



International CEP Handbook 2006

Civil Emergency Planning in the NATO/EAPC Countries

SEMA's Educational Series 2006:1

SEMA's Educational Series 2003:2



SWEDISH EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY

International CEP Handbook 2006

**Civil Emergency Planning in the
NATO/EAPC Countries**

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SEMA's Educational Series 2006:1

Member Countries of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC):

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

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

Notes to the Reader

All the country files have been written by respective 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 6 pages.

As regards military expenditures, the source of information presented in “Facts at your fingertips” is either from national sources or from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute’s (SIPRI) website: 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 Organisation (NATO), the United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU), the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Council of Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

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

Preface

Following the last couple of years' events including terrorist attacks, storms, floodings, earthquakes, bird flu outbreaks, tsunamis and fire storms one cannot but emphasize the need for international co-operation. Since emergencies like the ones mentioned do not stop at national borders and are often of an overwhelming magnitude, the international community needs to make sure that there is a capacity to handle such situations. Hence the challenge ahead is to continue to develop the international community's capability to co-operate in emergency situations.

Civil Emergency Planning (CEP) plays a crucial role in this development since CEP represents a key element for the plans and organisation of the assistance to be delivered. We have already come a long way in most countries but the intensities and the devastation of the last couple of years emergencies seems to be increasing. Hence we need to improve further. Therefore it is essential that we continue our international exchange of knowledge and experience for developing the national capabilities of each individual country

and the capability to act as a more co-ordinated group of countries. In this respect I believe that co-operation in the fields of research, exchange of knowledge, training and exercises must continue and develop in order to improve our systems and to get new valuable insights on improved ways of managing emergencies.

It is in this light that the Swedish Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) has produced the sixth edition of the International Civil Emergency Planning Handbook. This handbook presents the structure and organisation of Civil Emergency Planning systems in each NATO and partner country, and provides a general and easily accessible overview of the CEP field.

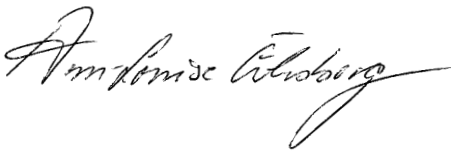
SEMA is honoured to continue publishing this handbook, which originates from Sweden's long involvement in the framework of NATO's Partnership for Peace program.

In this handbook you will find information about all 46 countries in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council. To keep the chapters up to date, however, we urge all countries to keep us informed of

any changes in their Civil Emergency Planning systems. This is particularly important for the few countries that are only covered briefly. The publication is also available on SEMA's website:

www.krisberedskapsmyndigheten.se

Finally, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation and thanks to the secretariat and the members of SCEPC as well as all the experts in each country who have contributed to and assisted in producing this handbook. Your contributions have not only made this publication possible; they have also taken us yet another step closer towards greater understanding of and co-operation in the field of Civil Emergency Planning. In this respect, the handbook belongs to all of us.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ann-Louise Eksborg". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Ann-Louise Eksborg
Director General, SEMA

Albania*

Republika ë Shqipërisë



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Alfred Moisiu (2002-)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Fatos Nano (2002-)
Capital	Tirana
Population	3.2 million
Area	28,748 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 3,506
Military Expenditures	1.2% of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of Government

Albania is a parliamentary republic. The President is the Head of State. Albania has a single house of parliament, the National Assembly (*Kuvendi*), made up of 140 members (deputies). The President is elected by the 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

* Country file not updated, information provided 2003.

delegated to other organs of state power or to local government.

The units of local government are communes or municipalities and regions. Communes and municipalities exercise all the duties of self government with the exception given by law to other units of local government. The representative organs of the basic units of local government are councils which are elected every three years by 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

Albania is currently developing its future Civil Emergency Planning system. The Government of Albania commits itself to protect, in the most appropriate way, its citizens in case of crisis. For this purpose, it intends to establish a well functioning overall system to respond to emergencies and to mitigate their consequences. Through this system, it aims at protecting the civilian population, providing the essential supplies, sustaining the funda-

mental services, ensuring the continuous functioning of infrastructure and making the life of its citizens easier in crisis situations.

The Government of Albania recognises that management of civil emergencies should be based on civil control. It also acknowledges that all levels of government have a responsibility in planning and preparing for emergencies, which are beyond the resources and capabilities of individual citizens. Where governmental action is required for responding to emergencies, the sequence of responsibility would normally begin at the local level, move to the regions and finally to the national level, if necessary. Various civic organisations, NGOs and the private sector also have particular roles in planning for and responding to civil emergencies.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

The overall objective of Albanian Civil Emergency Planning 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.
- ▶ Facilitate training in crisis prevention, preparedness and response as well as preparing all resources necessary to cope with emergency situations.

- Facilitate 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

Civil Emergency Planning in Albania will be part of the Ministry of Local Government structure. A special directorate within the Ministry of Local Government will deal with Civil Emergency Planning. The directorate will be under direct supervision of the Minister who, in case of an emergency, becomes the overall co-ordinator of all emergency responses.

This directorate will have two sections; a section for policy and planning, and an operational section, which will include an operational centre and a training centre. Both sections shall co-operate closely with Civil Emergency Planning points of contact in all line ministries, local government, civil societies, NGO:S, private sectors, media as well as with the Civil Protection Base, the fire brigade, the ambulances services, and other bodies as might be appropriate.

Attached to the Ministry of Local Government is a Commission consisting of the key appropriate bodies; i.e.

representatives from relevant line ministries, various state institutions and representatives from civil societies, which will be established. This Commission shall meet on regular basis for conferring on Civil Emergency Planning issues. In case of emergency the Civil Emergency Planning directorate can call upon a special committee of technical experts for their advice.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

Civil-Military co-operation is co-ordinated 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 co-operation are planning for major disasters and technological disasters in the region and training and exercising local units for 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 Civil Emergency Planning in Albania. Articles 170 and 174 provide for the obligation of the state powers to prevent or avoid consequences of natural disasters or technological accidents.

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

Civil Emergency Planning in an effective way. The principles for action in case of emergencies, planning and prevention, the role and competence of the various bodies and relationships among them will be defined by law.

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Armenia*

Hayastani Hanrapetutyun



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Robert Kotjarjan (1998–)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Andranik Margaryan (2000–)
Capital	Yerevan
Population	3.1 million
Area	29,800 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 2,559
Military Expenditures	4.4% of GDP (est.)
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe, CIS

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 of the Government are determined by a decree of the President of the Republic upon the

* Country file not updated, information provided 2003.

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 high command.

Legislative power in the Republic of Armenia is implemented by the National Assembly. The Government submits its program to the National Assembly for approval in accordance with settled rules. The administrative territorial units of the Republic of Armenia are the provinces 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 co-ordinate the regional activities of the republican executive bodies.

The Republic of Armenia is divided into 10 provinces. 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 governing of 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. The Emergency Management Administration, under the Government of the Republic, becomes the supervising authority in the field of Civil Protection in an emergency.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

The Emergency Management Administration (EMA) is responsible for the current state of the country's preparedness, and provides prospective development policy in Civil Protection.

The objectives of the EMA are to:

- ▶ Establish a governmental policy in Civil Protection and enhance the country's preparedness level.
- ▶ Mitigate the consequences of emergencies, prepare for possible consequences and establish, provide and implement Civil Protection programmes.
- ▶ Co-ordinate and organise Civil Protection system activities.
- ▶ Organise governmental expertise as regards solutions and projects concerning objects and processes as possible causes of emergencies.
- ▶ Organise and implement civil training in the field of protection and survival in emergencies.
- ▶ Organise government control over the secured implementation of industrial activities concerning civil protection and the utilisation of mineral resources.

- ▶ Organise and implement preparedness in government administrations, local self-government bodies and the administrative staff of organisations, and promote stable activities in the civil protection system in emergencies and in the training of professional personnel.
- ▶ Participate, organise and co-ordinate rehabilitation and rescue activities in emergencies and the invention of corresponding forces for that purpose.
- ▶ Promote co-operation between governmental, departmental (administrational), and public (volunteer) rescue organisations.
- ▶ Organise and provide resources for international co-operation in civil protection issues.
- ▶ Organise the certification of rescuers.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

Each ministry or department of the administration involved in the system of civil protection implements civil protection policy in its own field. The corresponding subdivisions of emergency and civil protection implement the policy in the 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 that are subject to the EMA, including the city of Yerevan, to implement the policy.

The co-ordination and control of functional and territorial subdivision activities is implemented by the EMA in emergency situations.

There are three types of rescue services in the system for civil protection in emergencies: Governmental, Department Administrational, and Public (Volunteer). Governmental rescue services are considered subdivisions of the EMA.

In the event of disaster, the activities of Governmental, Department Administrational and Public services are directly governed by the EMA.

The organisation of civil training in the event of disasters and the control of training activities are implemented by the Crisis Management Institute within the structure of the EMA. International co-operation in the field of civil protection from disasters is implemented by the EMA.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

The EMA co-operates with military structures according to special plans. These plans are mutually agreed upon and jointly accepted by the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior Affairs, etc, in the field of civil protection. The training of skills in military structures and 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 legislative acts in the Republic of Armenia.

Civil Protection in the Republic is based on the following legislative acts:

- ▶ The Law of Civil Protection in Emergency Situations, accepted in December 1998.
- ▶ The Law of Local Self-government, accepted in June 1997.
- ▶ The decree issued by the President concerning the implementation of regional government in the provinces, accepted in May 1999.
- ▶ The decree issued by the President concerning Civil Protection structure activity organisation accepted in June 1995.

Besides the fore-mentioned legislative documents, the 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 EMA.

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Austria

Österreich



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Heinz Fischer (2004-)
Head of Government	Chancellor Wolfgang Schüssel (2000-)
Capital	Vienna
Population	8.2 million
Area	83,858 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 26,65
Military Expenditures	0.8% 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. The bicameral Federal Assembly (*Bundesversammlung*) consist 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 2,304 city and country municipalities.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

Since May 2003, the Austrian Ministry of the Interior (MOI) 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 co-ordinating supraregional/international incidents in Austria have thus 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 11/4 – Civil Protection, Crisis and Disaster Protection Management, in the Ministry of Interior (MOI). The department is organised into 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 accidents occurring in nuclear plants near the border or “large-scale events” within the EU or elsewhere in the international community of nations – co-ordination would invariably be conducted from this co-ordinating 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 case 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 world-wide in terms of density and coverage. To give some examples, Austria has more than 4,800 fire fighting squads and more than 900 ambulance centres, and disposes of a total of approx. 250,000 active firefighters and more than 40,000 emergency medical technicians.

Bilateral assistance

In addition to international programmes, enhanced cooperation with immediately 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 emergency assistance agreements 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 provision of assistance, as well as addressing issues concerning leadership during ongoing interventions, cost refunding, any claims for compensation of 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 Federal Alarm Centre in the MOI.

The Federal Alarm Centre (BWZ)

In the event of natural or technological disaster 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 coordination of the necessary action, as an essential requirement of effective crisis management or emergency relief. It is a permanently staffed operations and 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 General Directorate for Public Security, the regional control centres, all competent agencies 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 involved agencies simultaneously in a star-shaped system by radio facsimile (RAFAX), 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 MoI, assistance is coordinated on an Austria-wide and/or, if necessary, on a bilateral (under bilateral emergency assistance agreements), supranational (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 MoI and the offices of the regional governments.

At present, emergency signals can be emitted from more than 7,900 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 MoI, 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 rapid detection of large-scale radioactive contaminations. The data are continuously monitored by the Federal Alarm Centre (BWZ). The BWZ also relies on two back-up centres.

3. Civil – Military Co-operation

Because of the federal structure of Austria, co-ordination 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.

In similarity 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 above mentioned new structure is based on the Law on Federal Ministries as amended in 2003. On January 20, 2004, the Council of Ministers passed a resolution on the reorganisation of “National Crisis and Disaster Protection Management” establishing organisational details of the consolidation measure. 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 Security. 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 over 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 MOI 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 to protect from disaster 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 case 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 Aliyev (2003–)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Artur Rasizade (1996–)
Capital	Baku
Population	8.4 million
Area	86,600 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 2,936
Military Expenditures	2.7% of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe, CIS

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 Co-operation

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 Alexander Lukasjenko (1994–)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Gennady Novitsky (2001–)
Capital	Minsk
Population	9.9 million
Area	207,600 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 7,544
Military Expenditures	1.3 % of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, CIS

1. Form of Government

Belarus is a constitutional republic. The President is head of state and has broad powers over the Government. The President appoints a Prime Minister, who heads the Council of Ministers, i.e. the Government. 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.

* Country file not updated, information provided 2003.

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 liquidation 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 liquidation of emergency situations are to:

- ▶ Develop and implement legal and economic regulations regarding the protection of the population and the territories in emergency situations.
- ▶ Implement scientific and technical programs to prevent emergency situations.
- ▶ Create financial and material reserves for the liquidation of emergency situations.

- ▶ Gather, process, exchange and distribute information related to the protection of the population and the territories in emergency situations.
- ▶ Prepare the population for action in emergency situations.
- ▶ Supervise and control the protection of the population and the territories in emergency situations.
- ▶ Liquidate emergency situations.
- ▶ Implement measures related to the social protection of the victims of emergency situations.
- ▶ Carry out humanitarian operations.
- ▶ Realise the rights and duties of the population in the field of protection in emergency situations.
- ▶ Co-operate internationally in the field of protection of the population and the territories in emergency situations.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

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

- ▶ The Government of the Republic of Belarus.
- ▶ The Commission for emergency situations under the Council of Ministers.

Co-ordinating 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.

3. Civil – Military Co-operation

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 liquidation of emergency situations in the Republic of Belarus. The President of the Republic of Belarus determines the order of involvement.

4. Legal Framework

The following laws determine the legal basis for emergency management:

- ▶ Act of the Republic of Belarus on “Protection of the Population and the Territories in Natural and Man-made Disasters”.
- ▶ “Fire Safety” Act.
- ▶ “Radiation Safety for the Population” Act.

- ▶ “Industrial Safety and Dangerous Industrial Works” Act.

Several draft bills are currently being prepared for examination by the National Assembly. These are:

- ▶ “Services of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus” Act.
- ▶ “Rescue Services and Status of the Rescuer” Act.
- ▶ “Civil Defence” Act and “State of Emergency” Act.

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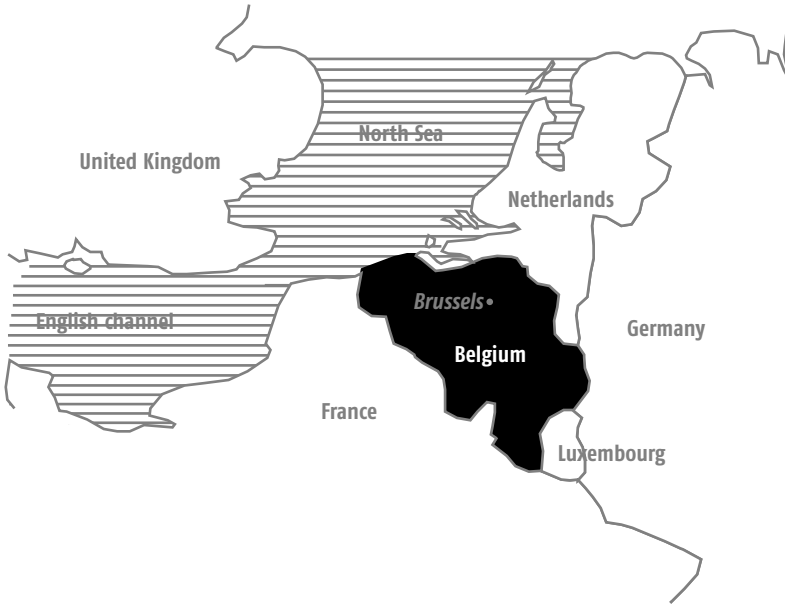
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Belgium

België

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Belgien



► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	His Majesty King Albert II (1993-)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Guy Verhofstadt (1999-)
Capital	Brussels
Population	10.3 million
Area	30,528 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 27,178
Military Expenditures	1.3 % 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 the 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-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 with Municipal Council and a 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.

Severe accidents, 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 generally 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 Civil Emergency Planning in Belgium in times of crisis and war are to:

- ▶ Guarantee the continuity of the Government(s).
- ▶ Protect the population.
- ▶ Guard socio-economical life.
- ▶ Comply with international obligations.
- ▶ Meet multi- and bilateral agreements.
- ▶ Perform engagements within alliances (NATO, EU, WEU, OSCE, UN).

2.2 CEP Organizational Structure

The overall responsibility for Civil Emergency Planning in Belgium rests with the federal Government and the ministries. Each minister is responsible for Civil Emergency Planning in his competence area. To deal with these issues, a CEP Board has been established in the federal administration of each ministry, also called the Federal Public Services (FPS). The mandate of the CEP Board is to anticipate and counteract low and high level crises.

In a national crisis, the Minister competent for the FPS Interior Affairs becomes the highest executive agent. The Minister is responsible for the overall co-ordination and supervises the permanent

Co-ordination and Crisis Center of the Government (CGCCR). Through this Crisis Center he executes the management of national emergencies and he is competent to engage the (two-level structured) Integrated Police, the 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 mandated 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 inter-ministerial body, integrated in the Co-ordination 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 Civil Emergency Planning 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 co-ordinate and stimulate Civil Emergency Planning activities for all the relevant authorities, and encourage the authorities to take part in Partnership activities. It also co-ordinates 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 inter-departmental quick intervention team can assist in the earliest stages of disaster relief.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

A special arrangement has evolved in Belgium in the area of civil-military co-operation (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 co-ordination 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 in 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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Bulgaria

Balgarija



► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Georgi Parvanov (2002-)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Sergey Stanishev (2005-)
Capital	Sofia
Population	7.9 million
Area	110,993 sq. km
Language	Bulgarian
Military Expenditures	4 % of GDP (est.)
Membership Int. Org.	NATO, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of Government

The Republic of Bulgaria is a country of law with a parliamentary form of government based on the Constitution and laws of the country. The Republic of Bulgaria is a state with a local government. Autonomous territorial formations are not allowed. Government authorities are divided into legislative, executive and judiciary bodies.

The National Assembly is the legislator and 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 policies in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the country. The Council is responsible for public order and security, and carries out the overall management of the state administration and the Armed Forces. The judiciary is independent. It protects the rights and lawful interests of the citizens, legal entities and the state.

The territory of the Republic of Bulgaria is divided into municipalities and regions. The municipality is the basic administrative unit where local government is carried out. In a municipality, the Municipal Council carries out local government, and the Mayor is the executive authority.

The region is an administrative unit that carries out regional policies; it represents the Government in the regions and guarantees a balance between national and the local interests. Regional governments are led by a Governor, and supported by regional administrations.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

A specialized structure has been established for emergency relief and civil-military emergency planning in the Republic of Bulgaria. The State Agency for Civil Protection of the Republic of Bulgaria is part of the national security framework of the Republic of Bulgaria and it is responsible for a system of humanitarian

activities i.e. social, economic, scientific and technological, that are aimed at protecting the population and national economy, providing emergency relief and mitigation, carrying out rescue and humanitarian operations, and creating the necessary preconditions for survival and support in cases of disasters, accidents and catastrophes.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

Bulgarian State Agency for Civil Protection has the following tasks and objectives:

- ▶ Maintains and develop the legislative framework regarding the protection of population and the national economy.
- ▶ Responsible for building up, recruitment, training and use of the command divisions and units, as well as for their high level readiness for conducting rescue and protective initiatives.
- ▶ Supervises the development of plans for protection of population and national economy.
- ▶ Organizes the protection of the population; directs and carries out training of the members of the public for protection, assistance and mutual aid in disasters, accidents and catastrophes.
- ▶ Cooperation with the Armed Forces during rescue and emergency operations in disaster struck areas.
- ▶ Prevention and mitigation of harmful consequences when emergencies arise.
- ▶ Application of international experience in civil protection in disasters and accidents, principles and standards of International Humanitarian Law.

- Information to the population and governmental authorities when disasters, accidents and catastrophes arise.
- Organizes the activities of the Standing Committee for protection of the population in disasters, accidents and catastrophes with the Council of Ministries of the Republic of Bulgaria, which carries out and coordinates the relief and emergency activities between the ministries, departments and regional governing authorities for the protection of the population and the national economy.

2.2 CEP Organizational Structure

The Civil Protection Service of Republic of Bulgaria under the Ministry of Defense was transformed into the State Agency for Civil Protection under the Council of Ministries as per Enactment of Council of Ministries dated 2 March 2001. The former Head of Civil Protection of the Republic of Bulgaria, Nikola Nikolov Ph.D., was appointed a Chairman of the Agency. The Civil Protection State Agency of Republic of Bulgaria is assisted in its daily operations by its directly subordinate structural sections; The National Center for Crisis Management, the Central Laboratory Complex, the Technical Workshops, the School of Civil Protection, the Central Warehouse Depot, and the Service Block.

The State Agency for Civil Protection of the Republic of Bulgaria has built up management specialized sections consisting of 28 Civil Protection Directorates in

Regional Administrations and specialists in Municipal Administrations.

A National Center for Crisis Management (NCCM) with a non-military character and a 24/7 activity has been established in the Agency. Positions within the NCCM have been created for the Headquarters of the Standing Committee which solely has the task to manage the rescue and urgent emergency-restoration works on an upper-department level. The NCCM has the task of coordinating the operative activities of the managing bodies and forces participating in the implementation of rescue and urgent emergency-restoration works. NCCM also collects, processes, analyzes information and makes prognosis' about radiation, chemical, biological, hydro-meteorological, roads, fires during crisis and extraordinary situations. Information is collected from management bodies and government authorities as well as from other concerned institutions in the country, competent authorities of neighboring countries and international organizations. This information is then immediately submitted to the government and the local management bodies via communication devices. NCCM exchange information in normal and critical situations via the information system of the State Agency for Civil Protection at the Council of Ministers. The operative official on duty in NCCM is responsible for maintaining connection with all the operative officers on duty in ministries, the military command centre, authorities, telecommunication companies

and media. The press center of the State Agency for Civil Protection informs media when needed for disasters, accidents and catastrophes. In case of a large scale measure for protecting the population or if warnings to certain regions are needed, the operative officer on duty in NCCM can be directly put through and transmitted by the national media.

The NCCM also exchanges information in cases of international humanitarian aid and coordinates the management of the Bulgarian formations in international rescue operations, in particular with the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Co-ordination Center (EADRCC) in NATO Headquarters, the Monitoring and Information Center in the EU and others.

A national automated system for permanent monitoring of the radiation gamma-background (RAMO) has been built in the Republic of Bulgaria under an EU project. The State Agency for Civil Protection maintains a parallel emergency center for timely warning and for maintaining permanent communication with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The integration of the system for external radiation control of Kozlodui Nuclear Power Plant into it is imminent. In pursuance of the 'Convention for Cooperation in Preservation and Stable Use of the River Danube' arrangements, a system for warning and satellite connection with the countries of the Danube basin has been built and is already in operation at the NCCM. The State

Agency for Civil Protection is the contact point in performing the tasks for warning the Republic of Bulgaria in compliance with the Convention for Cross-border Pollution from Industrial Accidents.

The Agency also provides support to the siren system of the country and controls the technical working order of the local automated systems for alerting nationally important and critical infrastructure and industry. It also informs the population in the adjoining areas. The civil protection equipment for e.g. collective sheltering of the population in the Republic of Bulgaria like anti-radiation shelters (ARS), and its maintenance, is a permanent responsibility of the Civil Protection and includes: preventive maintenance and repairing, further equipment and training of the service sections.

Civil Protection Directorates in Regional Administrations and specialists in Municipality Administrations give assistance to the regional governors and the mayors in execution of their engagements in preparation, organization, execution and control of the protection of population and national economy in disasters, accidents and catastrophes.

The main focus of Civil Protection activities is the creation of all conditions and prerequisites needed for professional, authorities and forces to efficiently address cases of disasters, accidents and catastrophes.

The State Agency for Civil Protection provides for:

- ▶ The readiness of communicational and informational systems for announcing country and population about different types of danger.
- ▶ Management of the Civil Protection Services and Forces and the Standing Committees for protection of the population in the cases of disasters, accidents and catastrophes.

A National Emergency Plan has been developed in the Republic of Bulgaria which creates an organization for making prognosis, managing and implementation of rescue and urgent emergency-restoration activities in extraordinary situations. The Plan also defines the resulting obligations and tasks for the preparedness and participation of the management bodies and resources, the insurance order as well as matters regarding sending or receiving international emergency assistance. Plans for the protection of the population are developed by the ministries, departments, regions, municipalities and the companies of national economy. The Civil Protection Services bears responsibility for developing the National Plan and the database therein. All specialists who work on various protection issues have access to the plan in the part that concerns them.

The State Agency for Civil Protection has established 14 teams for emergency-rescue activities at the regional Civil Protection Directorates with personnel of 437 people. There are 55 rescue teams

(2 in a state of permanent readiness within the composition of the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Unit (EADRU) for participation in humanitarian operations) which take duty on shifts twenty-four-hours/day, 9 technical groups, 6 diving teams and 5 alpine groups.

One of the major tasks of the State Agency for Civil Protection is preparing the entire population for cases of extraordinary situations. Training is an important element of the policy of the Government and its Civil Protection activities and it is carried out en block in the whole country – via the educational system, the media and mass communications and the established Civil Protection Training Centers in the country.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

The Civil Protection of the Republic of Bulgaria, which is the national structure that coordinates the efforts and capacity of all the institutions responsible for protection of the population, is the focal point for the implementation of civil-military co-operation. This cooperation is defined in the plans for the interaction of Civil Protection, local administration and the units of the armed forces. These plans are developed from a territorial administrative basis and determine:

- ▶ The specific risks and dangers for the various regions of the country.
- ▶ The bodies, capacity and reserves in terms of resources and operations.

- The procedures for action, inter-operability and management of rescue operations and disaster mitigation.

Civil-military co-operation in the Republic of Bulgaria is based on permanent civil-military systems for:

- Early warnings about various risks.
- Radiation monitoring and control.
- Exchange of information about radiation and chemical risks.
- Early warnings about disasters and pollution along the Danube watershed.
- National Operational Telemetric System for Seismic Information, etc.

There are specialized units for the protection of the population in many civil and military agencies. These are staffed and equipped with the necessary equipment and they maintain permanent readiness for response and training for improvement of their professional capacity. For example, there is a Specialized Rapid Reaction Unit with the Military Medical Academy in Sofia. The purpose of this unit is to provide medical assistance in cases of disaster, in both the Republic of Bulgaria and other countries.

In order to further develop civil-military co-operation, and in response to the efforts by international institutions and other countries in the region to establish a zone of security and stability on 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

will be to effect immediate and efficient planning and co-ordination of 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 cases of disaster are as follows:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria.
- Crises Management Act.
- The Defence and Armed Forces Act of the Republic of Bulgaria.
- The State Administration Act.
- Enactment 18 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria of 23 January 1998, regarding endorsement of the Rules for Prevention and Response to Natural and Manmade Disasters.
- Enactment 53 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Bulgaria of 02 March 2001, regarding transformation of the Civil Protection Service of Republic of Bulgaria under the Ministry of Defense to a State Agency for Civil Protection under the Council of Ministries.

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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	32.2 million
Area	9,984,670 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US \$30,303
Military Expenditures	1.0% of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe (observer)

1. Governance

Canada is a constitutional monarchy. The Canadian parliamentary system of government is modeled upon that of the United Kingdom:

- A Governor General represents the Crown;
- 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.

The legislative part of Government, the 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.

Regional government is organized into 10 provinces and three territories. Local governments are created by provincial authorities and have no constitutional basis. There are approximately 5,000 municipalities in Canada.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

In December 2003, the Government of Canada announced a reorganization of the federal government to better address public safety and emergency issues.

This reorganization brought together the former Department of the Solicitor General, the National Crime Prevention Centre and the Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness.

The new department is called Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada (PSEPC). PSEPC's Portfolio includes six agencies: Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Canadian Security Intelligence Service; Correctional Service of Canada; National Parole Board; Canada Firearms Centre; 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 and Emergency Preparedness on issues related to criminal justice, public safety and emergency management. It effectively harmonizes public safety and emergency management policies across sectors that were formerly disconnected.

In addition to its policy role, PSEPC 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 Objectives and Tasks

Civil Emergency Planning in Canada is the responsibility of PSEPC. The Department's objectives are to protect people, property and the environment from the harmful effects of emergencies.

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

- ▶ The Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA) provide funding to provinces and territories affected by large scale natural disasters;

- ▶ 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.

PSEPC also works with federal departments to develop, coordinate and maintain appropriate emergency 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 assistance, they must formally

request federal government aid. At the federal level, these requests are managed through PSEPC.

2.2 CEP Organizational Structure

There are two key components of the Canadian emergency response system:

- ▶ Government Operations Centre (GOC)
- ▶ National Emergency Response System (NERS)

The Government of Canada created the GOC, which operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with the mandate to provide leadership and stable, around-the-clock co-ordination and support to government and key national players in the event of national emergencies.

Much of the Government Operations Centre's response activity is in support of provinces, territories, and other federal government departments and agencies. Typically this involves assembling inter-departmental representatives to plan and coordinate the federal response to an emergency. The NERS outlines how these representatives would be organized, how the Centre will communicate with senior officials, and how it will coordinate with other stakeholders.

The governance element of NERS describes the federal leadership and management structure for events that affect either a single federal mandate or in the case of a complex emergency, multiple federal mandates. The PSEPC Minister is the lead Minister responsible for events related to national security.

As well, the Minister has the leadership role to ensure a coordinated “whole of government” response to events that cross ministerial mandates. The role of PSEPC’s Minister is to ensure that there is overall strategic coordination, and that appropriate ministers have been fully engaged. Though PSEPC’s Minister leads the overall coordination, other Ministers retain their mandated authorities and responsibilities.

For ‘multiple mandate emergencies’, the GOC supports senior officials and Ministers. For emergencies affecting only a single federal mandate, the GOC can provide assistance and support to the responding Department.

The GOC is also the focal point for cyber incident analysis and it coordinates and supports other departments and agencies in meeting their responsibilities for protecting their information technology systems and networks.

3. Civil–Military Co-operation

In a recent (2005) restructuring of the Canadian Forces (CF), the Minister of National Defence announced the creation of Canada Command which is responsible for all domestic operations both routine and contingency. The Commander of Canada Command is the national operational authority for the defence of Canada and North America. It ensures a unified and integrated chain of command at the national and regional levels with immediate authority to deploy maritime, land

and air assets in support of domestic operations.

PSEPC 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. Although the CF may have unique skills and capabilities, they remain part of a coordinated federal response in support of the lead department (i.e. PSEPC).

4. Legal Framework

Three important pieces of Canadian legislation set out the responsibilities of the Government of Canada for emergency planning and response:

Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Act (DPSEPA)

The DPSEPA brings together the Department and the portfolio agencies of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, the Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, the Canada Firearms Centre, the Canadian Border Services Agency, and three review bodies, and fulfills the fundamental role of government to secure the public’s safety and security. This integration maximized emergency preparedness and responses to natural disaster and security emergencies, and improves connections to provincial and territorial emergency preparedness networks. The DPSEPA also confers a leadership role at the national level to the

Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Minister.

Emergencies Act (EA)

The EA includes appropriately limited exceptional powers to deal with four categories of emergencies in which the Government may be required to act, and ensures that such powers granted by Parliament will quickly give the Government of Canada the necessary authority to marshal any resources required to respond to them.

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 government 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.

Emergency Preparedness Act (EPA)

The EPA provides the statutory foundation for the planning and preparedness programs necessary for the Government

of Canada to deal effectively with emergencies. It is the basis for the Government of Canada's disaster assistance (financial and otherwise) to the provinces and territories and for the development of national plans to deal with disasters and emergencies. Under this Act, the PSEP Minister has government-wide as well as specific duties related to advancing civil preparedness in Canada by facilitating and coordination, within the federal government and with other jurisdictions, the development and implementation of civil emergency plans. Other ministers are responsible for identifying possible emergencies that may occur within their respective areas of accountability and making plans to deal with them as well as conducting training and exercises in relation to these plans. The Emergency Preparedness Act, which was adopted in 1988, is currently under review.

For national emergency policy, the Federal Policy for Emergencies sets out basic principles of emergency preparedness in Canada. It sets out the objectives of governmental activities related to emergency preparedness; enunciates the basic principles upon which emergency preparedness in Canada is based; elaborates upon the individual federal ministerial responsibilities for emergency preparedness and identifies lead roles for the development of plans for specified emergencies.

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

Emergencies Act:

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

Emergency Preparedness Act:

<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/e-4.6/text.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 km²
Language	Croatian
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 9800
Military Expenditures	1, 84% of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe (CE), Stability Pact for SEE

1. Form of Government

The state powers are divided into legislative, executive and judicial. The Croatian political system is democratic and based on the respect for human rights, law, national equality, social justice and multiple political parties. Croatia has a unicameral parliament (*Sabor*). The MP's are elected for a 4 year period. The Prime Minister is approved by the 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 (*Zupanija*) plus the City of Zagreb. Counties are responsible for local issues.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

The Civil Emergency Planning in the Republic of Croatia is 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 co-ordinating the activities of all participants in the protection and rescue system.

2.1. CEP Tasks and Objectives

The basic tasks of the National Protection and Rescue Directorate are:

- ▶ Risk assessment and drafting of protection and rescue plans for local and regional self-government.
- ▶ Preparation of mandatory guidelines for risk management.
- ▶ Monitoring and analysing the P&R situation; recommending to the Government improvement measures.
- ▶ Collecting, analysing and distributing risk and consequence information through a unique communication system.
- ▶ Maintaining a database on operational forces, assets and measures.
- ▶ Creation of by-laws and SOP.
- ▶ Recommends to the Government a risk assessment and protection and rescue plan for the entire territory of the Republic of Croatia.

- ▶ Maintains, upgrades and operates a public alerting system.
- ▶ Conducts activities related to the II2 system.
- ▶ Organises, trains and equips operational forces.
- ▶ Conducts inspection and supervision of the operational forces.
- ▶ Drafts and conducts training programmes.
- ▶ Organises and conducts exercises.
- ▶ Proposes types and quantities of state commodity reserves necessary for protection and rescue.
- ▶ Tests equipment and means of protection and rescue, establishes needs and proposes Croatian norms in that area.
- ▶ Cooperates with companies and scientific institutions in development of technology and protection and rescue equipment.
- ▶ Cooperates with competent bodies in other states and international organisations in the field of protection and rescue.
- ▶ Carries out promotion and publishing in the field of protection and rescue.
- ▶ Carries out other activities established by law.

2.2. CEP Organizational 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 January 1, 2005 pursuant to the Law on protection and rescue passed by the Parliament on December 18, 2004.

The National Protection and Rescue Directorate is divided into several sectors. The central national administration consists of the Directors Cabinet and the Internal Affairs Dept. as well as five sectors: Civil Protection Sector, Fire Sector, Sector for 112, the Firefighting and Protection and Rescue School and Personnel, Legal and Financial Sector.

The functionality of the Directorate is ensured through its territorial organization i.e. each County has a Regional Protection and Rescue Office consisting of a Protection and Rescue Dept. and the County 112 center, while Offices along the coast also have National Intervention Units. These Units are primarily intended as first responders to 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 aboard on rescue missions.

Civil Protection Sector, consists of two departments – the Operations and Control Department and the Prevention and Planning Department. This Sector directly manages civil protection forces during a disaster or larger accident it conducts mobilisation and coordinates other protection and rescue operational forces engaged in disaster response activities. The Sector also conducts prevention activities i.e. drafting SOP-'s, risk assessments and response plans. It monitors the situation and events in the field of civil protection, establishes the situations and methods for utilising shelters,

recommends and organises education/ training measures for citizens.

Fire fighting Sector. On the national level this Sector monitors the situation and events in the field of fire protection, drafts strategies and tasks, trains and equips fire brigades as well as other participants in fire fighting activities. This Sector directly manages the National Intervention Units and coordinates the activities of all participants in fire fighting operations. When a fire incident spreads into two or more Counties – this Sector commands and coordinates the response; it also coordinates the more demanding operations that involve both land and air forces i.e. it coordinates with the MOD and MOI regarding the involvement of military or police forces.

This Sector, along with the MOI, prepares and drafts the annual Programme of Activities in implementing special measures for fire protection 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 Duty Department and the Fire fighting Equipment, Planning and Control Department.

Sector for 112 The Operational-communication duty services within this Sector operate 24/7 (County and City 112 Centres) and collect and process information, notifications and data. They are tasked with informing the population, legal persons, national administration,

rescue services, civil protection officers as well as others regarding all possible threats and their consequences. This service also keeps logs on the situation of events, dangers, accidents and disasters; it prepares the public alert system and coordinates the transferral of commands and decisions.

The Sector for 112 consists of National 112 Centre, the Planning and Operations Department, the Public Alert System and Technical Equipment Department and the Communications and IT Department.

The Fire fighting and 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 firemen; organised protection and rescue forces (command HQ's, unit commanders, shelter managers and civil protection commissioners). The School also conducts course for

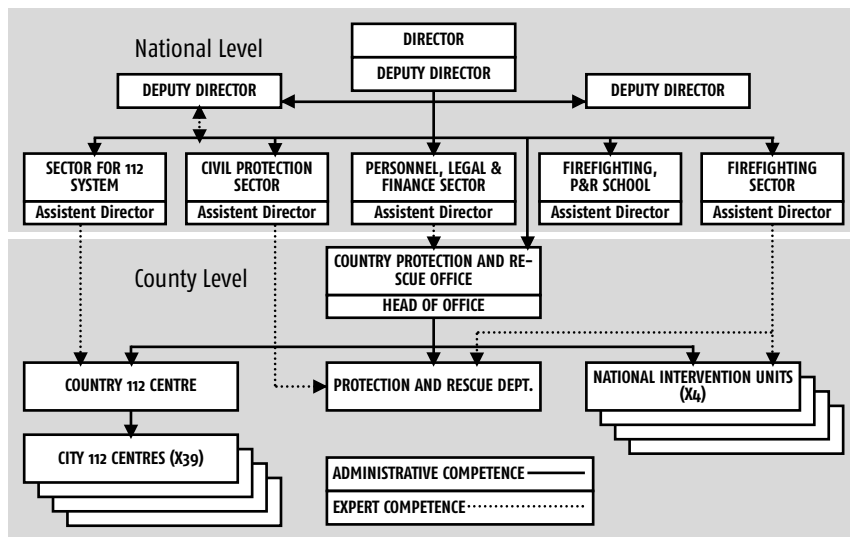
civil servants and employees in the local administration as well as employees of legal persons in the field of protection and rescue.

The School is also in charge of the quality standards for fire fighting equipment which means that it tests and issues certificates for technical equipment used in the field protection and rescue and fire fighting – 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; it develops and implements expert and scientific methods in the field of fire fighting, protection and rescue.

The School consists of: the Fire fighting School, the Education and Specialist Training Centre and the Equipment Development and Testing Centre.

Administrative and Expert Competence Chart



Along side these Sectors the Directorate also has the Personnel, Legal and Finance Sector. This Sector is in charge of all legal, personnel and financial matters, especially in relation to drafting laws and other legal acts, maintaining a real estate property data base, preparing contracts, maintaining books on business relations, health and medical insurance of employees, etc.

The Sector consists of: the Legal and Personnel Department, the Finance and Accounting Department and the Logistics Department.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

The National Protection and Rescue Directorate can call upon the Ministry of Defense, on the recommendation of the Civil Protection Commander, in the event of a disaster. The Ministry of Defense 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 Law.
- ▶ Firefighting Law.
- ▶ The Law on changes and amendments of the Law on interior affairs 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 organizational structure of civil protection).

- ▶ The Law on the protection against natural disasters determines the term natural disaster and provides for the basic protective measures, rights and duties of protection officers, evaluate the damages and defines how to assist the damages areas.
- ▶ Regulations about the organization, attendance, recruitment and the use of units, services and bodies for management, and other forms or organizing civil protection.
- ▶ Regulations about the methodology and the content of plans relating to protection and rescue. The plans are being made on the basis of evaluation of dangers and consequences of natural, technical-technological and ecological accidents and war destruction. As well as on basis of available human and material forces for the protection and rescue of subjects which relate to this plan. The plan relating to the protection and rescue is being made for 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 Jiří Paroubek
Capital	Prague
Population	10,21 million (2004)
Area	78,900 km ²
Language	Czech
GDP/Capita (ppp)	USD 16,500 (2003)
Military expenditures	2,02% of GDP (2004)
Membership Int. Org.	(Council of Europe), EAPC, NATO, UN, OSCE, EU, CEFTA, OECD

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 co-operate especially in the following areas:

- ▶ Performance of the tasks within protection of population.
- ▶ Continuous function of state administration, national authorities and municipal authorities.
- ▶ Acceptable form of social and economy life.
- ▶ Functionality of critical infrastructure.
- ▶ Cooperation of public and private sector.
- ▶ Civil resources necessary to ensure security.
- ▶ Measures against weapons of mass destruction used against civilian population.
- ▶ Co-ordination of security research.
- ▶ Co-ordination of education in the field of crisis management and protection of the population.

- Planning and assessment of exercises of crisis management authorities.
- Providing and receiving humanitarian aid and rescue operations.
- 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.
- Enhancement of problem-oriented communication and information systems.
- Civil support of armed forces and security corps activities in cases of their use including co-ordination of requests for armed forces.
- 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.
- 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 administrative 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 Co-operation

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:

A. The Law on Crisis Management.

B. 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.

C. 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.

D. 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.

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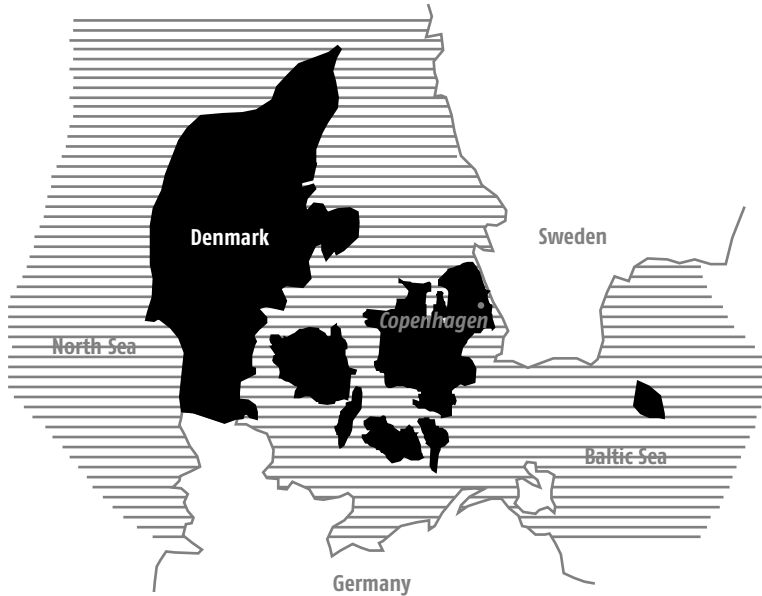
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Denmark

Danmark



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II (1972-)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Anders Fogh Rasmussen (2001-)
Capital	Copenhagen
Population	5.4 million
Area	43,094 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 27,627
Military Expenditures	1.5% of GDP
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*). The 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 will take effect as of 1 January 2007. This agreement will alter the present structure with 14 counties and 271 municipalities into a structure of 5 regions and 98 municipalities.

The reform defines a new public sector where municipalities, regions and the central government each have their own identity in terms of tasks. The central government will establish 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 will be 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

Danish Civil Emergency Planning consists of two parts: Civil Preparedness and Rescue Preparedness.

The Emergency Management Agency (*Beredskabsstyrelsen*) is responsible for co-ordinating national Rescue Preparedness

and advising the authorities about CEP related issues.

Since 1 February 2004 the Emergency Management Agency is 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 the National Rescue Preparedness, to supervise the national and municipal rescue preparedness and to advise the authorities on matters of preparedness. The national rescue preparedness has a staff of some 600 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 three schools.

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 Central 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 co-ordination 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 co-ordinates the work of the ministries in the Civil Emergency Planning at NATO (SCEPC).

B. Civil Preparedness at Regional and Municipal Level

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 important assignment is the administration of hospitals.

C. Rescue Preparedness at Regional Level

The regional centres for the National Rescue Preparedness are subordinate to the Emergency Management Agency. The national regional Rescue Preparedness consists of five regional centres. The regional centres provide assistance to the Municipal Rescue Preparedness whenever such assistance is necessary, depending on the nature or extent of an accident or disaster.

The national regional Rescue Preparedness system also provides a national Rescue Preparedness Reserve in times of crisis. The most significant task for the regional Rescue Preparedness remains therefore, the training of conscripts. At present 750 conscripts are called up every year for a 6 months training programme.

D. Rescue Preparedness at 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 Chief Constable has a permanent seat in the Commission. Municipalities shall co-ordinate their Rescue Preparedness under a joint Preparedness Commission and a joint administration. The municipalities can sub-contract fire fighting and rescue service operations to a neighbouring municipality's rescue preparedness or private salvage corps.

3. Co-operation at regional level

Regional boards have been established to coordinate the tasks in relation to emergencies and catastrophes, including acts of war. A regional board consists of representatives from the regional and local emergency management authorities. The regional 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 Regional Chief Constable of the Police has the leading 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 Arnold Rüütel (2001-)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Andrus Ansip (2005-)
Capital	Tallinn
Population	1.3 million
Area	43,479 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 14,300
Military Expenditures	1.7 % of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	NATO, EU, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of Government

Estonia is a republic with a parliamentary system. The Government (cabinet) consists of the Prime Minister and Ministers, and is the executive arm of the state. The legislative branch of the Estonian Government is constituted by the unicameral Parliament (*Riigikogu*). The country's President is appointed by the parliament. The President in turn appoints the head of Government with the approval of the Parliament. The President is also the Supreme Commander of National Defence.

Administratively, Estonia is divided into 15 counties (maakond), each led by a County Governor. At the local level there are 241 local governments, led by local government's councils. Local governments consist of 202 rural municipalities and 39 towns.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

Civil emergency planning in Estonia is made up of crisis management system based on the Emergency Preparedness Act.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

The crisis management system: Estonian crisis management system is based on the measures that can be taken in order to protect human life, property and the environment during emergencies and not in war.

The aims of crisis management are to:

- Define possible emergency situations, and the possibilities of preventing them or minimising their consequences.
- Develop plans of action for possible emergency situations.
- Prepare the forces and resources necessary for solving emergency situations.
- Respond to crisis situations, and minimise their effects on the population and the environment.
- Restoring essential services in order to safeguard human life.
- Organise early warning and keep the public informed during emergencies.
- Provide training in crisis prevention, preparedness and response.

- Inform the public about how to behave in emergency situations.

The crisis management system: The crisis management is defined as a complete system, prepared and implemented by governmental organisations in co-operation with local governments and public organisations in order to guarantee public safety during a crisis or emergency.

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

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

Estonian CEP has two dimensions:

1. Functional responsibility, which implies that the ministry/administration in charge of a specific function directs and co-ordinates the emergency planning of that function at all levels (national, regional and local);
2. Area responsibility, which implies that responsibilities have been allocated to the different administrative levels (national/central, regional and local) and that emergency planning functions according to the degree of competence that exists at each different level.

2.2.1 Functional responsibility

The Organisation of life-essential (CIP – Critical Infrastructure Protection) responsibilities are distributed between the different ministries as follows:

Crisis Management and Co-ordination:

Ministry of Internal Affairs

Energy Supply and Supply of Industrial Goods:

Ministry of Economic Affairs

Food Supply:

Ministry of Agriculture

Financial System:

Ministry of Finance

Public Order and Security, Civil Protection and Rescue Services, Data Security:

Ministry of Internal Affairs,

Rescue Board, Police Board, Board of Border Guard, Security Police Board

Health and Medical Services,

Social Insurance and Care:

Ministry of Social Affairs

Labour:

Ministry of Social Affairs

Telecommunications and Postal Services:

Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications

Transport:

Ministry of Transport and Communications

Foreign Trade:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Protection of Cultural Heritage:

Ministry of Culture

Psychological Defence and

Public Information:

State Chancellery

The responsibility for other areas is decided by the National Government.

2.2.2 Area responsibility

National level:

The Ministry of Internal Affairs has the overall co-ordinating responsibility for CEP in Estonia. The areas of authority assigned to the Ministry of Internal Affairs include the internal security of the state and maintenance of public order. The Ministry is responsible for Civil Protection and the management of issues related to fire fighting and rescue work.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs is also responsible for local government and regional development, citizenship and immigration, churches and congregations, guarding and protecting the state border, and the preparation of appropriate draft legislation.

The co-ordinating body for CEP in Estonia is the Ministry of Internal Affairs, who is supported by The Estonian Rescue Board. The Estonian Rescue Board is responsible for:

- ▶ Take part in national and international development and implementation of crisis management policy.
- ▶ Give advice to the Minister of Internal Affairs in the matters of crisis management plans and risk-analyses.
- ▶ Present proposals for the development of communication and early warning systems.
- ▶ Give advice to the county governments in crisis management matters.

- ▶ Co-ordinate county governments crisis management related cooperation with non-profit making organisations and foundations.
- ▶ Plan and take part in crisis management trainings.
- ▶ Participate in crisis management related research and explanation work.
- ▶ Conduct and coordinate crisis management activities in the rescue field.
- ▶ Take part in national and international crisis management actions.
- ▶ Gather, analyze and transmit emergency situation related national and international information.

The Government Crisis Committee co-ordinates CEP co-operation between the different governmental departments.

The duties of the Committee are to:

- ▶ Establish a national policy on Crisis Management.
- ▶ Make proposals to the Government.
- ▶ Prepare, harmonise and present plans of action to the Government for resolving crisis situations.

In addition, the Government Crisis Committee shall present proposals to the Government regarding each incident, defining pre-crisis and crisis factors.

Another task is the analysis of information necessary for the prediction and resolution of crises, the results of which will be presented to the Prime Minister. Finally, the Committee shall attempt to resolve crisis situations in accordance with the

law and other regulations, and according to the Government guidelines.

Regional level:

At the regional level, there are 15 counties. County governors are in the context of crisis management directly responsible to the Minister of Interior. The County Governor is the highest CEP authority at the regional level and chairperson of the County Civil Protection Committee.

Local level:

At the local level, there are 241 local governments. The local Government Council is the highest CEP authority.

3. Civil Military Co-operation

At the national level, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Defence co-ordinate civil-military activities. Practical co-operation takes place between the Defence Forces and different governmental departments.

At the regional level, civil-military co-operation takes place between county governments, state defence departments and Defence League regional units. The main areas of civil-military co-operation are planning, training and exercises.

4. Legal Framework

The main regulations regulating CEP work in Estonia is contained in the Emergency Preparedness Act, the Rescue Act, the State Reserves Act, the Emergencies Act and the State of Emergency Act.

Several other laws, 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 State Reserves Act of 1994, which defines the various classifications of national reserves and how these are administered, etc.
- ▶ The Emergency Situation Act of 1996, which prescribes the necessary measures to be taken in the cases of natural disaster or catastrophes 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 at 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) names the Government Crisis Committee's members and the Committee's foundations.

- ▶ 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 of passing on information regarding emergency situations.

In the CEP field several other laws also apply: Peace Time State Defence Act, Health Care Act, Public Health Act, Border Guard Act, Police Act etc., as well as several laws 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	5.2 million
Area	338,145 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	Euros 28,643 (2004), US\$ 34,658 (2004) (1 euro is 1,21 dollars in 26th of September 2005)
Military Expenditures	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, state administration consists of provinces and other state administrative districts. Each of the six provinces has a State Provincial Office managed by a governor and representing multi-sectoral expertise in its area. It is a joint regional authority of seven different ministries. Safeguarding public order and security is an essential part of the State Provincial Offices' tasks since regional command of both police and rescue services is held by them. The State Provincial Office promotes and evaluates the implementation of local services in its sphere of activities. The Ministry of the Interior has the main responsibility for provincial administration. For other branches of state administration, there are various district offices subordinate to their respective ministries. Regarding Civil Emergency Planning, the State Provincial Office's role is to co-ordinate regional-level measures.

For local level administration, there are 90 State Local Districts. The local tasks related to police, prosecutor, bailiff and register services are carried out in these districts. State Local Districts are subordinated to the State Provincial Offices. In rescue services there are 22 regions that are responsible for rescue services in their area.

At the local level, basic administration consists of 432 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 respons-

ibilities 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 ensure 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), functioning of the economy and society (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Trade and Industry and 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.

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 administrative 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 National Board of Economic Defence (the Ministry of Trade and Industry), and the Planning Commission for Defence Information (the Ministry of Defence).

At the regional level, the State Provincial Offices have a significant role in the organisation of co-operation 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. Voluntary fire brigades' role in fire fighting and rescue missions is vital, especially in rural areas.

The regional rescue service system is not applied in the Åland Islands and in there 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 Force (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.

► *Frontier Guard.* The Frontier Guard is militarily organised and its duty is to maintain peaceful and safe conditions in the border areas. Its most important tasks are border control on land borders and sea areas, and border checks at border crossing points, ports and airports. The Frontier 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 Frontier Guard.

► *Economic Security and Security of Supplies.*

The Ministry of Trade and Industry 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 Trade and Industry, 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 Co-operation

Co-operation between civil and military authorities is organised at each administrative level. At the highest level, ministries co-operate 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 (October 2005).

► *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 Trade and Industry. 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 New Rescue Act (468/2003)* has come into force at the beginning of 2004. 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.

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France

République Française



► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Jacques Chirac (1995-)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Dominique De Villepin (2005-)
Capital	Paris
Population	62.0 million
Area	552,000 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 24,223
Military Expenditures	2.6 % of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of Government

France is a republic which comprises:

- 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, 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 co-ordinates 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 Defence and Security is to protect the State, persons and property in response to threats of aggression by emerging dangers and against risks, disasters of all kinds and catastrophes. Finally, it also takes part in environmental protection.

Civil emergency plans are the outcome of four components:

- General security.
- Protection and rescue of vital installations.
- Population rescue.
- Maintenance of public spirit and 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 co-ordinates the emergency resources coming under the State, territorial communities and public establishments throughout the territory. He is assisted by the defence senior civil servants. He is assisted by the Inter-departmental Crisis Management Operations Centre (COGIC) in fulfilling his task of co-ordinating emergency resources.

Zonal level:

The Zone Prefect co-ordinates 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 departmental Prefect implements the public and private emergency resources and co-ordinates 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 Co-operation

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 Defence and Security.

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Georgia

Sakartvelo



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Mikheil Saakashvili
Head of Government	Prime Minister Zurab Noghaidei
Capital	Tbilisi
Population	5.411.000
Area	69.700 km²
GDP/Capita(PPP)	US\$ 1.80
Military Expenditure	1.1 % of GDP (est.)
Membership int.org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe, CIS

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. A principle of “checks and balances” has been implemented, i.e. the President cannot 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 Defence Service under the Ministry of Internal Affairs within the framework of the Governmental reforms, covering the civil emergency area and rescue activities.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

The primary task 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 a set plan, handled by special divisions of Georgian National Staff (HQ). One of the main objectives is to establish a Crisis Management Center, which is on stand by at all times during disaster.

There are several other tasks related to medical services such as forming emergency medical rescue teams, training them and organizing activities in different disaster areas for constructing and maintaining the civil protection system.

2.2 CEP Organizational Structure

Special Permanent Inter-institutional Commission on Civil Defense and Emergency Situation (created in 1996) and Emergency Situation and Civil Safety Service of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs are the main bodies in civil emergency issues. The Commission is chaired by the Minister of internal Affairs. The Service is subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and its activities are supervised by a Deputy Minister. It is also a part of the National Security Council, which is chaired by the President. The Service 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.

Georgia aims, within a short period of time, to create rescue groups that will be 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.

Function

1. Civil Defence Management
Civil Safety Service
2. Public Order and Security
3. Reserve Services, Communications
and Transport. Engineering Services
4. Medical Services

5. Food Supplies
6. Defence
7. Fuel and Energy

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

Civil-Military co-operation in Georgia is regulated by a preliminary plan. An additional unified plan for emergencies has been made by the Emergency Situations and Civil Safety Service. An action document has been put together, defining the different responsibilities (security, evacuation etc.). The training promotes civil-military co-operation in non-military (formed by enterprises) and rescue teams. The reservists are used to eliminate the consequences of natural and technological disasters. The military units stationed in regional administrations can also be used in emergency situations according to the agreement.

4. Legal framework

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

Responsibility

Emergency Situation and
Ministry of Internal Affairs

Ministry of Economic Development
Ministry of Labor, Health and
Social Affairs
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Energy

All emergency issues are subject to discussion by the National Security Council. Each activity is based on international law and Georgian legislation.

Georgia is currently attempting to expand international co-operation in the CEP area. There are cooperation agreements on emergency management with Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

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Germany

Deutschland



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Horst Köhler (2004-)
Head of Government	Chancellor Angela Merkel (2005-)
Capital	Berlin
Population	82.5 million
Area	357,031 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 27,460
Military Expenditures	1.1% of GDP (2004)
Membership Int. Org.	EU, WEU, Council of Europe (COE), OSCE, OECD, UN, NATO

1. Form of Government

Germany is a federal republic. The Government consists of the Chancellor and the Ministers who are selected by the chancellor and appointed by the Federal President. The bicameral Parliament consists of the *Bundestag*, which is the parliamentary assembly representing the people, and the *Bundesrat* representing the constituent states (“*Land*,” or collectively, “*Länder*”).

Germany has 16 *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.

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*.
- ▶ “Extended” Emergency Planning in case 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, as representatives of the Federal Government. Federal preparedness for the protection of the population during war or imminent threat thereof, is regarded as “extended” Civil Emergency Planning, and the responsibility of the federal state.

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 organizations 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 organizations and units participating in the operation (e.g. police, fire departments, non-governmental organisations, and private enterprise). When a disaster affects several districts or exceeds the capabilities of the local government, the next highest hierarchical authority ensures co-ordination.

The federal government supports local and regional authorities, as well as the *Länder*, with its own operational forces (e.g. *Technisches Hilfswerk*, Federal Police, 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*) which is the responsible authority for:

- ▶ Performing the German government's civil protection tasks.
- ▶ Co-ordinating the protection of critical infrastructures.
- ▶ Collecting, evaluating and reporting information of all types of and from all sources so as to define one single hazard situation.

- ▶ Co-ordinating the Federal government's task of informing the *Länder* and their communities, the private sector and the people about prevention, planning and current threats.
- ▶ Supporting the management of deployed *Länder* forces and other public and private resources in large-scale hazard situations.
- ▶ Co-ordinating the protection of people against weapons of mass destruction.
- ▶ Providing personnel in leadership positions at all administration levels in civil protection with the appropriate training to cope with threats.
- ▶ Providing national co-ordination in the field of civil preventive security within the framework of the European integration process.
- ▶ Co-ordinating the Federal government, the *Länder*, fire services and non-governmental relief organisations when assuming international humanitarian tasks and for civil-military-co-operation.

An inter-ministerial co-ordination group may be set up within the Federal Ministry of the Interior when the catastrophe exceeds the ability of a *Land* to cope or has spread beyond its territorial boundaries. In such cases, the Federal Ministry of the Interior, in liaison with other Federal Ministries and the other *Länder*, ensures the coordination of assistance for the *Land* affected by the disaster.

In case of a military crisis, 13 different ministries are responsible for civil emergency planning within their own

respective areas, and the Ministry of the Interior holds an overall coordinating function. Federal planning for civil emergencies consists of taking measures to ensure the continuity of social functions in times of emergency. These include: continuity of government, civil protection, supply of goods and services, and support of the armed forces.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

Civil-military co-operation is carried out at all administrative levels and includes planning, training and exercises. At national level the Federal office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (BBK) and the Joint Support Command of the Bundeswehr (Federal Armed Forces) co-ordinate civil-military activities. 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 Bundeswehr. Preparation for peace time disasters as well as Civil Defence matters are being discussed at regular meetings of civilian and military authorities to insure the mutual support.

At regional level, civilian and military co-operation 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 or emergency have been accounted for in military and civilian alert plans.

4. Legal Framework

Germany's 1949 Constitution (*Grundgesetz*) stipulates 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 (stage preliminary to war). The April 4th 1997 civil defence law delegates emergency planning and operational preparation in peacetime entirely to the *Länder* and their structures (agencies, procedures, organizations) set up to carry out these functions. The *Länder*, therefore, have their own laws regulating measures for urgent medical assistance and fire-fighting, as well as procedures for technical assistance and 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 September 11th 2001 attacks, and to an even greater degree, the catastrophic 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 unusual and 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 an new Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (*Bundesamt für Bevölkerungsschutz und Katastrophenhilfe*) in May 2004. The Office's mission, apart from performing the German government's civil protection tasks, is to provide support for the *Länder* through coordination and information.

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Greece

Hellas



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Karolos Papoulias (2005–)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Kostas Karamanlis (2004–)
Capital	Athens
Population	11.0 million
Area	131,957 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 20,302
Military Expenditures	2.7% of GDP
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, 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 Secretary-Generals 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 of Greek Civil Protection are SDO, an inter-ministerial co-ordination 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 have the task of establishing their own emergency plans.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

Civil Protection in Greece is organised upon a co-ordinated 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 inheritance.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

The Greek bodies responsible for the implementation of Civil Protection measures are:

A. SDO, an inter-ministerial co-ordination 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 co-ordination body, which has been established to look after exceptional needs in peacetime and to co-ordinate governmental action in the event of a major disaster. The role and objective of SDO is to reinforce, within a defined government framework, the co-ordinated activities of the General Secretariat for Civil Protection in the implementation

of national policy during emergency situations.

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 Secretary-Generals of the Ministries of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralisation, Development, Public Works, Forests and Environment, Health and Welfare, Merchandise 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. This secretariat has been established within the Ministry of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralisation. It is a new institution and deals with the prevention and mitigation of natural, technological and other disasters within an integral political framework. The General Secretariat for Civil Protection is the most competent body for dealing with disaster prevention, relief and consequence management, and for implementing measures for the identification and mitigation of any type of hazard and protection of the population, infrastructure, environment and property.

The General Secretariat for Civil Protection is currently establishing an emergency scientific team consisting of

seismologists, meteorologists, geologists, structural and other scientists and responsible experts for consultation in case of disaster. They will also be presented with proposals on disaster-related subjects.

If a disaster occurs, the Secretary General for Civil Protection is to be informed of the consequences by both the Prefect and the Secretary General of the Region. The Secretary General for Civil Protection sends orders and disposes the required intervention forces.

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, "Xenokrates", 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 (PE.HO.DE) – 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 Public Order, Fire Fighting Brigade Service and State Police – responsible for both fire fighting and rescue in urban areas and forest fire fighting.

- Ministry of Merchandise Marine – responsibility for search and rescue at sea.

D. The General Secretariat of the region.

The 13 regions of Greece draw up their own respective regional plans and are responsible for planning and co-ordination within 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 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 Co-operation

Since 1974, civil-military co-operation has operated within a new institutional framework. One of the aims of Greek civil-military co-operation is to achieve harmonious co-operation 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. For this purpose the Armed Forces take part in a program of

training echelons together with appropriate civil agencies in order to improve co-operation.

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

The Prefect can request individual and equipment support in emergency situations.

4. Legal Framework

There are two main laws regulating Greek emergency planning. These are the Law on Civil Protection Planning and other Provisions (No. 2344/95) of 11 October 1995, and the Act of Ministerial Council no. 288 of 23 December 1996. These laws regulate the planning of prevention, response and relief efforts in the case of natural, technological and other disasters.

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Hungary

Magyar Köztársaság



► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President László Sólyom (2005-)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Ferenc Gyurcsány (2004 -)
Capital	Budapest
Population	10,1 million
Area	93,030 sq. km
GDP per capita	(PPP) US\$ 12,416
Military Expenditures	1.71 % of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, 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 simultaneous Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces - is the President of the Republic who is

elected by the 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. He/she initiates new laws and if he/she does not agree with a particular law or provision therein, can return the adopted law to the 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 of the Republic. The ministers are appointed or relieved by the President of the Republic 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 Civil Emergency Planning system, responsibility for the different activities is divided between the different ministries. The Minister of the Interior has a decisive

role, and significant tasks fall upon the Ministries of Economy and Transport, Informatics and Communications, Health, Agricultural and Rural Development, National Defence as well as Finance.

2.1. CEP Tasks and Objectives

The objective of Civil Emergency Planning 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 Civil Emergency Planning 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 the 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, 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 co-operate with the participating international forces.

The main tasks are to:

- Pay continuous attention to the development of legislation and the initiation of corrections, where appropriate.
- Establish a uniform system and logistics base for emergency planning.
- Maintain continuous co-operation and a co-ordinated information flow between organs/organisations taking part in the system.
- Maintain continuous co-operation with organs and organisations taking part in international assistance operations.
- Prepare personnel for taking part in 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 1999 – the Minister of the Interior is responsible for Civil Emergency Planning and co-ordinates the implementation of national tasks associated with Civil Emergency Planning. The Ministry of the Interior and its Department for NATO CEP and EU Co-ordination maintain contacts

with NATO's Civil Emergency Planning Directorate (CEPD) and the NATO Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC). Within this framework, it co-ordinates the activities of ministries involved in CEP tasks, fills in the Civil Emergency Planning Questionnaire (CEPQ) and forwards it to NATO; co-ordinates 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 SCEPC's Planning Boards & Committees as follows:

- Planning Board for Inland Surface Transport (PBIST), Civil Aviation Planning Committee (CAPC) and Planning Board for Ocean Shipping (PBOS), Industrial Planning Committee (IPC) – Ministry of Economy and Transport.
- Civil Communications Planning Committee (CCPC) – Ministry of Informatics and Communications.
- Food and Agriculture Planning Committee (FAPC) – Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development.
- Joint Medical Committee (JMC) – Ministry of Health.

► Civil Protection Committee (CPC) – Ministry of the Interior, National Directorate General for Disaster Management. It is directly subordinated to the Minister of the Interior and has 20 regional organisations, 73 branch offices and 82 local offices. The co-ordination 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 co-ordinate 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 Co-operation

Civil-military co-operation is realised in the following main fields:

A. Civil support to military operations and other military activities

This is ensured by the system of defence preparation and country mobilisation. In the event of crisis or war the form and content of this support is described in

different plans and based on the requirements of the Armed Forces.

B. Co-operation of military forces in civil emergency assistance

This co-operation can be realised in the event of:

- Nuclear accidents.
- Floods and inland water protection.
- Supply and transportation tasks in 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

This includes the support of the military activity of the SFOR forces departing from or passing through the area of the Republic of Hungary (e.g. military facilities, availability of shooting-grounds, transportation, communication, etc.)

4. Legal Framework

The spheres of authority in civil emergency planning are harmonised with internationally accepted practices.

The legislative background of CEP is:

- The Constitution.
- Laws (e.g. on national defence, civil protection, disaster management, etc.).
- Other provisions arising from laws, such as the Government Decision for maintaining contact with NATO Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC) and the co-ordination of civil emergency planning tasks and the Government Decision defining national responsibilities arising from the NATO CEP Ministerial Guidance.

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Iceland

Ísland



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Olafur Ragnar Grimsson (1996–)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Haldor Asgrimsson (2004–)
Capital	Reykjavik
Population	300,000
Area	103,000 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 29,581
Military Expenditures	None
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of Government

Iceland is a constitutional republic. The President nominates the Government but the ministers are responsible to the unicameral Parliament (*Althing*). Executive power is shared, in theory, between the President and the Government but, in practice, rests with the Government.

There are rural counties and town counties in the local government, but no regional government. 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 from over 220 down to the present number of 124.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

The National Civil Defence Organisation of Iceland is organised under the Ministry of Justice. The Civil Defence Council is responsible for the general organisation of Civil Defence. The government agency responsible for Civil Defence and Civil Emergency Planning in Iceland is AVRIK (*Almannavarnir ríkisins*). Voluntary organisations and personnel also play a significant role in Civil Defence and disaster relief.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

The tasks of the Icelandic Civil Defence are to:

- ▶ Organise and implement measures to prevent, as far as possible, bodily harm to the public or damage to property caused by military action, natural or other types of disasters.
- ▶ Render relief and assistance due to any losses that have occurred, assist people during emergencies, unless the responsibility for this assistance rests with other authorities or organisations.

As regards economic preparedness, the Prime Minister shall appoint an Economic Precaution Council consisting of the secretaries of state of the various ministries.

The tasks of the Economic Councils are to:

- ▶ Be the consultative organ for the Government in issues relating to economic preparedness.
- ▶ Compile calendars for the various ministries consisting of measures to

be taken in the event of war, threats of war or catastrophes.

- ▶ Plan for and see that stockpiling is carried out.
- ▶ Inform the Government about the need to regulate important necessities if different threats should arise.

There are two types of emergency plans:

1. General plans for different types of hazards, regardless of location or likelihood.
2. Specific plans for highly likely events (for example a large earthquake or a plane crash).

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

The Icelandic Civil Defence is subordinate to the Ministry of Justice, except in issues relating to health and medical services.

The Minister of Justice designates a Civil Defence Council, which administrates issues in that field and has a consultative role in the implementation of the Civil Defence law.

The task of the Civil Defence Council is to organise Civil Defence, which implies directing the activities that fall under the Government's responsibility. It shall monitor and support research and studies related to risk factors and natural catastrophes. It shall also monitor, co-ordinate and support measures aimed at reducing risks for bodily damage.

Each municipality has its own Civil Defence Committee. The Act on Civil Defence stipulates who is to be included on the Committee. The task of the

Committees is to organise and carry out rescue and protection activities, preventive as well as of an acute nature, caused by war, natural catastrophes or other similar incidents.

The government agency responsible for Civil Defence and civil emergencies in Iceland is AVRIK. The day to day functions of AVRIK include risk analysis, mitigation and co-ordination (i.e. planning, training and equipment). The role of the agency during emergency operations is to control all outside assistance (national or international) in a stricken area, as deemed necessary by the Chief of Police.

The Chiefs of Police are in charge of all Civil Defence operations. There are 27 Chiefs of Police in Iceland. Within each police jurisdiction there are one or more Civil Defence Committees, depending on the communities. At present there are 45 Committees, however many Committees within the same jurisdiction are merging to strengthen their capacities.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

Iceland has no armed forces of its own. Instead, Iceland is a member of NATO and has a bilateral agreement (since 1951) with the United States. This agreement permits the US to operate an air base at Keflavík.

AVRIK co-operates with the air base in various issues, such as plans and exercises for disasters at the international airport located on the base, and in Partnership for Peace exercises.

4. Legal Framework

In the event of an emergency, the Government is authorised to issue special instructions in relation to general traffic, rules and safety in official places and areas to which the public has access. In cases of imminent danger, the Chief of Police may forbid in part, or in full, the use of meeting halls and other public gathering places to which the public has access.

The Act on Civil Defence was created in 1962 and has since been revised on several occasions. The Act includes the tasks and organisation of Civil Defence, civil services, obligations of specific enterprises, evacuation, stockpiling and other preparedness issues.

In the event of a catastrophe, the Act also permits the Government to issue specific directives for traffic, and rules regarding security in public and other places to which the general public has access. The Act can also be put into practice during Civil Defence exercises.

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Ireland*

Éire



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Mary McAleese (1997–)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Bertie Ahern (1997–)
Capital	Dublin
Population	4.0 million
Area	70,283 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 29,866
Military Expenditures	0.7% of GDP
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

* Country file not updated, information provided 2003.

nomination of the *Dáil*. Ministers are appointed by the *Taoiseach*. The Government acts collectively and is responsible to the *Dáil*. The *Dáil* is elected at least once every five years by popular suffrage under the proportional representation system of voting.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

Statutory responsibility for various functions are allocated to Ministers by the *Oireachtas* (Parliament). Government Departments take the lead role in planning for emergencies in areas for which each 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.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

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

► *The Major Emergency Plan*

This is a co-ordinating mechanism for the local response services namely the Fire, Health & *Garda* (Police) Services which are supported by the Defence Forces in emergencies. This planned grouping works on emergencies that are beyond the capacity of the normal response services at local level. There is an Inter-departmental Committee consisting of representations from the Department of the Environment & Local Government, Department of Health & Children, and Department of Justice, Equality and Law

Reform and Department of Defence which meets to coordinate the activity of these services.

► *National Emergency Plan for Nuclear Accidents*

Contains the response arrangements in the event of Ireland being contaminated by nuclear materials. Ireland has no nuclear power generating plants but would act to protect its population in the event of accidents in other countries. The Department of the Environment and Local Government, assisted by the Radiological Protection Institute of Ireland, leads the response in this area with the support of Government Departments and State Agencies.

► *Plan for Biological Threats*

The Department of Health and Children leads Health Service planning for biological threats, which may arise from time to time.

► *Major Marine Emergencies*

Plans for dealing with Marine Search & Rescue and with major oil spillage from vessels is lead by the Department of the Marine through the Coast Guard.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

The Minister for Defence chairs a Government Task Force on Emergency Planning which co-ordinates Government Emergency Planning and responses across the State sector. An Interdepartmental Working Group supports the work

of the Task Force and carries out studies and review of structures and processes. An Office of Emergency Planning has been set up within the Department of Defence and has taken the lead role in emergency planning to meet new threats from International terrorism. The Office exercises an oversight role in relation to emergency planning issues, generally, in order to ensure the best possible use of resources and compatibility between different planning requirements. The Office supports the work of the Task Force and the Interdepartmental Working Group and assists with facilitation of various issues throughout the emergency planning structures.

3. Civil-Military Co-Operation

Civil-Military co-operation 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 provide aid to the civil authorities. The Office of Emergency Planning is a civil branch of the Department of Defence with both military and civil staffs.

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 legislation.

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Italy

Italia



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Giorgio Napolitano (2006-)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Romano Prodi (2006-)
Capital	Rome
Population	57.4 million
Area	301,230 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 23,626
Military Expenditures	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 Prime Minister and approved by the President of the Republic. Italy has a bicameral Parliament (Parlamento) composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The President appoints the Prime Minister and is entitled to dissolve the 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. The regions, provinces and municipalities have different levels of administrative autonomy and carry out 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 CEP Planning

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

Civil Emergency Planning 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 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 co-ordinate the use of national resources (energy, labour, productive capability, food and agriculture, raw materials, telecommunications, etc.) and to co-ordinate alarm and rescue services, which are aimed at reducing the consequences of disasters.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure Civil Protection

The Department for Civil Protection, under the auspices of the Prime Minister's office, promotes and co-ordinates the activities of central and local State administrations, regions, provinces, municipalities, national and territorial public bodies plus all public and private institutions and organisations in the national territory.

The Department for Civil Protection consists of representatives from all state bodies and administrations. It prepares national relief programs and emergency operation plans, has a forecast and prevention function and coordinates the 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 case of a inter-provincial emergency.

The provinces are responsible for forecasts and prevention in accordance with national and regional programs. In each province, a government-appointed prefect supervises the implementation of Civil Emergency actions.

- In the case of disasters, the Prefect shall:
- ▶ Inform the Department for Civil Protection, the President of the regional Giunta, and the Ministry of the Interior.
 - ▶ Direct emergency services at provincial level.
 - ▶ Take all the necessary measures to ensure early rescue assistance.
 - ▶ Ensure the implementation of emergency services.

The municipalities carry out civil protection activities, if the magnitude of the emergency does not require the Prefect's involvement (provincial level).

2.3 CEP Organisational Structure Civil Defence

The organisational structure mirrors 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.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

Civil-military co-operation in Italy takes place in both Civil Protection and Civil Defence activities. A practical example is the earthquake of September 1997, when the Ministries of the Interior and Defence co-operated in order to mobilise resources and ensure accommodation, relief and early assistance to the population.

Civil-military co-operation in Italy can also be seen in the regular participation of national (e.g. Ditex) and international (e.g. CMX) exercises, and in the organisation of courses (CO.CI.CM), which are aimed at updating the procedures that are necessary for co-ordination between civil administrations and the military in the case of intervention.

A new legal framework should provide the military with civil support, not only in traditional defence of the national territory, but also in peace support operations under the aegis of NATO and 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 both changes in the international situation and the growing political and administrative powers assigned to the local authorities, has been drafted and is presently submitted to the various authorities for consideration, before it is forwarded to the Parliament for approval.

The Prime Minister, as political head of the Civil Protection structure, is responsible for co-ordinating activities in the case of disasters. The Council of Ministers, under proposal of the Prime Minister, can declare and revoke a state of emergency, and define the duration and extent of the emergency, delegating case by case the Chief of the Department of the 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 Imangali Tasmagambetov (2002–)
Capital	Astana
Population	15.4 million
Area	2,717,300 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 5,871
Military Expenditures	0.7% 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 signed by the President and approved by the Parliament. The President has extensive

* Country file not updated, information provided 2003.

powers and only he can initiate constitutional amendments, appoint and dismiss the Government, dissolve the 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 districts 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 Emergency Agency. This agency implements state policy and oversees co-ordination between the different branches.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

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

The Emergency Agency of the Kazakh Government is the authority responsible for Civil Emergency Planning. 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:

- ▶ Co-ordinate the work of ministries, departments, local executive bodies and scientific establishments in the field of natural or man-made emergencies, and Civil Defence.
- ▶ Co-ordinate norms, standards and rules, conduct the state account, prepare and consider Government reports on the conditions of protection of the population, environment and property in case of emergencies, and report on the state of the Civil Defence system.
- ▶ Supervise Civil Defence forces in their tasks of taking preventive measures, forecasting, and controlling information and management in emergencies.
- ▶ Supervise a state expert appraisal and, where necessary, organise independent expert appraisal 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 co-operation, support the activities of foreign organisations and citizens, and organise humanitarian actions.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

The central office of the Emergency Agency consists of five departments:

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 co-ordinates scientific research in the field of emergencies and international co-operation.
2. The Department of Operative Response, 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 and Military Units, 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 Department for Supervision of Emergencies and Mining, which handles the prevention of man-made emergencies and the safety control of industries and technical facilities.

5. The Department of Fire-Prevention Service, which handles the prevention and management of fires and the certification of activities related to fire safety.

The Emergency Agency 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 Emergency Agency. The Chairperson of the Agency 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 Co-operation

Civil-Military co-operation 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 co-ordinates joint actions between the military and civil services.

In times of war, the Emergency Agency co-operates 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 Civil Emergency Planning 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”.

Civil Emergency Planning 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 program 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 the Chairperson of the Emergency Agency 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 population, 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



► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Kurmanbek Bakiev (2005–)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Feliks Kulov (2005–)
Capital	Bishkek
Population	5.2 million
Area	198,500 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 2,711
Military Expenditures	1.9% of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, CIS

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Latvia

Latvija



► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Vaira-Vike Freiberga (1999-)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Aigars Kalvitis (2004-)
Capital	Riga
Population	2.3 million
Area	64,600 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 5,448
Military Expenditures	1,92 % of GDP
Membership of 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. It is led by the Prime Minister.

There is no regional government level in Latvia. The local level, consisting of municipalities, is divided into 7 urban

districts (cities) and 26 rural districts. The rural districts comprise a total of 486 smaller municipalities (pagast). Both types of municipalities are led by a popularly elected Municipal Council.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

Extensive changes have taken place in the Latvian system of Civil Protection since amendments were made to the Civil Protection Law in 1998. The main responsibility for Civil Emergency Planning now rests with the State Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS). Responsibilities for municipal Civil Emergency Planning tasks lie with the local chief of Fire and Rescue Services.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

The structure of Latvian Civil Emergency Planning changed radically in the summer of 1998 when amendments were made to the Civil Protection Law, i.e. the main tasks of CEP were delegated to the State Fire and Rescue Service. This law defines Civil Protection of the Republic of Latvia as a system of technical, economic, social and rescue measures created to fulfil the obligations of the State. It is aimed at protecting the civilian population, economic activities and the environment from possible dangers and damages caused by potential emergencies.

The main tasks of Latvian Civil Protection are:

- ▶ To provide assistance to victims.
- ▶ To reduce losses.

- ▶ To ensure economic stability in hazardous situations.
- ▶ To ensure that State authoritative and administrative institutions, the economy and the population are prepared for situations caused by emergencies.

The Prime Minister is responsible for the continuous function of the system and the fulfilment of its obligations. Civil Protection operations are planned, coordinated, led and controlled by the State Fire and Rescue Service, under the Ministry of the Interior.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

At the national level, responsibility for Civil Emergency Planning rests with the State Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS). The local chief of Fire and Rescue Services is responsible at the municipal level. The local fire chief reports directly to the chief of SFRS.

The municipal authorities are responsible for a number of tasks according to the law, such as “...to work out together with local structures of the SFRS a plan of civil protection measures, as well as territorial rescue operations plan.” The municipalities are also responsible for establishing CEP tasks for enterprises and organizations within the municipality.

Managing consequences of the storm in winter 2005 led to establishment of an intergovernmental body – Crisis Management Council – under the leadership of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Latvia. The main role of this Council

is to co-ordinate civil-military co-operation and operational activities of governmental institutions aimed at overcoming crises. The Crisis Management Councils' Secretariat (operated by the Ministry of Interior) guarantees the function of The Crisis Management Council and provides support and coordination between responsible institutions.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

Existing legal arrangements are concentrated on military support to civil authorities in peacetime emergencies. The organisation of 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 (a regular army based on a conscription system) and the Home Guard. The duty of the Armed Forces is to participate in peacetime emergency operations as stated in the Law on Armed Forces.

Their main tasks are:

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

The Home Guard is organized 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 co-operation 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, and the storm during the winter 2005.

In March 2006, the Government approved regulations that specify procedures how civil protection agencies could request the assistance from the Armed forces to deal with the major civil emergencies.

4. Legal Framework

The basic legal act regulating the civil protection system in Latvia is the Civil Protection Law, accepted by Parliament in 1992.

The two principal differences contained in the amendments of 1998 are:

- A. The delegation of national civil protection responsibilities to the State Fire and Rescue Service as opposed to the special Civil Emergency Planning Institution (until 1998 – Civil Defence Centre).
- B. The delegation of local civil protection responsibilities to local fire and rescue services (which are part of the centralized state institution – SFRS) as opposed to the municipalities.

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Lithuania

Lietuva



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Valdas Adamkus (2004-)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Algirdas Mykolas Brazauskas (2001-)
Capital	Vilnius
Population	3.4 million
Area	65,300 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 6 490 (2004)
Military Expenditures	2.01% 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 the 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 the 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 co-ordinates the activities of the institutions of the Civil Protection and Rescue System regarding

the implementation of tasks prescribed to their scope of its responsibility.

Since January 1, 2005 the Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of the Interior and the Civil Protection Department at the Ministry of the Interior have been 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, co-ordinating the civil protection activities of public institutions and economic entities and ensuring the preparedness to implement the planned civil protection measures in emergency situations during peacetime and war.

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

in emergencies, encompassing response and recovery after emergency situations.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

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

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

The county level is constituted of administrations of county governors, county civil protection departments, and county emergency management centres.

The municipal level consists of mayors (boards) of municipalities, civil protection personnel, municipal emergency management centres, fire rescue services, search and rescue services and economic entities as support.

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 with 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 actions of assisting services except emergency services.

Local authorities help society to return to its initial state, and rebuild the destructed

environment after the consequences of an accident are 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 consequences of an emergency affect the territories of more than one municipality it is classified as a County level emergency. It may interrupt 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.

Civil Emergency Preparedness 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. Civil Emergency Preparedness also entails active participation of the population. Civil Emergency Preparedness includes all activities and measures carried out by public authorities and emergency forces, and as such, is a prioritised 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 thereof.

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

Civil protection functions by institutions:

- ▶ *Fire and Rescue Department:* planning, management and co-ordination, 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 Co-operation

If the scale of disaster in an emergency situation overcomes beyond the capabilities of the available civilian resources, the heads of administrative units may request assistance from the local 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 19, 1996).
- ▶ The Civil Protection Law of the Republic of Lithuania (December 12, 2002).
- ▶ Fire Protection Law of the Republic of Lithuania (December 15, 1998).

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	The Grand Duke Henri (2000–)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Jean-Claude Juncker (1995–)
Capital	Luxembourg-Ville
Population	453,000
Area	2,586 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 50,061
Military Expenditures	0.7% of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of Government

Luxembourg is a constitutional monarchy. The Ministers are appointed by the Grand Duke and responsible to the Chamber of Deputies (the Parliament). The Grand Duke has the executive power according to the Constitution, although it is exercised by the Ministers.

The legislative power rests jointly with the Grand Duke and the Chamber of Deputies. The *Conseil d'Etat* also has a significant role in legislative work. This

* Country file not updated, information provided 2003.

body reviews all proposed bills and has the power to veto them. However, the Chamber of Deputies can repeal the veto of the *Conseil d'Etat*. 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 (*Diekirch*, *Grevenmacher* and *Luxembourg*), twelve counties and 118 municipalities. The governmental form is central, although each municipality has a certain degree of autonomy within its own area.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

Created after the Second World War, the High Commission for National Protection (*Haut-commissariat à la Protection Nationale*, HCPN) is a civil authority, directly subordinate to the Prime Minister. Dormant after the end of the Cold War, it was reactivated in the aftermath of September 11, 2001.

HCPN is responsible for co-ordinating the planning and training of all Government and State bodies and agencies, in all precautionary and protection matters in the event of crisis, emergency or war. The HCPN also represents the country in international fora dealing with civil emergency planning, such as NATO's Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC). Participation in other meetings is decided on a case-by-case basis.

At present, concepts are still being worked out by the HCPN, including:

- The function of the National Protection structure, including the drafting of legal texts.
- National capabilities evaluation, including CBRN aspects.
- The continuity of governmental function.
- Essential infrastructure protection.
- The elaboration of national crisis response measures, according to the evolution of the NCRS.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

Civil Protection in Luxembourg includes all the necessary measures and means that must be taken in order to protect and supply aid to the population and to safeguard the national inheritance and other assets in the event of catastrophe or disaster, whether or not they are ascribable to an international, armed conflict.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

2.2.1 National Protection

Up until the present, in the event of an emerging crisis, the Government would have designated a Leading Minister to take charge. A crisis unit or inter-ministerial committee would have been created in order to adopt measures within the means and measures established by laws and other regulations.

These civil emergency tasks have now been taken over by the Senior Council for National Protection (CSPN), chaired by the High-Commission for National

Protection, under the authority of the Ministerial Council for National Protection.

Each minister of the Government is responsible for reviewing his/her own area of activity and taking the necessary measures in order to maintain governmental continuity, population protection, maintenance of economic activities and civilian support for military activities in times of crisis.

2.2.2 Civil Protection

The Luxembourg Civil Protection Authority is subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior. In the event of a catastrophe, the Civil Protection Authority leads rescue operations and reports to the Minister of the Interior. It also manages national intervention funds, sets up general and individual intervention plans and organises public training in first aid.

The Civil Protection Authority is qualified to recruit and train the instructors (volunteers) of the assistance units and supervise the volunteers' instructions in the various fields of protection. In addition, it manages the National School of Civil Protection (ENCP), which instructs volunteers in weekend training courses, as well as the National Civil Protection Support Base, which includes training with heavy intervention equipment. Finally, the Civil Protection Authority develops links with first-aid organisations in neighbouring countries and helps to implement plans and directives arising from the mutual assistance agreements

made between Luxembourg and its three neighbouring countries: Belgium, Germany and France.

The Civil Protection Authority in Luxembourg consists of 15 officials and employees. The Emergency Assistance Centre (CSU) "112", is served by 15 operators. This brigade of first-aid volunteers, ambulance personnel and rescue workers is composed of 2,232 volunteers based in 25 regional centres. The municipal fire brigade is independent of Civil Protection and reports to the Ministry of Interior.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

Civil-military co-operation operates without special regulations in Luxembourg. Ad hoc co-operation is organised on a case-by-case basis during crisis or emergency situations. The appropriate mechanism is tested in national and international exercises.

4. Legal Framework

Luxembourg National Protection is based on the following legislation:

The bodies of the National Protection are regulated by the Grand-Ducal regulation of 25 October 1963 concerning the general organisation of National Protection.

Luxembourg Civil Protection is based on the following legislation:

- The Law of 18 November 1976 concerning the organisation of Civil Protection.

- The Law of 8 December 1981 on requisitioning in the event of armed conflicts, serious international crises and disasters.
- The Law of 11 January 1990, amending the law of 18 November 1976, concerning the organisation of Civil Protection.
- The Grand-Ducal regulation of 22 January 1991 concerning instructions for Art. 16 of the Law of 8 December 1981 on requisition in the event of armed conflicts, serious international crises and/or disasters.
- The Grand-Ducal regulation of 15 February 1995 concerning the instruction of the population and of the rescue units of the Civil Protection.

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Moldova

Republica Moldova



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Vladimir Voronin (2001–)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Vasile Tarlev (2001–)
Capital	Chişinău
Population	4.3 million
Area	33,700 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 2,109
Military Expenditures	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 Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. Upon the proposal of the President, the Parliament approves the candidature of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister, in turn, proposes candidates for members of the Government, for the Parliament's approval.

The Republic of Moldova is divided into 32 administrative -territorial entities (ATE) (raioane), and the capital Chisinau.

The ATE 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 (CEP) system is a centralized one, the general management being carried out by the Government.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

The basic tasks of the Moldovan Civil Emergency Planning are:

- ▶ To protect the population and property in cases of civil emergencies.
- ▶ To co-ordinate the activities of ministries, departments, public authorities in the area of civil protection.
- ▶ To train and prepare the population to cope with disasters.
- ▶ To carry out urgent works of search and rescue in cases 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 special training, and keeps them prepared for action.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

The National Civil Emergency Planning is led by the Government, which establishes the character, scope and deadlines for the execution of the tasks. The working body of the Government in this area is the Department for Emergency Situations 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 Department of Emergency Situations is represented in raions by Directorates/sections for Emergency Situations, as well as CEP specialists who carry out the CEP tasks and measures in the territory.

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

CEP forces include the Search and Rescue Units of the Department for Emergency Situations, the Fire Protection and Rescue

Service, and specialized teams of the ministries, state agencies, institutions and enterprises. The Department's forces are managed by the Directorate of Operations. Troupes of Carabineers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are involved in liquidation of emergency situations according to a special plan.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

In the Republic of Moldova, there is a Plan for Co-operation in this area between Department of Emergency Situations and the Ministry of Defense and other parts of Armed Forces, which has been elaborated by the Department of Emergency Situations according to the Law on Civil Protection and the Decision of the National Commission for Emergency Situations. The plan is designed to coordinate activities in the case 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 Laws and Government Decrees apply for Civil Emergency Planning. The main ones are:

- ▶ The Law of the Republic of Moldova, Nr. 271-XIII "On Civil Protection", dated with November 9, 1994.

- ▶ The Law of the Republic of Moldova, Nr. 267-XIII "On Fire Protection", dated with November 9, 1994.
- ▶ The Law of the Republic of Moldova Nr. 1440-XIII "On radiation protection and safety", dated with December 24, 1997.

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

The most important Government's Decrees are:

- ▶ Decree of the Government of the Republic of Moldova Nr. 477 "On the national network of monitoring and laboratory control on contamination of environment with radioactive, poisonous, toxic and bacteriological agents", dated with May 19, 2000.
- ▶ Decree of the Government of the Republic of Moldova Nr. 648 "On the Commission on Emergency Situations of the Republic of Moldova", dated with November 26, 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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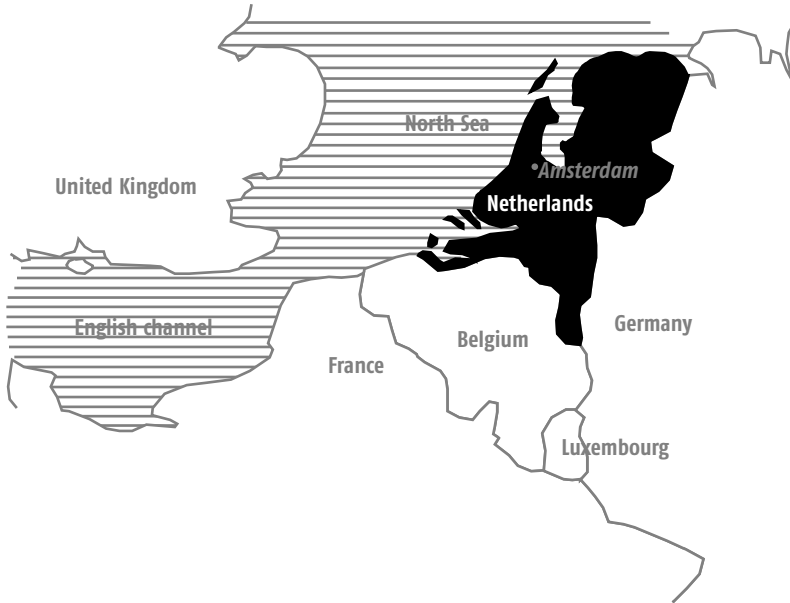
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Netherlands

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
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 members 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 636 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 Co-ordination 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 and the Mayor is the supreme commander in emergencies.

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 co-operation with other organisations in view of (acute) emergencies to guarantee safety in a wide sense.” Crisis Management aims to protect the country's vital interests under all circumstances.

The Ministry of the Interior has the following tasks:

- ▶ to develop appropriate legislation, information guidelines and control as well as co-operation arrangements;
- ▶ to adopt regulations regarding safety and performance levels, norms and standards for fire services and rescue equipment that has been manufactured, imported or marketed for use in the Netherlands;
- ▶ to provide financial resources, training and communications;
- ▶ to test the quality of emergency systems and to make specialist knowledge available.

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 Public Order and Safety within the Ministry of the Interior.

The Ministry of the Interior co-ordinates 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 Co-ordination Centre (NCC) has been established within the Ministry of the Interior for the purpose of co-ordination. The NCC handles the dissemination of information, plus the co-ordination of administrative measures between various ministries and provincial and municipal authorities. The National Information Centre, also within the Ministry of the Interior, handles public information.

If a crisis occurs, a crisis centre for decision-making will be set up within the ministry concerned. Apart from the Minister concerned, the Prime Minister may call upon other ministries to become part of the Prime Minister's crisis decision-making structure. In this event, a National Co-ordination Centre will be set up.

Responsibility for Disaster Relief, and safety in general, rests with the municipalities. In the event of disaster, municipalities co-operate 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 Commissioner of the Queen 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 Co-operation

In exceptional cases, the Queen's Commissioner in a province may request military assistance for the Minister concerned. The Minister shall approach the Minister of Defence, who will take the necessary measures, unless there are urgent reasons for not doing so.

In very urgent cases, the Mayor may make a direct request for military assistance to the provincial military commander or the regional military commander-north. In this case, the Queen's Commissioner in the province shall immediately be informed.

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 co-ordination plans

The Mayor has final 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,

co-ordination 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.

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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	4.6 million
Area	323,878 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 54,391
Military Expenditures	0.9% of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, 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 is judicially directly responsible to the Parliament. Each Minister is normally in charge of a ministry, which is responsible

for carrying out public administration in their field.

The regional level consists of 19 regions, the Regional Commissioner being the highest representative of the central government. There are however, only 18 Regional Commissioners as two regions (Oslo and Akershus) are organised with a common Commissioner. At the local level there are 435 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 important in Norwegian CEP, and means that civil and military authorities provide mutual support and complement each other at central, regional and local levels in order to provide maximum protection for the people and society against threat. The work on safety and security of the 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 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 co-ordinating 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 the Norwegian society are based on the notion that emergencies should be prevented, and that emergencies that arise shall be tackled in the best possible manner. Basically, the 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.

For the period of 2005–2008 the Government aim to emphasise:

- ▶ Preventive activities, including health, environment and security work.
- ▶ Ensuring that agencies with emergency responsibilities are able to tackle large 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.
- ▶ A strengthening of the ability of intelligence and security services to analyse, warn and prevent different forms of terrorism in Norway.
- ▶ A 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 management is the corresponding responsibility when dealing with a normal situation or a crisis situation or war. Some Government actors do however have special Civil Emergency Planning responsibilities.

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 within 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. The Council for Emergency Planning, as a subordinate structure to the Ministry of Justice, does conduct discussions with other ministries about policies and budget sharing

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 of 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 which prevent accidents, crises and other undesirable

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

Regional Commissioners

The Regional Commissioners coordinates and supervise CEP in their region. 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 Regional Commissioner 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 to tackle 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 municipalities primary resource for handling both fires and/or other type of emergencies. The municipalities are furthermore required by law to undertake civil emergency preparations within the health sector.

The Police

The Police are tasked with securing people, property, order, and public safety. It is responsible for handling 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 work on safety and security of the society. The Police reserve may be utilised during large accidents and disasters. The Police Directorate furthermore has an operative staff that may be established during large 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 co-operation. The collective SAR management at the two rescue coordination centres, located in Bodø and Stavanger, and the rescue sub-centres leads and coordinates search and rescue operations within their respective areas. These centres consist of representatives from a number of government agencies together with the local chief of police, who is in overall command, leads and coordinates search and rescue operations within their respective areas.

Military Defence

Military defence forces may be utilised to save lives and material values during large accidents and/or emergency situations where civilian resources are insufficient. Persons in compulsory military service or in the Home Guard are the ones primarily available for such incidents. The Military Defence heads the Coast Guard and participates in the civilian rescue service. They conduct intelligence work, as well as being responsible for security in Government administration.

Voluntary organisations

Voluntary organisations give important contributions during accidents at 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 threats to the society, 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 superior authority, in cases concerning the military sector and to the Ministry of Justice and the Police, as superior authority, in cases concerning the civil sector.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

Civil military co-operation 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”. The purpose of the concept is to further the defence and protection of Norway, and to ensure optimal use of all civil and military resources during periods of crises, tension and/or conflict. This implies interdependence and close co-operation between civil preparedness and military defence. Civil preparedness measures may be used during peacetime in efforts to avoid or limit serious accidents 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 the 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, this act 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 as of 1 January 2001.
- The Fire and Explosion Prevention Act of 14 June 2002.
- The Planning of Building's 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 Mr Lech Kaczynski (2005–)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Mr Kazimierz Marcinkiewicz (2005–)
Capital	Warsaw
Population	38.6 million
Area	312,685 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 9,051
Military Expenditures	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. The legislative bodies are within two houses of the Parliament: the *Sejm* and the Senate. The Council of Ministers is responsible for law enforcement and national security. The Council is responsible to the Prime Minister and the *Sejm*.

The President has responsibility for the defence policy and is head of the Armed

Forces. The President appoints the Prime Minister and, upon the recommendations of the Prime Minister, the other ministers.

Territorial self-government is the primary organizational structure of the local government. Poland is divided into 16 provinces, each with a Provincial Governor. The 373 administrative districts (powiat) make up the higher component of self-government. There are 2,489 municipalities (gmina) in Poland, including approximately 800 towns. The municipalities are responsible for areas such as education, healthcare, housing and local transport.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

A new Civil Emergency Planning/Civil Preparedness System has been developed in Poland in order to deal with different types of crisis situations. The establishment of an appropriate legal framework has been defined as the most necessary requirement for the effective management of disaster or crisis situations, including war.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

The overall objective of Civil Emergency Planning in Poland is to ensure the security and welfare of the civil population.

The aims are:

- To carry out crisis and disaster prevention and management operations.
- To ensure the proper functioning of authorities during disaster, crisis or war.
- To protect the population in disaster, crisis or war.

- To co-operate with the military during peacetime disasters, crisis or war.
- To support peacekeeping operations.
- To co-ordinate international humanitarian, technical and expert assistance.

The main tasks of Polish Civil Emergency Planning are:

- To prepare appropriate emergency legislation and any other arrangements necessary for meeting emergency situations.
- To recognize threats and create an appropriate Civil Protection System.
- To develop a CEP organizational structure that can be adopted to emergency situations.
- To co-ordinate efforts within the Civil Preparedness areas.
- To train authorities in order to increase CEP capacities.
- To exercise elements of the Civil Preparedness System.
- 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 co-ordinate the Civil Emergency Planning process.
- To increase the awareness of the population concerning threats and how to behave in emergency situations.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

Central 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. Within the Council a Committee for Emergency Management has been created, chaired by the Minister of the Interior and Administration. The main task of the Committee is to co-ordinate efforts aimed at mitigating, preparing for, responding to and recovering from all types of hazards at the national level. Furthermore, each ministry is responsible for actions within its own area of competence.

Most of the emergency services are subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior and Administration. The Ministry of the Interior and Administration is responsible for the maintenance of public order, the protection of the population in emergency situations and the prevention of disasters and emergencies.

The central body of state administration is responsible for the National Civil Defence of Poland and, in addition to making amendments to certain laws, is responsible for the co-ordination of Civil Emergency Planning and education within the field of Civil Protection. The Chief Commandant of the State Fire Service was in 2000 appointed to the position of Chief of the Civil Protection. It has resulted in the unification of the fire service and civil protection structures.

Regional level: The provinces are headed by representatives of the Council of Ministers (voivodes). Their main tasks are to co-ordinate the prevention of all types of hazards, support efforts at self-

governmental levels and assist lower governmental levels if their resources are inadequate. The voivodes have Emergency Response Boards at their disposal.

Lower regional level (the higher self-governmental level – powiat): Responsibilities at this level include protection of the population in events that exceed the capabilities of the local level. The Starosta (head of authority at this level) has the Emergency Response Board serving as an advisory body.

Municipal level (lower self-governmental level – gmina): Responsibilities at municipal level are all local public matters, in particular fire protection and the maintenance of public order. Additional responsibilities are the monitoring of threats, early warning systems, alarms and the co-ordination of rescue operations and evacuations. The Mayor defines the tasks of Civil Protection for all institutions that are operational within the municipality with the help of the permanent Emergency Response Board.

Finally, the heads and employers of plants, institutions and associations are responsible for developing and maintaining activities and training.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

During emergency situations, the Government can call upon special preparedness forces, from both Civil Defence and the military.

The main areas for civil-military co-operation are:

A. Peace operations

- Separating conflicting parties.
- Restricting migration.
- Eliminating dangers (e.g. mines).

B. Civil Defence

- Protecting the population in crisis situations.
- Participating in rescue operations.
- Participating in early warning and alarm systems.

C. Transportation

D. Communication

E. Material resource maintenance

F. Medical sanitary services

G. Local infrastructure protection

H. Information services, radio and TV stations, press

I. Law enforcement and protection services

J. Training (exercise)

Examples of civil-military co-operation that has taken place:

1. Army engagement in the civilian sphere:

- Participation in the Oder anti-flood operation of July 1997, including local anti-flood operations and the elimination of flood effects.
- Support for humanitarian operations aimed at helping victims at home and abroad.
- Participation in disaster elimination efforts.
- Participation in peace missions in the Middle East and the Balkans.

- Participation stabilization mission in Iraq.
- Co-operation in areas such as danger detection, early warning and alarm systems.

2. Civilian support to the armed forces:

- Supply of food, fuel, energy etc.
- Supply of transport and transport services.
- Provision of communication facilities.
- Reservation of transit routes.

The organisation of co-operation between the civilian sphere and the armed forces applies to all levels of state administration and territorial self-government.

4. Legal Framework

There is at present no formal legal framework for Civil Emergency Planning in Poland, since this concept has not yet been defined by Polish law. However, preparations are under way for legislation in this area, especially as regards the national rescue system and civil protection.

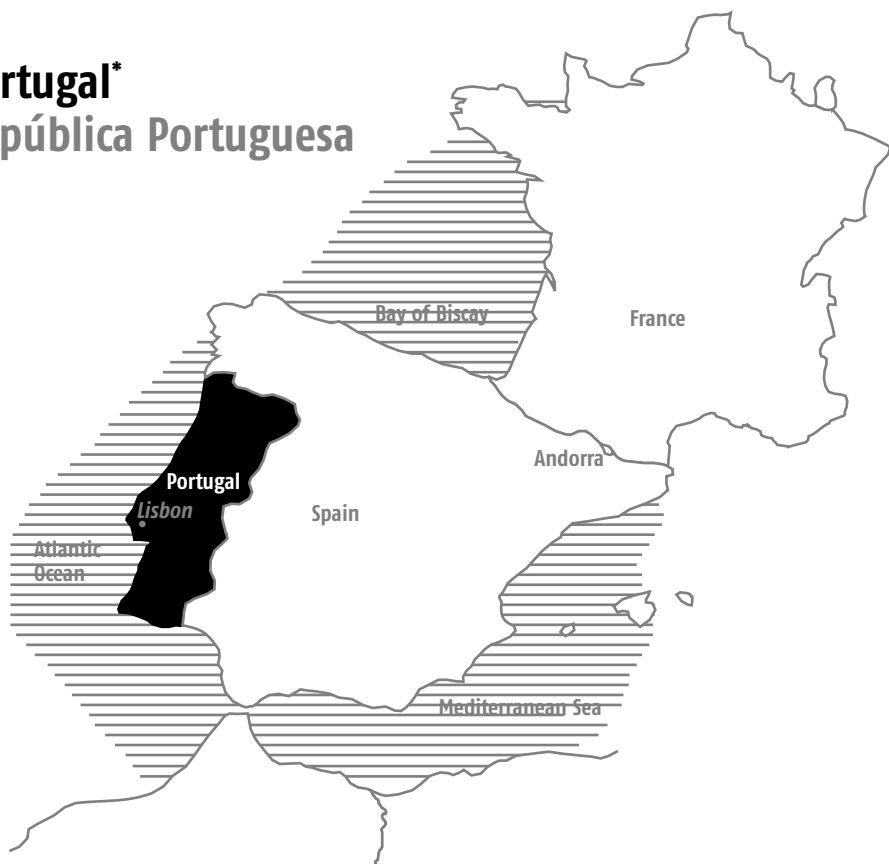
Existing laws that are connected to CEP are: the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, chapter II, "Emergency Situations"; The Law on Natural Disasters, the Decree on Measures to Combat Natural Disasters; the Law on the Police, the Law on Fire Protection, the Law on the State Fire Service; and the Council of Ministers Directive on Civil Defence.

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Portugal*

República Portuguesa



► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Jorge Sampaio (1996–)
Head of Government	Prime Minister José Manuel Durão Barroso (2002–)
Capital	Lisbon
Population	10.1 million
Area	92,391 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 17,290
Military Expenditures	2.1 % 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, the Parliament, the Government, and the Courts. The President (*Presidente da República*) is elected by universal, direct, and secret suffrage of the Portuguese people, and is Head of State and Supreme Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. The unicameral Parliament (*Assembleia da República*) follows the results of the legislative elections and exercises the legislative power,

* Country file not updated, information provided 2003.

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 for the legislative election results, and appoints the Ministers upon the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Courts (*Tribunais*) administrate justice on behalf of the people and are only accountable to the law. 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 Council for CEP – The National Civil Emergency Planning Council (CNPCE)
- B. Emergency Planning Committees for essential activities that correspond to the 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 Service for Civil Protection (with a different status).

The Civil Emergency Planning Committees are entrusted with the planning of preparedness in their area in order to face any crisis or war situation, and to assist the respective Minister in national defence matters.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

At national level, the main objectives of the Portuguese Civil Emergency Planning are to define and update Civil Emergency Planning policies in the following areas: transportation, energy, agriculture, industry, communications and health in order to guarantee, in both crisis and wartime:

- 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 the national heritage.

At NATO level the main objectives are:

- ▶ To define policies and doctrines adopted under the NATO SCEPC.
- ▶ To co-ordinate the Portuguese representatives in the 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 co-ordination and support body. It contributes to the definition of national CEP policy, and creates guidelines for fulfilling civilian and military needs. It also identifies the public and private resources or sectors, including experts, which may be called upon for CEP missions.

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.
- ▶ Representative of Civil Protection.
- ▶ Representative of the Chief of Defence.
- ▶ Representative of the Republic Minister for Azores Autonomous Region.
- ▶ Representative of the Republic Minister for Madeira Autonomous Region.
- ▶ Representative of Azores Regional Government.
- ▶ Representative of Madeira Regional Government.

The Minister of National Defence can also invite representatives from the public or private sectors, depending on the subject under analysis, although they are not entitled to vote.

In case of 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 takes on the same role in relation to the Prime Minister. A National Crises Management System has been developed according to this model.

At present, there are Crisis Management Centres in the areas of energy, ocean shipping, and support to the Azores Government.

Furthermore, the National System for Civil Protection has its own centres at national, regional, district, and municipal levels.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

Civil and military co-operation takes place 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 co-ordination of NATO Civil Emergency Planning and Civil-Military Co-operation.

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 co-operation during peacetime emergencies as well as wartime crises.

The most important national laws and regulations 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 Law and regulations of the CNPCE.
- ▶ The regulations of the different national Emergency Planning Committees.
- ▶ The Civil Requisition Act.
- ▶ The Mobilisation and War Act, and its regulations.

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Romania

România



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Traian Băsescu (2004-)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Călin Popescu-Tăriceanu (2004-)
Capital	Bucharest
Population	22.2 million
Area	238,391 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 3,845
Military Expenditures	2.5% of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	NATO, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe (invited to join EU)

1. Form of Government

Romania is a republic. The Government is composed of the Prime Minister and the ministers who are 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 the Parliament. The President is also the Commander of the Armed Forces and Chairperson of the Supreme Council of Country Defence and can declare a state of emergency or state of siege. The bicameral Parliament

consists of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies (Camera Deputatilor).

Romania is divided into 41 counties (judete) and the capital of Bucharest. Each county has a County Council consisting of elected advisors and a Prefect who is also the Government's representative in the county and runs the executive body. The counties consist of a number of cities and communes, which are administrative territorial sub-units. There are 56 larger cities with increased administration, 189 smaller cities and 2,700 communes. At city, municipal and communal levels, there are Local Councils run by Mayors. There is no subordination between the county, city and communal units; each unit is ruled according to the principle of autonomy.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

Romania has a National Emergency Situations Management system headed by the Prime Minister through the Minister of Administration and Interior. At local level, Prefects and Mayors are in charge of Emergency Situations within their respective administrative-territorial units.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

The objectives of Romanian Civil Emergency Planning are to:

- Identify and manage the different type of natural or technological risks on national territory.
- Warn the public in the event of emergency situations.

- Protect the population from use of conventional or mass destruction weapons, or from the consequences of disasters.
- Provide protection for population, property, cultural values and environment from disasters or armed conflicts consequences.
- Participate in the mitigation of enemy attacks or the consequences of a disaster.
- Effect mine clearing if unexploded ammunition is found within the territory.
- Keep the population informed regarding preventive measures in case of emergency situations in order to provide protection.
- Participate with forces on international humanitarian assistance missions.
- Participate with forces and provide equipment to prepare the national economy and territory for defence.

Civil protection activity is planned, organised and carried out in accordance with the specifications that are currently stipulated in documents regarding international humanitarian law and endorsed by Romania. During peacetime, the Emergency Situations General Inspectorate in Romania acts as a state body whose main duty is to participate in or carry out preventive measures and deal with situations that endanger or threaten human lives and material goods.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

Romanian Emergency Situations Management is organised by the ministries and

other specialised authorities of central public administration at all administrative-territorial units. There is also an Emergency Situations organisation for public institutions and for state and private enterprises with more than 100 employees.

The Emergency Situations Management structure includes the heads of General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, Inspectorates, committees, units, sub-units and other groups.

The head of the Emergency Situations Management Structure in Romania is the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister manages Emergency Situations Management Structure activities through the Minister of Administration and Interior. The Minister of Administration and Interior, in turn, has a General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations at his/her disposal as a specialised body for the general co-ordination of Emergency Situations.

At local level, the Prefects of the counties and the Mayors in the local public administrations are responsible for Emergency Situations Management. They have the right and duty to manage, guide and control all Emergency Situations Management measures that are implemented by local and public authorities and private enterprise within their own administrative-territorial area.

The managers of public institutions and companies are responsible for Emergency Situations Management in their own organisations.

The county Emergency Situations Inspectorates consist of military structures and include public services and specialised technical bodies. These are at the disposal of the Prefect, who is responsible for organising, managing and controlling all Emergency Situations Management activities in the county.

The Emergency Situations units consist of individuals with no military obligations. They are organised into teams, groups or detachments with specific missions, including observing and searching, transmissions/alarm, energy, protection/sheltering, remote area/low access area rescue, installations, roads and bridges, nuclear biological, chemical (CBRN) and environmental protection, medical, sanitary, veterinary, pyrotechnics, logistics, etc. These structures are not permanent and are organised periodically as training activities, or for intervention in the event of emergencies. At national level, the National Committee for Emergency Situations, led by the Minister of Administration and Interior and under the Prime Minister's coordination, has been established in order to organise and manage defence activities in the event of disasters. The National Committee for Emergency Situations has the support of specialised ministerial committees organized according to risks and threats that are within respective ministry's responsibility.

At local level, there are county, municipal and communal committees for emergency situations, headed by the

Prefects or Mayors of the respective administrative-territorial areas.

The Stockholm Principles can be found in the organisation of Civil Emergency Planning in Romania. For example, emergency management powers are under civil control and responsibility for the CEP organisation lies with the lowest level of authority.

The law gives the Prefects and Mayors in Civil Emergency Planning authorisation over all forces and means within their administrative-territorial units, regardless of the activity, professional subordination or property. The upper level only intervenes upon request or when municipal or county means prove inadequate for handling a situation.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

Romanian civil-military co-operation is generally based upon emergency situations and disaster defence plans and specifically upon co-operation plans. In order to ensure that the emergency situations organisation provides an overall and functional framework, several orders and instructions have been issued (e.g. 124/1995 and 106/1996).

The Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Administration and Interior have prepared detailed settlements, stipulating the forces and means that are utilised, the conditions of their utilisation, the methods of management, co-operation, etc.

The preservation of military structures within the county Emergency Situations Inspectorates and their subordination to the Prefect are a guarantee for Civil Protection at county level. The assurance of civil-military co-operation is very important for county Emergency Situations Inspectorates, and they direct this co-operation. The Emergency Situations Inspectorates have double subordination:

1. Military subordination to the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations and the Ministry of Administration and Interior
2. Civil subordination to county public administration authorities

4. Legal Framework

The main laws concerning Civil Emergency Planning in Romania are:

1. *The Civil Protection Law (481/2004)*.

This law sets out the measures that must be taken to protect the population, equipment, cultural values and the environment in the event of war or disaster. The law provides for emergency planning in the event of crisis or war.

2. *National Emergency Management System – Government Decision (G.D.)*

no. 21 / 15.04.2004. This law establish the composition and functioning of the National Emergency Management System, the ministries and central public administration institutions with responsibilities during emergency situations and their main tasks.

3. *G.D no. 2288 /2004* regarding the support tasks of ministries, other central institutions and non-governmental organizations for emergency situations prevention and management.

4. *G.D 1489 / 09.09.2004* – organization principles, functioning and tasks of the professional emergency services.

5. *G.D 1490 / 09.09.2004* –Regulations of organization and functioning of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations.

6. *G.D 1491 / 28.09.2004* – Regulations on organization, functioning, tasks and endowment of operative committees and centers for emergency situations.

7. *G.D 1492 / 28.09.2004* – organization principles, functioning and tasks of the professional emergency services.

Other laws in this field that complete the legal framework of Civil Emergency Planning are the National Defence Law, the Law of Defence Preparedness of the National Economy and Territory, the Fireman Law and others. The Government has also adopted decisions concerning, for example, the evacuation of people in the event of war or disaster, the preparation of reserves and the preservation and use of intervention in the event of a disaster.

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Russia Rossija



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Vladimir Putin (2000-)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Michail Fradkov (2004-)
Capital	Moscow
Population	143.4 million
Area	17,075,200 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 9,800
Military Expenditures	4.3 % of GDP (est.)
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe, CIS

1. Form of Government

Russia is a federation. The President appoints the Government. The Prime Minister is also appointed by the President but must be approved by the State *Duma* of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation (the parliament). 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, and lays down the guidelines for domestic and foreign policies.

The Russian Federation consists of two types of entities: national and administrative. The national entity consists of 21 autonomous republics, 10 autonomous districts (*okrugs*) and one autonomous region (*avtonomnaya oblast*). The administrative entity consists of six territories (*kraj*), 49 regions (*oblasts*) and two federal cities. At the regional level, there is a popularly elected assembly with a Governor who is head of administration.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

The Russian State Disaster Management System 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 co-ordinating body for emergency management activities is the Ministry for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM of Russia).

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

The overall objective of the Russian Disaster Management System 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, and enterprise, in the field of emergency prevention and response. This system is aimed at decreasing risks and mitigating the consequences of emergency situations.

The main co-ordinating body of emergency management activities is the EMERCOM of Russia. This body was established in 1994 and given the following tasks:

- To draft governmental policy proposals for Civil Protection and prevention and response in emergency situations, including nuclear disasters and accidents.
- To provide and develop the Unified Emergency Situations Prevention and Response State System; to supervise Civil Protection, and search and rescue services.
- To supervise activities in emergency situation prevention and response.
- To supervise actions connected to wide-scale disasters, accidents and emergency situation response.
- To supervise the financial resources that have been allocated by the Government for emergency situation response activities.
- To organise training in preparedness for the population in regard to action and reaction in emergency situations.

Since 2002 the State Fire Service is subordinate to EMERCOM of Russia

The major tasks of the State Disaster Management System are:

- ▶ To provide state expertise, supervision and control in the field of protection of the population and regions in emergency situations.
- ▶ To prepare and implement legal and economic regulations in the field of protection of the population and regions in emergency situations.
- ▶ To implement purpose-oriented and scientific/technical programmes in emergency situation prevention.
- ▶ To provide stand-by provisions of forces and assets for emergency prevention and response.
- ▶ To collect, process, exchange and distribute information in the field of protection of the population and regions in 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 effects as a result of emergency situations.
- ▶ To accumulate financial and material resource reserves for emergency response.
- ▶ To carry out social protection measures and humanitarian operations in cases where the population has suffered as a result of an emergency.
- ▶ To co-operate internationally in the field of protection of the population and regions in emergency situations.

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 Disaster Management System has its own co-ordination unit (permanent control bodies). These units are responsible for: protection of the population and territories in the case of an emergency, management offices, emergency response units and facilities, financial and material assets, communication systems, plus warning and information support.

The main co-ordinating bodies are:

- ▶ *Federal level:* The Interagency Commission for Disaster Management (see below) and the Emergency Management Commissions in the federal agencies.
- ▶ *Regional level* (including entities of the Russian Federation): EMERCOM Regional Centres.
- ▶ *Territorial level* (within the borders of the entities of the Federation): Emergency Management Commissions of the executive agencies in the respective entity.
- ▶ *Local level* (district, town or municipality): Emergency Management Commission of the local community administrations.
- ▶ *On-site level* (within an industrial or public facility, etc.): On-site Emergency Management Commission.

The Interagency Commission consists of representatives of the Federal ministries and Departments in the rank of Deputy Minister (Head). Any decisions made by the Interagency Commission, concerning the administration and co-ordination of disaster prevention and response activities, are mandatory for all member agencies, at both federal and local levels.

The operational bodies of the Disaster Management System are:

- ▶ *Federal level:* EMERCOM of Russia.
- ▶ *Regional level:* EMERCOM:S regional centres.
- ▶ *Territorial and local levels:* Civil Defence and Emergency Management's local agencies of the entities (regions and republics) and local administration.
- ▶ *On-site level:* Civil Defence and Emergency Management officers or specially assigned personnel.

Emergency response is carried out by special units, authorised by local administration and special agencies of the entities and commanded by the respective emergency commissions. If, due to the scale of an emergency, disaster resources are inadequate, the local emergency commission can make a request for assistance from commissions at a higher level.

If necessary, the resources of the federal agencies may also be employed in a build-up. In extreme situations, a special Government Commission may be set up for emergency response.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

Civil-military co-operation in disasters and emergency situations in Russia is supervised by the State Disaster Management System.

According to contingency planning, military units that are located in disaster areas are to take an active role in disaster response activities, in close co-operation with the special units of the State Disaster Management System. Normally, military commanders are members of the disaster co-ordinating body located in their area.

In 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 two laws:

1. The Federal Law, "Emergency and Rescue Services and the Status of the Rescuer", 14 July 1995 edition of 7 November 2000.
2. The Federal Law, "Protection of the Population and Territories against Emergencies of Natural and Technological Origin", 11 November 1994, edition of 28 October 2002.
3. The Federal Law "On Fire Safety", 18 November 2002, edition of 10 January 2003.
4. The Federal Law "On Civil Defence", 26 December 1997, edition of 9 September 2002.

In addition, there are approximately 100 other legal documents at the federal level that deal with disaster management issues. This widespread legal basis, although it covers many aspects, has several shortcomings, i.e. laws that are developed by different ministries occasionally contradict each other. In an attempt to remedy this situation, the “Program of Development of the Legal Basis of the Functioning of the Russian State System of Disaster Management” has been developed by the different ministries, departments and authorities that make up the Interagency Commission for Disaster Management.

The program contains proposals for the elaboration of drafted legal documents in five major areas of the Disaster Management System:

1. State policy in the field of Civil Defence, plus the functions and development of the Disaster Management System.
2. Protection of the population and the environment, plus peacetime and wartime emergency prevention and response.
3. Continuity of industry in emergencies.
4. Logistic and financial support, and allotment of reserve funds.
5. State supervision and control of Civil Defence activities and emergency response preparedness.

In accordance with the above mentioned program, and in addition to already existing laws, new laws for Civil Defence and Natural Disasters are being developed.

When these laws come into effect, a variety of existing laws and decrees will be invalid.

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Slovakia

Slovenská Republika



➔ Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Ivan Gasparovic (2004-)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Mikulás Dzurinda (2002-)
Capital	Bratislava
Population	5.4 million
Area	49,036 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 11,243
Military Expenditures	1.8 % 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 the National Council, the 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 the Parliament.

The Slovak Republic is organised administratively into eight counties, each with a County Authority. At regional level there are 50 districts, led by a District Authority; at local level there are 2,781 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, has been 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 State of Emergency. Within the Security Council, the Committee for Civil Emergency Planning deals with the co-ordination and planning activities for the provision of national security, protection of the population and economy, co-ordination of civil resources in support of military operations, and international co-operation within the field of Civil Emergency Planning. The Committee is presided over by the Minister of the Interior. The Office of 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 co-operate with the corresponding institutions of other countries in order to be able to provide co-ordinated emergency assistance.

The Slovak Civil Protection 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 the 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 shall 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 of the Slovak Republic.

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 the Slovak Civil Protection. Its Office for Civil Protection is responsible for the administration of Civil Protection in co-operation with public authorities and municipalities. The Office for Civil Protection also co-operates with public and legal institutions and civil/humanitarian associations.

The eight County Authorities and 79 District Authorities are primarily responsible 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 co-operates with state bodies, municipalities, legal entities and individuals as well as “public service institutions with a humanitarian mission” (for example the Association of Rescue Services, the Mountain Rescue Service, the Slovak Red Cross, etc.). Civil Protection tasks include active involvement in rescue, containment and elimination activities in disasters and emergency situations.

The Civil Protection Union is a voluntary and politically independent Civil Protection organisation that carries out universal Civil Protection measures in the spirit of the Geneva Agreements. Its activities include training programmes in self-protection, mutual assistance and population protection during extraordinary events.

The association of Rescue Services and Systems of the Slovak Republic is a special interest association for all rescue services and systems. It operates all over the country and co-operates with similar organisations in other countries. Its major tasks are to co-ordinate voluntary and individual rescue services and systems, co-operate with public authorities, and secure the conditions necessary for Slovak rescue workers to fulfil their mission.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

As enacted by law, the Ministry of Defence guarantees the support of the Army to

the Slovak Republic in emergency response activities.

Special status is granted to the Fire and Rescue Corps. These Corps carry out rescue, localisation and elimination activities in emergencies. Their tasks include search and rescue, fire fighting operations, removal of dangerous substances after industrial accidents, rescue activities during floods, epidemics, etc.

4. Legal Framework

The legal framework for the Civil Protection activities comprises of the following acts and orders:

1. The Act of the National Council of Slovak Republic No. 42/1994 Coll. 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. on Integrated Rescue Systems.

3. The Act of the National Council of Slovak Republic No. 387/2002 Coll. on Crisis Management of the State in War and Warfare.

4. The Act of the National Council of Slovak Republic No. 261/2002 Coll. on the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents and on the amendments of some acts.

5. The Constitutional Act No. 227/2002 Coll. on the Security of the State in Times of War, Warfare and State of Emergency.

6. Order No. 297/1994 Coll. on Constructions/Technical Building Requirements and Technical Conditions of the Facilities in Terms of the Civil Protection Needs.

7. Order No. 75/1995 Coll. on the Provision of Evacuation.

8. Order No. 300/1996 Coll. on the Provision of Population Protection in Production, Transport and Handling of Dangerous Substances.

9. Order No. 303/1996 Coll. on the Provision of Training for Civil Protection.

10. Order No. 314/1998 Coll. on Details in Provision of Economy of Civil Protection Material.

11. Order No. 348/1998 Coll. on the Provision of the Technical and Operational Conditions of the Civil Protection Information System.

12. Order No. 557/2002 Coll. on the State Budget Expenses for the Civil Protection of Population.

13. Order No. 201/2002 Coll. on the Provision of the Organisation of the Civil Protection Units and the Rescue, Containment and Elimination Operations.

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Slovenia

Republika Slovenija



► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Janez Drnovšek (2002-)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Janez Janša (2004-)
Capital	Ljubljana
Population	2.0 million
Area	20,273 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	12,319 EUR (2003)
Military Expenditures	1.53 % of GDP (2004)
Membership Int. Org.	EU (presidency in the first half of 2008), NATO, UN, OSCE (chairmanship in 2005), 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 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 58 administrative units for the purposes of territorial administration. For civil emergency planning purposes, 8 defence administrations and 13 regional offices of the Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief represent territorial parts within the Ministry of Defence.

Local government in Slovenia is divided into 193 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

In order to insure national security, the Republic of Slovenia (RS) is currently developing a national security system with three subsystems: a defence system, an interior security system and a system for protection against natural and other disasters.

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. Internal defence 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.

Essential elements of the civil emergency planning structure can be found in the systems of civil defence and protection from natural disasters, 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 system, and the 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 is compact in terms of standards, organization, functions and monitoring. The system provides for the protection of people, animals, property, cultural heritage and the environment and operates in peacetime and other situations, such as emergencies and war. The major objectives are to prevent natural and other disasters, determine and monitor the likelihood of accidents and notify appropriate authorities of these possibilities, conduct preparations and measures for protection and rescue, and reduce or abolish the effects of disasters.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

2.1.1 Protection against Natural and Other Disasters

The basic tasks included in the system for protection against natural and other disasters are: 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.

2.1.2 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.

Slovenia is therefore implementing the following objectives in the area of civil defence:

- *Measures of governmental and state bodies:* to provide for a continuous functioning of the authorities throughout the territory of the Republic of Slovenia and to maintain independent actions for the Republic of Slovenia in all social areas and situations, in both the country itself and the international community.
- *Economic defence:* to maintain the functional economic capacity and to provide for the continual operation of economic and other activities, in particular industry, energy, agriculture, traffic, information and communication, as well as medical care, thus effectively supporting military defence and providing regular and sufficient supplies for the population.

- *Psychological defence*: to maintain formal and informal communication in times of war between the government and other authorities, the media and public, to strengthen defence preparedness amongst citizens.
- *Other non-military forms of defence*: to make national citizen defence or non-violent resistance against an aggressor possible.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

2.2.1 Protection from 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 programs for protection 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 supervises the work of the various ministries in the disaster protection sphere. The ministries are responsible for implementing measures to prevent natural and other disasters, and for dealing with the results of such disasters within their own areas of responsibility. The ministries are also responsible for ensuring that organizations and activities within their own area of responsibility are prepared. The national protection and rescue plans (approved by the

Government) define the tasks of the Government, the ministries and government services. The Government is also directly involved in protection, rescue and relief, and is responsible for mitigating the effects of exceptionally severe disasters. It co-ordinates assistance and relief efforts in the event of major disasters at international level.

The Ministry of Defence organizes, develops and implements administrative and professional matters related to protection in the event of natural or other disasters. One of two subordinate agencies responsible for civil emergency planning is the Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief, which is responsible for administrative and professional duties related to the system for protection from natural and other disasters. The other is the Civil Defence Agency, which carries out tasks related to civil defence (see §2.2.2).

Administrative and professional tasks related to protection in the event of natural or other disasters at the regional level are performed by the Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief and its 13 regional offices.

State tasks at national and regional levels also include regulating the system; planning development projects and research activities; assessing risk and national protection, rescue and relief plans; organizing supplies of equipment for national forces in the field and for search and rescue; organizing and managing protection, rescue and relief in the

event of major disasters; organizing and implementing a unified system of observation, 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 inter-state and international co-operation in this area.

The Mayor is responsible for organizing protection in the event of national and other disasters. In larger local communities, administrative and professional duties are carried out by the local administration. In smaller local communities, these duties are carried out by protection and rescue advisors. One special service may carry out these duties for several small local communities.

The tasks of local communities also include: monitoring possible disaster conditions in their area; notifying authorities and operating alarm systems; analysing risk assessments; planning and implementing protective measures; organizing and developing individual and collective protection; organizing Civil Protection; providing temporary accommodation for the population; implementing training programs within municipalities; organizing and managing protection, rescue and relief in the event of a disaster and eliminating the consequences after disasters.

Rescue and relief management in the event of a disaster is carried out by the commanders for Civil Protection (national, regional and local), the various headquarters for Civil Protection (national,

regional and local), other advisory bodies and commanders of units, services and other operational systems. The commander may decide upon intervention in individual cases. The commander and the leader of rescue interventions hold additional authorizations, which enable them to take protective action and carry out protective and rescue actions.

2.2.2. Civil Defence

Lessons learned from modern wars and crises prove that events can be intensive and situations change rapidly. Authorities must make rapid decisions. Decision-making bodies need effective support in the form of crisis management mechanisms, to help analyse a situation and prepare possible responses and, at the same time, enable the rapid transmission of these decisions to the appropriate levels of leadership in order to carry out civil defence measures. In Slovenia we continued with transformation civil defence into a comprehensive crisis management and civil crisis planning system. We finished an analysis of the crisis management in Slovenia and comparative analysis of national crisis management systems in other NATO and EU member states, with intention to form conceptual starting points to build up a new organisational structure of an efficient civil emergency planning and crisis management system, comparable with NATO and EU nations. At the moment civil defence organisational structure is still such as is defined in the Law on 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 Republic of Slovenia Government 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 matters 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 regional level are performed by the eight administrative bodies.

The Ministries conduct preparations for civil defence and civil defence measures in the area of their responsibilities. Administrative units at the local level of public (state) management conduct preparations related to civil defence based on guidelines from the appropriate ministries.

Local self-government bodies and agencies prepare only the necessary amount of defence documents by determining organizational and operational methods, which provide for the continuous conduct of tasks in their own area of responsibility.

The Republic of Slovenia Government has determined eleven business corporations, institutions and other organizations that are especially significant 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 business corporations, institutions and other organizations, which have all signed contracts to supply the Slovenian Armed Forces and other elements responsible for the national security system

In 2004 the National Crisis Management Center (NCMC) organized within the Ministry of Defence began operating. NCMC act as a co-ordination body for activities related to civil emergency planning and crisis management at the national level. The centre permits connections and information exchange between the Slovenian Notification Centre, the SAF Command Centre, Operation and

Communication Centre of the General Police Directorate, national authorities and non-governmental organisations involved in crisis management processes. The NCMC also promise links with NATO and EU. The NCMC as a whole organisational structure will be activated in times of crises.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

Civil-military co-operation is an essential element of preparedness within the defence system and the system for protection against natural and other disasters. The Slovenian Government (the Minister of Defence, on a proposal from the Chief Commander of Civil Protection, or the Chief of the General Staff based on the authorisation of the Minister of Defence) can activate the Armed Forces in the event of a disaster. There were several important fields related to civil-military co-operation and civil support of civil defence to a military developed in a short time. The Civil Defence Agency is main co-ordinator of Slovenian Host Nation Support Capability Catalogue and has important role by the execution of the host nation support in times of emergencies, war, crisis and exercises. The mentioned agency in co-operation with ministries also co-ordinates provision of civil functional specialists for CIMIC units deployed in the joint area of operations. Material and medical support as traditional form of civil support to military in Slovenia will stay important part civil-military co-operation and co-ordination.

4. Legal Framework

The Act on Defence and the Act on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters provide the legal framework for civil emergency planning in Slovenia. These laws define basic systematic solutions and establish the relations for other field-related legislation. Both acts are in the amending process.

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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 María Aznar (1996-)
Capital	Madrid
Population	41.1 million
Area	504,750 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 19,472
Military Expenditures	1.3 % of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of Government

Spain is a parliamentary monarchy. The 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 the advice of the Parliament, approves all legislation and commands the Armed Forces. There is also a Council of State functioning as the supreme consultative organ of the Government. The legislative power rests

* Country file not updated, information provided 2003.

with the bicameral Parliament (*Cortes*) composed of a Congress and a Senate.

Spain is divided into 17 autonomous regions (*comunidades autónomas*), each with its 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, each with a municipal council.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

The Spanish Civil Emergency Planning system consists of three main components:

1. The Delegate Commission of the Government for Crisis Situations (the “Crisis Cabinet”)
2. The National Civil Emergency Planning Committee (NCEPC), an interministerial support body
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 goods in cases of severe risk, public calamity, or extraordinary catastrophe in which the lives and physical integrity of the people are endangered.

CEP activities concern mainly provision or mobilisation of civil resources and services that are needed to meet the demands of National Defence. There are three main areas of support: defence of the nation, protection of the population and protection of specific resource sectors.

The specific resource sectors work on a day to day basis, and can be mobilised immediately in the case of catastrophe or for the needs of national defence.

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 Ministers (i.e. the President and Vice Presidents of the Government), and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Economy and Finance, and the Interior.

The task of the Crisis Cabinet is to direct and co-ordinate 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 (NCEPC), an interministerial support body for the Crisis Cabinet, was created in 1987. This committee (equivalent to NATO’s Civil Emergency Planning Directorate – CEPD), is mainly concerned with tasks related to the provision and implementation of non-military resources in situations of crisis or emergency. The Committee is subordinate to the Ministry for Governmental Presidency.

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 the different hypothetical crisis situations that are formulated by the Delegate Commission of the Government for Crisis Situations (the Crisis Cabinet).
- ▶ To co-ordinate the different 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 represent Spain in NATO's Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC) and participate in their work.

Nationally, NCEPC 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 NCEPC is Spain's representative organisation in NATO's SCEPC.

The NCEPC has a co-ordinating role within Spanish CEP and is situated at the top of Civil Defence's organisational structure. It can meet either in plenary or permanent sessions. The Committee consists of the Crisis Cabinet Secretary as the President, the Director General for Defence Policy as the First Vice

President, the Director General for Civil Protection as Second Vice President and the Under Director for Civil Preparedness as the Secretary. Some of the other members are the Director of the Crisis Staff Department and the Committee President's Advisor for Defence and Security.

The Under-Directorate for Civil Preparedness functions as a permanent support body for the NCEPC. The Under-Directorate was created in order to co-ordinate and manage the participation of other ministries within Civil Defence.

C. The Department for Civil Defence manages ministerial participation and co-ordinates the participation of other departments within Civil Defence. This department is subordinate to the Ministry of Defence.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

Civil-military co-operation in Spain is carried out in cases of emergency and upon request by civil authorities. (Real Ordinances Law and Basic Judgement Law from the National Defence). A request for co-operation can be made by civil authorities through the Minister of the Interior. In cases of emergency, the request can also be made verbally but should be confirmed as soon as possible in writing. Refusal to co-operate is regarded as a criminal offence (Law for Military Penal Code).

One of the tasks of the Armed Forces is to create a national alarm network in co-ordination with the different bodies within the Ministry of Defence (Civil Protection Law).

The Armed Forces can be employed to carry out support to any public service. Responsibility for the execution of such support action rests with the military command, although not for the preparation.

4. Legal Framework

The legal framework for Civil Emergency Planning in Spain is based upon the following laws and decrees:

1. Decree 1125/1976:

- ▶ Establishes civil-military co-operation rules during emergency situations.
- ▶ Settles procedures of request for the co-operation of the Armed Forces during:
 - A. a normal situation – from the Minister of the Interior to the Minister of Defence.
 - B. in an urgent situation – from the Civil Authorities (delegates or sub-delegates of the Government) to Territorial Military Authorities (regional military commanders).
- ▶ Specifies that the Military Authorities shall be informed of and participate in the emergency plans produced by the Civil Authorities (at state, regional and local levels) and that they shall have prepared response plans.

2. Organic Law 1/1980 about National Defence:

- ▶ Stipulates that the Government shall arrange the contribution of whatever kind of resource that is necessary (human, material, etc., public or private).
- ▶ Defines the Civil Defence concept (Civil Preparedness), i.e. the standing availability of all human, material and non-military resources in order to manage major disasters.
- ▶ Establishes that the Armed Forces will co-operate at the request of civil authorities.

3. Organic Law 4/1981 about warning, exceptions and siege situations:

- ▶ Defines the above-mentioned situations, establishing the procedures for declaring those situations and the measures that are to be taken in each case.

4. Law 2/1985 about Civil Protection, and the legal arrangements derived of that law:

- ▶ Defines the Civil Protection concept:
 - A. Identifies the natural and technological hazards for which plans should be made: nuclear and chemical hazards, war, forest blazes, earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions and transport of hazardous goods.
 - B. Indicates the administrative territorial levels for which elaborate Civil Protection plans should be made: local, supra-municipal, insular, provincial, regional and state levels.
- ▶ Establishes guidelines for planning.

5. *Prime Minister's National Defence Guideline 1/1986:*

- Creates a Crisis Management National System and a Civil Preparedness National System, compatible and comparable with those of the Atlantic Alliance.

6. *Royal Decree 2639/1986:*

- Creates the Crisis Cabinet, its composition and its functions. The Crisis Cabinet is the leading authority of the Crisis Management National System.

7. *Royal Decree 163/1987:*

- Creates a Crisis Management Directorate, as working support of the system.

8. *Ministers Council Agreement, dated 15 January, 1988:*

- Creates the National Civil Emergency Planning Committee (CNPCE) its composition and its functions.
- Creates the Sectorial Working Committees, dependent upon CNPCE, for the following sectors: food and drinking water, industry and raw materials, energy, health, civil landing, shipping and aerial transports, civil communications and shelter (protection of the population).

9. *Royal Decree 1883/1996:*

- Establishes the new structure of the Ministry of Defence. This document defines the functions of the Policy of Defence Directorate, i.e., concerning Civil Preparedness, Civil Emergency Planning and the Armed Forces co-operation in disaster relief operations.

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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 Göran Persson (1996–)
Capital	Stockholm
Population	9 million
Area	449,964 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 28,400
Military Expenditures	1.7 % of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, UN, EU, OSCE, Council of Europe, Nordic Council

1. Form of Government

Sweden is a constitutional monarchy and a parliamentary democracy. The political power rests with the government who answers to *Riksdagen* (the parliament) who is the foremost representative of the people. The parliament passes laws, determines taxes and state expenditures etc. The parliament reviews the government, its agencies and the overall administration of the country. The government together with the parliament jointly forms the

foreign policy. In most cases, the government submits proposals for decisions to be made by the 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 the 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 ministries are collectively responsible and take collective decisions for the policies and decisions affecting the agencies. The ministries' ability 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, and it is 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. The municipalities are entitled to levy income taxes and provide a wide range of essential services to the citizens.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

The Swedish structure for civil emergency planning has undergone a comprehensive change since 2002. The crisis management capabilities of the municipalities and counties have been enhanced. The new structure is based on a holistic perspective aimed at developing society's robustness and capability to manage two situations; peacetime emergencies and wartime crises.

Focus lies on the first situation where the work aims at reducing the risks and consequences of major peacetime emergencies due to acts of either nature or man. The Swedish CEP focuses mainly, at the central level, on protection and preparedness against major emergencies rather than "every day" accidents which are delegated to the regional and local levels. In the event of major peacetime emergencies personal life, security and health should be safeguarded, and damage to property and the environment should be prevented or minimized.

The second situation is for war and warlike situations. For a long time Sweden has used the concept of total defence to manage these situations. The concept is still important to Swedish CEP but has been reduced in priority following the last couple of years' political and security related developments. Total defence is defined in Sweden as the range of activities that are required to ensure that Sweden is prepared for war. In heightened states of alert, total defence encompasses all public services that must be maintained

at such times. It consists of military operations (military defence) and civil operations (civil defence). The concept behind total defence is that modern warfare is total and affects all parts of society. Co-ordination between civil and military resources is therefore essential to withstanding the impact of war. Civil defence encompasses all the non-military activities in society that must continue to function during wartime. In peacetime, civil defence comprises all activities that enhance the ability of society to resist an armed attack.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

The tasks and objectives of Swedish CEP regarding peacetime emergencies are to:

- ▶ Minimise the risk and consequences of major emergencies.
- ▶ Reinforce overall capabilities for dealing with major emergencies.

The tasks and objectives of total defence are to:

- ▶ Defend Sweden against a military attack and acts that threatens Swedish sovereignty.
- ▶ Protect the civilian population and secure essential social functions and infrastructure during an armed attack against Sweden or hostilities and war in the close proximity.

The extended international task of Swedish CEP is to increase capacity for dealing with a wide spectrum of situations and emergencies ranging from international

confidence-building measures to co-ordinated crisis management in complex emergencies. CEP should be able to provide and co-ordinate a wide range of resources that extend beyond traditional rescue services.

There are three basic principles guiding Swedish emergency management:

The principle of responsibility, the principle of parity and the principle of proximity.

1. Under the principle of responsibility, whoever is responsible for an activity in normal conditions should assume corresponding responsibility during major emergencies or situations of war.
2. The principle of parity means that during major emergencies or war as far as possible authorities should be organized and located as they are during peacetime.
3. The principle of proximity means that major emergencies should be managed locally where they occur by authorised public personnel at the lowest possible decision making level, only supported by regional and national levels when necessary.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

The Ministry of Defence has the overall political responsibility for Swedish CEP, but additional authorities and agencies at central level are also assigned complementary tasks by the government during major emergency situations.

The responsibility for CEP is managed by three different levels of government – central/national, regional, and local. The Swedish Emergency Management Agency (SEMA or KBM [*Krisberedskapsmyndigheten*]) has the central role of co-ordinating society's work with CEP. SEMA's most important task is to activate and support CEP activities in other authorities and agencies (e.g. the Swedish Rescue Services Agency, the Swedish National Police Board, the Swedish National Electrical Safety Board) and to assist in improving regional (county administrative boards) and local (municipal executive boards) emergency management capacity with the overall aim of reducing society's vulnerability and enhancing the capacity to deal with major emergencies.

Swedish municipalities have a large degree of autonomy and play an important role in civil defence, civil emergency planning and preparedness in accordance with the principle of proximity. During a major emergency or war, the municipal executive board is the highest civilian authority within municipal borders and is responsible for all civilian command and crisis management at local level.

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 work takes this interdependence into account, the planning and resource allocation for peacetime emergency

preparedness and civil defence is organised into six "co-ordination areas":

- Technical infrastructure.
- Transportation.
- Spreading of toxic substances (including chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear).
- Economic security.
- Co-ordination of inter sector co-operation and information (between counties and sector agencies).
- Protection, rescue and care.

A number of public authorities are represented in each co-ordination area (e.g. The Swedish Road Administration, The Swedish Rescue Services Agency, The Swedish National Post and Telecom Agency, the Coast Guard). Their task is to co-ordinate activities, thus reducing the vulnerability and enhancing the emergency management capabilities of the respective area and, as a consequence, also their own sector. They are also expected to ensure co-ordination with the business sector, the municipality and the county administrative boards. SEMA is responsible for overall integration of the planning and resource allocation process and ensures that co-ordination areas interact regularly.

All Swedish authorities are obliged to carry out risk and vulnerability analyses in their own areas in an effort to strengthen their own, and Sweden's overall, emergency management capacity.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

The overall aim of civil-military co-operation is to achieve close co-operation as well as a mutual exchange of information in order to handle different kinds of emergencies more efficiently. Civil-military CEP co-operation is carried out at all administrative levels and includes planning, international activities, training and exercises as well as joint reporting to the government. At the national level SEMA and the Swedish armed forces headquarters co-ordinate civil-military activities. Military resources will support civilian authorities during severe peacetime emergencies, which emphasizes the need for efficient resource utilisation. Operational co-ordination and co-operation is also important since military and civilian command, in combination with public management bodies, can be deployed jointly for major emergencies taking place on a local or regional level.

There are 23 voluntary defence organisations who are involved in both the 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 war situations. However, due to the changes currently taking place within civil defence and civil emergency planning, civil-military co-operation at all levels is under review.

4. Legal Framework

The Swedish Constitution of 1974 states that Riksdagen (the parliament) is the foremost representative of the people. However, in the event of war or imminent threat of war, a war delegation supersedes the parliament. This delegation is appointed by the parliament and consists of specially elected members of parliament. During war or the imminent threat of war, governmental tasks may also be delegated to subordinate authorities such as the county administrative boards following a decision by parliament.

The Act on Total Defence and Heightened States of Alert (1992:1403) and the new Ordinance on Measures for Peacetime Crisis Management and Heightened States of Alert (2002:472) stipulate ways in which increased civil emergency preparedness should take place. At the local and regional levels, the Act on Extraordinary Events during Peacetime in Municipalities and County Councils (2002:833) has been approved in order to enhance the crisis management capabilities of municipal executive boards and county councils.

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Switzerland

Schweiz

Suisse

Svizzera



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	Moritz Leuenberger (2006)
The position rotates yearly among the 7 members of government).	
Capital	Bern
Population	7.35 million
Area	41,290 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 32,700 (in 2004)
Military Expenditures	1.1% of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	EAFC, 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 (about 2,800 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 on the basis of seniority. The President functions as 'primus inter pares'. The seven councillors/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 United 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, lasting 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 co-ordination 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 co-ordination.

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.

Co-ordination and Co-operation

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.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

Subsidiary support from the armed forces: The armed forces contribute to cope with existential hazards. In this context 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 1966 on the protection of cultural properties during armed conflicts

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Tajikistan*

Jumhurii Tojikiston



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Emomali Rahmonov (1994–)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Akil Akilov (1999–)
Capital	Dushanbe
Population	6.2 million
Area	143,100 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 1,152
Military Expenditures	1.2 % of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, CIS

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 com-

* Country file not updated, information provided 2003.

prises the heads of all Ministries of the Republic, and the chairmen of committees 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 *khoukoumats*, which deal with all administrative and economic issues.

There are regional, city and district *khoukoumats*. The chairmen of *khoukoumats* 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 Tajikistan 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

I. 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 radiometric 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. “Centrospas” 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 “*Centrospas*” 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 from the consequences of emergencies, while the “*Centrospas*” 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 Co-operation

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 Macedonia¹

Republika Makedonija



►► FACTS AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

Head of State	Mr. Branko Crvenkovski (2004–)
Head of Government	Mr. Vlado Buckovski (2004–)
Capital:	Skopje
Population:	2 022 547
Area:	25,713 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP):	4 521 US\$
Military Expenditures:	2.3% of GDP
Membership Int. Org.:	UN, OSCE, Council of Europe, WTO, EAPC

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

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

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 85 municipalities.

1.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

The crisis management system in the country is organized 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 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 co-ordination, timely reaction,

efficiency 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 Center for Crisis Management.

If the crisis situation becomes very grave, the Steering Committee will be composed of representatives from the Assembly, the largest oppositionist party, the Prime Minister Cabinet and, if deemed necessary, additional experts. The President of the Government nominates the chairman of the Steering Committee. The chairman must be a member of the Committee in order to be nominated.

The Assessment group is a Government body that does constant evaluation of the risks and the threats on the security of the country, and therefore proposes measures and activities for prevention and early warning in crisis situation.

The Crisis Management center is an independent state body, with tasks to execute activities in providing continuity in the inter-departmental and international co-operation, as well as co-ordinating the “state of play” of the crisis situation (i.e. preparing and updating unified risk and threat assessments of the security in the country). It also provides proposals for measures and activities resolving the crisis situation as well as executes other tasks addressed by the newly adopted Crisis Management law.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

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, as well as the engagements of civil-military experts in connecting professional fields.

4. Legal Framework

With the adoption of the new Crisis Management Law on 22 April 2005, has been firmly established the Legal Framework for the organizational set up for, in particular, decision making, the use of the resources, communication, co-ordination and co-operation in the field of CEP.

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Turkey

Türkiye



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Ahmet Necdet Sezer (2000-)
Head of Government	Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan (2003-)
Capital	Ankara
Population	71.3 million
Area	780,580 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 6,974
Military Expenditures	4.9 % of GDP
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, NATO, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe

1. Form of Government

Turkey is a republic based on parliamentary democracy. The 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 a National Security Council, which serves as an advisory body to the President and the cabinet. The President is the Chairperson of the National Security Council. The Council is, inter alia, responsible for Turkey's security policy.

The 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 the Parliament. The Government is responsible to Parliament and can be dismissed by a vote of no confidence.

Turkish administration is based upon a central and local government concept. The Country is divided into 81 provinces. A Governor, nominated by the Central Government, leads each province. The Governor also has a popularly elected Provincial Assembly in the province. There is a popularly elected mayor in each town of more than 2,000 inhabitants.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

Turkey has a central organisation that handles Civil Emergency Planning. This organisation includes the Council of Ministers, the National Security Council and its Secretariat, and other ministers, most notably the Minister of Defence. In order to co-ordinate civil emergency matters in cases of natural and technological disasters, as well as population movements, the General Directorate of Emergency Management was established in late 1999.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

The main objectives of Turkish Civil Emergency Planning 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 threat and risks emanating from war and disasters.
- ▶ To facilitate post-attack recovery.
- ▶ To make contributions to NATO/EAPC efforts at 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 National Security Council (NSC) is the main advisory unit for consultation in matters related to Turkish national security. The Council, chaired by the President or Prime Minister, consists of the Deputy Prime Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of 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 NSC has established a forum consisting of senior civilian and military authorities, which advises the Government. This forum is responsible for consultation in matters of Civil Emergency Planning and civil-military co-operation. Furthermore, it is responsible for establishing the

principles and procedures pertaining to civil plans that are to be executed in cases of emergency, mobilisation and war, including post-war conditions.

The General Secretariat of the NSC carries out the secretariat duties of the Council. The Department of Total Defence Civil Services, a sub-unit of the General Secretariat conducts the duties and responsibilities of Civil Emergency Planning.

The Ministry of Defence is responsible for the co-ordination and execution of issues relating 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 Gendarmercy, and to inform the responsible ministries of the needs of the Armed Forces.
- ▶ To identify and allocate the requirements of 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 co-ordination 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 wartime, are prepared and updated by the responsible ministries in consultation with the related authorities, such as the General Secretariat of the National Security Council and other bodies.

Each respective ministry is responsible for Civil Emergency Planning matters within their own field. 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 General Secretariat of the National Security Council representatives, and is under the chairmanship of the Under Secretary of the ministry.

At 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 in provincial matters.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

Civil and Military co-operation takes place in the following areas in Turkey.

- The preparation of plans, procedures and regulations for mobilisation and war.
- The determination of priorities in the planning of national resources for the requirements of the Armed Forces, public and private sectors and the population.
- The use of both military and civil resources and services such as food, agriculture, industry, energy, transportation, health and manpower.
- The support of military preparedness and military operations.
- The taking of measures in the field of civil defence, such as population protection, population movement, rescue and medical services, temporary protection including warning, detection and alert subjects, the distribution of food requirements and accommodation materials, infrastructure services and emergency aid.
- The identification of key point sites or installations that may be exposed to enemy threat including military restricted zones and security areas.

- The implementation of measures necessary for meeting security needs and civil domestic disturbances.
- The arrangement of training, exercises and public information.
- The co-ordination of NATO Civil Emergency Planning and civil-military co-ordination activities.

4. Legal Framework

There are a variety of administrative and legal instruments that give Turkish 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 co-operation that are carried out during peacetime emergencies and wartime crises.

The main laws and regulations for crisis, mobilisation and war are:

- The Law for Mobilisation and War and its regulations.
- The Directive for Mobilisation and War Preparedness.
- The National Protection Law.
- The National Defence Compulsory Contribution Law.
- The Emergency Law and its regulations and guidelines.
- The Law and regulations of the National Security Council and its General Secretariat.
- The Civil Defence Law.
- The Law on the Regulation of Transport and Communication in Wartime.

- The regulation for the National Alert System.
- The regulation for the establishment of a crisis management centre.
- Measures and assistance to be put into affect regarding natural disasters that affect the life of the general public, and related regulations and guidelines.
- The Law on Provincial Management.
- Martial Law.
- The Law on Protection against Floods.
- The regulations for emergency aid organisations and principles for planning regarding disasters.

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Turkmenistan*

Türkmenistan Jumhuiyati



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President Saparmyrat Niyazov (1991–)
Head of Government	President Saparmyrat Niyazov (1991–)
Capital	Ashgabat
Population	4.9 million
Area	488,100 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 3,956
Military Expenditures	3.8% of GDP (est.)
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, CIS

1. Form of Government

Turkmenistan is a republic based on democracy and law. The state is based on the principle of division of the autonomous authorities: legislative, executive and judicial.

The highest representative agency of state power is the *Halk Maslahaty* (People's Council) of Turkmenistan.

* Country file not updated, information provided 2003.

The highest state power and administration in Turkmenistan is implemented by the President, *Medjlis* (Supreme Council), Supreme *Kazyet* (Court), the Highest Economic *Kazyet* (Court) and the Cabinet Ministers of Turkmenistan.

Turkmenistan consists of administrative territorial entities, *velayates* (regions), *etraps* (districts), *schahers* (cities), equating with *etraps*, where agencies of state administration are established, as well as of towns and villages, where agencies of local self-government are established.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

State government 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 Emergency.

The Commission:

- ▶ Organises and monitors the activities of ministries, departments, enterprises, *hakimliks* (executive committees) of *velayats* (regions), *etraps* (districts), and cities in the scientific and methodological resolution of problems in the sphere of population security.
- ▶ Improves the reliability of industrial sites, transport, power, engineering and communication.
- ▶ Controls the work of ministries, departments, enterprises, *hakimliks* (executive committees) of *velayats* (regions), *etraps* (districts) and cities in the sphere of development and

implementation of activities aimed at early warnings and the prevention of accidents, catastrophes and natural calamities, as well as the reduction of damage and loss during emergency situations with the help of corresponding specialists.

- ▶ Organises the forecast of emergency aftereffects and the division of the state into districts due to the presence of potentially hazardous productions and the increased risk of disaster, evaluates the danger of extreme events and rates damage according to its possible consequences.
- ▶ Considers and co-ordinates matters in connection with preparing legislative proposals, issues of international co-operation in the sphere of civil defence, emergency prevention and elimination.
- ▶ Directs the establishment and function of a state information system and governmental communication in the sphere of emergency situations, implements interaction with the corresponding systems of neighbouring states and the Commonwealth of Independent States.
- ▶ Collects and analyses information in relation to accidents, catastrophes, ecological and natural disasters.
- ▶ Develops, specifies and corrects all situations of extraordinary and natural disasters.

The commission forms and submits to the President for rectification 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

The CEP tasks and objectives of Turkmenistan include:

- ▶ Ensuring the protection of the population and territory during natural disasters and technical accidents by providing shelter, evacuation, dispersion, equipment and medical aid.
- ▶ Increasing the stability of essential industries and objects during natural disasters, by planning to reduce possible losses and distractions from various influences, creating conditions for the restoration of distracted objects and communications in the shortest possible time, and creating a vital system of management in all economic activities. The creation, during peacetime, of mobile reserves of industrial outputs, the supply of provisions and timely refreshments, and the protection of agricultural animals, plants, provisions, raw materials, water sources and water supply systems from pollution and chemical infection.
- ▶ Preparing and performing rescue and urgent emergency-restoration work in centres of destruction and catastrophic flood zones, and rendering help to the affected population. Civil defence forces are always prepared to render immediate help in the area of destruction,

particularly forest and steppe fires, liquidating the consequences of natural disasters, catastrophes, major accidents, including accidents related to poison, gas or air pollution (chlorine, ammonia).

- ▶ Maintaining a civil defence management system (strong points-governments, ministries, departments, *bakimlik*s (executive committees), communication and early warning systems, systems for warning the population of emerging threats.
- ▶ Gathering and analysing information about emergencies in the territory of Turkmenistan and presenting this information to the Cabinet Ministries and Minister of Defence.
- ▶ Conducting chemical and radiometric analyses of the environment, armaments and equipment, and foodstuffs aimed at finding radioactive and poisonous materials.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

Turkmenistan's Civil Defence consists of the Civil Defence Directorate. The Civil Defence Directorate is subordinate to the First Deputy Minister of Defence in Turkmenistan – the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Turkmenistan.

The following units are subordinate to the Directorate:

- ▶ 7 defence staffs in each *velayat* (region) and the cities of Turkmenbashi and Ashgabat.
- ▶ 1 separate mechanised search and rescue regiment.

- 3 separate mechanised search and rescue teams.
- Central chemical-radiometric laboratory.
- Unarmed civil defence territorial and objective formations, among the high preparedness formations.
- Specialised organic departmental formations, which can be recruited for specific tasks in civil defence:
 - A. anti-oil gusher service (gas and oil pipeline accidents)
 - B. SPASOP (flights search and rescue procurement service)
 - C. Formations within industry and power engineering
 - D. Formations within national parks
 - E. Paramilitary fire guard service in the Ministry of Defence
 - F. Fire service trains (special trains, designed for fire control)
 - G. Restorative trains (special trains, equipped for restoration work and used in major accidents).

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

The State Commission for Emergency consists of the representative of the Ministry of Defence, by which the special military formations are recruited with the purpose of carrying out civil defence tasks.

4. Legal Framework

The civil defence agencies are guided by:

- The military doctrine of the President of Turkmenistan.

- The President's Decree No. 2020 – “Turkmenistan's State Commission for Emergency” dated December 19, 1994.
- The Law of Turkmenistan – “Emergency Prevention and Elimination” dated September 15, 1998.
- The Decrees and Edicts of the President and other directing documents.
- The international agreements of Turkmenistan.
- The decisions of the State Commission for Emergency.

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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 Yuriy Ekhaurov (2005–)
Capital	Kyiv
Population	46.7 million
Area	603,700 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 6,800 (2005 est)
Military Expenditures	1.4% of GDP (FY 02)
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 ethnical 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.

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 five-year terms 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 High Body of Executive Power of Ukraine. It acts according to the Constitution, the laws of Ukraine and the President's Decrees. Cabinet of Ministers 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 the proposal of the Prime Minister.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

According to the Decree of the President of Ukraine from October 28, 1996, the Ukrainian Ministry of Emergency was specified as the central institution of administrative authority, and carries out state policy in the field of civil defence, protection of the population and territories in emergencies, prevention and response to these emergencies, liquidation of their consequences and the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe. The Ministry also governs the entrusted management sphere and is responsible for its state and development.

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

The main tasks of the Ministry are to:

- ▶ Develop and conduct activities in the sphere of protection of the population from the consequences of emergencies and the Chernobyl catastrophe;
- ▶ Supervise the managing bodies, headquarters, civil defence forces and subordinated specialised formations;
- ▶ Co-ordinate the ministries and other central bodies of the executive power, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local state administrations, enterprises, institutions and organisations of all forms of power in the sphere of protection of the population and the territories in emergencies and emergency response;
- ▶ Define the main directions of work with protection of the population and the territories in emergencies, social protection of the population, and

- rehabilitation of the territories that have been contaminated by the Chernobyl catastrophe;
- ▶ Supervise and monitor civil defence and technological safety, emergency preparedness and emergency prevention measures;
 - ▶ Arrange and co-ordinate the activities in the territories of the exclusive zone and zone of the mandatory resettlement, solve their financing problems, protect public safety and the health of staff within this territory, protect the scientific and economical interests of Ukraine;
 - ▶ Co-ordinate activities in the sphere of a unified scientific-technical policy when creating and implementing modern information technologies, a civil defence database, and protection of the population and the territories from the consequences of emergencies and the Chernobyl catastrophe;
 - ▶ Train and retrain civil defence staff in the problems of protection of the population and the territories from the consequences of emergencies and the Chernobyl catastrophe, and train the population in emergencies.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

The Act on the Civil Defence of Ukraine states that the Civil Defence system will 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 joining the State Fire Protection Department with the Ministry of Ukraine of Emergencies and Affairs of Population Protection from the Consequences of Chernobyl Catastrophe of Ukraine, dated January 27, 2003.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

Responsibility for co-operation within the different areas of the Ukrainian civil-military defence (organisation, structure and activities) lies with both national and local authorities. 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 in 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 Defence teaching institutions. The network of Civil Defence training courses all over Ukraine is methodologically supported and managed by the Institute of State Management in the Sphere of Civil Defence.

According to its status, the Institute of State Management in the Sphere of Civil Defence is defined as the main establishment in the Ministry of Ukraine of Emergencies and Affairs of Population Protection from the Consequences of Chernobyl Catastrophe system, which co-ordinates, 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 according to NATO standards.

The training is run by the Chairs, 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 programs 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 Defence and Safety.

Safety is studied at 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 the range of licensed activities.

4. Legal Framework

The Ministry of Emergencies was established by a Presidential Decree on October 28, 1996.

Laws currently in force are:

- ▶ The Act on Civil Defence in Ukraine
- ▶ The Act on Protection of the Natural Environment
- ▶ The Act on Anti-Fire Safety
- ▶ The Act on Anti-Radiation Protection
- ▶ The Act on State of Emergency
- ▶ The Act on Rescue Services
- ▶ The Act on Civil Defence Forces
- ▶ The Act on Natural Emergency Situations
- ▶ The Act on State Mining Rescue Services

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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 Tony Blair (1997-)
Capital	London
Population	59.2 million
Area	244,110 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 23,509
Military Expenditures	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 only has limited political power. The UK has no written constitution, but uses 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 Parliament 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 has 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, primarily focussed in rural areas, 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 English “All Purpose” Councils which are concentrated in the main, non-metropolitan, populated areas.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

The Cabinet Office has overall responsibility for Civil Emergency Planning in England and Wales. In Scotland 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 the concept of integrated emergency management. Integrated emergency management is a holistic approach to civil protection which comprises six related activities.

1. Anticipation and Assessment. An assessment must be made of the risks facing an organisation and/or community.

This is to be agreed upon by partner organisations.

2. *Prevention.* Following an assessment of probable risks, measures must be adopted to prevent emergencies occurring or to reduce their severity.

3. *Preparedness.* The preparation of plans must be in response to agreed risks and unforeseen events. It includes, for example, arrangements for calling out key personnel and the preparation of resource registers. 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.

4. *Response.* The initial response to an incident should normally be provided by the statutory organisations (including emergency services and, local authorities) and where necessary, supported by the appropriate voluntary organisations.

5. *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 disruptive civil incidents, especially for 'catastrophic' events that may involve an accidental or deliberate release of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear material although

this would be revised to reflect current priorities. The UK has developed a programme designed to significantly enhance capabilities in 11 key areas: an effective central (Government) response; maintenance of essential services during a crisis; an effective local response; decontamination; post-incident site clearance, including of contaminated waste; capability to treat infectious diseases; capability to deal with mass casualties; mass evacuation; capability to detect and identify threat; capability to warn and inform; and the capability for handling mass fatalities. This is a significant programme of work, involving many Government Departments. It is a programme managed by the Civil Contingencies Secretariat in the Cabinet Office, which provides regular progress reports to the Prime Minister.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

The Cabinet Office, Civil Contingencies Secretariat (CCS), has responsibility for Civil Emergency Planning in England and Wales. This is a devolved responsibility in Scotland 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 emergency plans

made by emergency services (police, fire, ambulance and coastguard), local authorities, public health services, those responsible for industrial installations and others, including the voluntary sector. 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 co-ordinating the local response to an emergency where a crime has been committed or 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 massive disasters justify co-ordination at Central Government level by the CCS or the relevant lead Department nominated by the Civil Contingencies Secretariat or the Civil Contingencies Committee.

The Lead Government Department (LGD) must ensure that the Central Government response is co-ordinated. 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 Home Secretary.

The devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland will, within their competencies, play a full role in response to an emergency. Their role will depend on two things: whether the incident affects Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland; and whether the response to the emergency 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 (ie the terms of their devolution settlement) and the nature of the incident. In areas of reserved responsibility, The UK Government Lead Department will lead the response in the devolved areas working closely with the relevant devolved administration.

3. Civil-Military Co-operation

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 Armed Forces' organisation, 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 the civil authorities during emergencies.

4. Legal Framework

Part I of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 and supporting Regulations (Contingency Planning Regulations 2005) establishes a statutory framework for civil protection at the local level. The Act sets out a clear set of roles and responsibilities for local responders effects structure and consistency to local civil protection activity.

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 who form the core of the emergency response (Category 1) including the emergency services and local authorities.

These duties are:

- ▶ 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 co-ordination.
- ▶ Co-operate with other local responders to enhance co-ordination and efficiency.
- ▶ 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' (based on police force areas) which will help co-ordination and co-operation 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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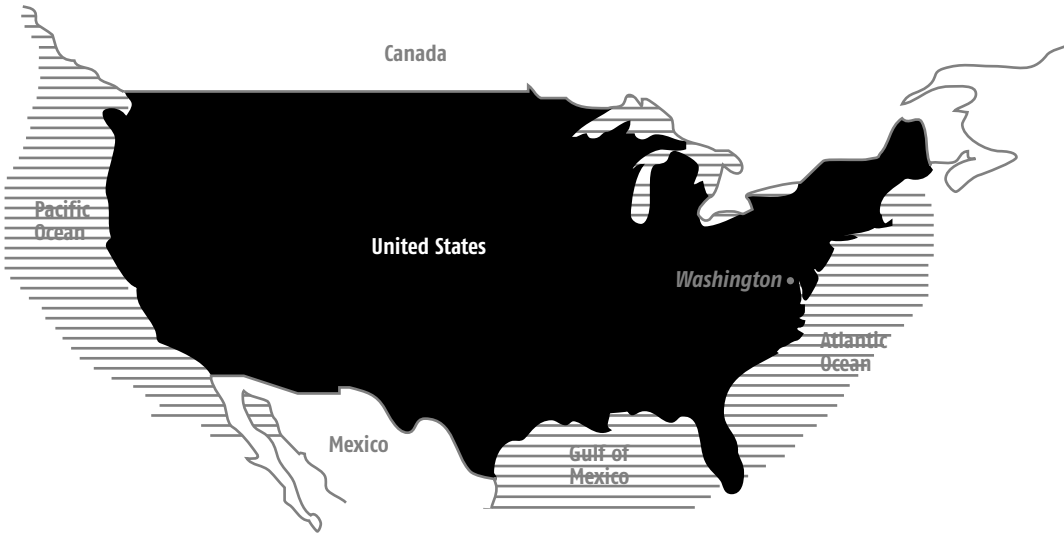
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United States

United States



►► Facts at your fingertips

Head of State	President George W. Bush (2001-)
Head of Government	President George W. Bush (2001-)
Capital	Washington, DC
Population	294.0 million
Area	9,629,091 sq. km (includes only the 50 States and District of Colombia)
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 34,142
Military Expenditures	3.1 % 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 and the District of Columbia. It also includes several dependencies, such as 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 Establishments and Government Corporations.

Each of the 50 States is a sovereign State with its own legislative, executive and judicial branch. An elected governor leads each State's executive branch. Local governments include counties, cities, towns, villages, and in some States independent special districts for school, water, sewage, etc.

2. Structure of Civil Emergency Planning

Due to the reorganization of various Federal entities into the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the area of emergency management in the U.S. is currently subject to changes.

Under the *Homeland Security Act of 2002*, DHS has the responsibility for the following areas: Border and Transportation Security, Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection, Science and Technology, and Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R). The EP&R Directorate contains the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Disaster Medical System, and response teams for nuclear and domestic energy support.

The primary mission of the Department is to:

- Prevent terrorist attacks within the United States.
- Reduce the vulnerability of the United States to terrorism.

- Minimize the damage and assist in the recovery from terrorist attacks that occur within the United States.
- Carry out all functions of entities transferred to the Department and be the coordinator of natural and manmade crises and emergency planning.
- Ensure that the functions of the agencies and subdivisions within the Department that are not related directly to securing the homeland are not diminished or neglected except by a specific explicit Act of Congress.
- Ensure that the overall economic security of the United States is not diminished by efforts, activities, and programs aimed at securing the homeland.
- Monitor connections between illegal drug trafficking and terrorism, coordinate efforts to sever such connections, and otherwise contribute to efforts to interdict illegal drug trafficking.

By order of the President, Federal departments and agencies are assigned emergency responsibilities based on regular missions. Also by order of the President, Federal department and agencies are directed to support NATO's civil emergency planning as follows:

- Department of Transportation – Civil Aviation Planning Committee (CAPC).
- Department of Defense – Planning Board for Inland Surface Transport (PBIST).

- Maritime Administration – Planning Board for Ocean Shipping (PBOS) (U.S. chairs).
- Department of Commerce – Industrial Planning Committee (IPC).
- Department of Agriculture – Food and Agriculture Planning Committee (FAPC).
- Department of Energy – Petroleum Planning Committee ([PPC] dormant).
- National Communication System – Civil Communications Planning Committee (CCPC).
- Departments of Defense and of Health and Human Services – Joint Medical Committee (JMC).
- FEMA – Civil Protection Committee (CPC).

2.1 CEP Tasks and Objectives

The overall objective of civil emergency planning in the United States is to have sufficient capabilities at all levels of government to meet essential civilian and emergency management needs in any emergency, including natural disasters, military attacks, technological disasters and emergencies, or any other natural or man-made event that could seriously degrade or threaten the country.

The responsibility for emergency planning lies within DHS. In DHS, the EP&R Directorate is responsible for:

- Co-ordinating Federal efforts to reduce the loss of life and property through a comprehensive risk-based, all-hazards emergency management program of

preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.

- Co-ordinating plans for continuity of Federal government during national security emergencies.
- Co-ordinating the Federal response to the consequences of major terrorist incidents.
- Assuring the effectiveness and availability of all-hazard systems and resources in coping with man-made and natural disasters, including training and exercises.
- Co-ordinating and planning for the emergency deployment of resources by Federal agencies.
- Consolidating programs aimed at preventing and mitigating the effects of potential disasters, including floodplain management, hazardous materials transportation, dam safety, and earthquake preparedness.
- Co-ordinating preparedness programs with State and local governments, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations, including off-site planning for emergencies at commercial nuclear power plants and for military chemical stockpile sites.
- Providing a Federal focus on fire prevention and public fire safety education.

2.2 CEP Organisational Structure

Civil Emergency Planning in the United States is based on the fundamental assumption that a significant disaster or

emergency will exceed the State and local governments' capacities for carrying out the extensive emergency operations necessary to save lives and protect property. The basic organizational structure of the Federal government's program for responding to civil emergencies and assisting States and local governments is outlined in the National Response Plan. The National Response Plan assigns primary and secondary responsibilities to the appropriate Federal agencies for 15 Emergency Support Functions:

- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Communications
- ▶ Public Works and Engineering
- ▶ Fire Fighting
- ▶ Emergency Management
- ▶ Mass Care, Housing and Human Services
- ▶ Resource Support
- ▶ Public Health and Medical Services.
- ▶ Urban Search and Rescue
- ▶ Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- ▶ Agriculture and Natural Resources
- ▶ Energy
- ▶ Public Safety and Security
- ▶ Long term Community Recovery and Mitigation
- ▶ External Affairs

The National Response Plan also provides a basic organizational structure for responding to emergencies that are the fundamental responsibility of the Federal Government, e.g., management of the consequences of terrorist incidents, response to radiological emissions from

nuclear power plants and other sources, oil spills and other hazardous material releases.

DHS administers the National Response Plan and related CEP programs. Working closely with State and local governments, DHS funds emergency management programs, offers technical guidance and training, and defines 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. Constitution and the constitution of each State, the Governor executes the laws of the State and commands the State's National Guard when it serves in State status. While in non-Federal or State status, 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 to provide the State assistance that local governments request.

The Governor has the power to declare a State of emergency, activate the State response plan and call in the National Guard. 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. Unless federalised by the President, only the Governor has the authority to activate the National Guard.

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 “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 Co-operation

Congress has passed several laws related to domestic military support, giving the National Guard primary responsibility for providing initial support when military assistance is needed. 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.

Disaster assistance includes those humanitarian and civil emergency management activities, functions, and missions that are authorised by law. Civil authorities may request help from the military, usually for natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods or earthquakes, or man-made disasters such as massive explosions or acts of terrorism.

Under the National Response Plan, the Department of Defense has the primary responsibility for Public Works and is a supporting agency for the remaining 14 Emergency Support Functions.

Use of the military for law enforcement is allowed only where specifically authorised by law. By Federal law, military support of law enforcement includes operations against illegal drug activities, assistance during civil disturbances, special security operations, combating terrorism, explosive ordnance disposal and other similar activities.

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 – oil spills, earthquakes etc., while in most instances various governmental agencies will 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* (*Public Law 107–296*). Establishes the Department of Homeland Security, which is responsible for a wide-variety of homeland-security activities to be undertaken through its four directorates:
 1. Border and Transportation Security.
 2. Emergency Preparedness and Response.
 3. Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection.
 4. Science and Technology, and Management.
- ▶ *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.* Gave 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.* Authorizes 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.* A Federal flood insurance programme for buildings located in identified special flood hazard areas. Stipulates the purchase of flood insurance for floodprone buildings financed by Federally assisted funding. Stipulates floodplain 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 Otkir Sultanov (1995–)
Capital	Tasjkent
Population	26.1 million
Area	447,400 sq. km
GDP/Capita (PPP)	US\$ 2,441
Military Expenditures	1.7% of GDP (est. in 1999)
Membership Int. Org.	EAPC, UN, OSCE, CIS

1. Form of Government

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.

* Country file not updated, information provided 2003.

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 *Oilyy 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 manmade, 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 Karakalpalstan 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 subordinate 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 (Uzkommunkhizmat)
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 service	Uzbek post and telecommunications 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 (Uzbekenergo)
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 geological processes	State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources

Function	Responsibility
Inspection of the conditions and safety of work carried out in the mining, chemical, oil and gas production and processing industries	Sanoatkontekhnazorat inspection agency for the safety of work carried out in industry and in mining
Engineering service for the protection of towns and villages	State Committee for Architecture and Construction
Seismic services	Academy of Sciences
Trade and food services	Joint-stock company (Uzbeksavdo), State joint-stock company (Ozikovkattaminot), Joint-stock company (Uzbekbirlashuv)
Monitoring service for hydrometeorological phenomena	Chief Directorate for Hydrometeorology of the Cabinet of Minister
Fuel provision	Joint-stock company (Uzbeknefteprodukt)
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 (Uzkimyosanoat)
Search and emergency rescue service for aircraft disasters	National airline (Uzbekiston khavo iullar)
Inspectorate for transportation of dangerous freight by rail	State joint-stock railway company Uzbekiston temir iullari
Insurance	State joint-stock insurance companies Uzagrosugurta and Kafolat
Humanitarian assistance	National Council of the Red Crescent Society

3. Civil-military co-operation

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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SWEDISH EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY

About the Swedish Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)

The Swedish Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) was established on 1 July 2002 as a governmental agency with the purpose of co-ordinating work on the preparedness of society to manage major emergencies. When it was formed, SEMA took over some of the tasks of the Swedish Agency for Civil Emergency Planning (ÖCB) as well as the Board of Psychological Defence (SPF).

The Tasks of SEMA

SEMA has a number of tasks in Sweden's emergency management system. The core tasks are to:

- Analyse the development of society and the interdependency of important societal functions. The agency also co-ordinates research and development in the emergency management area and has overall governmental responsibility for information security in Sweden.
- Present proposals to the government on policies and on the allocation of resources and then to distribute financial funds to the authorities active in the emergency

management area. This includes directing, co-ordinating and evaluating measures taken.

- Support municipalities, county councils, county administrative boards and other authorities in their emergency management work. This support includes enhancing crisis communication capacity.
- Promote interaction between the public sector and the business sector, and ensure that the expertise in NGO:s and religious communities is taken into account in emergency management.
- Co-operate internationally with similar agencies in other countries and to support the government offices in its participation in the emergency management co-operation pursued by the EU and, in tandem with NATO, within the framework of the Partnership for Peace (PfP).

Organisation and Financing

SEMA has approximately 200 people working in six main functional departments: Planning and Co-ordination, Emergency Management (Emergency Management

Development and Co-operation), Research, Information and Assurance (IT Security), Technical (IT Systems, Communications), RAKEL (Swedish Public Safety Radio Communication System).

In addition there are six councils associated with SEMA: the Industrial Liaison Council, the Religious Communities' Emergency Management Council, the Scientific Council, the CBRN Council, the Information Assurance Council, the Rakel Delegation, which provide advice on future policies.

SEMA receives some 2 billion kronor (approximately 200 million Euros) annually from the government to allocate for improving the emergency management system via co-operation with sector agencies, county councils and municipalities.

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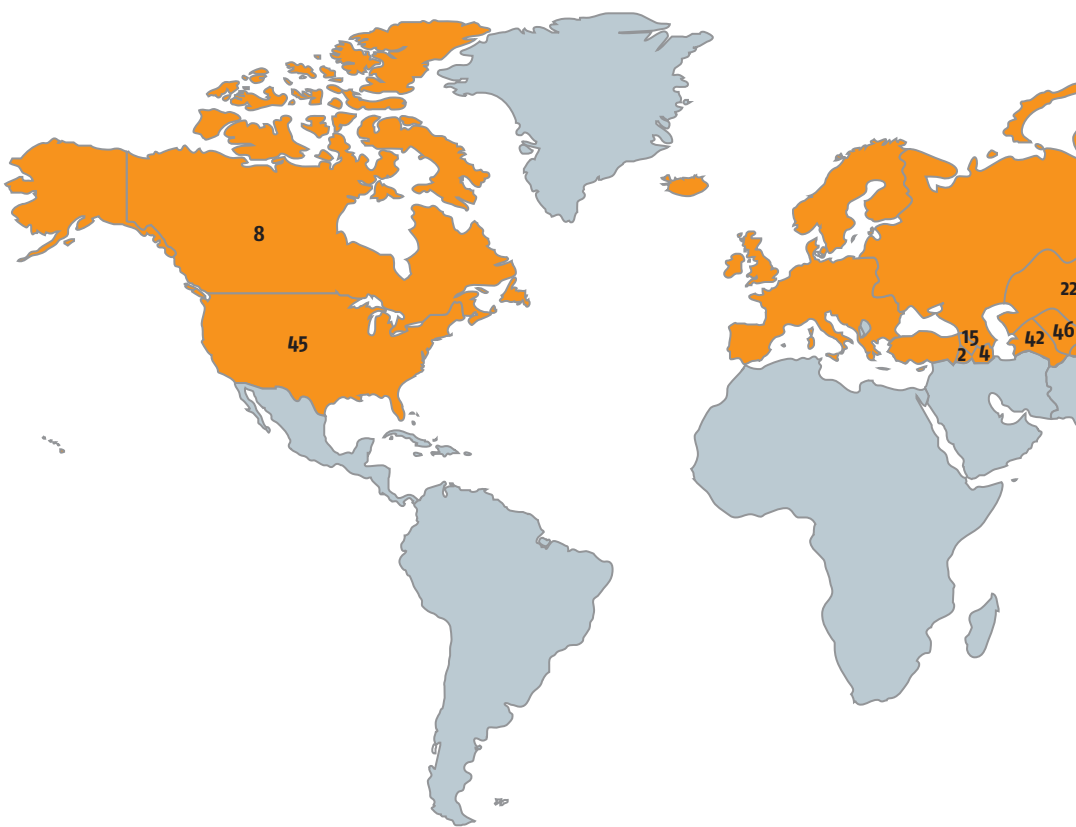
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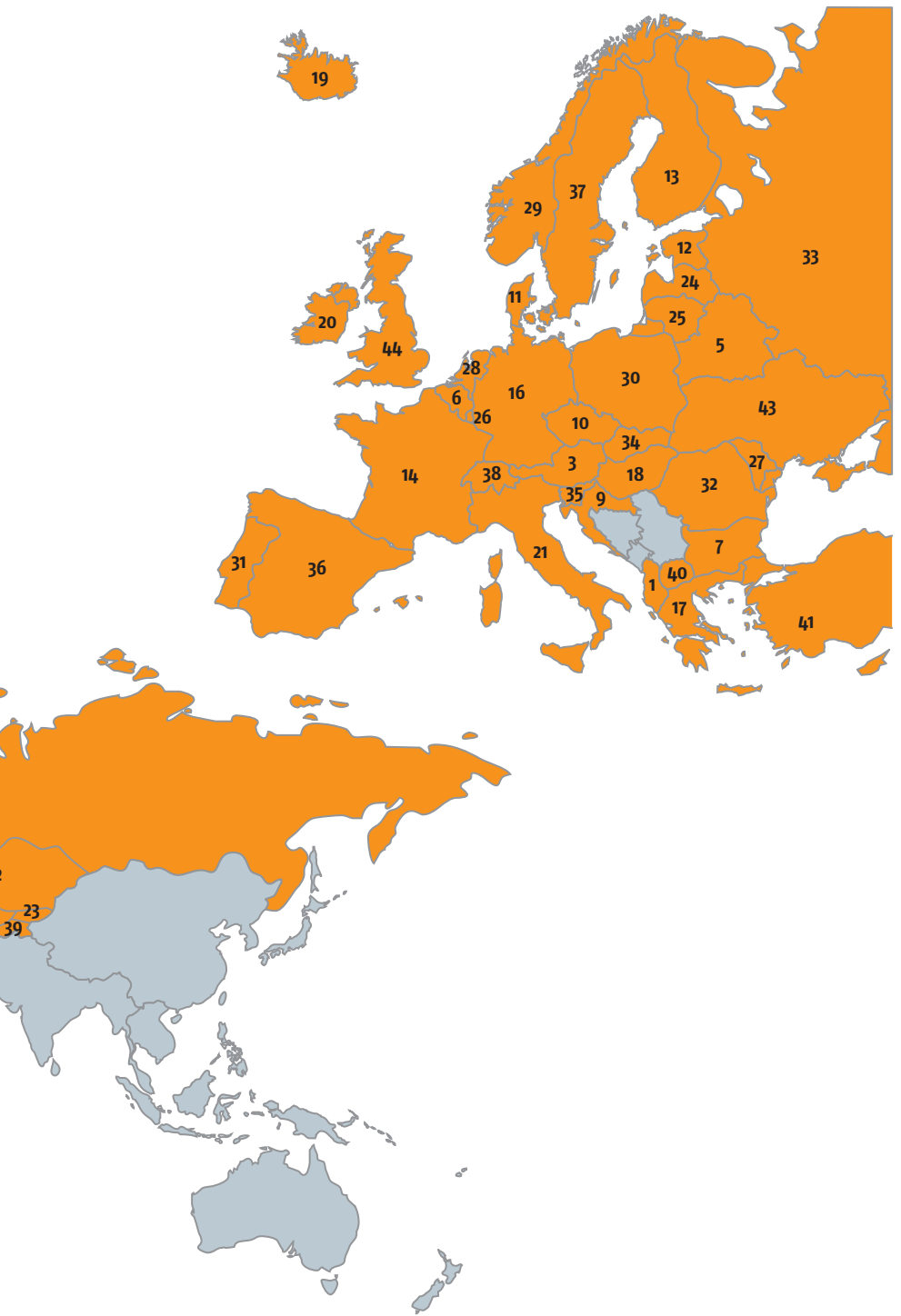
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28. Netherlands



29. Norway



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34. Slovakia



35. Slovenia



36. Spain



37. Sweden



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40. The Former Yugoslav
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41. Turkey



42. Turkmenistan



43. Ukraine



44. United Kingdom



45. United States



46. Uzbekistan

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

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