, health services and other public bodies and non-governmental organisations. Furthermore, in the case of a full military mobilisation the army will need substantial resources from civilian society, and it is therefore of vital importance that civilian society functions well in order to both supply the military and keep everything else running.

4. Legal framework

Legislation concerning Norwegian CEP may be divided into two pillars consisting of acts, prepared delegations of powers for lawmaking, regulations and directives. The first concerns the protection of the population in times of hostile acts and war, and the second relates to peacetime emergencies.

The following acts provide the main framework for administrative operations in times of crisis/war:

- ▶ The War Act of 15 December 1950
- ▶ The Supplies Act of 14 December 1956, made valid for a peacetime crisis in 1974
- ▶ The Act on Civilian Defence of 17 July 1953. This act applies both in war and during peacetime, and is currently under revision.
- ▶ The Security Act of 20 March 1998
- ▶ The Act of Social and Health Preparedness of 23 June 2000

There is no overall legislation concerning civil protection in peacetime. Many government agencies and private

organisations do however have civil protection tasks and are responsible for civil emergency planning, and every part of the administration must ensure that the necessary detailed emergency plans are put into effect. This is mainly regulated through laws and regulations concerning specific sectors.

The following legislation is important in this regard:

- ▶ Police Act of 4 August 1995,
- ▶ Fire Protection Act of 8 December 2000, implemented on 1 January 2001.
- ▶ The Fire and Explosion Prevention Act of 14 June 2002
- ▶ The Planning of Buildings Act of 14 June 1985, amended 24 November 2000
- ▶ Protection Against Pollution Act of 13 March 1981
- ▶ Regulation of 4 July 1980 on the main principles for the organisation of the Search and Rescue Services

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Poland *Polska*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Lech Kaczynski (2005–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Donald Tusk (2007–)
Capital	Warsaw
Population	38.2 million
Area	322,575 sq. km (including internal waters and territorial sea)
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 16,200 (2008)
Military expenditure	1.9% of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Poland is a republic. The prime minister and the Council of Ministers constitute the Polish government. The executive power rests with the president and the Council of Ministers. Two houses of parliament: the *Sejm* and the Senate are the legislative bodies. The Council of Ministers is responsible for law enforcement and national security and defence. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the prime minister and the *Sejm*. The president has limited responsibility for defence policy. The president

nominates the prime minister who proposes the composition of the Council of Ministers, then appoints the prime minister together with other members of the council. Within 14 days following the president's appointment of the Council the *Sejm* holds a vote of confidence. Territorial self-government is the primary organisational structure of local government. Poland is divided into 16 provinces, each governed by a provincial governor (*Voivode*) appointed by the prime minister. The 379 administrative districts (*Powiat*) make up the higher component of self-government. There are 2,478 municipalities (*Gmina*) in Poland, including 892 towns. The municipalities are responsible for issues such as education, healthcare, housing and local transport.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

CEP in Poland is an inseparable part of the crisis management system. A new crisis management system has been developed in Poland in order to deal with different types of crisis situations. The crisis management act establishes the composition and function of the crisis management system and specifies the tasks to be conducted by the authorities, the ministries and state administration and territorial self-government units at all levels.

The basic elements of the system are the constitutional institutions, in particular the Council of Ministers. Parliament and the president act only when extraordinary measures need to be taken, e.g. during a state of natural disaster.

The Council of Ministers is responsible for crisis management in the territory of Poland. In urgent cases, crisis management is executed by the minister competent for internal affairs who informs the prime minister of his actions.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The overall objective of CEP in Poland is to ensure the security and welfare of the population.

The aims of CEP are as follows:

- ▶ To carry out crisis and disaster prevention and management operations;
- ▶ To ensure the proper functioning of authorities during disasters, crises or war;
- ▶ To protect the population during disasters, crises or war;
- ▶ To cooperate with the military during peacetime disasters, crises or war;
- ▶ To support peacekeeping operations;
- ▶ To coordinate international humanitarian, technical and expert assistance.

The main tasks of Polish CEP are as follows:

- ▶ To prepare appropriate emergency legislation and any other arrangements necessary for dealing with emergency situations;
- ▶ To recognize threats and create appropriate contingency plans;
- ▶ To coordinate efforts in the civil preparedness areas;
- ▶ To train authorities in order to increase CEP capacities;

- ▶ To support research in the CEP area.
- ▶ To improve civil-military relations in peacetime emergency operations;
- ▶ To accumulate and maintain appropriate stocks and resources;
- ▶ To coordinate the CEP process;
- ▶ To increase the awareness of the population in relation to threats and behaviour during emergency situations.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

In accordance with current legislation, the present CEP structure is managed at different administrative levels: national, regional and local.

National level:

The Council of Ministers is responsible for the maintenance of public order and the internal security of the state. It is empowered to declare a state of emergency. In urgent cases, crisis management is executed by the minister competent for internal affairs who informs the prime minister of his actions.

In order to further assist the work of the Council of Ministers in the field of crisis management, the Government Crisis Management Team (GCMT) has been established - chaired by the prime minister and the Minister of the Interior and Administration and the Minister of National Defence as deputy chairs. The main task of the GCMT is to provide advice and opinions on issues connected with initiating and coordinating activities related to crisis management, including CEP at the national level.

The main tasks of the GCMT are as follows:

- ▶ Developing proposals to use the capabilities and resources necessary to restore control over emergency situations;
- ▶ Providing advice in the field of coordinating the activities of government administrations, state institutions and the emergency services in emergency situations;
- ▶ Providing opinions on the national emergency response plan and submitting it to the council of ministers for approval;
- ▶ Providing opinions on national and provincial critical infrastructure protection plans and submitting them to the Council of Ministers for approval.

The GCMT performs its tasks in line with the Defence Response Plan, unless martial law is introduced and the system of managing state defence is activated.

The Director of Government Centre for Security (RCB) is the secretary of the GCMT. The RCB is a new institution dealing with the coordination of efforts in the field of crisis and emergency management, which include, e.g. detailed presentation of methods and means of reacting to threats and limiting their results, gathering information on threats and analysing collected materials as well as developing conclusions and recommendations for preventing and counter-acting threats.

Within its scope of responsibilities the RCB also prepares plans or the use of the Polish armed forces in support of

the state administration in the event of emergency situations.

Furthermore, according to regulations each minister is responsible for actions in the field of CEP within their own area of competence. Most of the emergency services are subordinate to the Minister of the Interior and Administration. The Minister of the Interior and Administration is responsible for the maintenance of public order, protection of the population in emergency situations and prevention of disasters and emergencies.

On each level the Crisis Management Teams (CMT) are established (not mandatory at municipal level) as supporting bodies for the heads of authorities at the given level.

The tasks of the organisational units responsible for crisis management on every administrative level include the following:

- ▶ Collecting and processing data as well as assessing threats occurring in the supervised area;
- ▶ Monitoring and analysing forecasts and information concerning the development of threats;
- ▶ Delivering necessary information concerning the present state of security to the CMT working in the unit of the minister competent for internal affairs and to the RCB;
- ▶ Developing and updating the crisis response plan for the area;
- ▶ Developing guidelines for the crisis response plans of lower authorities based on the analysis of threats in that area;

- ▶ Planning the support of public administration authorities in the process of the performance of tasks by the armed forces.

Regional level:

The provinces are headed by representatives of the Government (*Voivodes*). Their main tasks are to coordinate the prevention of all types of hazards, support efforts at self-governmental levels and assist lower governmental levels if their resources are inadequate.

Lower regional level (the higher self-government level – Poviats):

Responsibilities at this level include protection of the population in events that exceed the capabilities of the local level. Tasks are carried out by Starosta (head of administration at this level).

Municipal level (lower self-government level – Gmina):

Responsibilities at municipal level are all local public issues, in particular fire protection and the maintenance of public order. Additional responsibilities are the monitoring of threats, early warning systems, alarms and the coordination of rescue operations and evacuations. The head of a municipality (*Wójt*) defines civil protection tasks for all institutions that are operational within the municipality.

Finally, legal owners and possessors of facilities, institutions, and associations, of critical infrastructure are responsible for developing and conducting activi-

ties and training in accordance with the Crisis Management Act.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Polish civil-military cooperation is based upon crisis response plans, here as support from the armed forces, which includes, under provisions, any form of assistance (expertise, information, security, infrastructure, capacity-building, etc.) to the local population in support of consequence management operations carried out by the authorities.

Moreover, a number of specific policies and regulations related to civil-military cooperation regulate this area of cooperation not only internally (civil defence) but also in the event of participation in overseas theatres of operation (peacekeeping operations).

The organisation of cooperation between the civilian sphere and the armed forces applies to all levels of state administration and territorial self-government. Civil-military cooperation is developed according to the model provided by NATO and includes planning, training and exercises.

If in a crisis situation the use of other capabilities and resources is impossible or may prove to be insufficient, the Minister of National Defence, at the request of the *Voivode* may provide him with sub-units or units of the armed forces, and order them to carry out crisis management tasks, such as:

- ▶ Participation in monitoring threats;
- ▶ Performance of search and rescue tasks;

- ▶ Evacuation of affected people and property;
- ▶ Protecting the population in crisis situations, e.g. performance of tasks aimed at preparing the conditions for temporary stays of evacuated people in designated places;
- ▶ Participation in the protection of property left in the area where threats exist;
- ▶ Isolation of the area where threats exist or the place where the rescue operation is carried out;
- ▶ Participation in early warning and alarm systems;
- ▶ Elimination of chemical and biological contamination and infections;
- ▶ Participation in ensuring the suitability of transport routes for driving;
- ▶ Provision of medical aid and performance of sanitary and hygienic tasks, as well as anti-epidemic measures;
- ▶ Separating conflicting parties, restricting migration, and eliminating dangerous materials as part of peace operations.

4. Legal framework

The following main acts provide the administrative and operational framework for the protection of the population of Poland:

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 2 April 1997 stipulates that in situations of particular danger, if ordinary constitutional measures are inadequate, any of the following

appropriate extraordinary measures may be introduced: martial law, a state of emergency or a state of natural disaster. Extraordinary measures may be introduced only by regulation, issued upon the basis of statute, and additionally are required to be publicized (article 228).

2. The Crisis Management Act of 26 April 2007 specifies authorities responsible for crisis management, their tasks and general principles for crisis management.

The act also formulates the definition of CEP, as:

- a) Organisational guidelines entailing the development of plans (including crisis response plans) and programmes aimed at the effective use of available capabilities and resources for responding to crisis situations, during states of emergency and during war, necessary to prevent crisis situations, preparations to take control of them, response in crisis situations, as well as reconstruction of infrastructure and restoring it to its original state;
- b) Planning the support for the armed forces in case they are used and planning the use of the armed forces for conducting crisis management tasks.

CEP tasks shall therefore include:

- a) Gathering and processing information on capabilities and resources that can be used in crisis situations, during states of emergency and during war;
- b) Developing procedures which shall

be applied in case of emergencies;

- c) Preparing crisis response plans.

The above mentioned tasks shall aim at:

- Ensuring the functioning of public administration;
- Ensuring the functioning and the ability to reconstruct infrastructure or restore it to its original state;
- Execution of rational management of capabilities and resources in crisis situations, during states of emergency and during war;
- Providing people with conditions to survive in crisis situations, during states of emergency and during war.

3. Act on the State of Natural Disaster of 18 April 2002 specifies the conditions for implementing extraordinary measures in case of disasters: natural disasters or man-made disasters. The act provides definitions, rights and restrictions on the public during the announced state of disaster and specifies the authorities responsible for the implementation of tasks and draws general principles for consequence management.

4. International multilateral agreements, European Union legislation, bilateral agreements on cooperation in disaster prevention, and mutual assistance in response to their effects.

All of these acts are based on the position that responsibility for disaster management should remain at the local (municipal) level.

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Portugal

República Portuguesa



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Aníbal Cavaco Silva (2006–2010)
Head of government	Prime Minister José Sócrates Pinto de Sousa (2005–2009)
Capital	Lisbon
Population	10.1 million
Area	92,391 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 19,115 (2008)
Military expenditure	1.8 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Portugal is a republic based on parliamentary democracy. Its sovereign organs are the president, parliament, the government, and the courts. The president (*Presidente da República*) is elected by the universal, direct, and secret suffrage of the Portuguese people, and is head of state and supreme commander of the armed forces. The unicameral parliament (*Assembleia da República*) follows the results of the legislative elections and exercises legislative power, together with the government and other functions. The government (*Governo da República*), consisting of the prime

minister and the ministers, holds the executive power. The president nominates the prime minister, in consideration of the legislative election results, and appoints the ministers upon recommendations from the prime minister. The courts (*Tribunais*) administer justice on behalf of the people and are only accountable to the laws of the land. There is a Council of State (*Conselho de Estado*), which serves as a political advisory body to the president.

Portugal is divided administratively into eighteen districts and two autonomous regions (*Região Autónoma dos Açores* and *Região Autónoma da Madeira*).

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

Portugal has a national system for civil emergency planning, consisting of:

a) The National Civil Emergency Planning Council (CNPCE)

b) Emergency Planning Committees for essential activities that correspond to Nato SCEPC boards and committees, as follows:

- ▶ Agriculture, Fishing and Food Emergency Planning Committee
- ▶ Communication Emergency Planning Committee
- ▶ Energy Emergency Planning Committee
- ▶ Industrial Emergency Planning Committee
- ▶ Health Emergency Planning Committee
- ▶ Civil Aviation Emergency Planning Committee
- ▶ Ocean Shipping Emergency Planning Committee

- ▶ Inland Surface Transport Emergency Planning Committee
- ▶ National Authority for Civil Protection (with a different status)

The Civil Emergency Planning Committees are entrusted with the planning in their respective fields for preparedness for the handling of any emergency, crisis or war situation, and to assist the respective ministers on national defence matters.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

At a national level, the main objectives of Portuguese CEP are to define and update CEP policies in the following areas: transportation, energy, agriculture, industry, communications, and health – in order to guarantee, both in times of crisis and war:

- ▶ The continuity of government action;
- ▶ The survival capacity of the nation;
- ▶ The support of the armed forces;
- ▶ The protection of the population;
- ▶ The safeguarding of national heritage.

The CNPCE will promote international cooperation in CEP and crisis management with Nato allies and EAPC partners.

On a Nato level the main objectives are:

- ▶ To define policies and doctrines adopted under the Nato SCEPC;
- ▶ To coordinate the Portuguese representatives in bodies subordinate to the Nato SCEPC.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The Council of Ministers is the essential

policy-making body and has a nationwide responsibility for all activities.

The National Council for Civil Emergency Planning (CNPCE) is the prime minister's coordination and support body. It contributes to the definition of national CEP policy, and creates guidelines for fulfilling civilian and military needs. It also identifies public and private resources or sectors, including experts, which may be called upon for CEP tasks.

The CNPCE is chaired by the Minister of National Defence, and consists of the vice president and the following members:

- ▶ Presidents of the national civil emergency planning committees;
- ▶ Representatives for civil protection;
- ▶ Representative for the chief of defence;
- ▶ Representative of the Azores Regional Government;
- ▶ Representative of the Madeira Regional Government.

The Minister of National Defence can also invite representatives from the public and private sectors, depending on the subject under analysis, although they are not entitled to vote.

In the event of a crisis the staff of the civil emergency planning committees become the crisis management staff for their own minister, and the staff of the National Civil Emergency Planning Council take on the same role in relation to the prime minister. A national crisis management system has been developed according to this model.

At present, there are crisis manage-

ment centres in the areas of energy, ocean shipping, and support to the Azores Government.

Furthermore, the National Authority for Civil Protection has its own centres at national, regional, district, and municipal levels.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Civil and military cooperation occurs in the following areas:

- ▶ The preparation of plans, procedures, and regulations for mobilisation and war;
- ▶ The determination of priorities in the planning of national resources, as required by the armed forces, the public and private sectors, and the population;
- ▶ The support of military preparedness and military operations;
- ▶ The taking of measures in the field of civil defence after hostile actions or disasters;
- ▶ The arrangement of training, exercises, and public information;
- ▶ The coordination of Nato CEP and civil-military cooperation.

4. Legal framework

There are both administrative and legal instruments that give Portuguese national authorities the power to engage in civil emergency activities and to manage crisis, mobilisation and war, as well as peacetime emergencies. Civil emergency legislation regulates all civil emergency activities, including civil-military cooperation during peacetime

emergencies as well as wartime crises. The most important national acts and ordinances for CEP are:

- The National Defence and Armed Forces Act;
- The Resolution of the Council of Ministers approving the Strategic Concept for National Defence;
- The act and ordinances of the CNPCE; The legislation for the various national emergency planning committees;
- The Civil Requisition Act;
- The Mobilisation and War Act, and its ordinances.

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Romania *România*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Traian BĂSESCU (2004–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Emil BOC (2008–)
Capital	Bucharest
Population	22,246,862 (2008)
Area	237,500 sq. km + 9,700 sq. km representing the continental shelf near the Serpent Island in the Black Sea
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 12,500 (2008)
Military expenditure	1.9% of GDP (2007)
Membership int. org.	NATO EU, OSCE, UN, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Romania is a republic. The government consists of the prime minister and the ministers appointed by the prime minister and approved by parliament. The president has a strong position and in certain conditions can appoint and dismiss governments, and dissolve parliament. The president is also the commander in chief of the armed Forces and chairperson of the Supreme Council of National Defence and can declare a state of emergency or state of siege. The bicameral parliament consists of the Senate (*Senat*) and the Chamber of Deputies (*Camera Deputatilor*).

Romania is divided into 41 counties (*judete*) and one municipality (the capital city - *Bucharest*). Each county has a county council consisting of elected advisors and a prefect who is the government's representative in the county and exercises the authority of the executive body. The counties consist of a number of cities, communes and villages which represent their administrative divisions. There are 269 cities, 2,714 communes and 13,000 villages. At city, municipal and commune levels, there are local councils based at the town halls. The local council represents the executive body of the town hall. The mayor is the head of the local public administration and he/she is responsible to the council for its proper development. The mayor is the representative of the commune or city for contact with individuals or legal entities inside and outside the country, as well as in court. There is no subordination between the county, city and communal units; each unit is administered according to the principle of autonomy.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

Romania has a National Emergency Management System headed by the prime minister, through the Minister of Administration and Interior. At local level, prefects and mayors are in charge of the prevention and management of emergency situations within their respective administrative divisions.

The National Emergency Management System sets up, organises and aims for the prevention and management of emergen-

cy situations, the provision and coordination of human, material and financial resources. This system is an integrated framework within which all the support tasks for prevention and management of emergencies are shared among national ministries, central bodies and non-governmental organisations.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

During the development of emergency situations or potentially threatening events, a series of measures are undertaken in order to:

1. warn the population, the institutions and companies which are located within the potentially affected areas;
2. declare the alert in case there is an imminent threat or actual occurrence of an emergency situation;
3. apply the specific prevention and protection measures to every type of risk and, depending on the situation, decide to evacuate totally/partially the affected area;
4. provide the operative intervention by designated forces and means in order to limit and mitigate the consequences;
5. offer first aid;
6. institute the emergency regime, under the provisions of article 93 of the Romanian Constitution, republished;
7. request or provide international assistance;
8. offer indemnifications to individuals or legal entities;
9. apply other related legal provisions.

Civil protection is a component of the National Security and Defence System and represents an integrated range of specific activities, organisational, technical, operational measures and tasks, having a humanitarian and public character, which are planned, organised and performed according to the Civil Protection Act, with a view to preventing and reducing disaster risks, to protect the population and the environment against the effects of emergency situations, armed conflicts and to provide the proper conditions for the maintenance of life. Civil protection is a permanent activity of national interest, relying on the accomplishment of the obligations which belong to the central and local public administration authorities and to different Romanian individuals or legal entities.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The National Emergency Management System is organised by the public administration authorities and comprises a network of bodies, institutions and relevant structures in the field of emergency management, which are divided on levels of competence and have the necessary infrastructure and resources to perform their specific tasks.

The components of the system are: Committees for Emergency Situations, the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, Professional Public Communitarian Services for Emergency Situations, Operative Centres for Emergency Situations and the Action Commander.

The Committees for Emergency Situ-

ations are structured on the following levels, ranging from national to local, i.e. the National Committee – chaired by the Minister of Administration and Interior and coordinated by the prime minister; ministerial/central public institutions committees – chaired by the respective minister/head of institution; Bucharest Committee – chaired by the Prefect of Bucharest; county committees – chaired by the county prefect; local committees – chaired by the mayor and endorsed by the prefect.

The General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (GIES) is an integrated body within the Ministry of Administration and Interior, managed by the general inspector. The GIES was established on 15th December 2004, after merging the Civil Protection Command and the General Inspectorate of Military Fire Corps. At national level, the GIES is responsible for the coordination of all organisations involved in the management of emergency situations, in accordance with existing international regulations and it is one of the protection forces of the National Security and Defence System.

The Professional Public Communitarian Services for Emergency Situations represent decentralized services and work as the 41 County / Bucharest Inspectorates for Emergency Situations subordinated to the GIES, providing within their areas of competence the coordination, guidance and the control of the prevention and management of emergency situations.

The Operative Centres for Emergency Situations are organised at ministry level

and the other central public institutions having responsibilities in the unitary management of emergency situations, at municipality (except for Bucharest Municipality), city and commune level. These centres can have a permanent nature (for those ministries/institutions with complex functions within the National Emergency Management System) or a temporary nature (they become active only when requested, following the decision of the National Committee for Emergency Situations). During emergency situations, the unitary on-site coordination of all actions undertaken by the intervention forces is managed by a person nominated by the national, ministerial, county or Bucharest committee, depending on the nature or extent of the event, or on the number of forces involved this person is referred to as the Action Commander. He/she may receive support when executing the tasks from the operative group and the advanced operative point, in accordance with the legislation in force.

Those institutions, having attributions in the field of defence, public order and national safety, bear the obligation of transmitting to the GIES, according to their competencies, or if necessary, directly to the Minister of Administration and Interior or the prime minister the pieces of information regarding the potential emergency situations, as well as their progress and consequences. The GIES communicates the decisions made by the government or by the national committee (through its Technical Sec-

retariat) to the authorities of central public administration in order to provide a unitary management of emergency situations.

3. Civil-military cooperation

The Ministry of Defence has a defining role in the consequence management process, being among the ministries and public institutions which are charged with a series of complex support functions, depending on the situation. The Ministry of National Defence has a permanent Centre for Emergency Situations which keeps direct liaison with the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations. Since these structures (as well as the Romanian Gendarmerie, and other institutions which are also commonly involved in the process) follow a military hierarchy, the basic challenges in terms of cooperation are easily overcome. Moreover, since the decisions regarding the actions to be undertaken in the event of a disaster are made within the National Committee for Emergency Situations, where every one of the ministries or public institutions involved in the management process are represented at high level, the interaction between the different actors in the field is facilitated by this clear division of tasks and by the coordination of the Action Commander (G.D. No. 21 / 15.4.2004). The designated points of contact at every ministry/public institution level facilitate the cooperation and exchange of information at expert level.

Within this framework, the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations is responsible for all actions undertaken to mitigate the consequences of a disaster and in addition it implements a wide series of measures for the prevention of emergency situations.

4. Legal framework

The main pieces of legislation concerning CEP in Romania are:

1. The Civil Protection Act (481/2004). This act sets up the measures to be taken to protect the population, equipment, cultural value, and the environment in the event of war or disaster. The act provides for emergency planning in the event of crisis or war.
2. National Emergency Management System - Government Decision (G.D.) No. 21 / 15.4.2004. This piece of legislation determines the composition and functioning, and the main tasks, of the National Emergency Management System, the ministries and central public administration institutions with responsibilities during emergency situations.
3. G.D. No. 2288 / 2004 - On the support tasks of ministries, other central institutions and non-governmental organisations for the prevention and management of emergency situations.
4. G.D. No. 1489 / 09.09.2004 on the organisation and functioning of the National Committee for Emergency Situations.

5. G.D. No. 1490 / 09.09.2004 – Regulations for the organisation and functioning of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations.
6. G.D. No. 1491 / 28.09.2004 – Regulations on the organisation, functioning, tasks and endowment of Operative Committees and Centres for Emergency Situations.
7. G.D. No. 1492 / 28.09.2004 – Organisational principles, functioning and tasks of the professional emergency services.
8. Ordinance 88 / 2001 – on the establishing, organisation and functioning of Public Communitarian Services for Emergency Situations (County Inspectorates for Emergency Situations) with its further modifications.
9. Law 307 / 2006 on fire protection.

The aforementioned basic legal framework is widened by a series of specific regulations/orders/procedures on prevention (applicable to individuals and private companies), referring to fire risk reduction, construction regulations, homologation of fire related products, methodologies of approval and control of private companies on fire safety, etc.

Russia *Rossiya*

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Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Dmitry Medvedev (since 2008)
Head of government	Prime Minister Vladimir Putin (since 2008)
Capital	Moscow
Population	142 million
Area	17,075,200 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 8,000
Military expenditures	3.6 % of GDP (est.)
Membership int. org.	UN, EAPC, CIS, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Russia is a federation. The president appoints the prime minister, who must be approved by the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (the parliament). The prime minister develops proposals on the structure of the government and nominates candidates for the positions of the federal ministers, who have to be appointed by the president. The legislative body consists of two houses, the Federal Council and the State Duma.

According to the 1993 Constitution, the president holds significant powers, i.e. in

a confrontation between the president and the parliament, the president has the final say. The president is the supreme commander of the armed forces, and lays down the guidelines for domestic and foreign policies.

The Russian Federation consists of two types of entities: national and administrative. The national entities include 21 autonomous republics, 4 autonomous districts (*okrugs*) and one autonomous region (*avtonomnaya oblast*). The administrative entities are 9 territories (*krai*), 46 regions (*oblasts*) and two federal cities.

The governors of the entities of the Russian Federation are appointed by the president and the local administrations are popularly elected.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The Russian State System for Disaster Management regulates all relations between government, non-government and civil and military organisations. In this system, all administrative bodies, at all levels, have their own contingency planning for emergency activities, and these are integrated into the State Emergency Plan. The main coordinating body for emergency management is the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM of Russia) led by Minister Sergey Shoigu.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The overall objective of the Russian System for Disaster Management is to unify

the efforts, manpower and resources of federal agencies, community administrations and agencies of the entities, at all the different levels, i.e. central government, city, district, entity and enterprise, in the field of emergency prevention and response. This system is aimed at decreasing risks and mitigating the consequences of emergency situations and disasters.

The main coordinating body of emergency management and civil protection is EMERCOM of Russia. This body as a federal ministry was established by Presidential Decree on 10 January 1994.

The EMERCOM of Russia as a federal emergency management organisation has in fact been in existence since 27 December 1990, when the Russian Rescue Corps was created in order to provide rapid response to all kinds of emergencies and to render assistance to those affected and in need. Nowadays, 27 December is celebrated in the Russian Federation as Rescuer's Day.

In April 1991 the Russian Rescue Corps was transformed into the Emergency and Civil Defence State Committee (EMERCOM) and Minister Sergey Shoigu was appointed head of the Committee. In November 1991, the late Russian President Boris Yeltsin issued a decree to put civil defence forces under the command of EMERCOM.

Since 2002 the State Fire Service is subordinate to EMERCOM of Russia.

Nowadays EMERCOM of Russia has the following tasks:

- ▶ to develop governmental policy on

civil protection, civil defence, fire safety and safety of people on in-land waters;

- ▶ to exercise command and control function in the field of civil defence, civil protection, fire safety and safety of people on in-land waters and coordinate activities of other federal agencies in the framework of the Russian State System for Disaster Management;
- ▶ to exercise regulatory control, aimed at fire safety, emergency prevention, forecasting and mitigation of consequences of disasters and carry out licensing functions in these fields;
- ▶ to carry out civil defence, fire-fighting, civil protection and emergency response activities, including international emergency humanitarian response.

The major tasks of the Russian System for Disaster Management System are:

- ▶ to provide state expertise, supervision and control in the field of protection of the population and territories against emergency situations;
- ▶ to prepare and implement legal and economic regulations in the field of protection of the population and territories against emergency situations;
- ▶ to implement goal-oriented and scientific/technical programmes in the field of emergency prevention;
- ▶ to provide stand-by forces and means for emergency prevention and response;
- ▶ to collect, process, exchange and disseminate information in the field

of protection of the population and territories against emergency situations;

- ▶ to carry out awareness programmes for the population regarding actions in the case of emergency situations;
- ▶ to forecast and evaluate possible social and economic consequences and impacts as a result of emergency situations;
- ▶ to accumulate financial and material resource reserves for emergency response;
- ▶ to carry out social protection measures and humanitarian/relief operations in cases when the civilian population is affected and suffering;
- ▶ to co-operate with humanitarian international and national organizations/structures working in the field civil protection and emergency management.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

There are five levels of management in the system: federal, regional, territorial, local and on-site.

Every level of the Russian System for Disaster Management has its own coordination unit (permanent control bodies). These units are responsible for: protection of the population and territories in the event of an emergency, managing offices, emergency response units and facilities, financial and material assets, communications systems, plus warning and information support.

The main coordinating and operational bodies of the Russian System for Disaster Management are:

- *Federal level:* EMERCOM of Russia, including the National Crisis Management Centre;
- *Regional level:* EMERCOM's Regional Centres, including the Regional Crisis Management Centres;
- *Territorial and local levels:* EMERCOM's offices in the entities of the Russian Federation, including Crisis Management Centres, and local administration;
- *On-site level:* Civil Defence/Emergency Management officers or specially assigned personnel.

Local emergency response is carried out by specialized units, authorised by local administration and special agencies of the entities of the Russian Federation and managed by the respective emergency commissions or by the firefighting, civil defence and rescue units of EMERCOM of Russia. If, due to the scale of an emergency, disaster resources are inadequate, the local authorities can make a request for assistance from a higher level, to be channelled through EMERCOM.

If necessary, federal assets may also be employed in a build-up. In case of emergencies or crises of a federal scale, a special Government Commission or so-called Federal Operational Headquarters may be set up at the National Crisis Management Centre of EMERCOM of Russia where representatives from various bodies of

executive power of the rank of Minister or Deputy Minister work together under Minister Shoigu or the Prime Minister to ensure the most effective federal response to an emergency.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Civil-military cooperation during disasters and emergency situations in Russia is supervised by the Russian System for Disaster Management.

According to the contingency planning, military units that are located in disaster areas are to take an active role in disaster response activities, in close cooperation with EMERCOM of Russia units and other responders. Normally, military commanders are members of the disaster coordinating body located in their area.

In the event of major disasters, military units can be requisitioned for emergency response actions.

4. Legal framework

The legal basis for emergency management activities is determined by the following federal laws:

1. Federal Law, "On Emergency and Rescue Services and the Status of a Rescuer", 14 July 1995, edition of 7 November 2000;
2. Federal Law, "On Protection of the Population and Territories against Emergencies of Natural and Technological Origin", 11 November 1994, edition of 28 October 2002;
3. Federal Law "On Fire Safety", 18 November 2002, edition of 10 January 2003;

4. Federal Law "On Civil Defence", 26 December 1997, edition of 9 September 2002.

Besides these there are a number of governmental decrees, presidential edicts and laws, which define procedures of activities directly or implicitly linked with emergency management and response.

- Presidential Edict "Tasks and objectives of the Ministry for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM of Russia)" of 11 July 2004
- Governmental Decree "Procedures for Rendering Assistance to Foreign States in Emergencies" of 31 August 2000
- Presidential Edict "On the Russian participation in international humanitarian de-mining operations" of 17 January 2000.
- Governmental Decree "On Russian National Emergency Response Corps" of 13 October 1995
- Governmental Decree "On the State System for Disaster Management" of 30 December 2003
- Governmental Decree "Classification of Natural and Man-Made Disasters" of May 21, 2007.
- Federal Law "On Counter Terrorism Measures" of 6 March 2006

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Serbia

Republika Srbija



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Boris Tadic (2004–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Mirko Cvetkovic (2008–)
Capital	Belgrade
Population	7,498,001
Area	88,361 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 8,200 (2007)
Military expenditure	1.9% of GDP (2008)
Membership int. org.	UN, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Serbia is a republic based on parliamentary democracy. The highest legislative authority is the unicameral National Assembly (*Narodna skupstina*). The President of the Republic of Serbia is the Head of State and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. Executive power is vested in the government, which is overseen by the prime minister, 24 ministers and 1 minister without portfolio. The prime minister is chosen by the Parliament.

(National Assembly) and appointed by the President of the Republic.

The country (State Administration) is organized into 29 administrative units for the purposes of territorial administration. For civil emergency planning purposes, 1 central - department for emergency situations and 26 regional offices of the Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief represent territorial parts within the Ministry of Defence. Local government in Serbia is divided into 194 municipalities. Municipalities are responsible for local issues. A Mayor represents a municipality and is the head of the municipal administration

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The Protection and Rescue Sector (PRS) was established in 2006 as an independent body within the Ministry of Interior, and the head of the PRS is directly responsible to the minister. The main tasks of the PRS are to protect lives and property in the event of natural or man-made disasters, also to work in the field of emergency prevention and prompt first response in the event of emergencies (Natural disasters - earthquakes, floods, storms, heavy rainfall, electric discharges, hailstorms, atmospheric disasters, drought, rock and snow avalanches, accumulations of ice on flowing water, landslides. Man-made disasters – fires, explosions, severe damage, traffic accidents, accidents in mines and tunnels, severe damage and accidents that occur in electricity power plants, oil and gas power plants, and facilities where

radioactive substances are kept and used i.e. nuclear power plants, and in telecommunication and information systems. Hazards for human life and health and the environment due to the effects of hazardous materials, epidemics of contagious diseases, epidemics of contagious diseases for livestock, pests and other vegetable diseases, and similar large scale phenomena that can endanger human life and health and the environment or that can cause extensive damage).

Bearing global climate change in mind and the fact that the region of South East Europe is prone to various kinds of natural disasters (floods, droughts, open-land fires, forest fires, extremely high temperatures, earthquakes, landslides, heavy rainfall), the main objective of the PRS is to further develop the service and build capacities for the execution of activities in the field of disaster risk reduction, prompt first response in the event of emergencies and the limitation of consequences.

By implementing lessons learned and exchanging experience and knowledge with other relevant services, the PRS aims to become a modern European service which could also be the leading service in the region with the capacities to assist neighbouring countries in times of need.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The PRS of the Ministry of Interior has two departments – the Department for Prevention, and the Department for Fire and Rescue Units.

The Department for Prevention is

authorised to carry out fire inspections of objects in relation to fire protection, which includes activities regarding the issuing of permits for premises, confirming technical documents, and granting technical approval for objects under construction, inspection of objects in relation to fire and explosion protection, transport and traffic control of hazardous materials, and the investigation of the causes of fires and explosions.

The Department for Fire and Rescue Units coordinates the work of fire and rescue units for the whole territory of the Republic of Serbia. Its fire and rescue units deal with first response, elimination and relief in the event of disaster or emergency. Our fire and rescue units work closely with other departments within the ministry if there is a need for coordinated response in the event of a major disaster - Helicopter Units, Gendarmerie, divers etc.

During 2008, the specialised teams for first response in the event of major floods and water rescue were formed. They consist of members of the PRS and Gendarmerie (divers). These teams complete a training course in Serbia, France and Russia with experts from the French Ministry of the Interior, its Civil Protection Department and the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Russian Federation (EMERCOM), in Serbia, France and Russia.

At the end of last year, we started a project for the specialised training of teams for first response in the event of earthquakes and training for search and

rescue units, also in cooperation with French and Russian experts.

The headquarters of the PRS is in the Ministry of Interior. The head of the PRS is the Assistant Minister of Interior. There are 27 regional Protection and Rescue Departments in the Republic of Serbia. All 27 regional departments have the same structure as the PRS and the heads of these 27 departments are directly responsible to the head of the PRS.

The Ministry of Interior cooperates closely with other ministries, state institutions, governmental and non-governmental organisations and international organisations that deal with natural or man-made disasters (Ministry for Environment, Ministry of Defence, Ministry for Forestry, Water Resources and Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Red Cross, emergency medical services, Hydro-meteorological Institute, Seismological Institute, UN Development Programme, UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, UN OCHA, Council of Europe and its EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement, Regional Cooperation Council for South East Europe and its Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative (DPPI), NATO and its PfP Programme, Civil-Military Emergency Planning (CMEP)).

The PRS actively participates in the activities of regional and international cooperation in the field of disaster and emergency management. The PRS has close cooperation with all neighbouring countries and also takes part in and organises regional and international seminars, specialised training courses

and workshops in the field of disaster and emergency management and disaster risk reduction.

The PRS participates in the activities of international institutions and organisations, such as EUR-OPA of the Council of Europe, DPPI, UN ISDR, UNDP, UN-OCHA, CMEP, PFP, Balkan Firefighting Sport Federation (BFSF), USAID.

As announced by the President of the Republic of Serbia and the Minister of Interior, the PRS is currently in a process of reorganisation into the Sector for Emergency Situations with the aim being

to establish an integrated emergency management system. The new sector will coordinate the activities of all state institutions involved in disaster management. Two new departments, the Department for Crisis Management and the Department for Civil Protection will be established within the Sector for Emergency Situations, in addition to the two existing ones (Department for Prevention, and Department for Fire and Rescue Units).

3. Civil-military cooperation

As mentioned above, the PRS is currently

in the process of being reorganised into the Sector for Emergency Situations with the aim being to establish an integrated emergency management system.

There is a Department for Civil Protection within the Ministry of Defence. This department will merge with the PRS and together they will form the new Sector for Emergency Situations in the Ministry of Interior.

4. Legal framework

The PRS has already prepared a draft act on emergency situations which was drafted in accordance with new European acts, and the main objective of the PRS is for this act to be adopted by the Serbian Government as soon as possible, because once this act is adopted it will provide the legal framework for establishment of an integrated emergency management system.

It is also very important for this act to be adopted since the acts which are currently in force, the Fire Protection Act, the Explosives, Flammable Liquids, and Gases Act, the Transport of Hazardous Materials Act, were all adopted approximately 20 years ago.

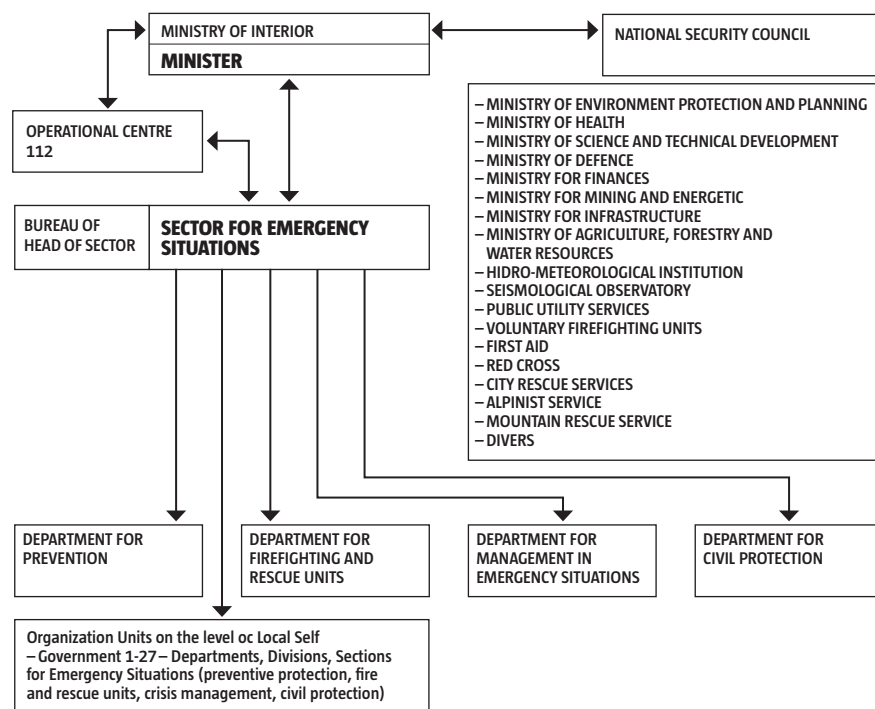
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Notice:

The Government of The Republic of Serbia has passed decree stating that matters of protection and rescue are to be joint together and that there resources and capacities are to be situated in the Ministry of Interior. Until the final normative and organizational restructuring and the adoption of the new legislation, PoC will remain Department of emergency situations - MoD



Slovakia

Slovenská Republika



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Ivan Gašparovič (2004–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Róbert Fico (2006–)
Capital	Bratislava
Population	5.4 million
Area	49,035 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 15,941
Military expenditure	1.54 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	NATO, EU, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Slovakia is a parliamentary democracy. The Slovak Republic was constituted on 1 January 1993, following its separation from the former Czechoslovakia. Legislative power rests with Parliament (*Narodna Rada*). Executive power is shared between the president and the government. The government is appointed by the president upon the recommendation of the prime minister. Both the president and the government have extensive powers in relation to parliament.

The Slovak Republic is organised administratively into eight counties. At regional level there are 50 districts, led by a district authority; at local level there are 2,912 municipalities. The municipal authorities and the tax offices (part of the state administration) are authorised to levy taxes. In 2001, self-governmental regions were established in each county.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The Security Council, with its four committees, was established by the Constitutional Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic on the Security of the State in Times of War, Warfare and States of Emergency. Within the Security Council, the Committee for Civil Emergency Planning deals with the coordination and planning activities for the provision of national security, protection of the population and economy, coordination of civil resources in support of military operations, and international cooperation within the field of CEP. The Section for Crisis Management and Civil Protection serves as the secretariat.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The aims of civil protection, as specified in the Act on Civil Protection of the Population (January 1994), are to protect the lives, health and property of the population and create conditions for survival under extraordinary circumstances. The act implies a new orientation of the Slovak concept of civil protection, i.e. from protection in times of war to protection in times of peace.

An additional objective is to cooperate with the corresponding institutions of other countries in order to be able to provide coordinated emergency assistance.

Slovak civil protection organisation is responsible for the following tasks:

- ▶ the organisation, management and execution of rescue, containment and elimination activities, especially those involving search and rescue operations, provision of paramedical and medical care, release of trapped persons and transportation of wounded;
- ▶ the organisation and provision of warning and information services;
- ▶ the provision of emergency supplies and shelter;
- ▶ the provision of refuge and evacuation;
- ▶ the implementation of radiation and chemical protection measures;
- ▶ the organisation and training of civil protection forces, and the training of citizens in self-protection and self-assistance;
- ▶ the evaluation and location of buildings according to land-use building procedures and the observation of the technical parameters of civil protection facilities;
- ▶ the support of publishing, scientific research and development activities in the civil protection field.

In addition, civil protection includes the complementary activities necessary for performing the above tasks, such as planning, organisation and provision of

material and technical resources, as well as inspections.

These civil protection tasks continue to apply if a state of increased preparedness has been declared. The scope of the tasks is stated in the Decree on the Classification of the Territory of the Slovak Republic issued by the government.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The responsibility for civil protection tasks lies with:

- ▶ the government;
- ▶ the ministries, other central public administration bodies and public authorities;
- ▶ the county authorities, district authorities and municipalities;
- ▶ legal entities and individuals

The Ministry of the Interior is the central authority for Slovak civil protection. Its Section for Crises Management and Civil Protection is responsible for the administration of civil protection in cooperation with public authorities and municipalities; this section also cooperates with public and legal institutions and civil/humanitarian associations.

The 50 district authorities are primarily responsible for and during civil emergencies. They can make use of employees at plants, factories and public legal institutions within their territory.

When carrying out civil protection tasks, the Ministry of the Interior cooperates with state bodies, municipalities, legal entities and individuals as well as “public service institutions with a

humanitarian mission” (for example the Slovak Red Cross, Association of Samaritans of the Slovak Republic etc.). Civil protection tasks include active involvement in rescue, containment and elimination activities in disasters and emergency situations.

3. Civil-military cooperation

As enacted by law, the Ministry of Defence guarantees the support of the armed forces of the Slovak Republic in emergency response activities.

Special status is granted to the fire and rescue corps. This corps carries out rescue, localisation and elimination activities in emergencies. Their tasks include search and rescue, firefighting operations, removal of dangerous substances after industrial incidents, rescue activities during floods, epidemics, etc.

4. Legal framework

The legal framework for civil protection activities comprises the following acts and orders:

1. The Act of the National Council of Slovak Republic No. 42/1994 Coll. of Laws on Civil Protection of the Population, as worded in later amendments;
2. The Act of the National Council of Slovak Republic No. 129/2002 Coll. of Laws on Integrated Rescue Systems;
3. The Act of the National Council of Slovak Republic No. 387/2002 Coll. on Management of the State in Crisis

Slovenia *Republika Slovenija*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Danilo Türk (2007-)
Head of government	Prime Minister Borut Pahor (2008-)
Capital	Ljubljana
Population	2.0 million
Area	20,273 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 29,500 (2008)
Military expenditure	1.48 % of GDP (2007)
Membership int. org.	EU, NATO, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Slovenia is a republic based on parliamentary democracy. The highest legislative authority is the unicameral National Assembly (*Državni zbor*). The President of the Republic of Slovenia is the head of state and supreme commander of the armed forces. Executive power is vested in the government, which is overseen by the prime minister, 15 ministers and three ministers without portfolio. The prime minister is chosen by parliament

Situations apart from Wartime and States of War;

4. The Act of the National Council of Slovak Republic No. 261/2002 Coll. of Laws on the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents and on the amendments of some acts;
5. The Constitutional Act No. 227/2002 Coll. of Laws on the Security of the State in Times of War, Warfare and States of Emergency;
6. The Act of the National Council of Slovak Republic No. 414/2002 Coll. of Laws on Economic Mobilization;
7. The Act of the National Council of Slovak Republic No. 82/1994 Coll. of Laws on State Material Reserves;
8. The Act of the National Council of Slovak Republic No. 541/2004 Coll. of Laws on Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy (Atomic Act);
9. The Act of the National Council of Slovak Republic No. 666/2004 Coll. of Laws about Protection against Floods;
10. Order No. 532/2006 Coll. on Construction/Technical Building Requirements and Technical Conditions of the Facilities in Terms of Civil Protection Needs;
11. Order No. 75/1995 Coll. on the Provision of Evacuation;

12. Order No. 533/2006 Coll. on Population Protection from the Effects of Dangerous Substances;
13. Order No. 303/1996 Coll. on the Provision of Training for Civil Protection;
14. Order No. 314/1998 Coll. on Details for the Provision of Economy for Civil Protection Material;
15. Order No. 388/2006 Coll. on the Provision of the Technical and Operational Conditions of the Civil Protection Information System;
16. Order No. 599/2006 Coll. on State Budget Expenses for the Civil Protection of Population;
17. Order No. 523/2006 Coll. on the Provision of the Organisation of Civil Protection Units and Rescue, Containment and Elimination Operations.

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(National Assembly) and appointed by the President of the Republic.

The country (state administration) is organized into 58 administrative units for the purposes of territorial administration. For civil emergency planning purposes there are 13 regional offices of the Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, and six defence administrations represent territorial parts within the Ministry of Defence.

Local government in Slovenia is divided into 210 municipalities. Municipalities are responsible for local issues. Mayors represent municipalities as the head of municipal administrations.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The national security system of the Republic of Slovenia is composed of three equal, mutually related and interdependent subsystems: the internal security system, the defence system and the system of protection against natural and other disasters.

Internal security is carried out by the police, the public prosecutor, legislative bodies, monitoring and inspection bodies as well as other institutions that contribute to internal stability and security.

The defence system includes military and civil defence. The defence system comprises a variety of mechanisms and provides for the security of Slovenia in the area of defence. The military defence of the Republic of Slovenia is carried out by the Slovenian Armed Forces.

Essential elements of the civil emergency planning structure can be found

in the system of protection from natural disasters and civil defence as part of the defence system, taking into account that:

1. Civil defence comprises the measures and activities of state authorities, local self-government authorities, business corporations, institutions and other organizations and citizens, as well as human resources that supplement and support the national military defence through non-military means and methods, assure continuous operation of the government as well as the supply systems, and protection and survival of citizens in the event of emergencies, war or crises. Civil defence includes the defence measures of authorities, economic defence, psychological defence and other forms of unarmed resistance.

2. The system of protection against natural and other disasters (disaster management system) provides for the protection of people, animals, property, cultural heritage and the environment in case of natural and other disasters and operates in peacetime and other situations, such as emergencies and war. The main aim of the disaster management system is to reduce the number of disasters, and to forestall or reduce the number of casualties and other consequences of disasters. The system is based on the obligation of the state, municipalities and companies as well as citizens.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

Protection against natural and other disasters

The basic tasks of the system are to prevent natural and other disasters, to ensure preparedness for rescue and relief, and to provide basic living conditions in case of disasters and recovery after disasters. The basic tasks include the following activities: to study natural and other data related to the probability of disasters occurring; to notify the appropriate authorities and issue warnings of imminent danger; to implement measures for disaster prevention and, thus reduce the after-effects; to establish and maintain preparedness measures; to implement protection, rescue and relief measures in the event of a disaster; to prevent secondary effects and maintain basic living conditions in affected areas; participate in international co-operation efforts, and provide assistance to other countries affected by natural and other disasters.

Civil Defence

The civil defence contributes to the implementation of national security and defence objectives by planning measures that ensure the continuous functioning of authorities in the event of emergencies, war and crises. It does that by providing for the independent action of authorities both in the country and in the international community and by providing for measures to maintain the functional capabilities of the Slovenian economy as well as measures for psychological defence and the conduct of defence by citizens. Since one of the

basic objectives of national defence is to maintain peace and stability, the main portion of civil defence tasks are related to co-operation as regards international efforts. Therefore, one of the basic tasks of national security is to staff and support the military defence of the country and participate along with the Slovenian Armed Forces in peace support operations. Other tasks are: to provide for the continuous function of the authorities; to provide for the continuous function of economic and other activities essential to the life and work of the people; to ensure public awareness in Slovenia and abroad, and to stimulate motivation for national defence along with the conduct of psychological defence measures.

2.2 CEP Organisational structure

Protection against natural and other disasters

The National Assembly of Slovenia is responsible for: establishing directives for measures that must be introduced to protect the population in the event of natural or other disasters; approving national protection programs in the event of disasters; supervising the execution of protective measures; and making decisions regarding the financial funding of measures that must be introduced to lessen the after-effects of major natural disasters.

The government guides and coordinates the organisation, preparation and implementation of the activities at the national level. Each ministry is responsible for the implementation of disaster management measures in areas within

their competence, including measures to prevent natural and other disasters, and to deal with consequences of such disasters within their own areas of responsibility. The national emergency response plans (approved by the government) define the tasks of the government, the ministries and government services. The government also coordinates assistance and relief work in the event of major disasters at home and abroad.

Administrative and professional matters related to protection against natural or other disasters, and tasks within the national disaster management system, especially in the areas of preparedness and disaster response, are performed by the Administration of the Republic of Slovenia for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, which was established in 1991 as a constituent body of the Ministry of Defence. The administration has 13 regional offices covering designated geographical parts of Slovenia. In every regional office there is a regional emergency notification centre (24/365), responding to 112 emergency call number, which includes dispatching fire, general rescue and medical emergency calls to rescue services. At the national level operates the Notification Centre of the Republic of Slovenia, which ensures daily exchange of information on all events related to natural and other disasters with all national authorities, including the police and the armed forces, public and the media. It also functions as a point of contact for the EU, Nato and other international organisations in the field of disaster management.

Inspection of compliance with regulations related to the system is enforced by the Inspectorate for Protection against Natural and Other Disasters, which is organised within the Ministry of Defence.

State tasks at the national and regional levels also include regulating the system; planning development projects and research activities; assessing risk and drafting national emergency response plans; organizing supplies of equipment for national protection and rescue forces; organizing and managing protection, rescue and relief in the event of major disasters; organizing and implementing a unified system of monitoring, notification and warning; assessing the damage caused by disasters; assisting local communities in the elimination of the consequences of a disaster; inspecting the implementation of regulations and regulating international co-operation in this area.

The mayor is responsible for organizing and managing the system in the event of national and other disasters in a local community. The tasks of local communities include: planning and implementation of protective measures; elaboration of emergency response plans; organization of personal and mutual protection; organization and equipment of municipal protection and rescue units and services; elaboration and implementation of training programmes of local importance; coordination of emergency response plans and other preparations for protection, rescue and relief with neighbouring communities; provision of basic conditions of

living and recovery from natural and other disasters.

Rescue and relief management in the event of a disaster is carried out by civil protection commanders (at the national, regional and local levels), Civil Protection Headquarters (at the national, regional and local levels), other advisory bodies and commanders of units, services and other operational systems. The commander may decide upon intervention in individual cases. Commanders and leaders of rescue interventions are given additional authority allowing them to take protective action and carry out protective and rescue actions.

Operational leadership of civil protection and other protection and rescue units and services is managed as a uniform system at the local, regional and national levels. The leadership is exercised by civil protection commanders, their staff and incident commanders: at the national level by the civil protection commander of the Republic of Slovenia, and his/her staff, and at the regional level by the regional civil protection commander and his/her staff. Both of them are appointed by the government. Local civil protection commanders and their staff are appointed by mayors.

Civil defence

The National Assembly adopts laws, monitors the defence system and approves the defence budget. In relation to organizing and conducting civil defence tasks, it has no direct authority. Based on recommendations by the government and at times

when the National Assembly cannot hold meetings, the President of the Republic declares war or a state of emergency. In this situation, the President adopts regulations related to defence and decides on the deployment of the Slovenian Armed Forces and the introduction of materiel, working duties and general mobilization.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has standardised the organization, preparation and leadership of civil defence in order to lead and conduct tasks in the area of civil defence. The National Security Council and the National Operative Staff also have important roles in civil defence by co-ordinating activities with other elements of the national security and defence systems.

The Ministry of Defence organizes, develops and implements administrative and professional tasks related to civil defence.

The Civil Defence Agency carries out tasks related to civil defence (economic defence, defence measures of authorities and other bodies, psychological defence and other non-military forms of defence). Tasks related to civil defence (standardization and preparations for implementation) at the regional level are performed by six administrative bodies. In addition, Civil Defence Agency coordinates activities of national representatives in seven Planning Boards and Committees, except CPC (the responsible authority is the Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief). The main responsibility lies on ministries. The Ministry of Transport covers PBOS, PBIST and CAPC, Ministry of

Health, JMC, Ministry of Economy, IPC and CCPC and Ministry of Agriculture FAPC.

Ministries conduct preparations for civil defence and civil defence measures in the area of their responsibility Administrative units of the local self-government conduct preparations related to civil defence based on guidelines from the relevant ministries.

Local self-government bodies and agencies prepare only the required defence documents in which they determine organizational and operational methods to allow for continuous implementation of tasks in their area of responsibility.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia has determined eleven companies, institutions and other organizations that are especially important for national defence and essential for maintaining supplies to the Slovenian Armed Forces and citizens, as well as the economy. Civil defence preparations are also conducted by companies, institutions and other organizations which have signed contracts to supply the Slovenian Armed Forces and other elements responsible for the national security system

In 2004 the National Crisis Management Centre (NCMC) organized within the Ministry of Defence began operating. The centre provides connections and information exchange between the Notification Centre of the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovenian Armed Forces' Command Centre, the Operations and Communications Centre of the General Police Directorate, national authorities and non-govern-

mental organisations involved in crisis management. The NCMC also provides links with Nato and the EU in the field of defence. The NCMC as a whole organisational structure will be activated in times of crises.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Although the system of protection against natural and other disasters is separate from the defence system and non-military in nature, the Slovenian Armed Forces can also participate in protection, rescue and relief tasks in cases where the available civilian forces and resources are insufficient (i.e. participation of the airborne unit with helicopters in mountain rescue operations and fighting forest fires). Their participation has to be approved by the government (the Minister of Defence, based on a proposal by the Civil Protection Commander of the Republic of Slovenia, or the Chief of the General Staff based on the authorisation of the Minister of Defence).

The Civil Defence Agency is the main co-ordinator of the Slovenian Host Nation Support Capability Catalogue and has an important role in the execution of host nation support in times of emergencies, war, crisis and exercises. In cooperation with ministries, the agency also coordinates provision of civil functional specialists for CIMIC units deployed in the joint area of operations. Material and medical support as traditional forms of civil support to the military in Slovenia will remain an important part of civil-military cooperation and coordination.

4. Legal framework

The Act on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters (2006) and the Act on Defence (2004) provide the legal framework for civil emergency planning in Slovenia.

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Spain *España*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	His Majesty King Juan Carlos I (1975–)
Head of government	Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero (2004–)
Capital	Madrid
Population	46.1 million (2008)
Area	504,750 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 29,147 (2007)
Military expenditure	1.3 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe, WEU

1. Form of government

Spain is a parliamentary monarchy. Executive power rests with the government constituted by the prime minister (President of the Government) and the Council of Ministers. The monarch appoints the prime minister on recommendation from parliament, approves all legislation and commands the armed forces. The Council of State functions as the supreme consultative organ of the government. Legislative power rests with the bicameral parlia-

ment (Cortes) composed of a congress and a senate.

Spain is divided into 17 autonomous regions (comunidades autónomas), all of which have their own elected regional parliament, government and president. The autonomous regions are divided into 50 provinces, headed by a provincial government and a popularly elected provincial council. Local government is composed of approximately 8,000 municipalities all of which have their own municipal council.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The Spanish CEP system consists of three main components:

1. The Delegate Commission of the Government for Crisis Situations (CDGSC or the Crisis Cabinet);
2. The National Civil Emergency Planning Committee (CNPCE), an inter-ministerial support body; and
3. The Department for Civil Defence.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

Civil protection in Spain is defined as the physical protection of the population and property in the event of serious emergencies, crises or disasters and threat of same in which the lives and health of the population are endangered.

CEP activities mainly cover the provision or mobilisation of civil resources and services that are needed to meet the national defence demands. There are three main areas of support: defence of the nation, protection of the population, and protection of specific resource sec-

tors. The specific resource sector organisation works on a day to day basis, and can be mobilised immediately in the case of emergency or disaster or for national defence requirements.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

- a. The Delegate Commission of the Government for Crisis Situations (CDGSC or the Crisis Cabinet) was created in 1986. It consists of the prime minister and the deputy prime minister (i.e. the president and vice president of the government), and the ministers for foreign affairs, defence, economy and finance, and the interior.

The task of the Crisis Cabinet is to direct and coordinate all actions related to the prevention, control and management of crisis situations. Decision-making responsibilities lie with the prime minister.

- b. The National Civil Emergency Planning Committee (CNPCE), an inter-ministerial support body for the Crisis Cabinet, was created in 1987. This committee is mainly concerned with tasks related to the provision and implementation of non-military resources in crisis or emergency Situations.

The National Civil Emergency Planning Committee has the following functions:

- ▶ to issue planning directives for different emergency plans, related to objectives, alternatives, and the determination of time limits in order to plan for various hypothetical crisis

situations that are formulated by the Crisis Cabinet;

- ▶ to co-ordinate the various plans for resource contribution designed by the sectorial committees, and to send them to the Crisis Cabinet for approval;
- ▶ to inform the Crisis Cabinet periodically about the state of preparedness in relation to crisis or emergency situations;
- ▶ to participate in the work of NATO's Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC).

Domestically the CNPCE functions as an intermediate organisation, with the Crisis Cabinet on one side, from which it receives directives and crisis hypotheses, and the sectorial committees on the other, which it directs and controls. Internationally, the CNPCE is Spain's representative organisation in NATO's SCEPC.

The CNPCE has a coordinating role within Spanish CEP and is situated at the top of the civil defence organisational structure. It can meet either in plenary or permanent sessions. The committee consists of the Crisis Cabinet secretary as president, the Director General for Defence Policy (DIGENPOL - Ministry of Defence) as the first vice president, the Director General for Civil Protection and Emergencies (DGPCYE - Ministry of the Interior) as second vice president and the Sub-Director of Cooperation and Civil Defence (SDG CDC - Ministry of Defence) as the secretary. Some of the other members are the Director of the Crisis Staff Depart-

ment and the committee president's Advisor for Defence and Security.

- c. The Department for Civil Defence, which belongs to the Cooperation and Civil Defence Sub-Directorate, manages ministerial participation and coordinates the participation of other departments within civil defence. The Cooperation and Civil Defence Sub-Directorate functions as a permanent support body for the CNPCE and belongs to the DIGENPOL - Ministry of Defence.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Civil-military cooperation in Spain occurs in the event of emergencies following a request from the civil authorities. This request for cooperation must be made through the Minister of the Interior.

In 2005 the Emergency Military Unit (UME) was created in order to respond to these requests for cooperation. Its mission is to operate anywhere in the national territory where an effort is required to ensure security, public safety and citizen welfare in the event or threat of serious emergencies, crises or disasters. The UME is a joint force, which belongs to the Ministry of Defence, and comes under the operative control of the Chief of Defence Staff.

Activation of the UME can be ordered by the prime minister, or by the Minister of Defence upon the request of the Minister of the Interior, in the event of an emergency. The UME is the first intervention unit of the armed forces for this kind of missions

and can ask for support from other armed forces units if the need arises.

Initially, the UME will only work within Spanish national territory but in the close future overseas work could also be included.

4. Legal framework

The legal framework for CEP in Spain is based on the following legislation:

Law 4/1981 on warnings, exceptions, and siege situations:

- ▶ this act defines the aforementioned situations, establishes the procedures for declaring such situations and the measures that are to be taken in each case.

Civil Protection Law 2/1985 (under revision), and the legal arrangements derived from it:

- ▶ defines civil protection work as follows:
 - a. identifying natural and man-made hazards for which contingency plans should be drawn up: nuclear and chemical hazards, war, forest fires, earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, and the transport of hazardous substances and dangerous goods;
 - b. determining the administrative territorial levels for which elaborate civil protection plans should be drawn up local, supra-municipal, insular, provincial, regional and state levels;
- ▶ establishing guidelines for planning.

Royal Decree 2639/1986:

- ▶ created the Crisis Cabinet, its composition and its functions. The Crisis Cabinet is the leading authority of the National Crisis Management System.

Royal Decree 163/1987:

- ▶ created a Crisis Management Directorate, as support for the system.

Ministers Council Agreement, dated 15th January 1988:

- ▶ created the National Civil Emergency Planning Committee (CNPCE), its composition and its functions;
- ▶ created the sectorial working committees, dependent upon CNPCE, for the following sectors: food and drinking water, industry and raw materials, energy, health, civil inland surface transport, ocean shipping and civil aviation, and civil communications. Civil protection is the responsibility of the Civil Protection and Emergencies Directorate, which belongs to the Ministry of the Interior.

Ministers Council Agreement, dated 7th October 2005:

- ▶ created the Emergency Military Unit (UME) its missions and its composition;
- ▶ established that the UME will operate anywhere in the national territory where an effort is needed to ensure security, public safety and citizen welfare in the event or threat of serious emergencies, crises or disasters.

Law No. 5/2005 on national defence:

- ▶ stipulates that the government shall arrange for the provision of whatever resources are necessary (human, material, etc., public or private);
- ▶ established that the armed forces must cooperate on a request from the civil authorities.

Royal Decree 1126/2008:

- ▶ established the new structure of the Ministry of Defence. This document defines the functions of the Defence Policy Directorate, i.e. concerning civil emergency preparedness, civil emergency planning and the cooperation of the armed forces during emergency and disaster response and relief operations.

Prime Minister's National Defence Guideline 1/2008:

- ▶ established guidelines for the armed forces to:
 - a. contribute to the modernization and updating of the National Crisis Management System;
 - b. provide increased support to other national institutions;
 - c. complete the integration of the Emergency Military Unit into the national civil protection system.

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Sweden *Sverige*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf (1973–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt (2006–)
Capital	Stockholm
Population	9 million
Area	449,964 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 34,870
Military expenditure	1.5 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Sweden is a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary democracy. Political power rests with the government who answer to the parliament (*Riksdagen*), the foremost representative of the people. Parliament passes laws, determines taxes and state expenditure etc. Parliament reviews the government, its agencies and the overall administration of the country. The government together with parliament jointly formulate foreign policy. In most

cases, the government submits proposals for decisions to be made by parliament in the form of draft bills. In parliament, 16 standing committees are responsible for debating and evaluating the draft bills. The parliamentary standing committee on defence is responsible for all defence and emergency management issues that are to be decided by parliament.

The government's policies and decisions are implemented by the ministries through the governmental agencies. The governmental agencies are each linked to a ministry but work independently implementing laws and taking decisions within their own areas of responsibility and budgets. However, all ministers are collectively responsible and take collective decisions for policies and decisions. The ability of ministries to control the work of the different agencies is connected with their power to approve the agencies' budgets and work out laws and regulations to be implemented by the agencies.

The regional level is organised into 21 counties (län), each with a county governor and a county administrative board, directly subordinate to the government.

At the local level, there are 290 municipalities, each led by a municipal executive board, which is appointed by an elected municipal council. A municipality is entitled to levy income taxes and provide a wide range of essential services for its inhabitants.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The Swedish structure for civil emergency

planning is coordinated by the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) which holds the mandate for a holistic and all hazards approach to emergency management, including the entire spectrum of threats and risks, from everyday accidents up to major disasters. In such a way, the MSB has a mandate to develop society's robustness and coordinate capacities for the management of emergencies of all types from everyday emergency management to civil defence.

The focus lies in reducing the risks and consequences of peacetime emergencies and disasters both natural and manmade. At the central level, Swedish CEP focuses on protection from and preparedness for major emergencies, crises and disasters as well as everyday accidents. In the event of a major peacetime emergency, crisis or disaster the life and health of the population and society's fundamental values should be safeguarded, as should critical infrastructure e.g. transportation, financial systems, electronic communications and so on.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

Civil protection is defined as public safety in the form of protection from incidents, accidents and other types of emergencies and disasters. The Swedish emergency preparedness system aims to protect life and health, critical infrastructure and fundamental values from all types of hazards and risks through a comprehensive, risk-based, emergency preparedness programme including prevention, planning, preparedness, response and recovery.

The Swedish emergency preparedness system is primarily built on the principle of responsibility, which means that whoever is responsible for an activity in normal conditions should maintain that corresponding responsibility, as well as initiating cross-sectoral cooperation, during emergencies.

The tasks and objectives for Swedish CEP during peacetime emergencies are to

- minimise the risk and consequences of emergencies
- advance and support societal preparedness for emergencies
- coordinate across and between various sector boundaries and areas of responsibility

The extended international task of Swedish CEP is to increase capacities for dealing with a wide spectrum of situations and emergencies ranging from international confidence-building measures to coordinated crisis management in complex emergencies. CEP should be able to provide and coordinate a wide range of resources that extend beyond the traditional emergency and rescue services.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The responsibility for CEP is managed by three different levels of government – national, regional, and local. In the government the Ministry of Defence has overall political responsibility for CEP. In order to assure that the Swedish Government Offices have a coordinated ability to handle cross-sector emergencies when they occur, the Crisis Management Coordination Secretariat at the Swedish

Government Offices is responsible for everyday management. Crisis management at the Government Offices is based on a joint cross-sector approach. Following the principle of responsibility, every government office is responsible for planning and handling crises within its own area of responsibility.

Authorities and agencies at the national level are also assigned complementary tasks by the government during major emergency situations. The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) is a government agency of the Ministry of Defence. At the national level the MSB is responsible for matters related to civil protection, civil emergency planning and preparedness, and civil defence.

Every government agency is responsible for CEP in its own area of expertise, and the MSB has the task of coordinating the various societal stakeholders. This responsibility applies to measures taken before, during, and after the occurrence of emergencies and disasters. All Swedish authorities are obliged to carry out risk and vulnerability analyses in their own areas in an effort to strengthen emergency management capacity.

At the regional level the county administrative boards are responsible for the coordination of CEP activities such as exercises, risk and vulnerability analysis, and acting as a clearing house between public and private partners. And during a crisis, coordinating the relevant measures with relevant actors to maintain the level of responsibility. The county administrative boards have overall responsibility for

reporting the need for host nation support in the event of a major emergency. Additionally, the county administrative boards also coordinate contact with the mass media during major emergencies, crises, and disasters

Swedish municipalities have a large degree of autonomy and play an important role in civil emergency planning and preparedness. During a major emergency the municipal executive board is the highest civilian authority within the municipality, and is responsible for all civilian command and crisis management at a local level. The municipalities receive continuous support and assistance from the county administrative board with contingency planning, exercises and training.

Many of society's activities are highly interdependent. For example, society would not continue to function effectively without electricity, telecommunications and IT. To ensure that emergency management takes this interdependence into account, the planning and resource allocation for peacetime emergency preparedness is built upon a system wherein the various stakeholders take joint responsibility for the strengthening of Sweden's overall emergency management capacity within, and across sectors.

One feature of Sweden's CEP is the structure of the six coordination areas:

- ▶ Technical infrastructure;
- ▶ Transport;
- ▶ Hazardous substances (including chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear);

- ▶ Economic security;
- ▶ Coordination and information by geographical area;
- ▶ Protection, emergency response and care.

Relevant public authorities are represented in each coordination area (e.g. Swedish Road Administration, Swedish National Post and Telecom Agency, Swedish Coast Guard). The various agencies are collectively responsible for coordinating and planning activities in order to reduce vulnerabilities and to enhance emergency management capabilities. They are also expected to ensure coordination in the private sector, the municipalities and the county administrative boards. The MSB is responsible for the overall integration of the planning and resource allocation process and ensures that coordination areas interact regularly. The coordination areas provide a regular cooperation forum for public agencies, allowing the various stakeholders to get to know each other, which also results in other constellations of cooperation for a specific topic.

3. Civil-military cooperation

The overall aim of civil-military cooperation is to achieve close cooperation as well as a mutual exchange of information in order to handle different kinds of emergencies more efficiently. Civil-military CEP cooperation is carried out at all administrative levels and includes planning, international activities, training and exercises. At the national level

the MSB and the Swedish armed forces headquarters coordinate civil-military activities. Military resources will support the civilian authorities during severe peacetime emergencies, which emphasizes the need for efficient resource utilisation. Operational coordination and cooperation are also important.

There are 19 voluntary defence organisations who are involved in both civil and military aspects of CEP. They are all independent and non-profit associations. In co-operation with the authorities, these voluntary defence organisations inform, recruit and train volunteers for emergency preparedness and wartime situations.

4. Legal framework

Operations to prevent and limit injury to people and damage to property and the environment, as a result of accidents and emergencies, are legislated for in the Swedish Civil Protection Act. The responsibility for operations lies primarily with the municipalities. Government authorities are responsible for certain types of operation, for example, following an emission of hazardous substances at sea or an emission of radioactive substances from a nuclear power plant.

The Act on Measures to be taken by Municipalities and County Council in Preparedness for and during Extraordinary Incidents during Peacetime and Periods of Heightened Alert aims to reduce the vulnerability of municipalities and county councils in their work so that they will have the capacity to deal with peace-

time emergencies and crises. Municipalities and county councils shall thereby also attain a fundamental capacity for civil defence. The act regulates planning and preparations for the handling of complex, extraordinary incidents that demand coordinated management between various societal activities at local and regional levels.

In the Emergency Preparedness and Heightened Alert Ordinance the government regulates the demands on government authorities at the national and regional levels. The aim of the demands is to ensure that government authorities shall, through their work, reduce societal vulnerabilities and develop a good capacity for the handling of their tasks during peacetime emergencies and crises and during periods of heightened alert.

The Government Ordinance containing Instructions for the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) stipulates that the MSB shall develop and support Sweden's emergency and crisis preparedness and act as the motor in work on preventive and vulnerability reduction measures. The MSB shall also work with coordination between relevant stakeholders to prevent and manage emergencies and crises, contribute to reducing the consequences of emergencies and crises, and follow up on and evaluate Sweden's emergency and crisis preparedness work. Additionally, it is also the task of the MSB to ensure that training and exercises are provided for the agency's areas of responsibility.

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Switzerland *Schweiz Suisse Svizzera Svizra*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President of the Swiss Confederation Hans-Rudolf Merz (2009) (The position rotates yearly among the 7 members of government)
Capital	Bern
Population	7,6 million
Area	41,290 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 41,101
Military expenditure	1.1 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Switzerland has been a federal state since 1848. There are three levels of government: federal, cantonal (26 cantons) and municipal (2636 municipalities). The federal government, the Federal Council, is a collegial body consisting of seven members (federal councillors/ministers). The President of the Swiss Confederation is appointed each year by Parliament for a period of one year; the position rotates within the seven members of government. The President functions as 'primus inter pares'. The seven council-

lors/ministers are collectively responsible for the decisions of the government. Each councillor/minister heads one of the seven ministries, known as federal Departments.

Switzerland is a combination of direct and parliamentary democracy ("semi-direct democracy") with far-reaching popular voting rights (elections, popular ballots, people's initiatives, referenda and petitions). The Parliament (or Federal Assembly) comprises two chambers with equal status: the Council of States, representing the 26 cantons, and the National Council, representing the people. The Parliament adopts laws, elects the members of the Federal Council, the Supreme Court judges, and, in case of war, a Supreme Commander of the Army.

The cantons of Switzerland have a large degree of autonomy. Each has its own constitution, government and parliament. The municipalities enjoy self-government to an extent determined by the canton.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

Umbrella system

Civil protection is an integrated umbrella system providing command, protection, rescue and relief. Within this umbrella system, the partner organisations (police, fire brigade, public health care, technical services and protection & support services) are responsible for their specific tasks, and for providing mutual support. A joint staff unit (commando) ensures coordination of planning and preparations and provides operational command in case of

deployment in disasters or emergencies. Where appropriate, other institutions (e.g. social services), private organisations (e.g. the Samaritans, Red Cross), private companies (e.g. forestry, construction and transport firms) or the armed forces can be called upon to provide back-up. The partner organisations work together at a municipal or regional level. The cantons and municipalities define their organisational form in accordance with their needs and their specific hazards and dangers.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The civil protection mandate, which is derived from the security policy objectives formulated in the government's report 2000 on Security Policy, is to protect the population and its vital resources in case of disasters or emergencies, as well as in the event of armed conflict.

Civil Protection provides command structures, protection, rescue and relief for the purposes of managing such incidents. It helps to prevent, limit and manage damages.

Civil Protection fulfils this mandate by performing the following duties:

- ▶ provide the population with information about threats and dangers as well as protective possibilities and measures
- ▶ alert the population, and issue conduct instructions to it
- ▶ provide command structures
- ▶ coordinate preparations and deployment of the partner organisations

Operational readiness for managing an

armed conflict can be scaled down due to the very limited threat situation in Europe. Disasters and emergencies are the hazards that define current planning.

In general, disasters and emergencies as well as violence that falls below the threshold of war do not threaten Switzerland as a whole. This allows for planning and deployment of civil protection resources in regional, cantonal or intercantonal cooperation, and for a quantitative reduction of personnel and equipment.

Partner organisations and areas of responsibility

A clear allocation of responsibilities to the individual partner organisations is of great importance. As part of the overall civil protection system, the police, fire brigade, public health and technical services constitute well-established rapid-deployment resources. Protection & Support (P&S) service, by contrast, is chiefly a second-level resource mainly used in the event of larger disasters and emergencies.

Police: Within the framework of civil protection, the police forces as a professional resource are responsible for maintaining safety and public order. The cantonal and municipal police forces provide the operational resources. As a bridging measure during peak loads, P&S may be called upon to support tasks that require a lot of personnel (e.g. traffic control).

Fire brigade: The fire brigades are responsible for rescue and general damage control (incl. fire-fighting). They are regulated on a cantonal basis. Certain duties such as

chemical, oil and radiation protection are transferred to specially equipped and trained fire brigades ("base units").

Public health care: The public health care ensures the best possible medical care of the population in all situations. This also comprises precautionary measures and psychological care. The public health care is also regulated on a cantonal basis. A medical coordination committee at federal level, medical logistic reserves and a medical protection infrastructure are available for meeting the needs of large numbers of patients (e.g. epidemics, earthquakes, radiation scenarios) or armed conflicts.

Technical services: Technical services (which may be public-sector or private organisations) ensure the functioning of the technical infrastructure and logistics. This relates in particular to the electricity, water and gas supply, communications/IT, waste disposal and the maintenance of road links. To cope with peak loads, the technical services may be reinforced by private companies and the resources of the other partner organisations of the civil protection system.

Protection&Support: P&S is responsible for providing protective infrastructure and the resources for alerting the population, for caring for homeless persons and people seeking shelter, and for protecting cultural assets. If necessary it supports the other partner organisations by performing long-term operations, last-

ing from a few days up to several weeks or months. It carries out repair work to prevent secondary damage, and reinforces command support and logistics. P&S, which is a central part of the national service obligation, can also be deployed in general duties of benefit to the community (e.g. personnel for mass events).

The local structure of P&S and its cooperation with the other partner organisations are regulated by the cantons within the framework of federal laws and ordinances.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

Command (staff unit) and management

Overall responsibility for the civil protection umbrella system lies with the competent executive body (municipality, region, canton). If a disaster or emergency occurs, command responsibility is assumed by a politically authorised staff unit consisting of members of the corresponding authorities, the chief of staff, members of the administrative staff, and departmental heads of the partner organisations. The duties of the staff unit include ongoing analysis of threats and dangers, the coordination of planning and the deployment of the partner organisations in case of disasters or emergencies. Management support consists of the special areas of information, intelligence, communications/IT, NBC-protection and logistics coordination.

Modular structure, increasing readiness, build-up of forces

The partner organisations manage

incidents by drawing upon resources structured in a modular fashion. The modular structure is focused on everyday incidents and the resources deployed being reinforced in line with the nature and gravity of an event. The existing coordination of the partner organisations – and specifically of the rapid-deployment resources of police, fire brigade and public health care – suffice to manage everyday incidents. When an everyday event occurs, these resources control operations on the spot following routine procedures. Disasters and emergencies may require the deployment of several or all of the partner organisations of a municipality or region. The partner organisations can draft additional resources and reserve elements, which can be further reinforced by calling in private organisations and companies as well as the armed forces.

If the threat increases (e.g. increased radioactivity or danger of a politico-military nature), federal authorities, the cantons and municipalities take steps within their areas of responsibility to step up the operational readiness of the systems. They increase this readiness in line with the developing scenario.

Task sharing between the cantons and the Confederation

The civil protection concept is based on shared responsibilities between the federal authorities and the cantons. With the exception of certain areas reserved for the Confederation, the cantons are responsible for civil protection. They are especially responsible for handling

disasters and emergencies. They ensure an appropriate command structure and the operational readiness of the partner organisations. This enables the cantons to create efficient structures tailored to their specific requirements.

Federal government is responsible for handling certain (generally large-scale) disasters and emergencies, primarily radioactive contamination, dam failures, human and animal epidemics, and armed conflict. Under federal legislation, the Confederation also regulates fundamental issues of civil protection (e.g. liability for service duty) and defines standards (e.g. for protective infrastructure). In the event of incidents affecting a number of cantons, the entire nation or Switzerland's immediate neighbours (e.g. mass migration, earthquakes), it can assume coordinative and command functions.

Coordination and Cooperation

Research and development: Protection of the population must be steadily improved by drawing on the findings of specific research and development. This chiefly involves making available existing scientific knowledge and clarifying complex interrelations mainly in the fields of risk assessment and risk based emergency planning. Research and development is managed and funded by the Confederation and includes cantonal representation. It is a long-term undertaking and requires planning over several years to ensure continuity and sustainability.

Institutions primarily active in the area of prevention: The civil protection umbrella system is oriented first and foremost to precautionary measures, operational deployment in case of an incident and immediate repair work. Institutions involved primarily in the field of recovery or prevention are not directly integrated into this umbrella system. Close collaboration and coordination with these institutions is suitable, especially for event analysis and emergency planning. A comprehensive and well-balanced security planning comprises all the elements in the fields of preparedness, response and recovery.

International cooperation: Switzerland is exposed to a similar range of threats and dangers as the neighbouring countries. To protect the population from such threats requires international cooperation in the fields of research and incident/operation assessment.

On the basis of existing bilateral agreements, Switzerland's cantons and municipalities with their civil protection resources may provide disaster relief in the border regions of neighbouring countries. Members of the partner organisations may voluntarily undertake as part of the Corps for Humanitarian Aid or of the "Swiss Rescue Chain" to provide international assistance.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Subsidiary support from the armed forces: The armed forces contribute to cope with existential hazards. In this context

Tajikistan* *Jumhurii Tojikiston*

they provide support on request of the authorities if civil protection resources are exhausted or unavailable, notably to cope with peak loads and to deal with grave disasters and emergencies. The deployment of military resources is based on the principle of subsidiarity. This means that the civil protection resources in the regional, cantonal and intercantonal umbrella structure are deployed first before military assistance may be requested. Overall responsibility for such operations lies with the civilian authorities, while the troop commanders are responsible for military command.

4. Legal framework

- Federal Constitution of 18 April 1999 (Article 61)
- Federal law of 4 October 2002 on civil protection system and protection&support service
- Federal law of 6 October 1996 on the protection of cultural properties during armed conflicts

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Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Emomali Rahmonov (1994–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Oqil Oqilov
Capital	Dushanbe
Population	6.2 million
Area	143,100 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 1,152
Military expenditure	1.2 % of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, CIS

*Country file not updated, information provided 2006.

1. Form of government

The Republic of Tadjikistan is a sovereign, democratic, secular, constitutional state based on the rule of law. The Head of State is the President of the Republic of Tadjikistan, who also holds the post of Chairman of the Government.

All national, economic and legal issues are handled by the Government of the Republic of Tadjikistan, headed by the prime minister. The Government comprises the heads of all Ministries of the Republic, and the chairmen of com-

mittees that hold equal status with the Ministries.

The highest body of the Republic of Tadjikistan is *Madjlisi Oli*, consisting of two chambers: *Madjlisi Namoyandagon*, and *Madjlisi Milli*.

The *Madjlisi Oli* ratifies all legislative and normative acts that are passed in the Republic of Tadjikistan.

Regional bodies of state power in the Republic of Tadjikistan are *khokoumats*, which deal with all administrative and economic issues.

There are regional, city and district *khokoumats*. The chairmen of *khokoumats* are also chairmen of their respective regions, cities or districts.

In the lower territorial entities of the Republic of Tadjikistan, power is concentrated in the hands of *djamoats*, headed by their chairmen. *Djamoats* resolve all local issues, i.e. those issues that affect the lower administrative territorial entities.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The Ministry for Emergencies and Civil Defence of the Republic of Tadjikistan (EMERCOM) is responsible for civil defence, and all activities aimed at protecting the population, economic entities and territory of the Republic of Tadjikistan from various emergencies and their consequences, by Decree of the President of the Republic of Tadjikistan No 1239-a, July 2, 1999.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The principal objectives of EMERCOM are: to organise preparedness, training and protection of the population, economic

entities and territory of the Republic of Tadjikistan from the effects of peacetime emergencies and war; to supervise the capabilities and training of personnel in civil defence; to receive, deliver, and distribute humanitarian aid to people affected by emergencies and their consequences.

EMERCOM has the following main tasks:

- ▶ to develop proposals for state policy in the spheres of civil defence and protection of the population, economic entities and territory of the Republic of Tadjikistan from natural, environmental and technological emergencies and their consequences, and the prevention, containment and elimination of such events;
- ▶ to organise medical assistance and preventive measures for people affected by various emergencies and supervise the implementation of these measures;
- ▶ to organise, develop and implement activities aimed at preparing and protecting the population, economic entities and territory from possible emergencies, and to prevent, contain and eliminate such emergencies;
- ▶ to lead and control rescue and relief operations in the event of large-scale industrial accidents, disasters and other emergencies, as well as operations to eliminate the consequences of such emergencies;
- ▶ to organise the development of scientific and technical programmes aimed at preventing, containing and

eliminating the consequences of emergencies;

- ▶ to protect the population, economic entities and territories, and to ensure the continued function of economic entities in the event of various emergencies and to implement the above measures;
- ▶ to set up and secure the preparedness of civil defence capabilities aimed at eliminating the consequences of peacetime emergencies and war;
- ▶ to organise comprehensive education of the population, and train civil servants and civilian civil defence units for action in emergencies;
- ▶ to draft and implement plans for creating, developing and improving the military civil defence units and other structural elements of EMERCOM;
- ▶ to ensure that the structural elements of EMERCOM maintain a constant state of preparedness for rescue and relief operations, and to provide for their logistical, financial and legal support, as well as the social security of their members;
- ▶ to set up an alarm system to warn the population of various emergencies;
- ▶ to organise, develop and submit to the Government of the Republic of Tadjikistan draft legislation and other normative acts concerning civil defence, prevention and containment of emergencies and elimination of their consequences, as well as protection of the population, economic entities and territory of the Republic from various emergencies and their consequences;
- ▶ within the limits of its authority, to organise and implement international co-operation and conclude international agreements on emergency prevention and response;
- ▶ to co-ordinate and supervise civil defence and emergency prevention activities in the regions, cities and districts, as well as the ministries and economic entities, irrespective of their administrative affiliation, form of ownership or economic status;
- ▶ to organise and co-ordinate efforts for evaluating the probability of emergencies and their simulation, and for demarcation of the Republic's territory with respect to potentially dangerous industries and facilities;
- ▶ to participate in the development of measures aimed at preventing major accidents and disasters and reducing their effects;
- ▶ to provide methodological guidance for work aimed at strengthening the functional stability of industries and economic entities during peacetime emergencies and war;
- ▶ to identify priorities in work aimed at preventing and eliminating emergencies and their consequences, and to organise the development, co-ordination and implementation of specific scientific and technical programmes that address these issues;
- ▶ to plan the deployment and action of civil defence military units in emergencies, and to organise their interaction with non-military civil defence units in emergency response operations;

- ▶ with respect to the scale of an emergency, to co-ordinate or lead disaster response operations, and determine the capabilities required for rescue work;
- ▶ to co-ordinate the activities of all state bodies in the elimination of the consequences of emergencies, protection of the population, economic entities and territories, and civil defence.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

1. Central staff elements:

- ▶ EMERCOM leadership;
- ▶ Private office of the Minister;
- ▶ Directorate of military personnel;
- ▶ General Headquarters;
- ▶ Directorate of troops, forces and population preparedness;
- ▶ Directorate for emergency prevention and protection of population and territories;
- ▶ Department of international co-operation;
- ▶ Legal Department;
- ▶ Directorate of organisation and mobilisation;
- ▶ Personnel Directorate;
- ▶ Financial and economic Directorate;
- ▶ Department for special missions.

2. Representative office of Tadjikistan's EMERCOM at EMERCOM of the Russian Federation.

3. Control centre for emergencies and civil defence.

4. Medical Directorate.

5. Republican chemical and radio metric laboratory.

6. Training centre.
7. Training and methodological centre for emergencies and civil defence.
8. Directorate for construction, accommodation of troops, and operation of facilities.
9. EMERCOM logistics.
10. Dushanbe city headquarters for emergencies and civil defence.
11. Headquarters for emergencies and civil defence in the Sugodsky region.
12. Headquarters for emergencies and civil defence in the Khatlonsky region.
13. Headquarters for emergencies and civil defence in the Gorno-Badakhshansky autonomous region.
14. Zonal Headquarters for emergencies and civil defence in the Gissarsky valley.
15. Zonal Headquarters for emergencies and civil defence in the Karateginsky valley.
16. "Centros pas" Directorate.
17. Agency for implementation of the Sarezsky Lake project.
18. Directorate for operation of the "usoi" system.
19. Military civil defence units for rescue operations within the emergency response framework.
20. Air unit.
21. Rapid deployment rescue unit for the city of Khudjand.
22. Rapid deployment rescue unit for the city of Kurgan-Tube.

All the above EMERCOM elements, except for the "Centros pas" Directorate and the military civil defence units, are aimed to organise, lead and support the measures carried out in the Republic for preventing emergencies and eliminating their consequences, and to safeguard protection of the population, economic entities and territories of the Republic of Tadjikistan while the "Centros pas" Directorate and the civil defence military units carry out practical measures aimed at protecting the population, economic entities and territories, and performing rescue operations.

3. Civil-military cooperation

EMERCOM organises the following civil-military co-operation:

- ▶ co-operation with the military and law-enforcement bodies of the Republic of Tadjikistan in the areas of mutual notification of natural, technological and environmental emergencies, assignment of military personnel, technical and special equipment for transport and eliminating the consequences of emergencies in the economic entities and territories of the Republic of Tadjikistan, during peacetime and war;
- ▶ guidance for foreign rescue workers arriving in the Republic of Tadjikistan to assist in emergency response;
- ▶ in compliance with the Law and within the scope of its field, the implementation of international co-operation in civil defence, emergency

prevention and response, and the provision of aid to the population, as well as gathering, studying and disseminating foreign experience in this field;

- ▶ interaction with the ministries and agencies in the event of an emergency, and civil defence of the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other nations, securing performance of obligations under international treaties and agreements;
- ▶ in compliance with the established order, participation in the development of draft international treaties and in external economic co-operation in matters within EMERCOM's sphere of competence, including civil defence, mutual notification and emergency relief.

4. Legal framework

The legal basis for EMERCOM activities is provided by the Constitution of the Republic of Tadjikistan and the Law of the Republic of Tadjikistan "On Civil Defence", as well as international agreements and other valid legislative acts of the Republic of Tadjikistan, decisions of *Madjlisi Oli* of the Republic of Tadjikistan, edicts and decrees by the President and Government of the Republic of Tadjikistan concerning civil defence, preparedness and protection of the population, economic entities and territories of the Republic of Tadjikistan against peacetime emergencies and war, as well as prevention and containment of natural, environmental and technological emergencies and elimination of

their consequences at the territory of the Republic, and finally by the special Regulation “On the Ministry for Emergencies and Civil Defence of the Republic of Tadjikistan”.

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The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* *Republika Makedonija*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	Dr. Gjorge Ivanov (2009–)
Head of government	Mr. Nikola Gruevski (2008–)
Capital	Skopje
Population:	2,022,547
Area:	25,713 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 6,660
Military expenditure	2.3% of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe

* Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name

1. Form of government

The Political System is Parliamentary Democracy, based on the respect of freedom and human rights, the rule of law, legal protection of property, free market economy, humanism and social justice and solidarity. It is a sovereign, independent, democratic and social state. The state authority is divided into legislation, executive power and jurisdiction.

The country has a unicameral Assembly or “Sobranie” with 120 seats. The members are elected by popular vote

from party lists based on the percentage of the overall vote the parties gain in each of six electoral districts. Members serve four-year terms. The Cabinet is composed of the Council of Ministers, elected by majority vote of all the deputies in the Assembly. Local Government is divided into 84 municipalities and the City of Skopje (country capital).

1.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The crisis management system in the country is organised and set up to provide early warning and to manage crisis that represent threat to the health and life of people and animals, as well as assets, and which emanates from natural disasters, epidemics or other crisis situations. More precisely the system encompasses information gathering, assessments, situation analysis, objectives and task determination, development and implementation of the necessary activities for prevention, early warning and dealing with the crisis.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

In 2005, the Parliament adopted the new Law of Crisis Management. This law firmly structures the Crisis Management System (hereafter: CMS) notably around: organization and performance, decision making, use of resources, communication, coordination and cooperation, national security threat assessment, planning and funding, as well as other issues connected to the crisis management system.

In order to provide decisions and continuous coordination, timely reaction, ef-

iciency and adequate use of the available resources in case of a crisis situation, as well as providing qualitative and realistic threat and risk assessments for the security of the country, the crisis management system consist of: the Steering Committee; the Assessment Group and the Crisis Management Center (hereafter: CMC).

The Steering Committee is composed of the Ministers for Interior, Health, Transport and Communications, Defence, Foreign Affairs and the Head of the Assessment Group. If necessary, depending on the crisis situation, other heads of relevant State administrative bodies can also be included in the work of the Steering Committee.

The Assessment Group is a governmental body that performs constant assessment of the risks and dangers to the security of the country and proposes measures and activities for their prevention, early warning and management. The Group delivers its analyses, recommendations and conclusions to the Steering Committee, the Prime Minister, the President of the Republic and to the President of the Assembly.

CMC holds the strategic position within the Crisis Management System. It is a governmental agency in charge of coordination of crisis management activities. This includes inter-departmental and international cooperation, consultations as well as preparation and updating of a unified assessment of the risks and threats to the security of the Republic, and the proposing of measures and activities to resolve the crisis situation. Also, CMC has

an operational role in the national CMS. Within CMC, the General Headquarters is in charge of the crisis management activities.

A crisis management cooperation network is being established between CMC and all relevant national and local, governmental and non-governmental CMS stakeholders (9 ministries, 2 independent regulation bodies, state agencies, inspectorates, 85 municipalities, all seven state and private universities, as well as 36 relevant national NGO federations). Furthermore, close cooperation is established with the National Laboratory Network (linking 41 laboratories at governmental agencies, academic institutions and private companies) and the Disaster Crisis Management Center of Excellence. In this manner, a National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction has been established with CMC as its Focal Point.

3. Civil-military cooperation

The Crisis Management law is the base for the development of new standards and operational procedures for the engagement of the National Armed Forces in a Crisis situation. In this respect, defined procedures exist for the use of military resources for non-military purposes.

4. Legal framework

The legal framework for the organisational structure for decision making, with the adoption of the Law on Crisis Management on 22 April 2005, the legal has been established the Legal framework for the organizational set up for, in particular,

decision making, the use of the resources, communication, coordination and cooperation in the field of CEP.

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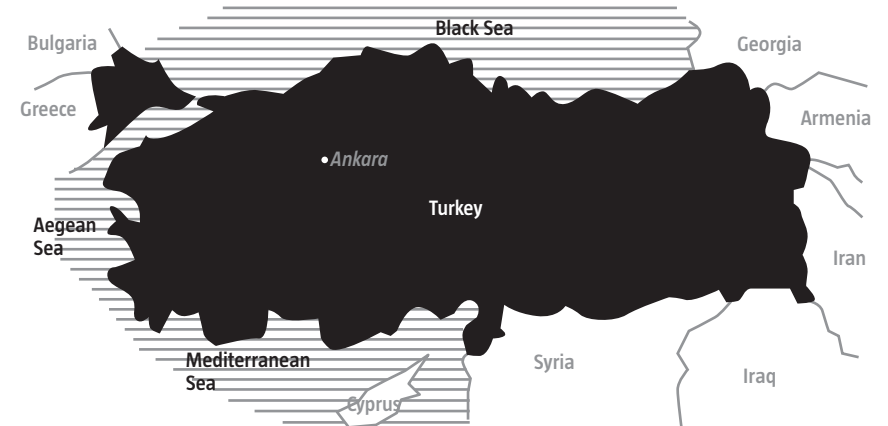
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Turkey Türkiye



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Abdullah Gül (2007–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan (2003–)
Capital	Ankara
Population	71.5 million (2008)
Area	780,580 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 13,447 (2008)
Military expenditure	4.9 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, OSCE and Council of Europe

1. Form of government

Turkey is a republic based on parliamentary democracy. Executive power is vested in the president and the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers is appointed by the president on the nomination of the prime minister. There is also the National Security Council (NSC), which serves as an advisory body to the president and the cabinet. The president is the Chairperson of the NSC. The Council is, inter alia, responsible for Turkey's security policy.

Legislative power rests with the single-

chamber parliament, the Grand National Assembly (*Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi*). The president can veto proposed bills, although the veto can be reversed by parliament. The Government is responsible to parliament and can be dismissed by a vote of no confidence. Turkish administration is based on a central and local government concept. The country is divided into 81 provinces. A governor, nominated by the government, leads each province. The governor also has a popularly elected provincial assembly in the province. There is a popularly elected mayor in every town that has more than 2,000 inhabitants.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

Turkey has a central organisation that handles CEP. This organisation includes the Council of Ministers, the NSC and its secretariat, and other ministers, most notably the Minister of Defence.

In order to coordinate civil emergency matters in the event of natural and technological disasters, as well as population movements, the Turkey Emergency Management General Directorate (TEMAD) was established in late 1999.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The main objectives of Turkish CEP are:

- ▶ to maintain government functions in times of crisis and war;
- ▶ to support the military sector during crisis and war;
- ▶ to maintain social and economic life during peacetime crisis and war;
- ▶ to provide protection of the population

against threats and risks emanating from war and disasters;

- ▶ to facilitate post-attack recovery;
- ▶ to make contributions to NATO/EAPC efforts at an international level;
- ▶ to assure rehabilitation in disaster areas.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The Council of Ministers is the essential policy-making body, and has a nationwide responsibility for all activities carried out during emergencies, mobilisation and war preparedness.

The NSC is the main advisory body for consultation in matters related to Turkish national security. The NSC, chaired by the president, consists of the prime minister, deputy prime ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Justice and other related ministers when the need arises, as well as responsible military authorities and the Secretary-General of the National Security Council.

The Secretariat General of the NSC carries out secretariat duties of the Council. Mobilization and Planning of Warfare Preparation Department, a sub-unit of the Secretariat General, conducts the duties and responsibilities of CEP.

Turkey Emergency Management General Directorate (TEMAD), under the Prime Minister's Office, is responsible for taking necessary measures in order to provide emergency management for earthquakes, landslides, rock falls, fires, accidents, meteorological disasters, population move-

ments and accidents caused by nuclear and chemical substances. It also provides coordination among the related agencies before and during emergencies as well as subsequent recovery and reconstruction activities. TEMAD coordinates relief efforts of government departments and agencies in times of emergencies and cooperates with international and voluntary organisations and individuals involved in emergencies.

The Ministry of Defence is responsible for the coordination and execution of issues related to the Turkish armed forces. The duties and responsibilities of the ministry are;

- ▶ to provide information to the Turkish armed forces about resources and means;
- ▶ to set the requirements of procurement for the Turkish armed forces and gendarmerie, and to inform the responsible ministries of the needs of the armed forces;
- ▶ to identify and allocate the requirements to the main forces according to the principles and priorities of the Turkish armed forces;
- ▶ to implement the National Defence Compulsory Contribution Law, and to support the military sector in times of mobilisation and war;
- ▶ to oversee coordination between the Turkish General Staff and civil authorities in order to meet military requirements;
- ▶ to participate in manpower planning activities for military needs.

With regard to other ministries and the Law of Mobilisation and War, each ministry must establish a responsible department for the execution of duties related to mobilisation and war preparedness. This department is responsible for identifying all resources that are under the control of the ministries, including the private sector.

National plans, to be used in times of mobilisation and war, are prepared and updated by the responsible ministries in consultation with the related authorities, such as the Secretariat General of the National Security Council and other bodies.

Each ministry is responsible for CEP in its own field of expertise. Activities are carried out by the general directorates of the ministries.

There are several technical planning committees responsible for the preparation of the plans. After the plans have been scrutinised by the technical committees, they are evaluated and approved by the Planning Co-ordination Board. The Planning Co-ordination Board consists of high level representatives from related ministries, including the Turkish General Staff and the Secretariat General of the National Security Council, and is under the chairmanship of the under secretary of the ministry.

At a provincial level, the governors are responsible for the preparation of local civil plans and their implementation. They are also responsible for preparing and updating these plans in line with national plans, and harmonising the plans according to the requirements of

local public and private institutions. This includes the implementation of the National Defence Compulsory Law and other regulations governing provincial matters.

3. Civil-military cooperation

Civil-military cooperation occurs in the following fields in Turkey:

- ▶ Preparation of plans, procedures and regulations for mobilisation and war;
- ▶ Determination of priorities in the planning of national resources for the requirements of the armed forces, public and private sectors and the population;
- ▶ Use of both military and civil resources and services such as food, agriculture, industry, energy, transportation, health and manpower;
- ▶ Support of military preparedness and military operations;
- ▶ Taking of measures in the field of civil defence, such as population protection, population movement, emergency and rescue and medical services, temporary protection including warning, detection and alert, the distribution of food and accommodation materials, infrastructure services and emergency aid;
- ▶ Identification of key sites or installations that may be exposed to enemy threat including military restricted zones and security areas;
- ▶ Implementation of measures necessary for meeting security needs and civil domestic disturbances;

- ▶ Arrangement of training, exercises and public information;
- ▶ Co-ordination of NATO CEP and civil-military coordination activities.

4. Legal framework

There are a variety of administrative and legal instruments that provide the Turkish national authorities enough power to engage in civil emergency activities and to manage crisis, mobilisation and war, as well as peacetime emergencies. Civil emergency legislation regulates all civil emergency activities, including civil-military cooperation carried out during peacetime emergencies and wartime.

The main laws and regulations for crisis, mobilisation and war are:

- ▶ Law for Mobilisation and War and its regulations;
- ▶ Directive for Mobilisation and War Preparedness;
- ▶ National Protection Law;
- ▶ National Defence Compulsory Contribution Law;
- ▶ Emergency Law and its regulations and guidelines;
- ▶ Law and regulations for the National Security Council and its Secretariat General;
- ▶ Civil Defence Law;
- ▶ Law on the Regulation of Transport and Communication in Wartime;
- ▶ Regulation for the National Alert System;
- ▶ Regulation for Crisis Management Centre;

- ▶ Regulation for the Establishment of Crisis Management Centre;
- ▶ Measures and assistance to be put into affect regarding natural disasters that affect the life of the population, and related regulations and guidelines;
- ▶ Law on Provincial Management;
- ▶ Martial Law;
- ▶ Law on Protection Against Floods;
- ▶ Regulations for emergency aid organisations and principles for planning for disasters.

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Turkmenistan

Türkmenistan Jumhuiýäti



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov
Head of government	Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov
Capital	Ashgabat
Population	6.2 million
Area	488,100 sq. km
Membership int. org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, CIS

1. Form of government

Turkmenistan is a democratic, temporal state, governed by the rule of law, in which the state governance is carried out in the form of the presidential republic. State power is based on the principle of division of the autonomous authorities: legislative, executive and judicial. The highest state power and administration in Turkmenistan

is implemented by the President of Turkmenistan, Medjlis of Turkmenistan (Parliament), the Cabinet Ministers of Turkmenistan (Government) and the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan.

The local power in velayats (regions), cities equating with velayats, etraps (districts) and cities equating with etraps is implemented by the local representative and executive agencies and in the towns of etraps, in the villages, gengeshlis (rural councils) – agencies of local self-government – Gengeshy (rural council).

Medjlis of Turkmenistan (Parliament) is the highest representative body, implementing the legislative power. Cabinet Ministry (government) is the executive and administrative body. President is the Chairman Cabinet Ministers of Turkmenistan. The local authority consists of representative and executive agencies, which act within the range of their competence. Judicial power is implemented by the Supreme Court of Turkmenistan and the other courts, provided by the law.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

State structure is carried out by the President of Turkmenistan. The permanent agency of the President of Turkmenistan for prevention and elimination of emergency situations is Turkmenistan's State Commission for Emergencies.

The commission:

- ▶ organizes the development and fulfilment of target programmes, aimed at the task solutions of civil defence;
- ▶ organizes and coordinates the

activities of ministries, departments, enterprises, institutions and organisations, local executive agencies and agencies of local self government in the sphere of methodical support relating to the problems of security of population, stable functioning of economic facilities during the emergency situations;

- ▶ directs the participation of civil defence forces on the sphere of preventions and eliminations of emergency situations;
- ▶ carries out international cooperation in the sphere of civil defence;
- ▶ determines the issues, related to its competence in the framework of legislation of Turkmenistan.

The commission forms and submits to the president for ratification a special reserve for financial, logistical and other resources in order to fulfil new or unforeseen work on the prevention and elimination of the consequences of natural disasters.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

Civil emergency tasks and objectives in Turkmenistan include:

- ▶ ensuring the protection of population and territory during natural disasters and technical accidents by providing shelter, evacuation, equipment and medical aid;
- ▶ increasing the stability of essential industries and objectives during natural disasters;
- ▶ planning to reduce possible losses;

- ▶ creating conditions for the restoration of distracted objects and communications in the shortest possible time;
- ▶ creating a vital system of management in all economic activities;
- ▶ creation the reserves of provisions and industrial outputs;
- ▶ protection of agricultural animals, plants, raw materials, water resources and water supply systems from pollution and chemical infection;
- ▶ preparing and performing rescue and urgent emergency-restoration work in the centres of emergency situations;
- ▶ maintaining a civil defence management system (ministries, departments, local authorities), communication and early warning systems for warning the population of emergency threats;
- ▶ conducting of chemical and radio-metric analyses of the environment, food, aimed at finding radioactive and poisonous materials;
- ▶ gathering and analysing information about emergencies on the territory of Turkmenistan for presentation to the Cabinet Ministers of Turkmenistan.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

Turkmenistan's civil defence consists of the Main Directorate of Civil Defence and Rescue Operations which is subordinate to the Deputy Minister of Defence of Turkmenistan – the Chief of the Main Directorate of Civil Defence and Rescue Operations.

The following units are subordinate to the Main Directorate of Civil Defence and Rescue Operations:

- ▶ 6 civil defence and rescue operations directorates in 5 velayats (regions) and in the city of Ashgabat;
- ▶ 7 rescue teams in 5 velayat (regional) centres and in the cities of Ashgabat and Turkmenbashi;
- ▶ 13 rescue groups in the small towns of velayats (regions);
- ▶ Central chemical-radiometric laboratory;
- ▶ Training centre for the training of rescue personnel.

Specialised departmental formations, which can be recruited for specific tasks in civil defence:

- ▶ anti-oil gusher service of the Ministry of Oil and Gas Industry and Mineral Resources;
- ▶ search and rescue services at the airports;
- ▶ firefighting service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- ▶ firefighting service trains of the Ministry of the Railroad;
- ▶ special restoration/recovery trains of the Ministry of the Railroad, used for major accidents on the railroad.

3. Civil-military cooperation

The State Commission for Emergencies consists of the representatives of the ministries, departments, scientific-research institutes and the Ministry of Defence, which recruits the special military formations with the aim of carrying out civil defence tasks.

4. Legal framework

The civil defence agencies and units are guided by:

- ▶ International conventions (agreements) of Turkmenistan;
- ▶ The military doctrine of the independent, constantly neutral Turkmenistan dated 21st January 2009;
- ▶ The law of Turkmenistan – Emergency prevention and elimination dated 15th September 1998;
- ▶ The law of Turkmenistan – Civil defence dated 29th November 2003;
- ▶ The President's Decree No 2020 – Turkmenistan's State Commission for Emergencies dated 19th December 1994;
- ▶ The decrees and other directive documents;
- ▶ The decisions of the Turkmenistan's State Commission for Emergencies.

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Ukraine *Ukraina*



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Viktor A.Yushchenko (since 23 January 2005)
Head of government	Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko (since 18 December 2007)
Capital	Kyiv
Population	46.7 million
Area	603,700 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 6,800 (2005 est)
Military expenditure	1.1 % of GDP (2009 est)
Membership int. org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe, CIS

1. Form of government

Ukraine consists of 24 regions (*oblast*), the Crimean Autonomous Republic and two cities with special status (Kyiv and Sevastopol).

The territorial structure is based on the principles of indivisibility and unity of the country, the unity of centralisation and decentralisation of power, the balance of social-economic development of regions, historical, economic, geographical and demographic peculiarities, as well as ethnic and cultural traditions.

The Constitution of Ukraine stipulates that the president is the head of state. He

guarantees sovereignty, territorial unity, leadership of the constitution, and the rights and freedom of the people and the citizens. Ukrainian citizens elect the president for 5 years on equity of the vote. The president cannot be elected for more than 2 terms without a break.

The Unicameral Supreme Council or Verkhovna Rada (450 seats), under recent amendments to Ukraine's election law, the Rada's seats are allocated on a proportional basis to those parties that gain 3% or more of the national electoral vote; members serve terms of five-years beginning with the March 2006 election.

The Ukrainian Constitution and laws set out the rights of the People's Deputies.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (the Ukrainian Government) is the highest Body of executive power in Ukraine. It acts in accordance with the constitution, the laws of Ukraine and the president's decrees. The Cabinet of Ministers is selected by the prime minister; the only exceptions are the foreign and defense ministers, who are chosen by the president. The government is amenable to the President of Ukraine, controlled by the *Verkhovna Rada*. The president appoints and dismisses the prime minister on the agreement of *Verkhovna Rada*. The president appoints and dismisses ministers on proposals from the Prime Minister.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

According to the Decree of the President of Ukraine from 28th October 1996, the Ministry of Ukraine of Emergencies and Affairs of Population Protection from the

Consequences of the Chernobyl Catastrophe (referred to as Ministry of Emergency) was specified as the central administrative authority, and carries out state policy in the field of civil protection and territories in the event of emergencies, prevention for and response to emergencies, elimination of their consequences, and the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster. The ministry also governs the entrusted management sphere and is responsible for its condition and development.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

The main tasks of the Ministry of Emergencies are:

- ▶ The implementation of state policy in the sphere of civil protection, prevention, response and elimination of the consequences of natural, man-made and military emergencies (referred to as emergency situations), radioactive waste management, elimination of the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, rescue activities, industrial and fire safety, establishment and operation of documentation back-up fund system, non-occupational injury prevention, hydro-meteorological activities.
- ▶ Management in peacetime, and special periods, of the following activities: Single civil protection system operation; elimination of the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster; legal, radiation and complex medical and sanitary protection of citizens, affected by radiation incidents and disasters or those, who participated in

elimination of their consequences; recultivation of territories, contaminated by the Chernobyl disaster, search and rescue work, industrial and fire safety.

- ▶ Conducting state inspections and controls with regards to legal documents in the sphere of civil protection and emergency prevention, non-occupational injury prevention, the readiness of management bodies and the emergency response forces conducting emergency response and rescue work, industrial safety at potentially dangerous facilities, state fire safety inspections.
- ▶ Implementation of state policy on the physical protection of nuclear facilities, nuclear materials, radioactive waste, other ionizing sources in factories, institutions and organisations subordinated to the ministry.
- ▶ Implementation of state programme for the safe storage of highly active spent ionizing sources.
- ▶ Elimination of the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, recultivation of territories contaminated by radiation and population protection from ionizing exposure, organisation and coordination of works for the decommissioning of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant and transformation of "Shelter" into ecologically safe system.
- ▶ Coordination of the activity of state executive bodies, local authorities, institutions and organisations on the biological protection of population and territories from emergencies.

- ▶ Establishment and implementation of the "112" emergency call system.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The Civil Defence of Ukraine Act states that the civil defence system should include:

- ▶ organs of executive power at all levels, whose authorities apply to all functions associated with safety and protection of the population, and to early warning and response in emergencies;
- ▶ organs of central and local government, plus the administration of enterprises, institutions and organisations that are independent in form of ownership and management;
- ▶ forces and equipment that have been built up to carry out civil defence tasks;
- ▶ financial, medical, material and technical resources that are reserved for emergencies;
- ▶ systems of communication, information and notification.

The President of Ukraine issued a Decree on amalgamating the State Fire Protection Department with the Ministry of Ukraine of Emergencies and Affairs of Population Protection from the Consequences of the Chernobyl Catastrophe of Ukraine, dated 27th January 2003.

CEP education and training

In order to train government organs, key personnel, duty and dispatch personnel, key officials of potentially dangerous operations and the staff of specialised

and non-military trained formations in actions that must be taken during emergencies, the state has organised the following:

- ▶ national, state, territorial and local training;
- ▶ a network of teaching institutions in the Ministry of Emergencies;
- ▶ training for students and school children;
- ▶ training for the general public who are not already involved in protection and service provision.

The most stable and developed element of the above-mentioned systems is the network of civil protection teaching institutions. The network of civil protection training courses all over Ukraine is methodologically supported and managed by the Institute of State Management in the Sphere of Civil Protection.

According to its status, the Institute of State Management in the Sphere of Civil Protection is defined as the main establishment in the Ministry of Ukraine of Emergencies and Affairs of Population Protection from the Consequences of the Chernobyl Catastrophe system, which coordinates, organises, administrates, plans and controls professional education and advanced training for officials, and certifies scientific and pedagogical staff from higher educational establishments as specialists in civil defence and safety. The Institute provides English classes for rescuers in accordance with Nato standards.

The training is run by the chairpersons, science and methodology structural subdivisions, and the Department of Education for international projects. Doctors of Philosophy and Candidates of Science are among the pedagogical staff. The specialists of the institute take part in different international programmes in techno-environmental safety.

The institute has developed and applied the state standards of higher education for the training of junior specialists and Bachelors of Civil Protection and Safety.

Safety is studied at a higher education level by examining the elements that create and form a personality. These include psychology, philosophy, logic, sociology, cultural studies, fitness and jurisprudence.

The institute continues to extend its range of licensed activities.

3. Legal framework

The Ministry of Emergencies was established by a Presidential Decree on 28th October 1996.

The Main Regulation Document for the Ministry of Emergency of Ukraine was adopted by the Decree of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine N° 1539 of 2nd November 2006.

According to this document the Ministry of Emergency of Ukraine is responsible for implementation of state policy in the following spheres: civil protection, management of single state system for civil protection of population

and territories; management of radioactive waste, elimination of Chernobyl disaster consequences, search and rescue work, industrial and fire safety, establishment and operation of documentation back-up fund system, non-occupational injury prevention, hydro-meteorological activities.

Key legislation in force, which regulates the field of civil protection :

- ▶ the Civil Defence in Ukraine Act
- ▶ the Legal Aspects of Civil Protection Act
- ▶ the Act on Protection of Population and Territories from Natural and Man-made Emergencies
- ▶ the State of Emergency Act
- ▶ the Rescue Services Act

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United Kingdom

United kingdom



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (1952–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Gordon Brown (2007–)
Capital	London
Population	60.9 million
Area	244,110 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	us\$ 32,990
Military expenditure	2.5 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of government

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. The prime minister appoints a cabinet of approximately 20 ministers. In addition, each government department has junior ministers, also appointed by the prime minister.

Parliament is the highest legislative authority. The two-chamber Parliament consists of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The members of the House of Commons are elected by popular vote, while the House of Lords is made

up of appointed members and senior religious figures. The House of Lords has limited political power. The UK has no written constitution, but has statute law and common law.

The United Kingdom comprises England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Responsibility for a number of matters was devolved to the Scottish Executive and the Welsh Assembly following elections in May 1999.

Local government has tax raising powers but is organised slightly differently within the four areas. It holds responsibility for the full range of local services including education, social services, housing, planning and environmental health. Strategic policy on these issues is determined by Central Government but delivered locally. "All purpose" or "unitary" authorities provide all local services to the population of Scotland, which has 32 authorities and Wales, which has 22. Northern Ireland, which contains six county areas, has similar services but these are delivered centrally.

Local government in England consists of "all purpose" and two-tier local government. In the 7 major metropolitan areas, there are 36 metropolitan districts and 33 London boroughs, all of which are "all purpose". Each area has a Fire and Civil Defence Authority (FCDA). For London, there is a further strategic body – the Greater London Authority – headed by a directly elected mayor and with an elected assembly, which has strategic responsibility for matters such as transport, culture, planning and development.

The 33 London Boroughs have their own roles and responsibilities as set down in legislation, and they are not subordinate to the Greater London Authority. Across the rest of England, there are also 34 County Councils providing education and welfare services. Within counties, there are 238 District Councils, which provide local planning, housing and environmental services. In addition there are 46 "all purpose" councils for the more populated English towns and cities outside the metropolitan areas.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The Cabinet Office has overall responsibility for CEP in England. In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland this is a devolved issue. The basic rule for handling civil emergencies in the United Kingdom is that prime responsibility, including the first response to any incident, should remain at the local level.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

Civil protection in the UK is based on a holistic approach to disaster management focusing on prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

1. Prevention. Following an assessment of probable risks, measures must be adopted to prevent emergencies occurring or to reduce their severity.
2. Preparedness. The preparation of plans must be in response to agreed risks and unforeseen events. There must be clear ownership of the plans,

and their effectiveness should be tested in regular exercises. Lessons that are learned must be incorporated back into the plans.

3. Response. The initial response to an incident should normally be provided by the statutory organisations (including the emergency services and local authorities) and where necessary, supported by the appropriate voluntary organisations.
4. Recovery. This phase will encompass all the activities that are necessary to provide a rapid return to normality for both the community and those involved in the response.

The current priority for the UK is to develop greater resilience to pandemic influenza, flooding and terrorist outrages. The UK has developed a capabilities programme, the aim of which is to deliver the generic capabilities required to underpin the response to and recovery from the range of potential UK disruptive challenges, drawing in large part on the risks identified in the Government's National Risk Assessment. The programme consists of 21 capability 'work streams' which fall into three groups:

- Three work streams which are essentially structural, dealing respectively with national, regional and local response capabilities;
- Seven which are concerned with the maintenance of essential services

(e.g. food and water, telecom and postal services, resilient telecommunications, energy, transport, financial services, provision of health services); and

- Eleven functional work streams, improving capability in the following areas: response to chemical biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) attacks; management of human and also animal and plant infectious diseases; handling of mass casualties and mass fatalities; evacuation and shelter; site clearance; warning and informing the public; humanitarian assistance; the ability of the local area to recover after an incident; responding to flood emergencies.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

The Civil Contingencies Secretariat (CCS) within the Cabinet Office has responsibility for CEP in England. This is a devolved responsibility in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The CCS has a key role in helping to maintain and improve the quality of preparedness for disasters at the local level and across Central Government. A guiding principle is that the prime responsibility for handling disasters should remain at the local level.

In the event of a disaster, where immediate reactions are concerned, reliance is placed upon contingency plans drawn up by the emergency services (police, fire, ambulance and coastguard), local authorities, public health services, those responsible for industrial installations and others, including the voluntary sec-

tor. Plans are developed using the framework set out in the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning Regulations 2005) and supporting guidance. The police will normally take the lead in coordinating the local response to an emergency where a crime has been committed or where there is a threat to public safety: the local authority would usually lead during the recovery phase.

If the scale of a disaster overwhelms available local resources, regional resilience teams (a small team of government officials within a Government Office for the region working on civil protection issues) will coordinate supplementary resources which may be called in from neighbouring authorities and organisations as well as from central government. Only large scale major disasters justify coordination at Central Government level by CCS or the relevant lead Department nominated by the Civil Contingencies Committee.

The Lead Government Department (LGD) must ensure that the central government response is coordinated. It may also, for example, provide specialist advice, assistance and information and keep Parliament, the public and the media updated. There are also arrangements for interdepartmental discussions at official or ministerial level to assist in the management of emergencies. The Civil Contingencies Committee is a group of ministers and officials which meets when necessary under the chairmanship of the LGD.

The devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

will, within their competencies, play a full role in emergency response. Their role will depend on two things: whether the incident affects Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland; and whether the emergency response includes activity within the competence of the administration. The devolved administrations will mirror many of the tasks of the UK-level crisis mechanisms, as well as fulfilling the same tasks as the English regional structures. In every case, the precise balance of activity will depend on the competence of the devolved administration involved (i.e. the terms of their devolution settlement) and the nature of the incident. In areas of reserved responsibility, the UK LGD will lead the response in the devolved areas working closely with the relevant devolved administration.

3. Civil-military cooperation

The Armed Forces do not take a leading role in dealing with disruptive challenges in the UK and would only ever act in support of the civil authorities. It is, however, recognised that the organisation of the Armed Forces, its skills, equipment and training make them an extremely valuable national resource with an established and flexible command and control structure. The Armed Forces will therefore continue to be available to support civil authorities during emergencies.

4. Legal framework

Part 1 of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and supporting Regulations (Contingency Planning Regulations 2005) establish a

statutory framework for civil protection at the local level.

The Act divides local responders into two categories depending on the extent of their involvement in civil protection work, and places a proportionate set of duties on each. The main set of duties falls on those organisations that form the core of the emergency response (Category 1) including the emergency services and local authorities. These duties are to:

- ▶ Assess the risk of emergencies occurring and use this to inform contingency planning;
- ▶ Put in place emergency plans;
- ▶ Put in place business continuity management arrangements;
- ▶ Put in place arrangements to make information available to the public about civil protection matters and maintain arrangements to warn, inform and advise the public in the event of an emergency;
- ▶ Share information with other local responders to enhance coordination;
- ▶ Cooperate with other local responders to enhance coordination and efficiency; and
- ▶ Provide advice and assistance to businesses and voluntary organisations about business continuity management (local authorities only).

Additionally, the Act requires that organisations that have specific roles in an emergency (Category 2) such as utility and transport companies cooperate and

share information with other responders.

Category 1 and 2 responders are also required to come together to form 'Local Resilience Forums' which will help coordination and cooperation between all responders at the local level, including organisations not covered by the Act such as the voluntary sector.

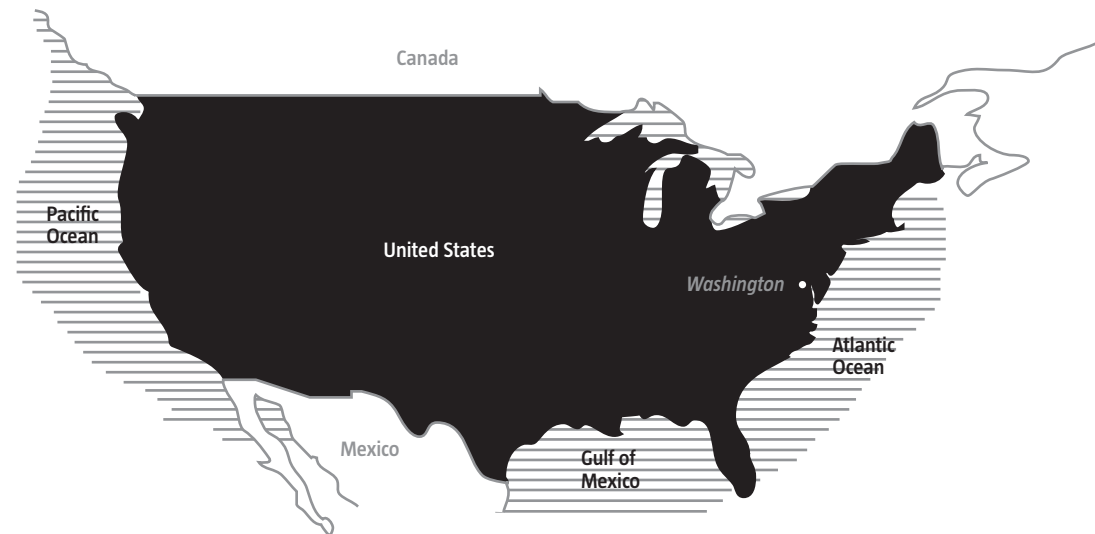
Local authorities may also be subject to technical safety legislation such as the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (COMAH) 1999. There is also legislation that covers the operation of pipelines and nuclear facilities, together with a requirement for adequate public information in the event of releases under the Public Information for Radiation Emergencies Regulations (PIRER). These regulations are a result of European directives.

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United States

United States



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Barack H. Obama (2009–)
Head of government	President Barack H. Obama (2009–)
Capital	Washington, DC
Population	305.9 million
Area	9,629,091 sq. km (includes only the 50 States and District of Columbia)
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 40,000
Military expenditure	4.06 % of GDP
Membership int. org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe (observer)

1. Form of government

The United States of America is a federal republic. It comprises 50 States, the District of Columbia and several territories, including Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The United States Government consists of the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

The bicameral Congress, consisting of the United States Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives, is the legislative branch. The President and Vice President of the United States head the executive branch. The President is both the Chief of State and the Head of Government. The executive branch consists of the Executive Office of the President, 15 Departments, and 56 independent estab-

lishments and government corporations.

Each of the 50 States is sovereign with its own legislative, executive and judicial branches. An elected governor leads each State's executive branch. Local governments include counties, cities, towns, villages, and in some States, independent special districts for schools, water supply, sewage, etc.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) leads a unified national effort to secure the country and preserve freedoms. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the primary DHS component leading the national government in all-hazards preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery activities.

By order of the President, federal departments and agencies are assigned emergency responsibilities based on their regular missions. Federal departments and agencies are also directed by presidential order to support NATO's civil emergency planning.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

Civil emergency planning in the United States seeks to ensure that all levels of government meet essential civilian and emergency management needs in any emergency. Core tasks or competencies of civil emergency planning in the United States include the following:

- ▶ Service to Disaster Victims
- ▶ Operational Planning
- ▶ Incident Management
- ▶ Disaster Logistics

- ▶ Hazard Mitigation
- ▶ Emergency Communications
- ▶ Public Disaster Communications
- ▶ Integrated Preparedness
- ▶ Continuity Programmes

2.2 CEP organisational structure

Civil Emergency Planning in the United States is based on a tiered system in which local governments have primary responsibility for preparedness and response. States and the federal government augment local resources and capabilities when requested and needed.

The *National Response Framework (NRF)* guides how the Nation conducts all-hazards response— from the smallest incident to the largest catastrophe. This document establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response. The Framework identifies the key response principles, as well as the roles and structures that organise national response. It describes how communities, States, the federal government and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply these principles for a coordinated, effective national response. In addition, the Framework describes special circumstances where the federal government exercises a larger role, including incidents where federal interests are involved or catastrophic incidents where a State would require significant support. It lays the groundwork for first responders, decision-makers and supporting entities to provide a unified national response.

The Framework is composed of a base document and 23 Emergency Support

Function Annexes and Support Annexes designed to provide concepts of operations, procedures and structures for achieving response directives for all partners in fulfilling their roles under the NRF. The Framework systematically incorporates public-sector agencies at all levels, the private sector, and nongovernmental organisations. It also emphasises the importance of personal preparedness by individuals and households.

Because effective preparedness is critical for successful response, the Framework encourages a higher level of readiness by drawing a sharper focus on the value of the following preparedness activities: planning, organising, training, equipping, exercising, and applying lessons learned.

DHS and FEMA administer the Framework and related civil emergency planning programmes. Working closely with State and local governments, DHS and FEMA fund emergency management programmes, offer technical guidance and training, and define tasks for other federal agencies in the deployment of resources in times of major disasters and emergencies as declared by the President.

State Responsibilities: Under the U.S. and State constitutions, the governor executes the laws of the State and commands the State's National Guard. The National Guard has primary responsibility for providing military assistance to State and local governments. When a disaster occurs, the governor assesses the scope of the disaster and determines whether or not to provide the State assist-

ance requested by local governments.

The governor has the power to declare a State of emergency, activate the State response plan and deploy the National Guard and other State-controlled assets. All States have specific agencies that coordinate emergency preparedness planning, conduct training and exercises, and serve as the governor's coordinating agency in an emergency.

If a disaster is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and the affected local governments, the governor may ask the President to declare a "major disaster" or an "emergency" under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. A "major disaster" and an "emergency" differ principally in duration, extent of damage, and the amount of federal assistance needed and provided.

Local Responsibilities: Within their communities, mayors, city managers, police and fire officials, county executives, sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys, and public health officials are responsible daily for law enforcement, safety, health, and fire protection. They are responsible for developing emergency response and operations plans and for providing the first response to emergencies within their jurisdiction. Many local jurisdictions have mutual aid agreements with neighbouring jurisdictions, which allow for fire fighting, police, ambulance and other emergency services across community boundaries.

3. Civil-military cooperation

The National Guard has primary responsibility for providing initial support when military assistance is needed. Active duty military forces can also be activated to support civil responders. Emergency management is always under civilian command and the military is equipped to assist civil authorities in a number of missions, including disaster assistance and law enforcement support.

Civil authorities may request help from the military, usually for natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, earthquakes, or man-made disasters such as massive explosions or acts of terrorism. A state's governor may also activate National Guard forces to protect certain assets or infrastructure if critical to national security. Under the National Response Framework, the Department of Defense has the primary responsibility for Public Works and is a supporting agency for the remaining 14 Emergency Support Functions.

4. Legal framework

All States, the federal government, and most local governments have laws or ordinances governing civil emergency planning, preparedness and crisis management. Some laws are designed to meet particular emergency needs such as oil spills, health crises or radiological incidents, but in most instances governmental agencies use their normal legal authorities for responding to and recovering from disasters and emergencies. Listed below are some of the major

specialised U.S. federal laws for civil emergency management:

- ▶ Homeland Security Act of 2002, 6 United States Code (U.S.C.) 101 et seq. Establishes the Department of Homeland Security, which is responsible for a wide-variety of homeland-security activities;
- ▶ Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq. Governs the co-ordination and delivery of federal disaster relief for natural and man-made disasters. Title VI of this Act contains Civil Emergency Planning authorities previously found in the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950;
- ▶ Atomic Energy Act of 1954, 42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq. Is the fundamental U.S. law on both the civilian and the military uses of nuclear materials;
- ▶ Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. 151 et seq. Makes provision for certain communications in times of war and during other national emergencies;
- ▶ Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq. Gives the federal government broad authority to regulate hazardous substances, to respond to hazardous substance emergencies, and to develop long-term solutions for the nation's most serious hazardous waste problems;
- ▶ Co-operative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978, 16 U.S.C. 2101 et seq. Authorises the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake activities for the prevention and control of rural fires;
- ▶ Defense Production Act of 1950, 42 U.S.C. 2061 et seq. Authorises the President to require the priority performance of contracts and orders necessary or appropriate to promote the national defense over other contracts or orders;
- ▶ Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977, 42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq. Provides for research, planning and coordination for the reduction of risk to life and property from earthquakes;
- ▶ National Security Act of 1947, 50 U.S.C. 401 et seq. Created the Department of Defense, the United States Air Force, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Council;
- ▶ National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, 42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq. Authorises a federal flood insurance programme. Stipulates the purchase of flood insurance for flood-prone buildings financed by federally assisted funding. Stipulates flood-plain management measures to be taken by local communities participating in the programme to prevent or reduce flood losses.

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Uzbekistan*

Ozbekistan Respublikasi



Facts at your fingertips

Head of state	President Islam Karimov (1991–)
Head of government	Prime Minister Shavkat Mirziyoyev
Capital	Tasjkent
Population	26.1 million
Area	447,400 sq. km
GDP/capita (PPP)	US\$ 2,441
Military expenditure	1.7 % of GDP (est. in 1999)
Membership int. org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, CIS

*Country file not updated, information provided 2006.

1. Form of government

Uzbekistan is a democratic republic. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992. The principle of power divided between the legislative, executive and judicial authorities underlies the system of state authority in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The president is head of state and the executive authority of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The president is elected for a 7-year term by direct election. (On January 27, 2002, a National Referendum was held and in accordance with the results, the term was extended from 5 to 7 years). The highest state representative body is the *Oliy Majlis* (the Parliament). This body exercises the legislative power. The *Oliy Majlis* of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of 150 deputies, elected by territorial constituencies on a multi-party basis for a term of five years (as a result of the above-mentioned Referendum, it was also decided to reform the legislative body, and transform it into a two-chamber parliament).

The Cabinet of Ministers is formed by the president and approved by the *Oliy Majlis*. The president simultaneously serves as Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers. The judicial authority in the republic of Uzbekistan functions independently of the legislative and executive branches, political parties and public organisations.

The Councils of the People's Deputies, led by *khokims* (the heads of administration), are the representative bodies of authorities in the regions, districts, cities and towns, except for towns that are subordinate to district centres and city districts. They act upon all matters within their jurisdiction, in accordance with the interests of the state and the citizens.

The responsibilities of the local authorities are to: ensure the observance of laws; maintain law and order and guarantee the security of citizens; direct the economic, social and cultural development of their territories; propose

and implement the local budget; determine local taxes and fees and propose non-budget funds; direct the municipal economy; protect the environment; ensure the registration of civil status acts; pass normative acts and exercise other powers that conform with the Constitution and the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

2. Structure of civil emergency planning

The civil protection concept defines the organisation and implementation of a range of state activities aimed at anticipating and preventing emergency situations and protecting the population and territory from their consequences; minimising losses resulting from them, and resolving issues concerning the survival of people suffering their effects.

2.1 CEP tasks and objectives

- Define a single concept for the protection of the population and territory in emergencies, and develop and implement laws and regulations in this area;
- Predict potential emergency situations inside the Republic, both natural and manmade, and assess their socio-economic consequences;
- Ensure that control agencies and systems and the capabilities designated for the prevention and relief of emergencies are in permanent readiness;
- Gather, process, exchange and issue information about the protection of

the population and territory in emergency situations;

- Provide state expertise, inspections and monitoring in relation to protection of the population and territory in emergencies;
- Take measures to ensure the social protection of people suffering from the effects of emergencies;
- Implement the rights and obligations of the population concerning protection in emergency situations, including individuals who play a direct part in emergency relief;
- Organise international co-operation in emergency prevention and relief.

Operations for the relief of socio-political conflicts and mass disturbances are not included in the plans for utilising civilian services in emergencies.

2.2 CEP organisational structure

Civil protection of the Republic is based on the "territorial production" principle. Responsibility for the protection of the population and territory is as follows:

- In the Republic of Uzbekistan – the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, towns and regions – the President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and *khokims* (the Mayors) of towns and regions;
- In ministries, state committees, departments, associations, corporations, enterprises, institutions and

organisations – ministers, heads of state committees, departments, associations, corporations, directors and heads of enterprises, institutions and organisations.

A Ministry of Emergencies in the Republic of Uzbekistan has been set up in order to create an effective system for protecting the population and territory from the consequences of severe disasters, and preventing and providing relief from emergencies, both natural and man-made, in the Republic.

In order to co-ordinate the activities of the *khokimiats* (city administrations) of the different regions, the city of Tashkent as well as towns and other regional administrative structures, administrations have been set up for emergency situations in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and in towns and regions, which are territorial subdivisions of the Ministry of Emergencies. They conduct their work as administrations of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and *khokimiats* of regions and towns.

In order to organise and carry out measures to prevent and provide relief from emergencies, to ensure the safety of the population when emergencies arise, protect the environment and minimise damage to the state economy in peace or wartime, the Republic of Uzbekistan State System for Prevention of and Response to Emergency Situations has been created. It brings together the administrative agencies and capabilities of national and local state agencies, enterprises, institutions

and organisations, whose competencies include resolving issues that concern the protection of the population and the territory in emergency situations.

The Ministry of Emergencies supervises the organisation and function of the planning system for using civilian services in emergencies. Ravshan Khaidarovich Khaidarov is Minister of Emergencies in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Minister of Emergencies in the Republic of Uzbekistan:

- Oversees the activities of the Ministry and enterprises, institutions and sub-ordinate organisations; represents the Ministry in state and other agencies and organisations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as international organisations;
- Issues orders, directives and gives instructions;
- Sends Ministry and civil protection system staff on official missions, according to established procedures, which may also lie outside the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Is responsible for credits allocated to the finances of the Ministry of Emergencies;
- Approves assignments for the design of new types of armaments, equipment and technical facilities for emergency rescue formations, as well as technical characteristics in research and development.

Within the Ministry of Emergencies of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there is

a board consisting of the Minister, his deputies, senior staff of the Ministry and enterprises, institutions and subordinate organisations, as well as other ministries, state committees and departments.

A scientific and technical council has been set up within the Ministry of Emergencies to examine and develop recommendations concerning important problems that lie within the field of expertise of the Ministry of Emergencies. It consists of representatives of relevant state executive agencies as well as scientific and public organisations.

The Institute of Civil Protection has been established to train senior staff for working in the system for planning and using civilian services in emergencies. The Ministry of Emergencies has subdivisions of emergency rescue forces, as well as operationally subordinate forces in ministries, state committees and departments.

The following services have been set up to deal with the specific tasks included in the prevention and mitigation of emergencies in the Republic:

Function	Responsibility
Public order, road and fire safety	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Public technical utilities	Uzbek agency (<i>Uzkommunkhizmat</i>)
Emergency medical assistance and sanitary/epidemiological inspection	Ministry of Public Health
Participation in the relief of emergency situations, despatch of capabilities to regions suffering from emergencies	Ministry of Defence
Notification and communications agency	Uzbek post and telecommunications service agency
Service for the protection of animals and plants and for veterinary and agrochemical inspection	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Management,
State Inspectorate for the technical condition of electric power stations, electrical networks and power supply installations	State joint-stock company (<i>Uzbekenergo</i>)
Finance	Ministry of Finance
Creating supplies of material resources	Chief Directorate for State Material Reserves, Cabinet of Ministers
Conservation of the natural environment and ecological safety	State Committee for the Environment
Monitoring service for dangerous geologeological processes	State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources

Function	Responsibility
Inspection of the conditions and of work carried the mining, chemical, oil and gas production and processing industries	Sanoathkontekhnazorat inspection agency for the safety of work carried out in industry and in mining
Engineering service for the protection villages and of towns	State Committee for Architecture and Construction
Seismic services	Academy of Sciences
Trade and food services	Joint-stock company (<i>Uzbeksavdo</i>), State joint-stock company (<i>Ozikovkattaminot</i>), Joint-stock company (<i>Uzbekbirlashuv</i>)
Monitoring service for Hydrometeorology Phenomena	Chief Directorate for Hydrometeorolgy of the Cabinet of Minister
Fuel provision	Joint-stock company (<i>Uzbeknefteprodukt</i>)
Motor transport	Uzbek agency for road and river transport
Highway services	Uzbek State joint-stock concern for the construction and maintenance of highways
Inspectorate for the condition and conduction of works on chemical industry installations	State joint-stock company (<i>Uzkimyosanoat</i>)
Search and emergency rescue service for aircraft disasters	National airline (<i>Uzbekiston khavo iullar</i>)
Inspectorate for transportation of dangerous freight by rail	State joint-stock railway company (<i>Uzbekiston temir iullari</i>)
Insurance	State joint-stock insurance companies (<i>Uzagrosugurta</i> and <i>Kafolat</i>)
Humanitarian assistance	National Council of the Red Crescent Society

3. Civil-military cooperation

The Ministry of Emergencies co-operates with the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the following issues:

- ▶ Organising the work of military units in the relief of emergencies and ensuring its safe implementation;
- ▶ Monitoring radiation, chemical and bacteriological levels in regions where Ministry of Defence installations are located;
- ▶ Arranging for the use of military transport aviation to convey emergency rescue service capabilities, specialised equipment and material resources to regions suffering from emergencies.

Military units of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Uzbekistan are called upon to carry out emergency rescue operations in the event of a large-scale emergency in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

4. Legal framework

Draft laws concerning the prevention and relief of emergencies, the protection of the population and territory from natural disasters, accidents and catastrophes, emergency relief management and other areas are prepared by the Ministry of Emergencies in the Republic of Uzbekistan together with the relevant ministries, state committees and departments, and are forwarded to the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan for discussion. The Government adopts a resolution (decree) or submits the draft

laws to the *Oliy Majlis* (Parliament) of the Republic of Uzbekistan for consideration.

The main legislative acts that regulate State Emergency Planning are as follows:

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan: “Protection of the population and territory from natural or man-made emergency situations” dated August 20 1999;
2. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “Civil protection” dated May 25 2000.

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International Organisations

EU – European Union

IAEA – International Atomic Energy Agency

NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization

UN OCHA – United Nations Office for the
Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

WHO – World Health Organization

EU

European union

Background

Created in 2001, the Community Mechanism for civil protection is a multifaceted tool covering prevention, preparedness and response to disasters, including environmental emergencies. 27 EU Member States plus, Iceland, Norway, Lichtenstein and Croatia (as of 2009) participate in the Mechanism. Within the European Commission responsibility for the day to day work of the Community Mechanism falls on the Civil Protection Unit, which is situated within DG Environment.

Tasks and objectives

Community cooperation in the field of civil protection aims to better protect people, the environment, property and cultural heritage in the event of major natural or manmade disasters occurring both inside and outside the EU.

The main role of the Community Civil Protection Mechanism is to facilitate and support the mobilisation and coordination of European civil protection assistance in the event of major emergencies occurring inside and outside the EU. This applies also to situations where there is an imminent threat of such major emergencies. It is therefore a tool that enhances community co-operation in civil protection matters and can be used both inside and outside the European Union.

The Mechanism covers both natural and man-made disasters, including acts of terrorism and technological, radiological or environmental accidents, including accidental marine pollution.

In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, it can provide added value to European civil protection assistance by making support available on request of the affected country. Any country affected by a major disaster that overwhelms its national response capacity can appeal for immediate civil protection assistance through the Community Mechanism. By pooling the capabilities of the Participating States, by facilitating the transport of these capabilities and by enabling access to specific additional assets at EU level, the Community Mechanism can ensure even better protection primarily of people, but also of the natural and cultural environment as well as property.

So as to enable and ensure an effective delivery of assistance, teams working in emergencies need to be mobilised rapidly. Moreover, their work needs to be well co-ordinated while requiring flexibility. In order to achieve this, the Community Mechanism has its own tools that help to ensure this.

Organisational structure

Community Mechanism

The Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC) is the operational heart of the Community Mechanism, available on a 24/7 basis. Any country stricken by a disaster, - European or not - can request European civil protection assistance through the MIC, which will facilitate and support the response by pooling the assistance provided by the participating states. This might include search and

rescue teams or modules in the case of earthquakes, water-bombing aircrafts to extinguish forest fires, high-capacity pumps in cases of floods, marine pollution response equipment in case of oil spills, etc. The MIC can also promptly deploy civil protection experts to assess the situation and coordinate assistance on site, and to provide technical expertise to the stricken country. Moreover, it can also assist with high-tech tools, such as satellite images, which might be crucial for effective response. The work of the MIC is made easier by the existence of crisis correspondents in all the Commission's delegations around the world.

The MIC can also support Participating States with the pooling of transport for goods and teams to the affected area. If so requested, the Commission can also decide to co-finance the transport of Participating States' assistance.

The MIC uses the Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS). It is a secure alert and notification application created with the intention of facilitating emergency communication among the participating states. It provides an integrated platform to send and receive alerts, details of assistance required, to make offers of assistance and to view the development of ongoing emergencies as they happen in an online logbook.

In addition to responding to disasters, the Community Mechanism strengthens its preparedness through a training programme and the conduction of full-scale exercises. Some 600 civil protection experts have already been trained through

eleven different training courses of the Community Mechanism. Exchanges of experts supplement this by allowing specialists to visit other countries and share their experiences with colleagues. Around eight large-scale simulation exercises are organised in this framework each year. The Community Mechanism is increasingly involved in prevention of disasters within the EU. For 2009 the budget for the Civil Protection Unit is just over €34 million.

Other EU structures and international cooperation

The Community Mechanism does not operate in a vacuum, but is an element of a comprehensive EU system. Disaster-mitigating measures are integrated into development programmes of the EU. Furthermore, the Community is one of the largest humanitarian aid donors in the world, with some €770 million distributed in 2007 by the Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) alone. Other Community tools include the Instrument for Stability, which can be used to urgently respond to the needs of countries in situations of political instability, which well might be the result of a disaster. With a budget of some €2 billion for seven years, this instrument aims to safeguard or re-establish conditions under which the EU partner countries can pursue their long term development goals.

To respond to various threats, the Community has developed a number of sectoral alert systems, which run in paral-

lel with and complement the Community Mechanism. One example is the system for co-operation on preparedness and response to biological and chemical agent attacks in the field of health security (RAS BICHAT). Similarly, the Community Urgent Radiological Information Exchange system (ECURIE) is used by the EU Member States to notify the Commission and other potentially affected Member States about radiological or nuclear accidents. The EU Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) is a tool for control authorities to exchange information on measures taken to ensure food safety. The EU rapid alert system for all dangerous consumer products, with the exception of food, pharmaceutical and medical devices (RAPEX) is designed to exchange information on measures to prevent the use of products that might pose a risk to consumers.

The Community Mechanism is a part of the overall EU response, but it also operates in a broader international environment. To ensure maximum efficiency, the MIC cooperates with all international actors involved, both at the headquarters level and in the field. In 2004, the Commission exchanged letters with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) on cooperation in response to disasters. When the MIC and the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EAD-RCC) are simultaneously responding to the same disaster, a mutual exchange of information would be ensured. Coordination with other players in the field, such as the Red Cross or humanitarian NGOs, is

equally necessary to ensure effective and efficient response to disasters.

Civil-military cooperation

Recourse to the military assets of the EU Member States might be necessary in some cases, notably for logistical and infrastructure support and where no civilian alternatives are possible. The principles guiding the recourse to the military assets are spelled out in the *European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid* signed by the Presidents of the European Commission, European Parliament and Council of the EU on behalf of the 27 EU Member States in December 2007.¹

Should a need arise, the MIC would reach out to the military authorities of the Member States either via its civil protection POCs (Points of Contact) in the Member States or through the network of military POCs of the EU Military Staff (EUMS), with whom the MIC would work closely. The MIC has also access to the EU database of military assets and capabilities relevant to the protection of civilian populations against the effects of terrorist attacks, including CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological or Nuclear) agents.² In terms of procedures, the EU has developed a General Framework for the use of Member States military or military chartered transportation assets and ESDP (European Security and Defence Policy) coordination tools in support of EU disaster response,³ as well as corresponding standard operating procedures. The EU moreover has put in place arrangements for military support to EU disaster

response (identification and coordination of available assets and capabilities).⁴ When needed and appropriate, the EU is committed to sending civil-military liaison officers to facilitate and actively engage in civil-military coordination.

Legal framework

There are two main pieces of legislation that cover European civil protection, these being Council Decision 2007/779/EC, Euratom establishing a Community Civil Protection Mechanism (recast) and Council Decision establishing a Civil Protection Financial Instrument (2007/162/EC, Euratom). Two Commission Decisions were issued soon after the adoption of these two main pillars of civil protection legislation, each having a specific purpose within the meaning of the two Council Decisions. One of these Decisions, Commission Decision 2007/606/EC, Euratom deals with laying down implementing rules for transport; the other one, Commission Decision 2008/73/EC, Euratom provides for the implementation of the modules concept.

The Community Civil Protection Mechanism and the Civil Protection Financial Instrument together cover three of the main aspects of the disaster management cycle – prevention, preparedness and response. The Mechanism itself covers response and some preparedness actions, whereas the Financial Instrument enables actions in all three fields. The two pieces of legislation are moreover complementary as the Financial Instrument finances the Mechanism.

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For more information visit -
<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/civil/index.htm>

1. http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/consensus/consensus_en.pdf

2. Modalities, procedures and criteria for making available to the Community Civil Protection Mechanism the content of the database of military assets and capabilities relevant to the protection of civilian populations against the effects of terrorist attacks, including CBRN, doc. 6644/4/04.

3. General Framework for the use of Member States military and military chartered transportation assets and ESDP coordination tools in support of EU disaster response, doc. 8976/06.

4. Military support to EU disaster response – identification and coordination of available assets and capabilities, doc. 9462/3/06 REV 3 and doc. 14540/06 + COR 1.

IAEA

International Atomic Energy Organization

IAEA by the Numbers

- ▶ 146 Member States.
- ▶ 52 years of international service by 2009.
- ▶ 2326 professional and support staff.
- ▶ €268 million total regular budget for 2007, supplemented by extrabudgetary contributions received in 2007 amounting to €42.2 million.

IAEA – The “Atoms for Peace” Agency

The IAEA is the world’s center of cooperation in the nuclear field. It was set up as the world’s “Atoms for Peace” organization in 1957 within the United Nations family. The Agency works with its Member States (currently, March 2009, 146 States are Members of the IAEA) and multiple partners worldwide to promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies.

The IAEA Secretariat is headquartered at the Vienna International Centre in Vienna, Austria. Operational liaison and regional offices are located in Geneva, Switzerland; New York, USA; Toronto, Canada; and Tokyo, Japan. The IAEA runs or supports research centers and scientific laboratories in Vienna and Seibersdorf, Austria; Monaco; and Trieste, Italy.

The IAEA Secretariat is a team of 2,326 multi-disciplinary professional and support staff from more than 90 countries. The Agency is led by Director General Mohamed ElBaradei and six Deputy Directors-General who head the major departments.

Planning for response to emergencies

Worldwide, several different types of nuclear activities and practices involving radioactive material and/or sources of ionising radiation are conducted within the jurisdiction of individual States. Despite extensive precautions, radiation events can occur that may affect the public, workers, patients or the environment. These events can range from extremely rare severe accidents in nuclear power plants with serious wide-spread and persistent consequences to events that can happen from time to time with low radiological consequences but nevertheless have safety implications and can often excite considerable media and public interest and concern, even severe distress and anxiety. Radiological hazards can be the result of accidents, negligence or created by malicious act or intent.

Independent of whether a radiation event arises from an accident, negligence or a deliberate act, the response to events with apparent, potential or suspected radiological consequences requires efficient and coordinated efforts to (1) prevent deterministic effects, (2) restrict the likelihood of stochastic effects, (3) minimize the overall radiological impact in terms of environmental contamination and general disruption and endeavours to restore normality, and (4) prevent, to the extent practicable, the occurrence of non-radiological effects. In addition, for the case of the release of radioactive material resulting from a malicious act, it is important to ensure

proper collection of evidence to support prosecutions.

The responsibility for responding to all the aforementioned cases and for public and environmental protection remains predominantly within the jurisdiction of the individual State at national, regional and local levels. However, for short term actions following an incident or accident with apparent, suspected or potential radiological consequences or for events which originate from a malicious act, Member States and State Parties can request the Secretariat to provide and/or facilitate international assistance.

The involvement in these events will be dealt with by the Secretariat through the Incident and Emergency Center, under the supervision of the Deputy Director General of the Department of Nuclear Safety and Security.

The Incident and Emergency Centre (IEC)

- ▶ Response activities
- ▶ Emergency preparedness activities and services
- ▶ Intergovernmental and Inter-Agency Matters

Response activities – According to the legal basis, the Secretariat needs to be prepared to respond timely, appropriately and efficiently to any event that may have actual or potential radiological consequences to health, property or the environment and which would require the IAEA's involvement upon a request from Member States, relevant interna-

tional organizations and the media/public. In order to accomplish these tasks the IAEA's Incident and Emergency System (IES) consisting of a 24-hour warning point (24/7 on-call system) and facilitation and coordination focal point in the Secretariat – the *Incident and Emergency Centre (IEC)* – has been established. The IEC facilitates and coordinates the management of a rapid IAEA response to events that may give rise to radiological consequences irrespective of their cause. The prime objectives of the response is to facilitate the (1) exchange of official real-time information among States/relevant international organizations; (2) provision of assistance/advice to States/relevant international organizations upon request; and (3) provision of relevant, timely, truthful, consistent and appropriate public information.

States and international organizations can direct notifications and/or advisory messages and requests for assistance and/or information to the Agency. For the purpose of emergency communications, States and international organizations communicate to the Agency on the agreed communication channels described in the *ENATOM* manual (<http://www-ns.iaea.org/tech-areas/emergency>). Action will then be taken using the IEC as a focal point for the facilitation and coordination of an Agency response. Request for information from the media and members of the public will be coordinated by the IAEA Division of Public Information in cooperation with the IEC.

Emergency preparedness activities and services – The IEC develops appropriate safety standards relating to preparedness for and response to nuclear or radiological incidents and emergencies, independently of the cause, and technical manuals and training materials for the application of those standards. The IEC also provides training and services to assist Member States in strengthening and maintaining their regional, national, local and on-site response capabilities.

Intergovernmental and Inter-Agency Matters – The Emergency Conventions assign specific response functions and responsibilities to the IAEA and the Parties, which include, in addition to a number of States, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). However, various international organizations have – by virtue of their statutory functions or of related legal instruments – general functions and responsibilities that encompass aspects of preparedness and response. Moreover, some regional organizations (e.g. the European Union) are party to legally binding treaties and have directives and regulations that bear on emergency response arrangements among some States. Finally, there are bilateral agreements between some international organizations that also have relevance to preparedness and response arrangements.

Pursuant to the obligations placed on it by the Emergency Conventions, the IAEA regularly convenes the Inter-Agency Committee on Radiological and Nuclear Emergencies (IACRNE)⁵, whose purpose is to co-ordinate the arrangements of the relevant international intergovernmental organizations for preparing for and responding to nuclear and radiological emergencies.

The IAEA, the international organizations party to the Conventions, and other relevant international organizations that participate in the activities of the IACRNE have developed the Joint Radiation Emergency Management Plan of the International Organisations (Joint Plan).

International emergency response exercises and their effective evaluation are an essential tool for improving the international emergency response arrangements. Over the past decade, many international nuclear emergency exercises have taken place, and much experience has been gained in the important fields of emergency preparedness and management. It has been recognized that coordination and joint sponsorship of international nuclear emergency exercises can reduce the total number of exercises undertaken, helping to optimize resource utilization for both national and international organizations.

Legal Framework

International Conventions – The Convention on Assistance in Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency

(103 Parties as of December 2008) and the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (102 Parties as of December 2008) are the prime legal instruments that establish an international framework to facilitate the exchange of information and the prompt provision of assistance in the event of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency. They place specific obligations on the Parties and the IAEA, with the aim of minimizing consequences for health, property and the environment.

IAEA Statute - Under the terms of Article III of its Statute, the IAEA is authorized to establish standards of safety for protection of health, life and property against ionizing radiation. The IAEA's safety standards are not legally binding on Member States but may be adopted by them, at their own discretion, for use in national regulations. They are binding on the IAEA in relation to its own operations and on States in relation to operations assisted by the IAEA.

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NATO *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*

Facts and figures at your fingertips

NATO Secretary General:	Jaap de Hoop Scheffer Anders Fogh Rasmussen (from August 2009)
NATO Assistant Secretary General for Operations:	Martin Howard CB
Headquarters:	Brussels, Belgium
Allies:	28
Partners:	22
Population of the Euro-Atlantic area:	1.19 billion
Annual CEP/EADRCC operational budget:	US\$ 3.24 million per year

CEP tasks and objectives

NATO has always placed emphasis on the protection of civilian populations and critical infrastructures against the consequences of armed conflict, natural and technological disasters and terrorist attacks, including the possible use of CBRN agents. NATO's Strategic Concept recognises that major civil emergencies can pose a threat to security and stability. Countries can no longer rely purely on national solutions for large scale emergencies. Given the requirement for the military and civilian communities to develop and maintain robust cooperation, CEP in NATO focuses on the following five areas:

- Civil support for alliance operations under article 5 – the collective defence clause of the NATO Treaty;
- Support for non-article 5 crisis response operations;
- Support for national authorities in civil emergencies;

- Support for national authorities in the protection of populations against the effects of weapons of mass destruction; and
- Cooperation with partners.

Civil emergency planning is first and foremost a national responsibility and civil assets remain under national control at all times. NATO's added value lies in sharing best practices, cooperation in training and exercises and, in the event of a large scale emergency, in facilitating coordination and cooperation. The aim of CEP in NATO is to share information on national planning activities to ensure the most effective use of civil resources for use during emergency situations. NATO's added value concentrates on those planning activities which cannot be executed at a national level. It enables allies and Partner nations to assist each other in preparing for and dealing with the consequences of crisis, disaster or conflict.

NATO/CEP represents an important component of NATO's partnership programmes. Cooperation on CEP is an important aspect within the various cooperative frameworks: the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC); the NATO-Russia Committee (NRC); NATO-Ukraine Commission (NUC), Mediterranean Dialogue countries, and Istanbul Cooperation Initiative countries. Civil and military representatives from branches of national, regional and local government, international organisations and NGOs take part in NATO CEP activities (seminars, courses, training, exercises

5. The Inter-Agency Committee for the Co-ordinated Planning and Implementation of Response to Accidental Releases of Radioactive Substances (formerly named IACRNA) was established following a meeting of representatives of FAO, UNEP, ILO, UNSCEAR, WMO, WHO and IAEA at the Special Session of the IAEA General Conference in September 1986. At the 2nd IACRNA Regular Meeting, in November 2008, the Committee adopted a new name: INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEE ON RADIOLOGICAL AND NUCLEAR EMERGENCIES, effective January 1, 2009. The IAEA is the Secretariat for IACRNE.

and team visits), focusing on practical co-operation in the fields of emergency preparedness, civil-military cooperation and disaster management. Partners actively contribute to CEP projects and activities and provide disaster relief, through the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC), support to stricken nations.

Structure of CEP at NATO

The Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC)

The day-to-day business of CEP is guided by the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC), composed of national representatives who provide oversight of the work conducted at NATO. Under the authority of the North Atlantic Council, this committee meets semi-annually in plenary session and holds regular meetings in permanent session. Given the strong interest of partner nations in CEP, many SCEPC meetings are held in the format of the EAPC encompassing all NATO and partner nations.

The Planning Boards and Committees (PB & Cs) and the network of civil experts

Under the direction of the SCEPC, eight technical Planning Boards and Committees (PB & Cs) bring together national government and industrial experts and military representatives to help develop policy and, as and when necessary, provide advice in the relevant areas of civil activity. These 382 experts form a network and provide a firm base for consequence management. They main-

tain close links with national emergency preparedness agencies and relevant ministries. They can be deployed in the format of a Rapid Reaction Team: which can rapidly evaluate civil needs and the capabilities to support a NATO operation or other emergency situation. The Rapid Reaction Team can be deployed within 24 hours of the approval of a request for advice. Experts can also be deployed in the form of an Advisory Support Team at the request of a nation to assist in assessing and further developing national levels of emergency preparedness, response and recovery capabilities at the strategic and operational level.

The eight Planning Boards and Committees are: The Civil Aviation Planning Committee, the Civil Communications Planning Committee, the Civil Protection Committee, the Food and Agriculture Planning Committee, the Industrial Planning Committee, the Planning Board for Inland Surface Transport, the Joint Medical Committee, the Planning Board for Ocean Shipping.

The Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC)

Established in June 1998, the EADRCC is an operational tool for coordinating responses among NATO and Partner countries to natural and man-made disasters in the Euro-Atlantic area. As such it is NATO's principal civil crisis response mechanism and involves all 50 NATO Partner and allied countries. The EADRCC stands ready 365 days a year and on a 24/7 basis to respond to civil emergency situations

in the Euro-Atlantic area, and to function as a clearing-house mechanism for the coordination of requests and offers of assistance.

The EADRCC is a 'one-stop-shop' for consequence management activities in the event of natural and technological disasters. Since September 2001, it can also respond to requests for assistance in the event of a major chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) incident in the Euro-Atlantic area. Its activities are closely coordinated with NATO's military authorities, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and other relevant international organisations.

Soon after its launch, the EADRCC was involved in the coordinating of humanitarian assistance from EAPC countries in support of refugees during the Kosovo crisis. Over the past 10 years, the EADRCC has responded to more than 40 requests for assistance from nations mostly stricken by natural disasters. In 2005 and 2006, the EADRCC played a central coordinating role in NATO's humanitarian relief to the United States after hurricane Katrina, and Pakistan after the devastating earthquake.

In January 2004, the North Atlantic Council widened the EADRCC mandate to respond, subject to agreement by the SCEPC, to a request for assistance from the Afghan Government in the event of natural disasters. In April 2007, the mandate was widened, enabling the provision of CEP support in areas where NATO is engaged militarily. Mediterranean Dia-

logue and Istanbul Cooperation Initiative countries can request assistance through the EADRCC.

Another major role of the EADRCC is the organisation of major international field and consequence management exercises open to all NATO Partners and allies. To date, the EADRCC has conducted exercises in Ukraine, Croatia, the Russian Federation, Uzbekistan, Romania, Italy and Finland. The latest exercise, "UUSIMAA 2008" was held in Finland in June 2008.

The EADRCC is part of the International Staff's Operations Division and is staffed by 3 permanent members and up to 5 Voluntary National Contribution personnel seconded from allied and Partner nations. Arrangements are in place to augment the centre's personnel, if necessary.

NATO Crisis Response System

The NATO Crisis Response System provides the alliance with a comprehensive set of pre-identified political, military and civilian measures to be implemented by nations and NATO to respond and manage various crisis scenarios. Within this overall system, CEP Crisis Management Arrangements (CMAs) define the roles of the SCEPC, the PB&Cs, the EADRCC and the use of civil experts during times of crisis.

Civil-military cooperation

Planning and executing military operations is a complex process. In order to mount an operation that best addresses a crisis situation, military planners and commanders often need to call upon expertise and other assets from the civilian

sector. NATO provides an effective forum in which the use of civilian and military assets can complement one another and be dove-tailed to achieve a desired goal. The Civil Expertise Catalogue is a list of 13 areas comprising civilian, CEP related assets and expertise which provide a “reachback” capability for NATO’s military authorities. This capability can be used during crisis-response operations, from the force commander located in the area of operations up through the entire military chain of command to the highest strategic levels. Any military level with a request for information or advice on a civilian CEP related matter can address this need for civilian expertise through a fast and simple process.

International cooperation

NATO’s CEP activities are closely coordinated with other international organisations such as the United Nations, in particular the UN OCHA and increasingly with the European Union. One of the most important aspects of cooperation is to be kept informed about the activities of the various actors involved in CEP. Cooperation with other international organisations is therefore a very high priority for NATO. Exercises are one avenue of enhancing cooperation with other international organisations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Office for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the World Health Organization.

The International Staff

The structures detailed above are supported by the International Staff in the CEP section of the Operations Division. This division is headed by an Assistant Secretary General for Operations and a Deputy Assistant Secretary General for Planning, Civil Emergency Planning and Exercises who chair the SCEPC plenary and permanent session meetings respectively.

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UN OCHA

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Emergency Services Branch (ESB)

The Emergency Services Branch, as part of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), is responsible for developing, mobilizing and coordinating the deployment of OCHA’s international rapid response tools and services to provide assistance to countries affected by humanitarian emergencies (natural disasters and complex emergencies). ESB channels its capabilities and services through its various Sections:

Emergency Relief Coordination Centre (ERCC) –

The ERCC is OCHA’s coordination centre, designed to support the organization’s coordination role in disasters and humanitarian emergencies. This includes internal coordination among OCHA’s Geneva, New York and regional / field offices as well as the coordination of other humanitarian actors and disaster responders worldwide.

Field Coordination Support Section (FCSS) –

FCSS manages the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) system, the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG), the Americas Support Team (AST) and the International and Asia-Pacific Humanitarian Partnerships (IHP/APH). UNDAC is a network of deployable disaster management professionals nominated and funded by governments and organizations. INSARAG is a network of urban search and rescue (USAR) providers that defines global standards for earthquake response. AST/IHP/APH

are networks of providers of Support Modules (equipment and staff) that can be deployed at short notice and at no cost to support UNDAC missions and other humanitarian actors in the field. As such, FCSS manages partnerships with NGOs, Private Sector and governmental/intergovernmental networks that support OCHA’s role in establishing on-site coordination in sudden onset disasters.

Civil-Military Coordination Section (CMCS) –

On behalf of the humanitarian community, CMCS facilitates and coordinates the access to and use of foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) in countries affected by humanitarian emergencies. CMCS is the focal point for governments, international organizations and military and civil defence establishments for the employment of these assets in humanitarian situations. It is also the focal point for United Nations Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (UN-CMCoord) in the United Nations system. UN-CMCoord is defined as the essential dialogue and interaction between civilian and military actors in humanitarian emergencies that is necessary to protect and promote humanitarian principles; avoid competition; minimize inconsistency; and, when appropriate, pursue common goals.

Environmental Emergencies Unit (EEU) –

EEU is the United Nations mechanism to mobilize and coordinate the international response to environmental emergencies caused by natural disasters, industrial

accidents and complex emergencies. It is a partnership mechanism between OCHA and the United Nations Environment Programme.

Logistics Support Unit (LSU) – LSU is OCHA's focal point for non-military logistics and participates in inter-agency humanitarian logistics coordination mechanisms.

Surge Capacity Section (SCS) – SCS maintains external partnerships for the provision of critical human resource needs following emergencies and disasters through the rapid and effective mobilization of additional expertise.

Emergency Preparedness Section (EPS) – EPS supports at-risk countries to reduce disaster risks by preparing for an effective response to humanitarian emergencies in line with the Hyogo Framework of Action, Priority 5 – Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response. In particular, the section partners with International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) and UNDP (UN Development Programme) / BCPR (Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery) in the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) for the development of sustainable disaster risk reduction capacities in the UN system as well as for Governments.

*Field Information Services Unit (FIS)** – FIS develops information management tools for OCHA's field offices. It also deploys Humanitarian Information Centres (HICs) or smaller information management teams to emergencies.

*Information Technology Section (ITS)** – ITS provides information and communications technology (ICT) infrastructure, services and support to OCHA and coordinates inter-agency ICT activities.

*Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN)** – IRIN is a leading global provider of multimedia humanitarian news and analysis.

*ReliefWeb** – ReliefWeb is the world's leading on-line gateway to information on humanitarian emergencies and disasters.

* Hosted in Geneva for OCHA's Communication and Information Services Branch, New York.

For further information:

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WHO *World Health Organization*

Role of the organization

WHO, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system since its constitution came into force on 7 April 1948. WHO is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.

Mandate in emergencies and legal framework

Article 2 of WHO's constitution states that in emergencies the Organization should provide appropriate technical assistance and necessary aid. Following several high-profile crises, most notably the tsunami disaster of December 2004, Member States asked the Organization, in resolution WHA 58.1, to improve its emergency response operations and logistics services. A second resolution (WHA 59.22) emphasizing the importance of emergency preparedness and the need to work more closely with the UN and the international humanitarian community was passed the following year. In September 2005, the Humanitarian Reforms ushered in sweeping changes that have given greater prominence to WHO's humanitarian role, giving it the opportunity and responsibility to lead global and country health clusters.

Priority work in emergencies

WHO's emergency work is structured around the following three areas:

- ▶ **Emergency preparedness and capacity development:** support to Member States in the areas of health sector risk reduction and emergency preparedness; building institutional capacity in WHO for emergency preparedness and response.
- ▶ **Emergency response and operations:** producing the evidence, the plans, the technical guidance and the operational platform that underpin WHO's action in emergencies; planning, initiating and implementing operations in collaboration with national and international health partners.
- ▶ **Recovery and transition:** developing strategies, methodologies, tools and guidelines for health recovery actions in post-conflict and post-disaster situations and for health sector development in countries in transition.

Within each of these areas of work, WHO is committed to:

Health Assessment and Tracking: Ensuring proper assessments are undertaken, assessing needs and priorities, surveillance and monitoring of the impact of humanitarian action

Coordinated Health Action: Convening different actors, exchanging information, ensuring coordination, agreeing on strategies in response to assessments and mobilizing joint and focused action, particularly as lead agency of the health cluster

Filling Gaps: Identifying gaps in humanitarian action that have a significant impact on survival rates and levels of ill-health and ensuring that they are addressed

Strengthening Local Capacity: for improved health outcomes through preparedness, training, rehabilitating essential structures, repairing and restarting broken systems, empowering critical professionals

Organizational structure

This work is carried out at three levels of the Organization: country, regional and headquarters.

The country focus. The WHO country offices are on the forefront in all crises affecting any of the 193 WHO Member States. Globally 145 WHO country offices are covering 159 Member States. Mobilizing timely support to countries affected by crises to reduce the health consequences of emergencies, disasters, crises and conflicts and to mitigate their social and economic impact is a strategic organizational priority. As lead agency of the country health cluster, WHO, and specifically the WHO country representative, is responsible for leading and coordinating

the international health response and for ensuring its effectiveness.

The Regional Offices. Within the decentralized structure of WHO, the six Regional Offices are the first line to mobilize operational and technical support; for Member States in the Americas this is the Pan American Health Organization, Regional Office of the World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO-AMRO) which is part of the Inter American system and the UN system and is based in Washington DC, USA, and for the 53 Member States in the European Region the WHO Regional Office for Europe (WHO-EURO) is in Copenhagen, Denmark.

The Global Headquarters in Geneva. The WHO headquarters in Geneva provides technical guidance and standard setting, technical and logistic backstopping of country operations through Regional Offices, and ensures WHO leadership of the Global Health Cluster of the Interagency Standing Committee (IASC).

Cluster approach

Humanitarian reform seeks to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian response by ensuring greater predictability, accountability and partnership. It is an ambitious effort by the international humanitarian community to reach more beneficiaries, with more comprehensive needs-based relief and protection, in a more effective and timely manner. The Global Health Cluster, under the leadership of the World Health Organization, is

made up of more than 30 international humanitarian health organizations that have been working together since 2006 to build partnerships, to develop common approaches and tools, and to strengthen sector-wide capacities for humanitarian health action.

Links to other organizations

WHO is an active member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) which is the inter-agency forum for coordination, policy development and decision-making involving the key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners. Under the leadership of the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), the IASC develops humanitarian policies, agrees on a clear division of responsibility for the various aspects of humanitarian assistance, identifies and addresses gaps in response, and advocates for effective application of humanitarian principles. WHO is lead agency of the IASC Global Health Cluster and is an active participant in many IASC bodies and other inter-agency bodies. WHO is a full party to IAEA's Emergency Conventions under which the Organization has a responsibility of providing medical and public health assistance. Finally, WHO leads the International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005) that require countries to report emergencies of public health concern to WHO through national IHR focal points who are assigned in each country by the national health authority.

About the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency – MSB

The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) was established on 1 January 2009, taking over the responsibilities of The Swedish Emergency Management Agency, the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, and the Swedish National Board of Psychological Defence. These three authorities all ceased operations and closed down on 31st December 2008.

The tasks of the MSB

The overall objective of the MSB is to advance and support societal preparedness for emergencies, crises and disasters and contribute to reducing the consequences of these when they occur. This means the MSB has an important role coordinating across and between various sector boundaries and areas of responsibility. This coordinating role is based on the principle of responsibility – in other words, the MSB will not take over the responsibility of other actors.

The MSB is responsible for matters related to:

- ▶ civil protection, meaning public safety in the form of protection from incidents, accidents and other types of emergencies and disasters,
- ▶ emergency management, which is defined as a process to reduce loss of life and property and to protect life, property and the environment from all types of hazards and risks through a comprehensive, risk-based, emergency management programme of prevention, planning, preparedness, response and recovery,
- ▶ civil defence, meaning public safety during wartime,
- ▶ international humanitarian operations.

This responsibility applies to measures taken before, during, and after the occurrence of emergencies and disasters. In other words, the MSB's mandate spans the entire spectrum of threats and risks, from everyday accidents up to major disasters and war.

Organisation and financing

The MSB has approximately 800 people working in five departments:

- ▶ Administration Department
- ▶ Risk & Vulnerability Reduction Department
- ▶ Training, Exercises & Emergency Preparedness Department
- ▶ Coordination & Operations Department
- ▶ Evaluation & Monitoring Department

Offices are located in Stockholm, Karlstad, Sandö and Revinge.

The MSB's budget is approximately 270 million Euros (2009).

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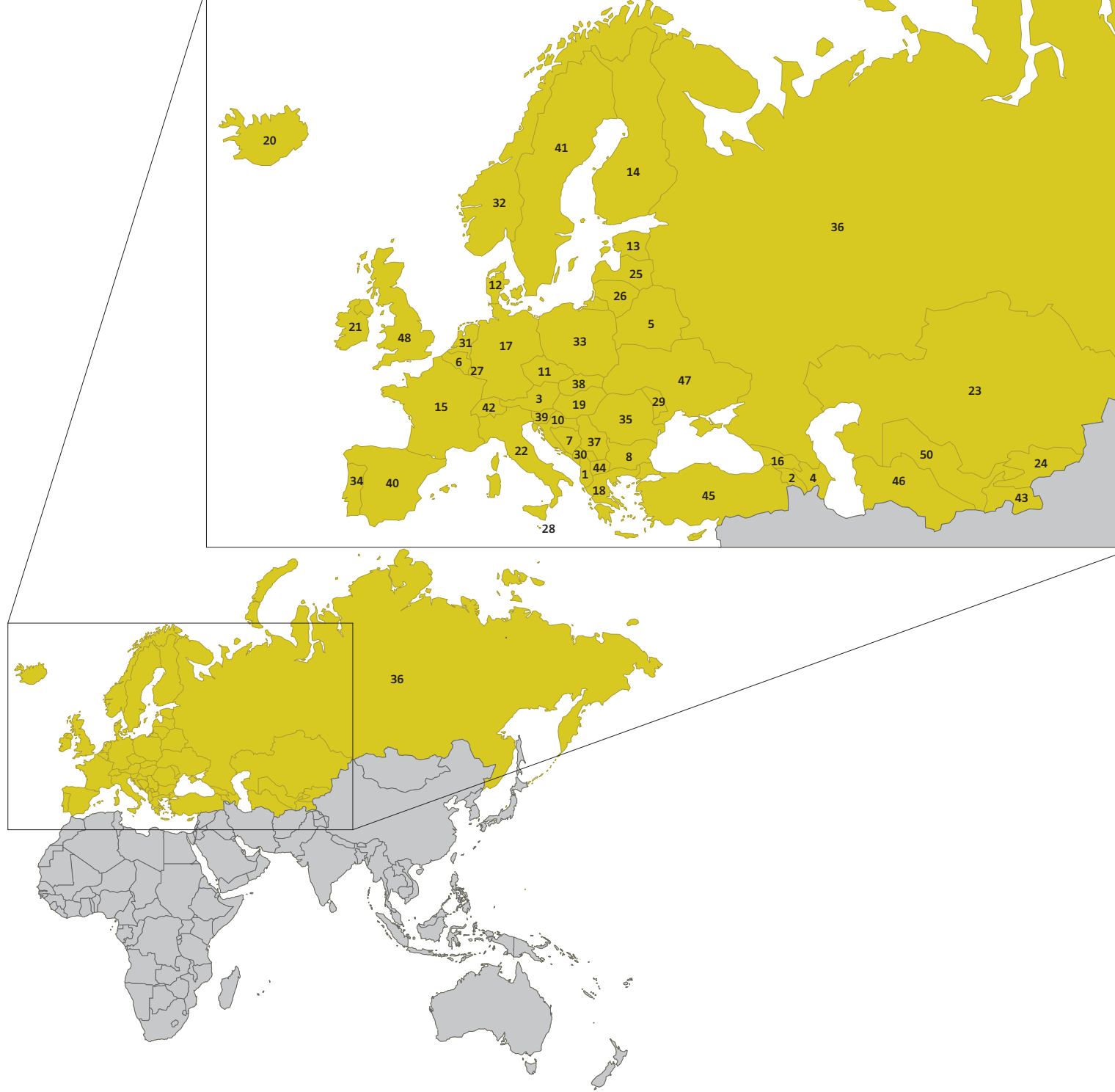
Revinge: Revingeby

Member Countries of the

Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council

1 Albania	18 Greece	35 Romania
2 Armenia	19 Hungary	36 Russia
3 Austria	20 Iceland	37 Serbia
4 Azerbaijan	21 Ireland	38 Slovakia
5 Belarus	22 Italy	39 Slovenia
6 Belgium	23 Kazakhstan	40 Spain
7 Bosnia and Herzegovina	24 Kyrgyz Republic	41 Sweden
8 Bulgaria	25 Latvia	42 Switzerland
9 Canada	26 Lithuania	43 Tajikistan
10 Croatia	27 Luxembourg	44 The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*
11 Czech Republic	28 Malta	45 Turkey
12 Denmark	29 Moldova	46 Turkmenistan
13 Estonia	30 Montenegro	47 Ukraine
14 Finland	31 Netherlands	48 United Kingdom
15 France	32 Norway	49 United States
16 Georgia	33 Poland	50 Uzbekistan
17 Germany	34 Portugal	

* Turkey recognises the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name



	1 Albania		26 Lithuania
	2 Armenia		27 Luxembourg
	3 Austria		28 Malta
	4 Azerbaijan		29 Moldova
	5 Belarus		30 Montenegro
	6 Belgium		31 Netherlands
	7 Bosnia and Herzegovina		32 Norway
	8 Bulgaria		33 Poland
	9 Canada		34 Portugal
	10 Croatia		35 Romania
	11 Czech Republic		36 Russia
	12 Denmark		37 Serbia
	13 Estonia		38 Slovakia
	14 Finland		39 Slovenia
	15 France		40 Spain
	16 Georgia		41 Sweden
	17 Germany		42 Switzerland
	18 Greece		43 Tajikistan
	19 Hungary		44 The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*
	20 Iceland		45 Turkey
	21 Ireland		46 Turkmenistan
	22 Italy		47 Ukraine
	23 Kazakhstan		48 United Kingdom
	24 Kyrgyz Republic		49 United States
	25 Latvia		50 Uzbekistan

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