



Accord EUR-OPA Risques Majeurs
EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement

AP/CAT (2003) 39

**ETUDE COMPARATIVE DES LEGISLATIONS EN MATIERE DE GESTION
DES RISQUES MAJEURS
DANS LES 25 PAYS MEMBRES DE L'ACCORD DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE
EUR-OPA RISQUES MAJEURS**

**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE REGULATIONS CONCERNING MAJOR
RISK MANAGEMENT
IN THE 25 MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S
EUR-OPA MAJOR HAZARDS AGREEMENT**

Rapport final / Final report

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EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement

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ACCORD PARTIEL OUVERT EN MATIÈRE DE PRÉVENTION, DE PROTECTION ET
D'ORGANISATION DES SECOURS CONTRE LES RISQUES NATURELS ET TECHNOLOGIQUES
MAJEURS / OPEN PARTIAL AGREEMENT ON THE PREVENTION OF, PROTECTION AGAINST AND
ORGANISATION OF RELIEF IN MAJOR NATURAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTERS

**ETUDE COMPARATIVE DES LEGISLATIONS EN MATIERE DE GESTION DES
RISQUES MAJEURS**
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**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE REGULATIONS CONCERNING MAJOR RISK
MANAGEMENT**
IN THE 25¹ MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S
EUR-OPA MAJOR HAZARDS AGREEMENT

Rapport final / Final report

¹ Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Georgia, Greece, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Morocco, "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine.

I. Introduction

II. Description du cadre légal national – Description of the national legal framework

1. **Albania** (EN) : [Major risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis Management](#), [Rehabilitation](#), [Sanction and Control](#), [Regulations](#)
2. **Algérie** (FR) : [Risques Majeurs](#), [Prévention des risques](#), [Gestion de crises](#), [Réhabilitation](#), [Sanction et Contrôle](#), [Réglementation](#).
3. **Armenia** (EN) : [Major Risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis Management](#), [Rehabilitation](#), [Sanction and Control](#),
4. **Azerbaijan** (EN) : [Major Risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis Management](#), [Rehabilitation](#), [Sanction and Control](#), [Regulations](#)
5. **Belgique** (FR) : [Risques majeurs](#), [Prévention des risques](#), [Gestion des crises](#), [Réhabilitation](#), [Sanction et Contrôle](#), [Réglementation](#)
6. **Bulgaria** (EN): [Major risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis Management](#), [Rehabilitation](#), [Sanction and Control](#), [Regulations](#)
7. **Croatia** : [Major risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis Management](#), [Rehabilitation](#), [Sanction and Control](#), [Regulations](#)
8. **Cyprus** (EN) : [Major Risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis Management](#), [Rehabilitation](#), [Sanction and Control](#), [Regulations](#)
9. **F.Y.R.O.Macedonia** (EN) : [Major Risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis Management](#), [Rehabilitation](#), [Sanction and Control](#), [Regulations](#)
10. **France** (FR): [Risques majeurs](#), [Les structures de prévention](#), [Gestion des crises](#), [Réhabilitation](#), [Sanction et Contrôle](#), [Réglementation](#)
11. **Georgia** (EN) : [Major Risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis Management](#), [Rehabilitation](#), [Sanction and Control](#), [Regulations](#)
12. **Greece** (EN) : [Major Risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis Management](#), [Rehabilitation](#), [Sanction and Control](#), [Regulations](#)
13. **Italy (Observer State)** (EN) : [Major Risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis Management](#), [Rehabilitation](#), [Sanction and Control](#), [Regulations](#)
14. **Liban** (FR) [Risques majeurs](#), [Prévention des Risques](#), [Gestion des Risques](#), [Réhabilitation](#), [Sanction et contrôle](#), [Réglementation](#)
15. **Luxemburg** (FR) [Risques majeurs](#), [Prévention des Risques](#), [Gestion des Risques](#), [Réhabilitation](#), [Sanction et contrôle](#), [Réglementation](#)

- 16. Malta** (EN) : [Major Risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis Management](#), [Rehabilitation](#), [Sanction and Control](#), [Regulations](#)
- 17. Maroc** (FR) : [Risques majeurs](#), [Prévention des Risques](#), [Gestion des Crises](#), [Réhabilitation](#), [Contrôle et Sanction](#), [Réglementation](#)
- 18. Moldova** (EN) : [Major Risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis Management](#), [Rehabilitation](#), [Sanction and Control](#), [Regulations](#)
- 19. Monaco** (FR) : [Risques majeurs](#), [Prévention des Risques](#), [Gestion des Crises](#), [Réhabilitation](#), [Contrôle et Sanction](#), [Réglementation](#)
- 20. Portugal** (EN) : [Major risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis Management](#), [Rehabilitation](#), [Sanction and Control](#), [Regulations](#)
- 21. Romania** (EN) : [Major risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis Management](#), [Rehabilitation](#), [Sanction and Control](#), [Regulations](#)
- 22. Rusland** (EN) [Major risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis Management](#), [Rehabilitation](#), [Sanction and Control](#), [Regulations](#)
- 23. San Marino** (FR) [Risques Majeurs](#), [Prévention des Risques](#), [Gestion des Crises](#), [Réhabilitation](#), [Contrôle et Sanction](#), [Réglementation](#)
- 24. Spain** (EN) : [Major Risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis Management](#), [Rehabilitation](#), [Sanction and Control](#), [Regulations](#)
- 25. Turkey** (EN) : [Major Risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis management](#), [Rehabiliation](#), [Sanction and Control](#), [Regulations](#)
- 26. Ukraine** (EN) : [Major risks](#), [Risk Prevention](#), [Crisis management](#), [Rehabilitation](#), [Sanction and Control](#), [Regulations](#)

**MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT
IN ALBANIA²**

² Source : Common Country Assessment Albania, prepared for the UN System in Albania by the Albanian Center for Economic Research (ACER), Tirana, June 2002
National Environmental Agency website <http://www.nea.gov.al/>
The Handbook on Civil Emergency Planning at www.ocb.se
National Structures of Civil Protection in the member states of the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement, Florival, 1998 update

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN ALBANIA

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no	?	Yes	Yes	?	Yes	Yes	Yes	?

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	?

SHEET II: RISK PREVENTION¹ IN ALBANIA – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local	Councils of Communes, Municipalities, Districts ¹						
Regional	Regional Environmental Agencies in the 12 regions						
National	Ministry of Environmental protection (former NEA), Ministry of Agriculture and Food						
Interminist.							
Transbound.							

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local – Munic.	Councils of Communes, Municipalities, Districts ¹				
Regional	Regional Environmental Agencies in the 12 regions				
National	Ministry of Environmental protection, Ministry of Public Works (waste), Ministry of Construction				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

Until 1998 the main competent authority was the Ministry of Health and Environment. In 1998, the National Environment Agency –NEA- was created by the amendment of the 1993 Law on Environmental Protection. In 2001 the NEA was converted into the Ministry of Environmental Protection. The 12 Regional Environmental Agencies are in each of their regions responsible for environmental impact assessment.

Reports are published regularly on the State of the Environment (SoE : in 1995, 1999 and 2001).

In 1994 a National Environmental Action Plan was adopted and updated in 2001. This plan includes short, medium and long term actions, as well as a series of priority projects.

In 1999 a National Environmental Health Action Plan was adopted.

¹ According to the Law on Environmental Protection

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN ALBANIA – consultation/deliberation structures

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalan-ches	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local							
Regional							
National							
Interminist.	Civil emergency Commission at the Ministry of Local Government						
Transbound.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National					
Interministerial	Civil emergency Commission at the Ministry of Local Government				
Transboundary					

Precisions :

Attached to the Ministry of Local Government operates a Commission consisting of the key appropriate bodies, i.e. representatives from relevant ministries, various state institutions and representatives from civil societies. This Commission meets on a regular basis for conferring on Civil Emergency Planning issues.

In case of an emergency, the Civil Emergency Planning Directorate can call upon a special Committee of technical experts for their advice.

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN ALBANIA – emergency planning

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local							
Regional							
National				Ministry of Local Government and Decentralization (collaboration of the Albanian Red Cross)			
Interminist.							
Transbound.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National			Ministry of Local Government and Decentralization (collaboration of the Albanian Red Cross)		
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

The Ministry of Local Government and Decentralization, through its Civil Emergency Planning Directorate, is the competent authority for Civil Emergency Planning. This Directorate has 2 sections : one for policy and planning and an operational section.

Currently a new civil emergency planning policy is elaborated. This should be based on civil control, with responsibilities in planning and preparing emergency response at all levels of government. Various civic organisations, NGO's and the private sector also play an important role in planning.

The Albanian UNCT has prepared Contingency Plans since 1995, including a 2001 UN Inter-Agency Contingency Plan based on a Refugee scenario.

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN ALBANIA – information to the population

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local							
Regional							
National				Ministry of Environmental protection (former NEA)			
Interminist.							
Transbound.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National			Ministry of Environmental protection (former NEA)		
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

The Ministry of Environmental protection promotes public informing, education and participation in activities aiming at the environmental protection, especially the acquaintance with the environmental situation, development of environmental programs and plans and environmental decision making. In September 1998, the first Environmental Bulletin of the (at that time called) National Environmental Agency was publicized, aiming at a more active use of the environmental information and the establishment of a better communication with the broad public. Other dissemination instruments are : leaflets, posters, fact-sheets on environmental issues, distributed to non-governmental organizations, schools and large public in many cities of the country.

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN ALBANIA – competencies

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local					Local commissions		
Regional					Regional commissions		
National				Ministry of Local Government and Decentralization (former department of Ministry of Interior), Ministry of Defence			
Interminist.				Emergency Committee, led by the Prime Minister			
Transbound.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local			Local commissions		
Regional			Regional commissions		
National			Ministry of Local Government and Decentralization, Ministry of Defence		
Interministerial			Emergency Committee, led by the Prime Minister		
Transboundary					

Precisions³ :

The Ministry of Local Government and Decentralization (which formerly was a department of the Ministry of Interior) settles in advance the organization of emergency relief and the co-ordination of the activities of the army, the local authority services concerned and relief workers of public and private companies that participate in relief operations.

Despite the designation of ‘civil’ Defence, the main actors of relief interventions are the military who are incorporated in the local police forces. The notion ‘civil’ refers therefore more to the qualification of the risk, natural or technological, than to the administrative units dealing with them.

It is the Ministry of Defence that co-ordinates civil-military co-operation. Long term planning for joint activities in crisis situations is carried out by the General Staff of the Armed Forces.

In case of an emergency, an Emergency Committee is established at central level, composed of representatives of all the ministers concerned and led by the Prime Minister. Similar commissions are established at prefecture/regional level and at the level of the communes/municipalities.

³ Source : International Directory of Civil Protection, defence and safety – Emergency management, ICDO, Geneva

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN ALBANIA – warning

No information available on natural risks

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Local commissions				
Regional	Regional commissions				
National	Ministry of Local Government and Decentralization, Ministry of Defence				
Interministerial	Emergency Committee, led by the Prime Minister				
Transboundary					

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN ALBANIA - crisis communication

No information available on natural risks

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Local commissions				
Regional	Regional commissions				
National	Ministry of Local Government and Decentralization, Ministry of Defence				
Interministerial	Emergency Committee, led by the Prime Minister				
Transboundary					

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN ALBANIA – operational forces

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local	Police and local army units, civic organisations, private actors and NGO's such as the Albanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement						
Regional	Police and regional army units, civic organisations, private actors and NGO's such as the Albanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement						
National	Police and national army units, civic organisations, private actors and NGO's such as the Albanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and sections of international organisations such as UNICEF, CHO, UNHCR and WFP						
Interminist.							
Transbound.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Police and local army units, civic organisations, private actors and NGO's such as the Albanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement				
Regional	Police and regional army units, civic organisations, private actors and NGO's such as the Albanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement				
National	Police and national army units, civic organisations, private actors and NGO's such as the Albanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and sections of international organisations such as UNICEF, CHO, UNHCR and WFP				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

Military and other operational forces are deployed in case of an emergency. It is the Ministry of Defence that co-ordinates the Military-Civil operations.

The Albanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has 36 branches spread throughout the country and count 35 000 volunteers. It supports Albania in disaster preparedness, disaster response, health and care facilities, institutional and resource development.

SHEET X: REHABILITATION IN ALBANIA – competencies

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local					Competent authorities at local level		
Regional					Competent authorities at regional level		
National					Competent ministries at national level		
Interminist.							
Transbound.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Private contract ¹		Competent authorities at local level		
Regional			Competent authorities at regional level		
National			Competent authorities at national level		
Interminist.					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

- (1) A private contract needs to be signed between the operating company and the landowners. The company is obliged to improve the land if damaged or to reimburse the owners for the damage caused.⁴ In the latter case, the farmer is obliged to himself accomplish these improving measures.⁴

⁴ Source : Management of Contaminated Sites and Land in Central and Eastern Europe – Albania at http://www.mst.dk/default.asp?Sub=http://www.mst.dk/udgiv/Publications/2000/87-7909-888-6/html/kap10_eng.htm

SHEET XI: REHABILITATION IN ALBANIA – compensation of the victims

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
State Fund				No			
Insurances							
Mixed system	Budget voted by Parliament, contributions of private business and Chambers of Commerce and international donations						

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
State Fund					
Insurances					
Mixed system	Budget voted by Parliament, contributions of private business and Chambers of Commerce and international donations				

Precisions :

The law on environmental protection foresees that natural and legal persons will have to pay compensation for the damages caused.

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN ALBANIA – competencies

No information available on natural risks

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Councils of communes and municipalities				
Regional	The Inspectors of the Regional Environmental Agencies	Councils of districts			
National	Environmental Inspectorate, as a department of the Ministry of Environment				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

The Environmental Inspectorate is a governmental body specialized for environmental protection. Its competences are based on the Law on Environmental Protection. It is composed of Inspectors of the Ministry of Environment and Inspectors of the Regional Environmental Agencies. The national inspectors operate in the whole territory of the country, whereas the regional inspectors work within their geographical area in administrative bases.

Its main tasks are :

- to insure the appliance of environmental laws from different business activities,
- to aware the public and business regarding environmental issues and their obligations
- to promote cooperation between the public, government and business in environmental protection
- to follow the appliance of environmental licensing system by private business.

The Law on Environmental Protection foresees that the Council of communes and Municipalities and the Councils of the Districts exercise control over the respect of the legal provisions.

SHEET XIII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN ALBANIA - sanctions

No information available on natural risks

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National	Criminal and administrative sanctions as determined in the Law on Environmental Protection				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Most relevant regulations in Albania

- ✓ Law on Environmental Protection, 1993 (N° 7664), amended in 1998 (N° 8364), actually under revision
- ✓ Law on the Forest Service Police, 1992
- ✓ Law on the Forest Revenue, 1993
- ✓ Law on City Planning, 1993, amended in 1998
- ✓ Law on Plant Protection Service, 1993
- ✓ Law on the Development of Areas with Tourism Priority, 1993
- ✓ Law on Fishing and Aquaculture, 1995
- ✓ Law on Pastures and Meadows, 1995
- ✓ Law on Protection by Ionic Radiation, 1995
- ✓ Law on Water Ressources, 1996
- ✓ Law on Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Regulation, 1996
- ✓ Law on Public Waste Removal, 1996
- ✓ Law on Adherence to Basel Convention, 1997
- ✓ Law on Oil and Gas Processing, Transport and Trade, 1999

Other relevant documents :

- National Waste Strategy , 1996
- National Environmental Action Plan, 1994,updated 2001
- National Environmental Health Action Plan 1999
- National Water Strategy

**LA GESTION DES RISQUES MAJEURS
EN ALGERIE⁵**

⁵ Source : Mourad Belayachi en liaison avec les autorités algériennes

FICHE I : LES RISQUES MAJEURS EN ALGÉRIE

Risques naturels	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Oui/non	-	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	-

Risques technologiques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Oui/non	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui

FICHE II : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES EN ALGÉRIE– compétences

Risques naturels ➔ Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblem. de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local : communal	Commune					
Régional : wilaya (préfecture)	Wali (Préfet) (1)					
National	Ministre concerné (2), notamment le Ministre de l'Intérieur et des collectivités locales					
Interministériel	Ministre concerné en collaboration, le cas échéant, avec le Ministre de l'Intérieur et des collectivités locales (3)					
Transfrontal.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Risques technologiques ➔	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Niveau ↓	Régime spécif. pour les installations classées (4)				
Local : communal	L'exploitant				
		La Commune			
Régional : wilaya (préfecture)				Wali (1)	
National : Département	Le ministre concerné (2), notamment le Ministre de l'Intérieur et des collectivités locales				Le ministre de l'environnement (6) et l'organisme compétent : COMENA
Ministériel	Min. de l'Environnement , de l'Industrie	Min. des Transports, de l'Industrie, de l'Environnement	Min. des Transports	Min. de l'Environnement, de la Défense, de l'Aménagement du Territoire	
National : Interministériel	Le département ministériel concerné en collaboration, le cas échéant, avec le ministre de l'Intérieur et des collectivités locales (3)				
Transfrontalier	-	-	-	-	

Précisions :

COMENA : Commissariat aux Energies Nouvelles

- Cadre légal général : La loi n° 83-03 du 5.2.1983 relative à la protection de l'environnement, Titre IV (Protection contre les nuisances) Chapitre I (Des installations classées) et le Décret n° 85-232 du 25 août 1985 relatif à la prévention des risques de catastrophes (JORA 036 du 28.8.1985)
- (1) chaque wali veille à l'adaptation aux communes de son département des mesures et règles arrêtées en matière de prévention des risques (art. 3 du Décret n° 85-232)
- (2) Chaque ministre arrête pour son secteur les programmes périodiques correspondant au dispositif de prévention (art. 1 et 4 du Décret n° 85-232)
- (3) art. 4, §2 du Décret n° 85-232
- (4) En matière de prévention des risques, il existe un régime dérogatoire pour les installations classées, cf. le Décret exécutif n° 98-339 du 13 Rajab 1419 correspondant au 3 novembre 1998 définissant la réglementation applicable aux installations classées et fixant leur nomenclature (JORA 082 du 4.11.1998). Celles-ci sont énumérées selon la gravité du danger auquel leur installation pourrait donner lieu. Toute installation qui figure dans la nomenclature est préalablement à sa mise en service soumise, soit à une autorisation, soit à une déclaration. Les installations soumises à déclaration sont de trois ordres :
 1. les installations soumises à l'autorisation du ministre de l'environnement
 2. les installations soumises à l'autorisation préalable du Wali (préfet)
 3. les installations soumises à l'autorisation du président de l'assemblée communale territorialement compétent.

Lorsque l'installation est implantée sur le territoire de deux ou plusieurs wilayas, l'autorisation est délivrée par le ministre de l'environnement.

Lorsque l'installation est située sur le territoire de deux ou plusieurs communes, l'autorisation est délivrée par le Wali territorialement compétent.

L'autorisation est délivrée après une enquête publique relative aux incidences sur l'environnement, la santé, l'hygiène et la sécurité publique.

Les installations soumises à déclaration sont celles qui ne présentent aucun danger pour l'environnement, la santé, l'hygiène et la sécurité publique, mais qui doivent néanmoins, en raison de leurs activités, respecter les obligations légales générales.

- (5) En application des programmes périodiques arrêtés par le(s) ministre(s) concerné(s), chaque entreprise, établissement, unité ou organisme met en place un plan de prévention des risques conforme à ses activités et aux normes du dispositif arrêté, cf. art. 5 du Décret n° 85-232 du 25.8.1985.

Au sein des entreprises, établissements, unités et organismes publics et privés, une cellule de prévention des risques est instituée, cf. art. 8 du Décret n° 85-232 du 25.8.1985.

- (6) Le Chapitre III, de la radio-activité de la Loi n° 83-03 du 5.2.1983 relative à la protection de l'environnement, fixe les principes généraux de protection contre les dangers pouvant résulter de rayonnements ionisants

FICHE III : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES EN ALGÉRIE – STRUCTURES DE CONCERTATION

Risques naturels ➔ Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblem. de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local : communal	Wilaya					
Rég. : wilaya (préf.)	-					
National	Le ministre chargé de la protection de l'environnement associe les organismes concernés pour une meilleure coordination de l'action de protection de l'environnement (1)					
Interministériel	Ainsi que le Ministre de l'Intérieur et tous les ministres concernés pour chaque risque (2)					
Transfront.	-					

Risques technologiques ➔ Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local : communal	Wilaya				
Régional (préf.)					
National	Le ministre chargé de la protection de l'environnement associe les organismes concernés pour une meilleure coordination de l'action de protection de l'environnement (1)				Présidence
Interministériel	Ainsi que le Ministre de l'Intérieur et tous les ministres concernés pour chaque risque (2)				
Transfrontal.					

Précisions :

- (1) art. 5 de la Loi n° 83-03 du 5.2.1983 relative à la protection de l'environnement
- (2) Décret exécutif n° 85-232 du 25 août 1985

FICHE IV : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES EN ALGÉRIE – planification d'urgence

Risques naturels ➔ Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local : communal						
Rég. : wilaya (préfecture)						
National : Département ministériel						
Interministér.						
Transfront.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Risques technologiques ➔ Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local – communal					
Régional – wilaya (préfecture)					
National : Département ministériel					Présidence
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier					

Précisions :

Cadre légal général:

- La loi n° 83-03 du 5.2.1983 relative à la protection de l'environnement
- le Décret n° 85-231 du 25 août 1985 fixant les conditions et modalités d'organisation et de mise en oeuvre des interventions et de secours en cas de catastrophes.

(1) Au niveau de la commune, le président de l'assemblée populaire communale veille à l'élaboration des plans d'organisation et de secours au titre de la commune (plans ORSEC). Il est assisté par les services de la protection civile. Les plans intègrent les plans des unités et des zones industrielles qui relèvent de la commune. (Les unités sont les immeubles servant à une activité qui présente un risque (art. 10).) Les plans sont adoptés par l'assemblée populaire communale et soumis à l'approbation du wali. Chaque commune doit avoir son propre plan. C'est également le président de l'assemblée populaire communale qui met le plan en oeuvre. (art. 2, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19)

(2) Art. 9, 11 du Décret n° 85-231.

(3) Art. 12, 13 du Décret n° 85-231

(4) Pour l'élaboration, le responsable de l'unité, resp. le responsable de l'administration de la zone est assisté par les services de la protection civile. Ce sont les responsables de l'unité, resp. de la zone qui mettent le plan en oeuvre. Les plans de zones intègrent les plans des unités. (art. 9, 11 resp. 12,13) Lorsqu'un risque est commun à 2 ou plusieurs wilayas, communes ou unités (tout immeuble servant à une activité présentant un risque), ces dernières élaborent un plan unique intégrant totalement ou partiellement, selon la nature du risque, leur plan de base. Art. 4 du Décret n° 85-231

(5) Chaque wilaya doit élaborer son propre plan (art. 2, 20, 21). Les plans ORSEC des wilayas intègrent tous les autres plans : communaux, des unités et des zones industrielles (art. 22)

(6) Art. 23 du Décret n° 85-231 : le programme national coordonne les autres plans existants.

(7) Tout exploitant d'une installation est tenu de prévoir un plan de secours et de prévention contre les risques que peut présenter l'installation. Cf. art. 33 du Décret exécutif n° 98-339 du 3 novembre 1998 sur les installations classées.

(8) Art 31 de la loi n° 83-03 du 5.2.1983 relative à la protection de l'environnement : « *En cas de crise ou d'urgence de nature à constituer des menaces graves de pollution, de contamination des milieux récepteurs prévus au titre III de la présente loi, sont mis en oeuvre des plans nationaux d'urgence. Les plans nationaux d'urgence sont établis en fonction des facteurs de risques de pollution potentielle. Des décrets, pris sur le rapport du ministre chargé de la protection de l'environnement instituent et déterminent les conditions d'application des plans nationaux d'urgence.* »

FICHE V : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES EN ALGÉRIE – information à la population

Risques naturels ➔ Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local : communal						
Rég. :wilaya (préfet)						
National						
Interministériel						
Transfront.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Risques technologiques ➔ Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local : communal					
Rég. :wilaya (préfet)					
National					
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier					

Précisions :

(1) Chaque Ministre arrête et met en oeuvre, le cas échéant, conjointement avec le Ministre de l'Intérieur et des collectivités locales et le ou les Ministres concernés, les programmes d'information et de sensibilisation sur les risques inhérents à son secteur d'activité, cf. art. 7 du Décret n° 85-232 du 25.8.1985 sur la prévention des risques.

FICHE VI : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE EN ALGÉRIE - compétences

Risques naturels ➔ Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblem. de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local : communal	Le Président de l'Assemblée populaire communale et les services de la Protection civile (1)					
Rég. : wilaya (préfecture)	Le wali aidé par les services de la protection civile (2)					
National	Le Ministre de l'Intérieur et les Ministres concernés (3)					
Interministér.	-					
Transfrontal.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Risques technologiques ➔ Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local : communal	Le Président de l'Assemblée populaire communale et les service de la Protection civile (1)				
Régional : wilaya (préfecture)	Le Président de l'Assemblée populaire communale et les service de la Protection civile (1)				
National	Le Ministre de l'Intérieur et les Ministres concernés (3)				Présidence
Interministériel	Chef du Gouvernement				
Transfrontalier					

Précisions :

Cadre légal général : Décret n° 85-231 du 25 août 1985 fixant les conditions et modalités d'organisation et de mise en oeuvre des interventions et secours en cas de catastrophes (JORA N° 036 du 28.08.1985)

(1) Art. 17 du Décret n° 85-231 du 25 août 1985

(2) Art. 20 et 21 du Décret n° 85-231 du 25 août 1985

(3) Art. 23 du Décret n° 85-231 du 25 août 1985

FICHE VII : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE EN ALGÉRIE - l'alerte

Risques naturels → Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local : communal						
Rég. : wilaya (préfecture)	Chaque administration, organisme ou structure publique ou privée doté d'un plan de secours est tenu d'organiser une permanence d'alerte (1)					
National	Min. des Transports	Min. de l'Agriculture	Min. de l'Intérieur et CL	Min. de l'Intérieur et des Ressources en eau	Min. de l'Agriculture	Min. de l'Intérieur, Min. de l'Energie et des Mines
Interministériel						
Transfront.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Risques technologiques → Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local : communal	Chaque administration, organisme ou structure publique ou privée doté d'un plan de secours				
Régional : wilaya (préfecture)	est tenu d'organiser une permanence d'alerte (1)				
National	Min. de l'Industrie	Min. de l'Industrie, de l'Environnement, des Transports	Min. des Transports	Min. de l'Environnement	La Présidence
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier					

Précisions :

(1) Art. 26 du Décret n° 85-231 du 25.8.1985 sur l'organisation des secours

**(2) FICHE VIII : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE EN ALGÉRIE -
communication en cas de crise**

Risques naturels ➔ Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local : communal	Le poste de commandement du plan d'organisation des interventions et de secours de la wilaya ou de la commune est l'unique organe responsable des opérations.					
Rég. wilaya (préfecture)	A ce titre, il est chargé notamment de veiller à la circulation de l'information (1)					
National	Ministère de l'Intérieur et des Collectivités locales Ministère de la Communication et de la Culture					
Interministér.	Min. des Transports	Min. de l'Agriculture			Min. de l'Agriculture	Min. de l'Energie et des Mines
Transfront.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Risques technologiques ➔ Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local : communal	Le poste de commandement du plan d'organisation des interventions et de secours de la wilaya ou de la commune est l'unique organe responsable des opérations.				
Rég. : wilaya (préfecture)	A ce titre, il est chargé notamment de veiller à la circulation de l'information (1)				
National	Ministère de l'Intérieur Ministère de la Communication et de la Culture				
Interministériel				Min. de la Défense, Min. de l'Environn.	
Transfrontalier					

Précisions :

(1) Art. 29 du Décret n° 85-231 du 25 août 1985 sur l'organisation des secours

FICHE IX : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE EN ALGÉRIE – forces opérationnelles

Risques naturels → Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local : communal	Il existe des modules d'intervention au niveau de l'unité (1) et au niveau de la commune (2)					
Rég. : wilaya (préfecture)	Il existe des modules d'intervention au niveau de la wilaya (3)					
National	Direction générale de la Protection civile Possibilité de requérir l'armée (4)				Dir. Gén. des Forêts	
Interministériel	-					
Transfrontal.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Risques technologiques → Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local - communal	Il existe des modules d'intervention au niveau de l'unité (1) et au niveau de la commune (2)				
Régional – wilaya (préfecture)	Il existe des modules d'intervention au niveau de la wilaya (3)				
National	Direction générale de la Protection civile				
			Min. de la Santé	Commandement des forces navales	COMEMA
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier					

Précisions :

- (1) Les modules au niveau de l'unité sont : secours et sauvetage ; soins médicaux et évacuation ; matériels et équipements divers ; liaison et information ; transport. Cf. art. 36 du Décret n° 85-231 sur l'organisation des secours
- (2) Les modules d'intervention au niveau de la commune sont : secours et sauvetage ; sécurité et ordre public ; soins médicaux, évacuation et hygiène; matériels et équipements divers ; liaisons et télécommunications ; information ; raccasement provisoire ; transport. Cf. art. 35 du Décret n° 85-231.

(3) Les modules d'intervention au niveau de la wilaya sont : secours et sauvetage ; sécurité et ordre public ; soins médicaux, évacuation et hygiène ; expertise et conseils ; matériels et équipements divers ; liaisons et télécommunications ; information ; recasement provisoire ; approvisionnement en alimentation et secours en nature ; transport ; hydraulique ; énergie ; travaux publics ; évaluation et bilan. Cf. art. 34 du Décret n° 85-231

(4) Art. 41 du Décret n° 85-231 relatif à la requisition de l'armée

FICHE X :

LA RÉHABILITATION EN ALGÉRIE - compétences

Risques naturels ➔ Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblem. de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local : communal	Obligation pour la commune de recasement provisoire des populations touchées et sinistrées (1)					
Rég. : wilaya (préfecture)	Obligation pour la wilaya d'établir une évaluation, un bilan et de recasement provisoire des populations touchées et sinistrées (2)					
National	Services du Chef du Gouvernement					
Interministériel	-					
Transfrontal.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Risques technologiques ➔ Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local – communal	Obligation pour la commune de recasement provisoire des populations touchées et sinistrées (1)				
Régional –wilaya (préfecture)	Obligation pour la wilaya d'établir un évaluation, un bilan et de recasement provisoire des populations touchées et sinistrées (2)				
National	Services du Chef du Gouvernement			Min. de l'Environnement	Présidence
Interministériel	Orientations par le Président de la République (3)				
Transfrontalier					

Précisions :

(1) L'art. 35 du Décret n° 85-231 du 25 août 1985 sur l'organisation des interventions de secours qui énumère les modules d'intervention au niveau de la commune.

(2) L'art. 34 du Décret n° 85-231 du 25 août 1985 sur l'organisation des interventions de secours qui énumère les modules d'intervention au niveau de la wilaya.

(3) de facto, à titre d'exemple, la communication du Conseil des Ministres du 22 novembre 2001 mentionne que « le Président de la République a donné des orientations pour dégager rapidement les moyens matériels et financiers nécessaires, pour effacer toutes les traces » de la catastrophe nationale du 11 novembre 2001.

FICHE XI : LA RÉHABILITATION EN ALGÉRIE – dédommagement des victimes

Risques naturels ➔ Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Fonds d'Etat	Fonds de Calamités naturelles et des risques technologiques					
Assurances	Appel à la solidarité					
Système mixte						

Risques technologiques ➔ Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Fonds d'Etat	Fonds de Calamités naturelles et des risques technologiques				
Assurances	Appel à la solidarité				
Système mixte					

Précisions :

- Décret exécutif n° 90-402 du 15 décembre 1990 portant organisation du fonctionnement du Fonds de Calamités naturelles et des risques technologique

Dans le communiqué du Conseil des Ministres du 22 novembre 2001 (qui fait référence aux intempéries du 10 novembre 2001), le Conseil rappelle l'importance de soutenir la solidarité nationale et de canaliser la solidarité internationale vers des objectifs plus précis et notamment vers les secteurs les plus prioritaires.

Le Conseil rejette le recours à toute mesure contraignante ou comminatoire et veut laisser le champ libre à la spontanéité et aux gestes volontaires de générosité.

FICHE XII : LES MÉCANISMES DE CONTRÔLE EN ALGÉRIE – compétences

Risques naturels ➔ Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblem. de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local : communal	Le service de protection civile territorialement compétent (1)					
Rég. : wilaya (préfet)	L'autorité de tutelle (2)					
National			Min. de l'Habitat	Min. de l'Habitat, des Ressources en Eau	Min. de l'Agriculture	Min. de l'Habitat
Interministériel						
Transfrontalier	-	-	-	-	-	-

Risques technologiques ➔ Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local : communal	Commission de surveillance et de contrôle des Installations classées		Le service de protection civile territorialement compétent (1)L'autorité de tutelle (2)		
Rég. : wilaya (préfet)			La police chargée de la protection de l'environnement (5)		
National	Min. de l'Industrie	Min. des Transports, Min. de l'Intérieur	Min. des Transports	Min. de la Défense, Min. de l'Environnement	La Présidence
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier					

Précisions :

(1) Le service de protection civile territorialement compétent assume le contrôle permanent des dispositifs de prévention des risques dans ses aspects et effets liés à la mise en oeuvre de dispositions du Décret n° 85-231 du 25 août 1985, cf. art.9 du Décret n° 85-232 du 25.8.1985 sur la prévention des risques et catastrophes.

(2) L'autorité de tutelle veille à l'intervention effective et à la mise à jour du dispositif de prévention des risques élaboré par chaque entreprise, établissement, unité ou organisme dans le cadre des programmes périodiques arrêté par les ministres concernés, cf. art. 5, §2 du Décret n° 85-232 du 25.8.1985 sur la prévention des risques.

(3) Le Décret du 7 novembre 1999 complète la réglementation concernant la prévention des risques liés aux installations classées (Décret n° 98-339).

Il fixe la composition, l'organisation et le fonctionnement de la Commission de Surveillance et de Contrôle des installations classées. Cette dernière est prévue par l'art. 26 du Décret n° 98-339 du 3 novembre 1998 sur les installations classées.. Elle est placée sous l'autorité du Wali.

La Commission est composée de :

- l'inspecteur de l'environnement (qui préside la Commission)
- le représentant de la gendarmerie nationale et de la sûreté de la Wilaya
- le représentant de la direction de la réglementation et des affaires générales
- le représentant de la direction de l'industrie et des mines
- le représentant de la direction de l'équipement
- le représentant de la direction de la protection civile
- le représentant de la direction des services agricoles
- le représentant de la direction de la santé et de la population.
- En outre, la Commission est habilitée à faire appel à toute personne, qui en raison de ses compétences, peut donner des avis techniques sur des questions déterminées

(4) Art. 84 de la Loi n°83-03 du 5.2.1983 relative à la protection de l'environnement : « *Le ministre chargé de la protection de l'environnement dispose des pouvoirs d'autorisation d'enquête et de contrôle en matière de protection des intérêts visés à l'article 74 de la présente loi sur les installations classées, ...* »

(5) Les art 134 et 135 du Chapitre I, de la police chargée de la protection de l'environnement, du Titre VI, de la recherche et de la constatation des infractions, de la Loi n° 83-03 du 5.2.1983 relative à la

protection de l'environnement, énumère les agents, fonctionnaires, officier, administrateurs, ... qui ont la qualité de police de protection de l'environnement. Le Chapitre II du même Titre (art. 137-140) précise la procédure.

FICHE XIII : LES MÉCANISMES DE CONTRÔLE EN ALGÉRIE- sanctions

Aucune disposition faisant allusion à d'éventuels mécanismes de sanction concernant les risques naturels n'a été retrouvée.

Risques technologiques ➔ Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine et des cours d'eau
Local – communal				
Régional – wilaya (préfecture)		Amende, peine d'emprisonnement, condamnation à exécuter des travaux et aménagements prévus par la réglementation, responsabilité civile solidaire pour les directeurs d'établissements pour le paiement des amendes et des frais de justice, cessation d'activité (1)		
National				
Interministériel				
Transfrontalier	-	-	-	-

Précisions :

(1) Chapitre VI, Décrets et peines (art. 55-73) du Titre III, Protection des milieux récepteurs, de la Loi n° 83-03 du 5.2.1983 sur la protection de l'environnement pour toute pollution de l'atmosphère, de l'eau et de la mer.

- Egalement Chapitre VI, Décrets et peines, (art. 122-129), Titre IV, Protection contre les nuisances, de la même loi

Réglementation actuellement en vigueur en Algérie

- ✓ Décret exécutif n° 94-247 du 2 Rabie El Aouel 1415 correspondant au 10 août 1994, modifié et complété, fixant les attributions du Ministre de l'Intérieur, des collectivités locales, de l'environnement et de la réforme administrative
- ✓ Loi n° 83-03 du 5 février 1983 relative à la protection de l'environnement (! les art. 74 à 88 et l'art. 130 sur l'étude d'impact)
- ✓ Loi n° 84-03 du 23 juin 1984 relative à la protection de l'environnement
- ✓ Décret n° 84-55 du 3 mars 1984 relatif à l'administration des zones industrielles
- ✓ Décret n° 84-105 du 12 mai 1984 portant institution d'un périmètre de protection des installations et infrastructures
- ✓ Décret n° 76-34 du 20 février 1976 relatif aux établissements dangereux, insalubres et incommodes
- ✓ Décret n° 88-149 du 26 juillet 1988 définissant la réglementation applicable aux installations classées et fixant leur nomenclature
- ✓ Décret exécutif n° 98-339 du 13 Rajab 1419 correspondant aux 3 novembre 1998 définissant la réglementation applicable aux installations classées et fixant leur nomenclature (JORA N° 082 du 4.11.1998)
- ✓ Décret exécutif n° 90-78 du 27 février 1990 relatif aux études d'impact sur l'environnement
- ✓ Loi n° 84-12 du 23 juin 1984 portant régime général des forêts
- ✓ Loi n° 90-08 du 7 avril 1990 relative à la commune
- ✓ Décret n° 81-267 du 10 octobre 1981 relatif aux attributions du président de l'assemblée populaire communale en matière de voirie, de salubrité et de tranquillité publique
- ✓ Loi n° 90-09 du 7 avril 1990 relative à la wilaya
- ✓ Décret n° 83-373 du 28 mai 1983 précisant les pouvoirs du wali en matière de sécurité et de maintien de l'ordre public
- ✓ Décret n° 85-231 du 25 août 1985 fixant les conditions et modalités d'organisation et de mise en oeuvre des interventions et secours en cas de catastrophes (JORA N° 036 du 28.08.1985)
- ✓ Décret n° 85-232 du 25 août 1985 relatif à la prévention des risques de catastrophes (JORA N° 036 du 28.8.1985)
- ✓ Décret n° 64-129 du 15 avril 1964 portant organisation administrative de la protection civile

Législation en préparation en Algérie (fin 2002) :

- ✓ Lors du Conseil des Ministres du 24 novembre 2002 (à Alger), le Conseil a examiné et approuvé l'avant-projet de loi relative à la protection de l'environnement dans le cadre du développement durable. Cet avant-projet de loi se propose de corriger les faiblesses et les insuffisances relevées à l'occasion de la mise en œuvre de la loi 83-03 du 5.2.1983 relative à la protection de l'environnement. Dans cette perspective, il est prévu notamment de :
 - ◆ Renforcer les instruments d'intervention permettant à l'administration de réaliser ses objectifs.
 - ◆ Définir les principes de base qui devront guider l'action de l'administration dans la mise en œuvre du droit de l'environnement ;
 - ◆ Préciser les conditions de prise en charge des objectifs et des exigences de la protection de l'environnement, à travers la formation des politiques publiques ;

- ◆ Privilier l'espace pluridisciplinaire pour la prise en charge de la politique environnementale ;
- ◆ Assurer la prise en charge de toutes les contraintes environnementales et satisfaire aux recommandations des institutions internationales dans ce domaine ;
- ◆ D'adapter et d'actualiser le régime des sanctions pénales applicables en matière d'atteinte à l'environnement.

**MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT
IN ARMENIA⁶**

⁶ Source :

Stepan Badalian

Armenian experience in Seismic Risk Reduction, prof. Dr. Serguei Balasanian, Armenian NSSP, Government of Armenia

National Structures of Civil Protection in the member states of the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement, Florival, 1998 update

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN ARMENIA

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Drought	Storms	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no	Yes ^{1,6}	Yes ^{1,6}	Yes ^{1,6}	Yes ^{1, 2, 12, 13, 6}	Yes ^{1,6}	Yes ^{3,14,6}	Yes ^{1,6}	no

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Yes/no	Yes ^{1, 10, 7, 6}	Yes ^{1, 10, 11, 7, 6}	Yes ^{1, 11}	No	Yes ^{4, 8, 9}

References to the rules of law.

1. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, 02.12.1998, Article 1, Article 2
2. “The Law of the Republic of the Armenia about seismic protection”, 12.06. 2002, Article 2, Article3.
3. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia about fire safety”, 18.04.2001, Article 8.
- 4.”The Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Safe utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes”, 01.02.1999
5. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia on Civil Defence”, 05.03.2002.
6. “The Law of the RA about local self-governing” 05.06.2002, Articles 32, 33.
7. “The Law of the RA about enterprises and entrepreneurial activity”, 14.03.1992, Article 36.
8. The Government Regulation of 13.12.2001 N51 , “Basic requirements to planning and implementation of the response actions in nuclear and radiation emergencies”.
9. The Government regulation N 702 of 11.11.1998, Clause 2 “About development of the certificates of safety in hazardous installations of the Republic of Armenia.”
10. The Government Regulation of the RA “On regulatory measures on import, export and transit transportation of the hazardous goods and other waste along the territory of the RA”, N 97 of 08.12.1995
11. The Government regulation of the RA “On Seismic risk reduction in the territory of the Republic of Armenia.”, N 429 of 10.06.1999.
12. .The Government regulation of the RA “On Seismic risk reduction in Yerevan city.”, N 392 of 07.06.1999.
13. The Government Regulation of the RA “On approval of the safety rules in the forests of the RA”, N 589 of 19.09.1998
14. The Government Regulation of the RA “On approval of structure and Charter of the Emergency Management Administration under the Government of the RA”, N 67-D, 16.06.2003.
15. The Ordinance of the President of the RA “On founding bodies of regional management”, 06.05.1997

SHEET II: RISK PREVENTION IN ARMENIA – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Drought	Storms	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local				A head of the community (municipality) A mayor of the city ^{1,7,6}	A head of the community (municipality) ^{1,7,2,5} A mayor of Yerevan ^{1,7,2,5, 6}	A head of the community (municipality) A mayor of the city ^{1,7}	A head of the community (municipality) A mayor of the city ^{1,7,3,4} A mayor of the city ^{1,7}
Regional				A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,8,16}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,2,5, 8,16}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,8 ,16}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,34,8, 16}
National	The head of the Emergency Management Administration (EMA), Ministers of Urban Development, Agriculture, Health ¹	The head of the EMA, The Ministers of Agriculture, Nature Protection ¹	The head of the EMA, The Ministers of Urban Development, Agriculture, Head of National Survey for Seismic Protection (NSSP) ^{1,2,5,6}	The head of the EMA ^{1,2,5} , The Ministers of Urban Development, Agriculture, Head of National Survey for Seismic Protection (NSSP) ^{1,2,5,6}	The head of the EMA, Minister of Agriculture Head of Water Management State Committee ¹ ,	The head of EMA ³ , The Minister of Nature Protection ⁴ ,	The head of the EMA, The Ministers of Urban Development, Transportati on and Communicat ion ¹ ,
Interminist.	The head of the EMA ¹						
Transbound.	The head of the EMA ^{9, 10-15}				The head of the EMA, Head of Water Management State Committee, Minister of Agriculture ^{10 -15}	The head of the EMA, The Minister of Nature Protection ¹⁰⁻¹⁵ ,	The head of the EMA ^{9, 10- 15}

References to the rules of law.

1. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, 02.12.1998, Articles 4,12,15,16.
2. “The Law of the Republic of the Armenia about seismic protection”, 12.06. 2002, Articles 7,9.
3. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia about fire safety”, 18.04.2001, Articles 9,25,26.
4. The Government Regulation of the RA “On approval of the safety rules in the forests of the RA”, N 589 of 19.09.1998
5. The Government regulation of the RA “On Seismic risk reduction in the territory of the Republic of Armenia.”, N 429 of 10.06.1999.

6. The Government regulation of the RA “On Seismic risk reduction in Yerevan city.”, N 392 of 07.06.1999.
7. “The Law of the RA about local self-governing” 05.06.2002.
8. The Ordinance of the President of the RA “On founding bodies of regional management”, 06.05.1997
9. The Government Regulation of the RA “On approval of structure and Charter of the Emergency Management Administration under the Government of the RA”, N 67-D, 16.06.2003.
10. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of the Russian Federation on co-operation in the area of prevention of industrial accidents, natural disasters and their response (implemented 17.08.1994).
11. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of Georgia on co-operation in the area of prevention of natural and man-made emergencies and their response (under decision of the Constitutional Court 9.7.1998).
12. Agreement about synergetic approach in the area of natural and man-made emergency prevention and liquidation of their consequences (passed in the course of the Meeting of the Heads of the Governments of the CIS countries- Commonwealth of the Independent States, Minsk, 22.1.1993).
13. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of Ukraine on co-operation in the area of prevention of industrial accidents and natural disasters and their response.
14. Agreement on co-operation of the state-members of the Black Sea Economic Co-operation in the area of natural and man-made disaster prevention and liquidation of their consequences.
(15.04.1998)
15. Memorandum of understanding of the second Ministerial Meeting of Trilateral Co-operation between the Islamic Republic of Iran the Armenian Republic and the Republic of Hellenic (Teheran, 17/6/77, 8.9.1998)
16. The Ordinance of the President of the RA “On state governing in the regions of the RA and in Yerevan city”

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local – municipal.	A head of the community (municipality) ^{1,6} A mayor of the city ^{1,3}				
Regional	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,7,15}		Head of regional police ^{1,16}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,15}	
National Ministerial Department	Head of the Emergency Management Administration (EMA), The Ministers of Nature Protection, of Trade and Economic Development ^{1,6}	Head of the Emergency Management Administration (EMA), The Ministers of Nature Protection, of Trade and Economic Development. Head of Police ^{1,3,6,16}	Head of Police ^{1,16}		Head of the EMA ^{1,3} , Head of ANRA – Armenian Nuclear Regulatory Authority ^{2,7} , Minister of Energy ^{1,2,7} , Head of Atomic Power Station ²
Interministerial	Head of the Emergency Management Administration (EMA) ^{1,8}			Head of the EMA ^{1,3,8} , Head of ANRA ^{3,7} ,	
Transboundary	Head of the Emergency Management Administration (EMA) ^{1,8,9-14}			Head of the EMA ^{1,3,8,9-14} , Head of ANRA ^{3,7} ,	

References to the rules of law.

1. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, 02.12.1998, Articles 13, 14.
2. The Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Safe utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes. 01.02.1999, Articles 7,8, 9
3. A Government Regulation of the RA “On regulatory measures on import, export and transit transportation of the hazardous goods and other waste along the territory of the RA”, N 97 of 08.12.1995
4. “The Law of the RA about local self-governing” 05.06.2002.
5. The Ordinance of the President of the RA “On founding bodies of regional management”, 06.05.1997
6. The Government regulation N 702 of 11.11.1998, Clause 2 “About development of the certificates of safety in hazardous installations of the Republic of Armenia.”
7. The Government Regulation of 13.12.2001 N51 , “Basic requirements to planning and implementation of the response actions in nuclear and radiation emergencies”.
8. The Government Regulation of the RA “On approval of structure and Charter of the Emergency Management Administration under the Government of the RA”, N 67-D, 16.06.2003.
9. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of the Russian Federation on co-operation in the area of prevention of industrial accidents, natural disasters and their response (implemented 17.08.1994).
10. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of Georgia on co-operation in the area of prevention of natural and man-made emergencies and their response (under decision of the Constitutional Court 9.7.1998).
11. Agreement about synergistic approach in the area of natural and man-made emergency prevention and liquidation of their consequences (passed in the course of the Meeting of the Heads of the Governments of the CIS countries- Commonwealth of the Independent States, Minsk, 22.1.1993).

12. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of Ukraine on co-operation in the area of prevention of industrial accidents and natural disasters and their response.
13. Agreement on co-operation of the state-members of the Black Sea Economic Co-operation in the area of natural and man-made disaster prevention and liquidation of their consequences.
(15.04.1998)
14. Memorandum of understanding of the second Ministerial Meeting of Trilateral Co-operation between the Islamic Republic of Iran the Armenian Republic and the Republic of Hellenic (Teheran, 17/6/77, 8.9.1998)
15. The Ordinance of the President of the RA “On state governing in the regions of the RA and in Yerevan city”.
16. “The Law of the RA about carrying out the police service”, 30.03.2002

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN ARMENIA – consultation/deliberation structures

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanche s	Drought	Storms	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local	Local consultation. Mayor's administration ² .						
Regional	Regional consultation .Administration of the region ²						
National	Scientific-technical Council of the EMA ¹						
Interminist.	Scientific-technical Council of the EMA ¹ , Consultation with federal and with regional and provincial authorities ^{1,2}						
Transboun.	Bi- and multilateral consultations with neighbouring and other countries and relevant international organizations within the international framework of the Agreements. ³⁻⁸						

References to the rules of law.

1. The Government Regulation of the RA “On approval of structure and Charter of the Emergency Management Administration under the Government of the RA”, N 67-D, 16.06.2003.
- 2.Under co-operation agreements between the Federal state and the regions and *de facto*
3. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of the Russian Federation on co-operation in the area of prevention of industrial accidents, natural disasters and their response (implemented 17.08.1994).
4. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of Georgia on co-operation in the area of prevention of natural and man-made emergencies and their response (under decision of the Constitutional Court 9.7.1998).
5. Agreement about synergistic approach in the area of natural and man-made emergency prevention and liquidation of their consequences (passed in the course of the Meeting of the Heads of the Governments of the CIS countries- Commonwealth of the Independent States, Minsk, 22.1.1993).
6. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of Ukraine on co-operation in the area of prevention of industrial accidents and natural disasters and their response.
7. Agreement on co-operation of the state-members of the Black Sea Economic Co-operation in the area of natural and man-made disaster prevention and liquidation of their consequences.
(15.04.1998)
8. Memorandum of understanding of the second Ministerial Meeting of Trilateral Co-operation between the Islamic Republic of Iran the Armenian Republic and the Republic of Hellenic (Teheran, 17/6/77, 8.9.1998)

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Local consultation. Mayor's administration ³ .				
Regional	Regional consultation ² . Administration of the region ²				
National	Scientific-technical Council of the EMA ¹				Council for Safety of atomic energy under the President of the RA ² Scientific-technical Council of the EMA ¹
Interministerial	Scientific-technical Council of the EMA ¹ , Consultation with federal and with regional and provincial authorities ^{1,2}				
Transboundary	Bi- and multilateral consultations with neighbouring and other countries and relevant international organizations within the international framework of the Agreements. ⁵⁻¹⁰				Council for Safety of atomic energy under the President of the RA ²

References to the rules of law.

1. The Government Regulation of the RA “On approval of structure and Charter of the Emergency Management Administration under the Government of the RA”, N 67-D, 16.06.2003.
2. The ordinance of the President of the RA “On setting up the Council for Safety of atomic energy under the President of the RA”, 13.07.1996.
3. De facto
- 4.”The Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Safe utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes”, 1.02.1999
5. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of the Russian Federation on co-operation in the area of prevention of industrial accidents, natural disasters and their response (implemented 17.08.1994).
6. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of Georgia on co-operation in the area of prevention of natural and man-made emergencies and their response (under decision of the Constitutional Court 9.7.1998).
7. Agreement about synergistic approach in the area of natural and man-made emergency prevention and liquidation of their consequences (passed in the course of the Meeting of the Heads of the Governments of the CIS countries- Commonwealth of the Independent States, Minsk, 22.1.1993).
8. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of Ukraine on co-operation in the area of prevention of industrial accidents and natural disasters and their response.
9. Agreement on co-operation of the state-members of the Black Sea Economic Co-operation in the area of natural and man-made disaster prevention and liquidation of their consequences.
(15.04.1998)
10. Memorandum of understanding of the second Ministerial Meeting of Trilateral Co-operation between the Islamic Republic of Iran the Armenian Republic and the Republic of Hellenic (Teheran, 17/6/77, 8.9.1998)

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN ARMENIA – emergency planning

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanche s	Drought	Storms	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local				A head of the community (municipality) A mayor of the city ^{1,4}	A head of the community (municipality) A mayor of the city ^{1,4,2,8} Mayor of Yerevan ^{1,2,9}		A head of the community (municipality) A mayor of the city ^{1,4}
Regional				A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,6,16}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,2,6,8,16}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,6} _{,16}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,3,5} _{,16}
National	The head of the EMA ^{1,7} , The Ministers of Urban Development, Agriculture ¹	The head of the EMA ^{1,7} , The Ministers of Nature Protection, Agriculture ¹	The head of the EMA ^{1,7} , The Ministers of Urban Development, Nature Protection ¹	The head of the EMA ^{1,2,7,8,9} , The Ministers of Urban Development, Agriculture ^{1,2,8} , Head of National Survey for Seismic Protection (NSSP) ^{2,8,9}	The head of the EMA ^{1,7} , Minister of Agriculture Head of Water Management State Committee ¹ ,	The head of EMA ^{1,3,5} , The Minister of Nature Protection ^{1,5}	The head of the EMA, The Ministers of Urban Development, Transportation and Communication ¹ ,
Interminist.	The head of EMA ^{1,7}						
Transboun.	The head of EMA ^{1,7, 10-15}						

References to the rules of law.

- 1.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, 02.12.1998, Articles 2.3.
2. “The Law of the Republic of the Armenia about seismic protection”, 12.06. 2002, Article 4.
3. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia about fire safety”, 18.04.2001, Article 9.
- 4.. “The Law of the RA about local self-governing” 05.06.2002, N 337.
- 5.The Government Regulation of the RA “On approval of the safety rules in the forests of the RA”, N 589 of 19.09.1998
6. The Ordinance of the President of the RA “On founding bodies of regional management”, 06.05.1997
- 7.The Government Regulation of the RA “On approval of structure and Charter of the Emergency Management Administration under the Government of the RA”, N 67-D, 16.06.2003.
8. The Government regulation of the RA “On Seismic risk reduction in the territory of the Republic of Armenia.”, N 429 of 10.06.1999.
9. The Government regulation of the RA “On Seismic risk reduction in Yerevan city.”, N 392 of 07.06.1999.

10. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of the Russian Federation on co-operation in the area of prevention of industrial accidents, natural disasters and their response (implemented 17.08.1994).
11. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of Georgia on co-operation in the area of prevention of natural and man-made emergencies and their response (under decision of the Constitutional Court 9.7.1998).
12. Agreement about synergistic approach in the area of natural and man-made emergency prevention and liquidation of their consequences (passed in the course of the Meeting of the Heads of the Governments of the CIS countries- Commonwealth of the Independent States, Minsk, 22.1.1993).
13. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of Ukraine on co-operation in the area of prevention of industrial accidents and natural disasters and their response.
14. Agreement on co-operation of the state-members of the Black Sea Economic Co-operation in the area of natural and man-made disaster prevention and liquidation of their consequences.
(15.04.1998)
15. Memorandum of understanding of the second Ministerial Meeting of Trilateral Co-operation between the Islamic Republic of Iran the Armenian Republic and the Republic of Hellenic (Teheran, 17/6/77, 8.9.1998)
16. The Ordinance of the President of the RA “On state governing in the regions of the RA and in Yerevan city”

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Employers ^{4,6} , A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{1,6,7}				
Regional	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,8}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,8} , Head of Regional Police ^{1,5, 16}	Head of Regional Police ^{1,16} De Facto		
National	Head of the EMA, The Ministers of Nature Protection, of Trade and Economic Development ²	Head of the EMA ^{1,5} , Head of the Police of the RA ^{1,5,16} , The Ministers of Trade and Economic Development ^{1,6} , of Transportation and Communication ^{1,5}	Minister of Transportation and Communication ^{1,15}		Head of the EMA ^{1,9,2,3} , Head (employer) of ANRA ^{2,3} , Minister of Energy ¹ , Head of Atomic Power Station ²
Interministerial	Head of the EMA ^{1,8}				Head of the EMA ^{1,9,2,3} , Head of ANRA ^{2,3} ,

Transboundary	Head of the EMA ^{1,9, 10-15}	Head of the EMA ^{1,} , Head of ANRA ^{2,3} , Minister of Nature Protection ³
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References to the rules of law.

1. "The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies", 02.12.1998, Articles 12, 13, 15.
2. ."The Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Safe utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes", 1.02.1999, Article 9.
3. The Government Regulation of 13.12.2001 N51 , "Basic requirements to planning and implementation of the response actions in nuclear and radiation emergencies".
4. "The Law of the RA about enterprises and entrepreneurial activity", 14.03.1992 Article 36.
5. The Government Regulation of the RA "On regulatory measures on import, export and transit transportation of the hazardous goods and other waste along the territory of the RA", N 97 of 08.12.1995
6. The Government regulation N 702 of 11.11.1998, Clause 2 "About development of the certificates of safety in hazardous installations of the Republic of Armenia."
7. "The Law of the RA about local self-governing" 05.06.2002.
8. The Ordinance of the President of the RA "On founding bodies of regional management", 06.05.1997
9. The Government Regulation of the RA "On approval of structure and Charter of the Emergency Management Administration under the Government of the RA", N 67-D, 16.06.2003.
10. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of the Russian Federation on co-operation in the area of prevention of industrial accidents, natural disasters and their response (implemented 17.08.1994).
11. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of Georgia on co-operation in the area of prevention of natural and man-made emergencies and their response (under decision of the Constitutional Court 9.7.1998).
12. Agreement about synergistic approach in the area of natural and man-made emergency prevention and liquidation of their consequences (passed in the course of the Meeting of the Heads of the Governments of the CIS countries- Commonwealth of the Independent States, Minsk, 22.1.1993).
13. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of Ukraine on co-operation in the area of prevention of industrial accidents and natural disasters and their response.
14. Agreement on co-operation of the state-members of the Black Sea Economic Co -operation in the area of natural and man-made disaster prevention and liquidation of their consequences.
(15.04.1998)
15. Memorandum of understanding of the second Ministerial Meeting of Trilateral Co-operation between the Islamic Republic of Iran the Armenian Republic and the Republic of Hellenic (Teheran, 17/6/77, 8.9.1998)
16. "The Law of the RA about carrying out the police service", 30.03.2002.

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN ARMENIA – information to the population

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanche s	Drought	Storms	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ¹	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ²	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ¹	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ³	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ¹	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ¹	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ¹
Regional	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,5}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{2,1,5}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,5}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,5}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,3,5}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,5}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,5}
Nation.	Head of the EMA, Minister of Agriculture ¹	Head of the EMA ¹ , Head of the NSSP ²	Head of the EMA ² , Head of Water Management State Committee ¹ ,	Head of the EMA ³ , Minister of Nature Protection ⁴	Head of the EMA ¹ ,		
Interminist.	Consultation with relevant Ministers						
Transb.							

References to the rules of law.

- 1.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, 02.12.1998, Articles 4,5,20
2. “The Law of the Republic of the Armenia about seismic protection”, 12.06. 2002, Article 19.
- 3.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about fire safety”, 18.04.2001, Article 29.
4. The Government Regulation of the RA “On approval of the safety rules in the forests of the RA”, N 589 of 19.09.1998
5. The Ordinance of the President of the RA “On state governing in the regions of the RA and in Yerevan city”.

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ¹				A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ²
Regional		A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,4}			A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{2,4}
National	Head of the EMA ³	Head of Police ^{3,5}			Head of the EMA ² , Head of the ANRA ³
Interministerial					
Transboundary		Head of the EMA, Head of the ANRA ³			

References to the rules of law.

- 1.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, 02.12.1998, Articles 13,15
2. The Government Regulation of 13.12.2001 N51 , “Basic requirements to planning and implementation of the response actions in nuclear and radiation emergencies”, Items 2.5.1 D, 2.5.1 E.
3. The Agreement concluded by the Management Administration under the Government of the RA for state oversight over nuclear and radiation safety of utilization of atomic energy (ANRA) and by the Emergency Management Administration under the Government of the RA (EMA) on the issues of co-operation and delegation of powers in the area of planning and implementation of the response actions in nuclear and radiation emergencies.
- 4.The Ordinance of the President of the RA “On state governing in the regions of the RA and in Yerevan city”
5. “The Law of the RA about carrying out the police service”, 30.03.2002.

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN ARMENIA – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanche s	Drought	Storms	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{1,4}	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{2,1,4}	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{1,4}	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{3,1,4}	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{1,4}	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{1,4}	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{1,4}
Regional	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,7}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{2,7}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{2,7}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,7}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,3,7}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,7}	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,7}
Nation	Head of the EMA ¹	Head of the EMA ²	Head of the EMA ¹	Head of the EMA ¹	Head of the EMA ³ , Minister of Nature Protection	Head of the EMA ¹	Head of the EMA ¹
Interminist.	Head of the EMA in conjunction with ministers concerned						
Transb.							

References to the rules of law.

- 1.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, Article4. 02.12.1998
2. “The Law of the Republic of the Armenia about seismic protection”, Articles 7,8,9,18. 12.06. 2002.
3. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia about fire safety”, Articles 7,24,25,26. 18.04.2001.
- 4.“The Law of the RA about local self-governing”, Articles 32,33. 05.06.2002.
5. A Government Regulation of the RA “On extraordinary empowering the Ministry of the protection of nature (the environment) in the area of protection, safeguard, reforestation and utilization of the forests in the Republic of Armenia”. N 1134 of 01.08. 2002.
6. The Government Regulation of the RA “On approval of the safety rules in the forests of the RA”, N 589 of 19.09.1998
7. The Ordinance of the President of the RA “On state governing in the regions of the RA and in Yerevan city”.

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{1,6}				A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{2,6}
Regional		A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,5}			A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{2,5}
National	Head of the EMA ¹ , Ministers of Nature Protection ^{3,4} , of Trade and Economic Development ¹		Head of the EMA ¹		Head of ANRA ² , Head of the EMA ² , Head of Police of the RA ² , Ministers of Health, of Transportation and Communication, of Energy ²
Interministerial	Head of the EMA in conjunction with ministers concerned				
Transboundary					

References to the rules of law.

- 1.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, Articles 12,13,14,15,16. 02.12.1998
- 2.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Safe utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes”, Articles 7,8,9,10. 01.02.1999
3. The Government Regulation of the RA “On regulatory measures on import, export and transit transportation of the hazardous goods and other waste along the territory of the RA”, N 97 of 08.12.1995
4. A Government Regulation of the RA “On setting up of the “Machinery of the Ministry of Nature Protection”- the state managing establishment and about passing of the Ministry’s Ordinance (Provision) and structure of the Ministry’s machinery. N 1237 of 08.08.2002
5. The Ordinance of the President of the RA “On state governing in the regions of the RA and in Yerevan city”
6. “The Law of the RA about local self-governing” 05.06.2002.

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN ARMENIA - warning

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanche s	Drought	Storms	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{1,4,5}			A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{2,1,4,5}	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{3,1,4,5}	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{1,3,4,5}	A head of the community (municipalit y), A mayor of the city ^{1,4}
Regional					Head of the EMA ^{1,5}		
National		Head of the EMA ^{1,5}		Head of the EMA ^{1,5} , Head of NSSP ²	Head of the EMA ^{1,5}	Head of the EMA ^{1,3,5}	Head of the EMA ^{1,5}
Interminist.							
Transbound							

References to the rules of law.

1. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, Article 5-item A, Article 12- item D, Article 13-item F, Article 16-item E. 02.12.1998
2. “The Law of the Republic of the Armenia about seismic protection”, Article 20. 12.06. 2002.
3. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia about fire safety”, Article 27. 18.04.2001.
4. “The Law of the RA about local self-governing” 05.06.2002
5. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia on Civil Defence”, 05.03.2002.

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local				A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{1,3,5}	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{1,3,5} , Employer of the Atomic power station ^{2,4}
Regional				Head of the EMA ^{1,5}	
National				Head of the EMA ^{1,5}	Head of ANRA ^{2,4} , Head of the EMA ^{2,1,4,5}
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

References to the rules of law.

- 1.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, Articles 12,13,16. 02.12.1998
2. The Government Regulation of 13.12.2001 N51 , “Basic requirements to planning and implementation of the response actions in nuclear and radiation emergencies” Article 51- item 2.5.1, sub items A,B,C, D, E.
3. “The Law of the RA about local self-governing” 05.06.2002
- 4 .”The Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Safe utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes”, 1.02.1999
5. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia on Civil Defence”, 05.03.2002.

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN ARMENIA - crisis communication

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Drought	Storms	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{1,4,5}			A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{2,4,5}	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{1,4,5}	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ³	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{1,4,5}
Regional	A governor of the region (marzpet), Head of the EMA ^{1,5}			A governor of the region (marzpet), Head of the EMA ^{2,1,5}	A governor of the region (marzpet), Head of the EMA ^{1,5}	A governor of the region (marzpet), Head of the EMA ^{3,1,5}	A governor of the region (marzpet), Head of the EMA ^{1,5}
National	Minister of Transportation and Communication, Head of the EMA ^{1,5}			Minister of Transportation and Communication, Head of the EMA ^{2,5,1}	Minister of Transportation and Communication, Head of the EMA ^{1,5}	Minister of Transportation and Communication, Head of the EMA ^{3,5,1}	Minister of Transportation and Communication, Head of the EMA ^{1,5}
Interminist.	Head of the EMA in conjunction with ministers concerned						
Transb.							

References to the rules of law.

- 1.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, Article 4-item B, Article 5-item H, I, J, JA. 02.12.1998
2. “The Law of the Republic of the Armenia about seismic protection”, Article 5-item C. 12.06. 2002.
3. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia about fire safety”, Article 21-items C, D. 18.04.2001.
- 4.“The Law of the RA about local self-governing” 05.06.2002
5. The Ordinance of the President of the RA “On state governing in the regions of the RA and in Yerevan city”
6. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia on Civil Defence”, 05.03.2002.

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{1,3,6}				A head of the community (municipality), A mayor of the city ^{5,1,2,3,6} , Employer of the Atomic power station ^{2,5}
Regional	A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{1,4,6} , Head of the EMA ^{1,6} , Minister of Transportation and Communication,				
National	Minister of Transportation and Communication, Head of the EMA ^{1,6}				Head of the EMA ^{1,2,5,6} , Minister of Transportation and Communication ^{2,5,6} , ANRA ^{2,5}
Interministerial	Head of the EMA in conjunction with ministers concerned				
Transboundary					

References to the rules of law.

- 1.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, Article 4-item B, Article 5-item H, I, J, JA. 02.12.1998.
 2. The Government Regulation of 13.12.2001 N51 , “Basic requirements to planning and implementation of the response actions in nuclear and radiation emergencies”.
 3. “The Law of the RA about local self-governing” 05.06.2002
 4. The Ordinance of the President of the RA “On state governing in the regions of the RA and in Yerevan city”
 - 5.”The Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Safe utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes”, 1.02.1999
 - 6.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia on Civil Defence”, 05.03.2002.
- De facto

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN ARMENIA – operational forces

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanc hes	Storms	Drought	Earth- quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local	Local municipal operational forces of the Civil Protection ^{5,7} , Local subdivisions of the state rescue services ^{1,5} , Local fire services ³ , Local public rescue teams ^{1,5} , Local ambulance services ¹ , Local Police ^{1,14}						
Regional	Operational forces, services and corps of the Civil Protection ^{6,7,5} , Special subdivisions of the Fire fighting services of EMA ³ , Immediate response rescue team of EMA ¹ , Immediate response specialized medical corps of the Ministry of Health ¹ , Police ^{1,14} , Corresponding subdivisions of the Armed Forces ⁵ , immediate response forces of NSSP ^{2,4} , Specialized rescue corps of other ministries and authorities ¹						
Interminister.							
Transbound.	Co-operation with adequate operational forces of adjacent and other countries. ⁸⁻¹³						

References to the rules of law.

- 1.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, Article 21. 02.12.1998
2. “The Law of the Republic of the Armenia about seismic protection”, Article 21. 12.06. 2002.
3. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia about fire safety”, Articles 16,17,18,19,21. 18.04.2001.
4. Charter of the NSSP about immediate response forces.
5. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia on Civil Defence”, 05.03.2002.
6. The Government Regulation of the RA “On the procedure of setting up, preparation and functioning of the Civil Protection System”, 10.04.2003 N 384-n.
7. The Government Draft Regulation of the RA “On the procedure of setting up, preparation and functioning of the Civil Protection formations (forces)”. The Draft has been developed, agreed and is at the stage of approval procedure.
8. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of the Russian Federation on co-operation in the area of prevention of industrial accidents, natural disasters and their response (implemented 17.08.1994).
9. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of Georgia on co-operation in the area of prevention of natural and man-made emergencies and their response (under decision of the Constitutional Court 9.7.1998).
10. Agreement about synergistic approach in the area of natural and man-made emergency prevention and liquidation of their consequences (passed in the course of the Meeting of the Heads of the Governments of the CIS countries- Commonwealth of the Independent States, Minsk, 22.1.1993).
11. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of Ukraine on co-operation in the area of prevention of industrial accidents and natural disasters and their response.
12. Agreement on co-operation of the state-members of the Black Sea Economic Co -operation in the area of natural and man-made disaster prevention and liquidation of their consequences. (15.04.1998)
13. Memorandum of understanding of the second Ministerial Meeting of Trilateral Co-operation between the Islamic Republic of Iran the Armenian Republic and the Republic of Hellenic (Teheran, 17/6/77, 8.9.1998)
14. “The Law of the RA about carrying out the police service”, 30.03.2002.

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Local municipal and objective operational forces of the Civil Protection ^{1,4,5,6} , Local subdivisions of the state rescue services of EMA ^{1,2,4} , Local fire services ^{1,2,3} , Local ambulance services ¹ , Local Police ^{1,13}				
Regional	Operational forces, services and corps of the Civil Protection ^{4,5,6} , Special subdivisions of the Fire fighting services of EMA ^{1,2,3} , Immediate response rescue team of EMA ^{1,2,4} ,				
National	Immediate response specialized medical corps of the Ministry of Health ^{1,4} , Police ^{1,13} , Corresponding subdivisions of the Armed Forces ⁴				
Interministerial	Co-operation with adequate operational forces of adjacent and other countries. ⁷⁻¹²				
Transboundary					

References to the rules of law.

- 1.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, Article 21. 02.12.1998
- 2..”The Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Safe utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes”, 1.02.1999
- 3.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about fire safety”, 18.04.2001.
4. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia on Civil Defence”, 05.03.2002.
5. The Government Regulation of the RA “On the procedure of setting up, preparation and functioning of the Civil Protection System”, 10.04.2003 N 384-n.
6. The Government Draft Regulation of the RA “On the procedure of setting up, preparation and functioning of the Civil Protection formations (forces)”. The Draft has been developed, agreed and is at the stage of approval procedure.
7. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of the Russian Federation on co-operation in the area of prevention of industrial accidents, natural disasters and their response (implemented 17.08.1994).
8. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of Georgia on co-operation in the area of prevention of natural and man-made emergencies and their response (under decision of the Constitutional Court 9.7.1998).
9. Agreement about synergistic approach in the area of natural and man-made emergency prevention and liquidation of their consequences (passed in the course of the Meeting of the Heads of the Governments of the CIS countries- Commonwealth of the Independent States, Minsk, 22.1.1993).
10. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of Ukraine on co-operation in the area of prevention of industrial accidents and natural disasters and their response.
11. Agreement on co-operation of the state-members of the Black Sea Economic Co -operation in the area of natural and man-made disaster prevention and liquidation of their consequences. (15.04.1998)
12. Memorandum of understanding of the second Ministerial Meeting of Trilateral Co-operation between the Islamic Republic of Iran the Armenian Republic and the Republic of Hellenic (Teheran, 17/6/77, 8.9.1998)
13. “The Law of the RA about carrying out the police service”, 30.03.2002.

SHEET X: REHABILITATION IN ARMENIA – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local	Tangible and financial compensation for material losses to the most suffered segments of population paid out the Budgetary Reserve Fund of the Government in the case of the official declaration of the disaster. (Ministry of Finance and Economy), Regional authorities, Local authorities , EMA ^{1,8}						
Regional							
National	The property owner (both: public and private).						
Interminist.							
Transbound							

References to the rules of law.

- 1.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, Article12-items E, F, Article 22, Article 13-item B, Art. 16-itemB. 02.12.1998
2. “The Law of the Republic of the Armenia about seismic protection”, Articles 23,24. 12.06. 2002.
3. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia about fire safety”, Article 31 –item B. 18.04.2001.
4. The Government Regulation of the RA “On extraordinary empowering the Ministry of Nature Protection in the area of protection, safeguard, reforestation and utilization of the forests in the Republic of Armenia”. N 1134 of 01.08. 2002
5. The Government Regulation of the RA “On approval of the safety rules in the forests of the RA”, N 589 of 19.09.1998
6. The Government regulation of the RA “On Seismic risk reduction in the territory of the Republic of Armenia.”, N 429 of 10.06.1999.
7. The Government regulation of the RA “On Seismic risk reduction in Yerevan city.”, N 392 of 07.06.1999.
8. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia on Civil Defence”, Article 9-items E, Article 12-item F, Article 14 item B, Article 15-item B. 05.03.2002.

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Tangible and financial compensation for material losses to the most suffered segments of population paid out the Budgetary Reserve Fund of the Government in the case of the official declaration of the disaster. (Ministry of Finance and Economy), Regional authorities, Local authorities , EMA ¹⁻⁵ . The property owner (both: public and private).				
Regional					
National					
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

References to the rules of law.

- 1.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, Article12-items E, F, Article 22. 02.12.1998
2. ”The Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Safe utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes”, 1.02.1999
- 3.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about fire safety”, Article 31 –item B. 18.04.2001.
- 4.”The Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Safe utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes”, 1.02.1999
- 5.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia on Civil Defence”, Article 9-items E, Article 12-item F, Article 14 item B, Article 15-item B. 05.03.2002.

SHEET XI: REHABILITATION IN ARMENIA – compensation of the victims

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
State Fund	Permanent Reserve Budgetary Fund of the Government of the RA ^{1,2}						
Insurances	“The Law of the RA on insurance” is at the stage of agreeing and approval procedure”						
Mixed system							

References to the rules of law.

- 1.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, Article12-items E, F, Article 13-item B, Article 22. 02.12.1998
2. “The Law of the Republic of the Armenia about seismic protection”, Articles 25,26. 12.06. 2002.

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
State Fund	Permanent Reserve Budgetary Fund of the Government of the RA ^{1,3}				Employer of Atomic power station ^{2,*}
Insurances	“The Law of the RA on insurance” is at the stage of agreeing and approval procedure”				
Mixed system					

References to the rules of law.

- 1.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, Article12-items E, F, Article 13-item B, Article 22. 02.12.1998
 2. ”The Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Safe utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes”, Article 8. 01.02.1999
 3. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia on Civil Defence”, Article 12-item F. 05.03.2002.
- * The problems dealing with financial resources for compensation of the losses due to nuclear accidents have not been yet resolved finally

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN ARMENIA – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local	Local Municipal police, Local State Inspectorates, A head of the community (municipality) ^{3,6}						
Regional	Regional Services of the EMA ^{1,6} , A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{6,11} , Police ¹² , Regional subdivisions of State Inspectorates (including State Fire ^{3,10} , Urban Planning ⁹ , Nature Protection ^{4,5} , Hygiene and Anti-epidemic ^{7,8} Inspectorates),						
National	The EMA of the RA ^{1,6} , NSSP ² , Police ¹² , State Inspectorates of relevant ministries and authorities of the RA (State Fire ³ , Urban Planning ⁹ , Nature Protection ^{4,5} , Hygiene and Anti-epidemic ^{7,8} Inspectorates)						
Interminist.							
Transbound							

References to the rules of law.

- 1.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, Article12-item B, Article 13-items C, E. 02.12.1998
2. “The Law of the Republic of the Armenia about seismic protection”, Articles 7,8. 12.06. 2002.
3. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia about fire safety”, Article 20, Article 25-item D, Article 26-item C. 18.04.2001.
4. Government Regulation of the RA “On approval of the safety rules in the forests of the RA”, N 589 of 19.09.1998
5. A Government Regulation of the RA “On extraordinary empowering the Ministry of the protection of nature (the environment) in the area of protection, safeguard, reforestation and utilization of the forests in the Republic of Armenia”. N 1134 of 01.08. 2002
6. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia on Civil Defence”, Article 9-item F, Article 12-item B. 05.03.2002.
- 7.”The Law of the Republic of Armenia on hygienic and anti-epidemic safety of the population”, October, 1992.
8. A Government Regulation of the RA “On setting up State Hygiene and Anti-epidemic Inspectorate”, August 2002.
9. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia about urban development”, 26.05.1998.
10. A Government Regulation of the RA “On approval of the Charter of the State Fire Inspectorate”, N 654, 19.07.2001
11. The Ordinance of the President of the RA “On state governing in the regions of the RA and in Yerevan city”
12. “The Law of the RA about carrying out the police service”, 30.03.2002.

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Local Municipal police, Local State Inspectorates, A head of the community (municipality) ^{3,6}				
Regional	Regional Services of the EMA ^{1,6} , A governor of the region (marzpet) ^{6,12} , Police ¹³ , Regional subdivisions of State Inspectorates (including State Fire ^{3,10} , Nature Protection ⁴ , Hygiene and Anti-epidemic ^{7,8} Inspectorates, State inspectorate of control over safe operations in industrial and mining enterprises ⁵),				
National	The EMA of the RA ^{1,6,2} , ANRA ² , Police ¹² , State Inspectorates of relevant ministries and authorities of the RA (State Fire ^{3,10} , Nature Protection ⁴ , Hygiene and Anti-epidemic ^{7,8} Inspectorates, State inspectorate of control over safe operations in industrial and mining enterprises ⁵)				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

References to the rules of law.

- 1.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, 02.12.1998
- 2.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Safe utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes”, Article 10-subitem E, Article 7-subitem E. 01.02.1999
3. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia about fire safety”, 18.04.2001.
4. A Government Regulation of the RA “On extraordinary empowering the Ministry of the Nature Protection in the area of protection, safeguard, reforestation and utilization of the forests in the Republic of Armenia”. N 1134 of 01.08. 2002
5. The Government Regulation of the RA “On approval of structure and Charter of the State inspectorate of control over operations in industrial and mining enterprises”, N 1232 –n, 11.07.2002.
6. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia on Civil Defence”, Article 9-item F, Article 12-item B. 05.03.2002.
- 7.”The Law of the Republic of Armenia on hygienic and anti-epidemic safety of the population”, October, 1992.
8. A Government Regulation of the RA “On setting up State Hygiene and Anti-epidemic Inspectorate”, August 2002.
9. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia on control systems”, 11.04.2000.
10. A Government Regulation of the RA “On conformation of the Charter of the State Fire Inspectorate”, N 654, 19.07.2001
11. The Government Regulation of the RA “On regulatory measures on import, export and transit transportation of the hazardous goods and other waste along the territory of the RA”, N 97 of 08.12.1995
- 12.The Ordinance of the President of the RA “On state governing in the regions of the RA and in Yerevan city”
- 13.“The Law of the RA about carrying out the police service”, 30.03.2002.

SHEET XIII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN ARMENIA - sanctions

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local					Order to make the necessary modifications - Prohibition of occupation of premises -order to evacuate the premises - order to restore to original state - suspension of activities - administrative fine - criminal fine - imprisonment ^{1,2,3,4}		
Regional							
National							
Interminist.							
Transbound							

References to the rules of law.

- 1.“The Law of the Republic of Armenia about civil protection in emergencies”, Article 23. 02.12.1998
2. “The Law of the Republic of the Armenia about seismic protection”, Article 27. 12.06. 2002.
3. “The Law of the Republic of Armenia about fire safety”, Article 20-item I , Article 32. 18.04.2001.
4. Code on Administrative offences of Republic of Armenia. 1996.

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					Instruction on ceasing the actions of the license and activity, administration penalty and custodial penalty in the case of failure to meet requirements and conditions of the license on the part of the receiver of the license.
Regional					
National					
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

References to the rules of law

1. Criminal code of the Republic of Armenia, Articles 27, 281, 237
2. Code on Administrative offences of Republic of Armenia. Articles 32,39. 1996.
3. "The Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Safe utilization of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes", Article 8. 01.02.1999

List of Abbreviations

EMA – Emergency Management Administration under the Government of the Republic of Armenia
NSSP - National Survey for Seismic Protection
ANRA- Armenian Nuclear Regulatory Authority

**MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT
IN AZERBAIJAN⁷**

⁷ Source: ECMHT, Baku, Azerbaijan, completed by information from the Caspian Environment Program at http://www.caspianenvironment.org/itcamp/azeri4_1.htm

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN AZERBAIJAN

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear	
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Precisions:

Azerbaijan is divided in administrative regions and municipalities.

Legal basis are :

- “The law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Civil Defence” which was adopted on 30.12.1997 by the Parliament of the Azerbaijan Republic (National Assembly)
- Presidential Decree of 18.04.1998 concerning the implementation of the law of the Azerbaijan Republic on Civil Defence
- According to the abovementioned law, the legislative acts adopted by the Republic Ministerial Cabinet, define the obligations and responsibilities of legal and physical officials

SHEET II: RISK PREVENTION IN AZERBAIJAN – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Landslides	Floods	Forest fires	Earthquakes
Local							
Regional							
National	Competent State Committees						RCSS
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Precisions :

The leading institute for the prevention of damages caused by earthquakes is the Republican Center of Seismic Survey – RCSS with a total staff of 300. RCSS incorporates 3 expeditions: seismological, with 15 analogue seismic stations, geochemical and geophysical.

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local – municip.					
Regional					
National	Competent State Committees, main body: Gosgomecology				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

The following State Committees are involved⁸:

- State Committee of Ecology and Natural Utilization Control – **Goscomecology**: conducts the state ecological policy, recommends the environmental care and measures, carries out the supervision for adherence to standards and requirements of the environmental care legislation, and also the control for state and utilization of natural resources, licenses for activity and throwing of contaminating substances.
- The board of ecological expertise of Gosgomecology is the central body to receive ecological permits. Permits are granted in accordance with the Law on Environmental Protection and are based on a decision process that coordinates different departments (land use and building, natural resource use, air emissions, ...). In case of non-compliance permits can be refused.
- State Committee of Geology and Mineral Resources – Goscomgeology: conducts the state policy in the field of mineral resources, coordinates and carries out the works on complex study of depths, provides the state account of ore and non-ore economical resources (except hydrocarbons) and the underground waters, licenses to conduct the geological explorations, production of the underground waters, building materials, colored and artificial stones.
- Committee for Reclamation and Water Economics: conducts the regulation and complex utilization of water resources.
- State Committee of Hydrometeorology: conducts the environmental monitoring.
- State Land Committee carries out the state policy in the field of land use, provides the rational and effective use of land fund, keeps the land cadastre and monitoring.
- Ministry of Health: controls the state of environment and foods, it is responsible for the population safety.
- State Committee of Control for Safety in Industry and Mountain Supervision – Gosgorchnadzor: controls the safety devices in industry and the safety of the mountain works process.
- State Oil Company: carries out the exploration and production of oil and gas fields, conducts the departmental monitoring for the environment state.
- Ministry of Economy: conducts the state economical policy in the field of natural resources and the environmental care, coordinates the activity of the above-mentioned organizations in this sphere.

⁸ Source : Caspian Environment programme at http://www.caspianenvironment.org/itcamp/azeri4_1.htm

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN AZERBAIJAN – consultation/deliberation structures

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local							
Regional							
National				Ministry of Economy			
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National			Ministry of Economy		
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN AZERBAIJAN – emergency planning

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local				Municipality			
Regional							
National							
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Municipality				
Regional					
National					
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

Each commune has a programme for evacuating those at risk from fire, earthquakes or any chemical or toxic danger.

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN AZERBAIJAN – information to the population

Only the Law on radiation safety of the population of 30 December 1997, art 24 foresees the right to receive objective information about radiation conditions and measures of ensuring safety.

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN AZERBAIJAN – competencies

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalan-ches	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local							
Regional							
National	Civil Defence Headquarters						
Interministerial							
Transb.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National	Civil Defence Headquarters				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

Civil Defence Headquarters is responsible for the organization of rescue operations. The organisation thereof is characterized by national centralization and coordination.

The Civil Defence Headquarters are composed of : the Department of Civil Protection of the Ministry of Defence and the State Commission on Emergency Situations at the Cabinet of Ministers.

The State Commission is responsible for preparedness of emergency interventions as well as oil contamination at sea.

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN AZERBAIJAN - warning

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Landslides	Floods	Forest fires	Earthquakes
Local							
Regional							
National							RCSS
Interministerial							
Transb.							

No information available on technological risks.

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN AZERBAIJAN - crisis communication

No information available.

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN AZERBAIJAN – operational forces

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local				Firemen and ambulance personnel			
Regional							
National				Emergency intervention units			
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local			Firemen and ambulance personnel		
Regional					
National			Emergency intervention units		
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precision :

Emergency intervention units can be composed of:

- military and civil rescue, rescue-recovery, fire and other organisation of ministries and departments;
- departments and organisations of emergent medical services of the Ministry of Health and other ministries and departments,
- organisations of emergency veterinary service and service for vegetation protection
- fire department of the Ministry of Interior
- divisions of Civil Defence
- emergency services of airports of AZAL State Concern
- recovery and fire trains of Azerbaijan State Railway
- rescue services of Caspmornefteflot, Caspian Steam Sheep Line, ‘Azerbalig’ State Concern
- motor means of ‘Azeravtonagliyat’ State Concern, motor divisions of ministries and departments

SHEET X: REHABILITATION IN AZERBAIJAN - competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local							
Regional							
National				Government			
Nat/Interm							
Transb.							

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National:			Government		
Nat.: Interm.					
Transboundary					

SHEET XI: REHABILITATION IN AZERBAIJAN – compensation of the victims

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
State Fund							
Insurances							
Mixed system							

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
State Fund					
Insurances					
Mixed system					

Precisions⁹ :

⁹ Source : www.idpproject.org

In 1999 the Government allocated about 500 million manats to alleviate the consequences of an earthquake (1 manat = 0,0002 US\$).

Primary concern of the Government is rehabilitation of the affected educational institutions and public buildings. An assistance is provided to the families whose houses are destroyed or heavily damaged (because the houses are not insured).

Different Ministries and governmental bodies provide assistance to the affected households once the extent of the damage is determined.

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN AZERBAIJAN – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Land-slides	Floods	Forest fires	Earthquakes
Local							
Regional							
National							Academy ¹ of Sciences
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National		Gosgomecology, State Sanitary-epidemiological Supervision of Ministry of Health and Gosgortehnadzor ²			
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

¹ Seismic observations by the Academy of Sciences

² Other competent controlling bodies are:

- Ministry of Agriculture: Main Board of Veterinary
- Service of observation and laboratory control of various organisations, departments of Academy of Sciences
- Forces on prevention on hydrometeorological and heliogeophysical disasters, observations after radioactivity and contamination of environment of the State Committee of Hydrometeorology
- Observation by the Azerbaijan National Aerocosmic Agency

SHEET XIII:**CONTROL MECHANISMS IN AZERBAIJAN - sanctions**

No information on natural risks

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National	- Suspension or complete stopping of activities ordered by Gosgomecology, State Sanitary-epidemiological Supervision of Ministry of Health and Gosgortehnadzor - Administrative fines				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

Administrative fines can be based on :

- Decision of the Cabinet of Ministry, N 122 of 3.3.1999
- Decision of the Cabinet of Ministry, N 319 of 8.6.1993

Each law foresees specific sanctions for administrative, civil and/or criminal liability :

- Law on radiation safety of the population of 30 December 1997, art. 22 : administrative, financial, legal and criminal liability,
- Law on ecological safety of 8 June 1999, art. 13
- Law on hydrometeorology of 17 April 1998, Chapter 7
- Law on environmental protection of 8 June 1998, Chapter 13

Most relevant regulations in Azerbaijan

- Law on ecological safety of 8 June 1999
- Law on hydrometeorology of 17 April 1998
- Law on environmental protection of 8 June 1998
- Law on radiation safety of the population of 30 December 1997
- Law on Civil Defence of 30 December 1997

At present, a 'National program' on risk management is being prepared in the Republic of Azerbaijan. This program will contain full form of all legislative acts concerning the management of risk prevention and disasters.

**LA GESTION DES RISQUES MAJEURS
EN BELGIQUE¹⁰**

¹⁰ Source : Henk Goorden, expert jurist, en liaison avec les autorités belges

FICHE I : LES RISQUES MAJEURS EN BELGIQUE

Risques naturels	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Oui/non	Non	Oui ¹	Non	Oui ¹	Oui ¹	Oui ¹	Oui ¹	Non

Risques technologiques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Oui/non	Oui ^{1/2}	Oui ^{1/3}	Oui ^{1/4}	Oui ^{1/5}	Oui ^{1/6}

Références légales

- (1) Loi du 31 décembre 1963 sur la protection civile (Moniteur belge - MB du 16.1.1964)
- (2) Arrête Royal du 23 juin 1971 organisant les missions de la protection civile et la coordination des opérations lors d'événements calamiteux, de catastrophes et de sinistres (MB du 24.07.1971) - Accord de coopération du 21 juin 1999 entre l'Etat fédéral, les Régions flamande et wallonne et la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale concernant la maîtrise des dangers liés aux accidents majeurs impliquant les substances dangereuses (Loi du 22 mai 2001 portant assentiment, MB du 16.6.2001)
- (3) Règlement (fédéral) Général pour la Protection du Travail
Réglementation régionale (flamande, wallonne et de Bruxelles capitale) en matière des permis d'environnement
La loi du 18 février 1969 relative aux mesures d'exécution des traités et actes internationaux en matière de transport par route, par chemin de fer ou par voie navigable, notamment l'article 1^{er} et l'article 3
La loi du 21 juin 1985 relative aux conditions techniques auxquelles doivent répondre tout véhicule de transport par terre, ses éléments ainsi que les accessoires de sécurité, notamment l'article 1^{er}, § 2
A.D.R., l'Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par route et ses annexes signées à Genève le 30 septembre 1957 et approuvés par la loi du 10 août 1960, y compris ses modifications ultérieures
R.I.D; le règlement concernant le transport international ferroviaire des marchandises dangereuses, figurant à l'annexe 1 de l'appendice B de la Convention relative aux Transports internationaux ferroviaires (COTIF) approuvée par la loi du 25 avril 1983, y compris ses modifications ultérieures.
- (4) Arrêté royal du 16 mars 1968 portant coordination des lois relatives à la police de la circulation routière = Code de la route
- (5) Loi du 2 juillet 1976 portant approbation et exécution de la Convention internationale sur la responsabilité civile pour les dommages dus à la pollution des eaux de la mer par les hydrocarbures (MB du 13.04.1977)
Loi du 6 avril 1995 relative à la prévention de la pollution de la mer par les navires (MB du 27.06.1995)

Loi du 20 janvier 1999 visant la protection du milieu marin dans les espaces marins sous juridiction de la Belgique (MB du 12.03.1999)
 L'Accord de coopération du 5 avril 1995 relatif à la politique internationale de l'environnement (Moniteur belge du 13.12.95)
 Loi du 28 décembre 1976 relative aux cours d'eau non navigables (MB du 15.02.1968)
 (6) Loi du 15 avril 1994 relative à la protection de la population et de l'environnement contre les dangers résultant des rayonnements ionisants et relative à l'Agence fédérale de Contrôle nucléaire (MB du 29.07.1994) et ses arrêtés d'exécution.

Quelques précisions :

- MB signifie Moniteur belge
- La loi de 63 sur la protection civile attribue une compétence générale au Ministre de l'Intérieur – ayant la Protection civile dans ses attributions – pour agir, prendre et coordonner les mesures nécessaires destinées à protéger la population et le patrimoine national contre les catastrophes, calamités et sinistres.
- Préciser la répartition des compétences en Belgique n'est pas une tâche facile suite aux trois réformes constitutionnelles successives. Dans certains domaines, les compétences attribuées sont exclusives, dans nombreux d'autres domaines, il existe une compétence partagée, ce qui a nécessité la conclusion d'accords de coopération.
- Il est important d'ajouter que les compétences sont divisées entre l'Etat fédéral et les 3 Régions et que les Régions ne sont pas subordonnées à l'Etat.
- Pour de matières qui sont de la compétence fédérale et de la compétence régionale la conclusion d'accords de coopération est possible ; ces accords sont approuvés par le parlement fédéral et les parlements régionaux.

FICHE II : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES EN BELGIQUE – compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local	Le bourgmestre et le conseil communal ¹				
Régional	Le gouvernement régional et les conseils régionaux ²				
National					
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier					

Références légales

- (1) Compétence dans le cadre de l'intérêt communal. Pour le bourgmestre il s'agit d'une compétence d'exécution, pour le conseil communal de la compétence réglementaire.
- (2) Législation en matières des eaux et des forêts ainsi que la législation flamande environnementale (la Région flamande a repris la réglementation nationale concernant les polders et les wateringues).

Quelques précisions : Les cours d'eaux navigables qui ne sont pas repris dans un polder ou un wateringuem, sont gérés par les régions, les cours non-navigables selon le cas par la commune, la province ou la région.

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local	Bourgmestre ¹ et le collège du bourgmestre et échevins - permis d'environnement ²		Bourgmestre ^{1/2}		
Régional	Les ministres régionaux de l'environnement ^{3/3} et la députation permanente des provinces ³		Les ministres régionaux des transports et les provinces ⁴	Les ministres régionaux de l'environnement ⁵ et de facto le gouverneur de la province de Flandre occidentale ⁴	
National	Ministre fédéral de l'emploi et du travail ³ (direction générale risques chimiques)	Ministre fédéral de l'Infrastructure et des Communications ⁷		Ministre de l'Intérieur, Ministre de l'Environnement	Ministre de la Santé Publique et l'Agence fédérale de Contrôle Nucléaire ⁶
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier					

Références légales :

- (1) Loi communale (compétence du bourgmestre pour les règlements de police) voyez également la loi du 30 juillet 1979 relative à la prévention des incendies et des explosions ainsi qu'à l'assurance obligatoire de la responsabilité civile dans ces mêmes circonstances, notamment l'article 2, modifié par la loi du 22 mai 1990, M.B. 20.09.1979
- (2) Réglementation environnementale qui diffère dans chaque région (Flandre, Wallonie, Bruxelles-capitale)
- (3) Accord de coopération du 21 juin 1999 entre l'Etat fédéral, les Régions flamande et wallonne et la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale concernant la maîtrise des dangers liés aux accidents majeurs impliquant les substances dangereuses (Loi du 22 mai 2001 portant assentiment, MB du 16.6.2001)
- (4) Loi provinciale
- (5) Accord de coopération du 5 avril 1995 entre l'Etat fédéral, la Région flamande, la Région wallonne et la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale relatif à la politique internationale de l'environnement (CCPIE) (MB du 13.12.1995)
- (6) La Loi du 15 avril 1994 relative à la protection de la population et de l'environnement contre les dangers résultant des rayonnements ionisants et relative à l'Agence fédérale de Contrôle nucléaire et arrêtés d'exécution (MB 29.07.1994.)
- (7) Arrêté royal du 16 mars 1968 portant coordination des lois relatives à la police de la circulation routière = Code de la route

Quelques précisions :

Pour comprendre la répartition des compétences en Belgique il faut tenir compte des éléments suivants :

- Pour les établissements industriels qui tombent sous l'application de la réglementation dite Seveso (en application des Directives européennes Seveso), il existe un régime spécial basé sur l'Accord de coopération concernant la maîtrise des dangers liés aux accidents majeurs. Il s'agit d'établissements où les quantités de substances dangereuses dépassent un certain seuil.

- Pour tout autre établissement, la réglementation applicable est celle qui relève de la politique environnementale générale.
- Il s'avère impossible dans le cadre de cette étude de mentionner tout ce qui concerne la sécurité routière. En effet tous les niveaux de compétence sont concernés par cette problématique de façon formelle et de façon informelle.

FICHE III : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES EN BELGIQUE – structures de concertation

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Tremble-ments de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local	Concertation au niveau communal ¹ (conseil communal et collège du bourgmestre et des échevins) ; les réunions des instances des polders et des wateringues				
Régional		Concertation au niveau provincial ²			
National			Ministère de l'Intérieur ³		
Interministériel		Concertation des autorités fédérales avec les autorités régionales et provinciales ⁴			
Transfrontalier	Concertation bilatérale formelle et informelle entre la Belgique et la France, l'Allemagne, les Pays Bas et le Luxembourg ⁵				

Références légales

- (1) Il s'agit de l'intérêt communal (loi communale) ; réglementation des polders et des wateringues
- (2) Il s'agit de l'intérêt provincial (loi provinciale).
- (3) Arrêté Royal du 29 juillet 1991 portant création d'un Institut Supérieur de Planification d'Urgence (MB du 14.09.1991)
- (4) Dans le cadre des accords de coopération entre l'Etat fédéral et les régions et de facto
- (5) Il s'agit de plusieurs accords internationaux (lois d'approbation des traités d'assistance resp. dans les MB du 29.05.1984, du 03.04.1984, du 29.10.1988 et du 25.04.1978)

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local	Associations locales d'entreprises concernées ⁴		Conseil communal de sécurité routière ³		
Régional	Concertation entre l'Etat fédéral, les 3 Régions, les communes et provinces concernées ¹		Conseil provincial de sécurité routière ³		
National	Conseil Supérieur de la Protection et de la Prévention au Travail ⁵ Conseil Supérieur de la Sécurité contre l'incendie et l'explosion ⁹ Conseil Supérieur de l'Hygiène ⁶		Commission fédérale pour la Sécurité routière ⁸		Conseil Supérieur de la Protection et Prévention au Travail ⁵ Conseil National de la Santé ⁶
	Institut Supérieur de Planification d'Urgence ⁷				
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier					

Références légales

- (1) Accord du 21.06.1999 de coopération entre l'Etat fédéral, les Régions flamande et wallonne et la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale concernant la maîtrise des dangers liés aux accidents majeurs impliquant des substances dangereuses (MB 1 2.10.2000 et 16.06.2001)
- (2) Arrêté Royal du 19 juin 1990 fixant le mode d'établissement de plans d'urgence et d'intervention (M.B. du 11 juillet 1990)
- (3) Appellation variable, ces conseils sont constitués en exécution de décisions au niveau communal, resp. provincial
- (4) De facto par exemple dans les ports
- (5) Loi du 6.08.1996 relative au Bien-être des Travailleurs (MB du 18.09.1996) et Arrêté Royal du 03.05.1999 (MB du 1.07.1999)
- (6) Arrêté Royal du 14.09.1919 (MB du 01.10.1919)
- (7) Créé par l'Arrêté Royal du 29.07.1991 (MB du 14.09.1991)
- (8) Créé par l'Arrêté Royal du 26.06.2002 portant création d'une Commission fédérale pour la Sécurité routière et d'un Comité interministériel pour la Sécurité routière (M.B. 17.07.2002)
- (9) Crée en application de la loi du 30 juillet 1979 relative à la prévention des incendies et des explosions ainsi qu'à l'assurance obligatoire de la responsabilité civile dans ces mêmes circonstances, notamment l'article 2, modifié par la loi du 22 mai 1990, M.B. 20.09.1979

FICHE IV : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES EN BELGIQUE – planification d'urgence

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local	Bourgmestre : obligation de préparer les plans communaux ¹				
Régional	Gouverneur de Province : obligation de préparer les plans provinciaux ²				
National	Ministre de l'Intérieur (Direction Centre Gouvernemental de Crise) : obligation de préparer des plans nationaux ³				
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier	Ministre de l'Intérieur et les gouverneurs et les bourgmestres situés en des régions frontalières ⁴				

Références légales :

- (1) Loi communale, art. 135, §2 - Arrêté royal du 19.6.1990 fixant le mode d'établissement des plans d'urgence et d'intervention (M belge du 11.07.1990) - Circulaire du Ministre de l'Intérieur du 11.7.1990 relative aux plans d'urgence et d'intervention (MB du 5.9.1990)
- (2) Arrêté royal du 19.6.1990 précité et Circulaire du 11.7.1990 précité ; voyez également l'Arrêté Royal du 31.01.2003 portant fixation du plan d'urgence pour les événements et situations de crise nécessitant une coordination ou une gestion à l'échelon national (MB 21.03.2003)
- (3) Loi du 31 décembre 1963 sur la protection civile (MB du 16.1.1964) - Accord de coopération du 21 juin 1999 entre l'Etat fédéral, les Régions flamande et wallonne et la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale concernant la maîtrise des dangers liés aux accidents majeurs impliquant les substances dangereuses (Loi du 22 mai 2001 portant assentiment, MB 16.6.2001) - AR du 19.6.1990 et Circulaire du 11.7.1990 précités
- (4) Des accords bilatéraux

Quelques précisions

- *La loi de 63 sur la protection civile attribue une compétence générale au Ministre de l'Intérieur – ayant la Protection civile dans ses attributions – pour agir et prendre et coordonner les mesures nécessaires dans le domaine de la protection civile. Il en découle une compétence générale en matière de planification d'urgence.*
- *Une circulaire de 1990 précise les exigences légales en matière de planification d'urgence pour les risques industriels du type Seveso. La circulaire ne se limite cependant pas aux précisions pour les seuls risques industriels mais étend le champ d'application des plans d'urgence et d'intervention également aux risques naturels. Cette extension vers les risques naturels vaut aussi bien pour les plans communaux que provinciaux et nationaux. (Cette disposition de la loi Seveso a depuis été exécutée par l'Accord de coopération du 21 juin 1999 entre l'Etat fédéral, les Régions flamande et wallonne et la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale concernant la maîtrise des dangers liés aux accidents majeurs impliquant les substances dangereuses (Loi du 22 mai 2001 portant assentiment, MB 16.6.2001)*

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local	L'employeur ³				
	Bourgmestre ^{5/6} et le service d'incendie local compétent ⁴				
Régional	Gouverneur de la Province ⁶			Gouverneur de Flandre Occidentale ⁷	
National	Ministre de l'Intérieur, Direction Générale de la Protection Civile ⁶			Ministre de l'Intérieur ²	
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier				Gouverneur de Flandre Occidentale ^{1/7}	

Références légales

- (1) Accord du 5 avril 1995 de coopération entre l'Etat fédéral, la Région flamande, la Région wallonne et la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale relatif à la politique internationale de l'environnement (CCPIE) 13.12.1995.
- (2) Arrêté Royal du 27 septembre 1991 portant fixation du plan d'urgence pour des risques nucléaires pour le territoire belge. (MB du 21.01. 1992)
Arrêté d'exécution de l'article 72 du Règlement Général pour la protection de la population contre les risques issus des radiations ionisantes.
- (3) Chaque employeur est obligé de préparer un plan de secours (art. 52 du Règlement pour la Protections du Travail), art. 22 de l'arrêté royal du 27.03.1998 relatif à la politique du bien-être des travailleurs lors de l'exécution de leur travail (M.B. 31.3.1998) et art 23 de l'arrêté royal du 11 mars 2002 relatif à la protection de la santé et de la sécurité des travailleurs contre les risques liés à des agents chimiques sur le lieu de travail (M.B. 14.03.2002, 2^{ième} Ed.)
Cette obligation est reprise dans l'Accord de coopération concernant la maîtrise des dangers liés aux accidents majeurs impliquant les substances dangereuses (Loi du 22 mai 2001 portant assentiment (MB du 16.06.2001)
- (4) Obligation d'élaborer des plans préalables d'intervention en vertu de l'art. 15 de l'Arrêté Royal du 8 novembre 1967 portant, en temps de paix, organisation des services communaux et régionaux d'incendie et coordination des secours en cas d'incendie (MB du 18.11.1967)
- (5) Loi communale
- (6) L'Accord de coopération concernant la maîtrise des dangers liés aux accidents majeurs impliquant les substances dangereuses (Loi du 22 mai 2001 portant assentiment (MB du 16.06.2001)
L'Arrêté royal du 19.06.1990 fixant le mode d'établissement des plans d'urgence et d'intervention (MB du 11.07.1990) ; voyez également l'Arrêté Royal du 31.01.2003 portant fixation du plan d'urgence pour les événements et situations de crise nécessitant une coordination ou une gestion à l'échelon national (MB 21.03.2003)
Circulaire du Ministre de l'Intérieur du 11.07.1990 relative aux plans d'urgence et d'intervention (MB du 5.09.1990)
- (7) La Loi du 22.04. 1999 sur la zone économique exclusive de la Belgique dans la mer du Nord (M B du 10.7.1999) et la Loi du 20 janvier 1999 sur la protection du milieu marin dans les zones maritimes sous compétence juridique belge (MB du 12.03.1999, 2^{ième} édition)

Précision :

Quoique la Mer du Nord ne fait pas partie du territoire de la Flandre Occidentale, le Gouverneur de cette province est délégué par le gouvernement fédéral pour ce qui concerne la Mer du Nord.

FICHE V : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES EN BELGIQUE – information à la population

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Tremble-ments de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local	Bourgmestre ¹				
Régional	Gouverneur de Province ²				
National	Ministre de l'Intérieur ³ – Accord informel avec les stations d'émissions publiques ⁴				
Interministériel	Concertation avec les ministres fédéraux et régionaux compétents				
Transfrontalier					

Références légales :

- (1) Loi communale : compétence générale
- (2) Loi provinciale : compétence générale
- (3) Loi du 31 décembre 1963 sur la protection civile : compétence générale
- (4) Cet accord n'est pas basé sur la réglementation mais sur le caractère de service public de ces stations

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local	Les entreprises Seveso ⁵			Bourgmestre pour les cours d'eaux communaux ²	
	Bourgmestre ²				
Régional			Gouverneur ²	Gouverneur pour les cours d'eaux provinciaux – le Gouvernement régional pour tous les autres ²	
National			Institut belge pour la Sécurité routière- REF	Ministres de l'Intérieur, de la Santé Publique et de l'Environnement pour la Mer du Nord aidés par l'Unité de Gestion du Modèle Mathématique de la Mer du Nord et de l'Estuaire de l'Escaut ³	Ministre de l'Intérieur ⁴
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier					

Références légales

- (1) Accord de coopération du 21 juin 1999 entre l'Etat fédéral, les Régions flamande et wallonne et la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale concernant la maîtrise des dangers liés aux accidents majeurs impliquant les substances dangereuses (Loi du 22 mai 2001 portant assentiment, MB du 16.6.2001)
- (2) De facto
- (3) La Loi du 22.04. 1999 sur la zone économique exclusive de la Belgique dans la mer du Nord (M B du 10.7.1999) et la Loi du 20 janvier 1999 sur la protection du milieu marin dans les zones maritimes sous compétence juridique belge (MB du 12.03.1999, 2ième édition)
- (4) Arrêté royal du 20.07.2001 portant règlement général de la protection de la population, des travailleurs et de l'environnement contre le danger des rayonnements ionisants (M.B. 30.08.2001)
- (5) L'Accord de coopération concernant la maîtrise des dangers liés aux accidents majeurs impliquant les substances dangereuses (Loi du 22 mai 2001 portant assentiment –M.B. du 16.06.2001)

Précision :

Il existe une particularité belge pour ce qui concerne l'information préventive relative aux risques Seveso. La Directive Seveso II impose cette obligation, laissant le choix aux états membres sur qui cette obligation repose. Tandis que la plupart des pays européens obligent l'industrie à informer la population, en Belgique, c'est le Ministère de l'Intérieur qui en est responsable. Par contre, c'est l'industrie chimique qui finance ces campagnes d'information par le taxe 'Seveso' payé au Fonds Seveso qui a été créé pour réaliser un certain nombre d'activités (dont l'information préventive) qui sont spécifiquement liés à la problématique des directives qui tombent sous l'application de la réglementation Seveso.

FICHE VI : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE EN BELGIQUE - compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local			Bourgmestre ¹		
Régional			Gouverneur de Province ²		
National			Ministre de l'Intérieur ³		
Interministériel			Ministre de l'Intérieur en concertation avec les Ministres concernés – Centre Gouvernemental de Coordination et de Crise – CGCCR ⁴		
Transfrontalier					

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local			Bourgmestre ¹	Unité de Gestion Mer du Nord ⁵	
Régional			Gouverneur ²	Unité de Gestion Mer du Nord ⁵	
National			Ministre de l'Intérieur ^{3 / 6}		Ministre de l'Intérieur ⁷
Interministériel			Ministre de l'Intérieur en concertation avec les Ministres concernés avec l'aide du Centre Gouvernemental de Coordination et de Crise – CGCCR ⁴		
Transfrontalier					

Références légales

- (1) Loi communale - Circulaire du Ministre de l'Intérieur du 11.07.1990 relative aux plans d'urgence et d'intervention (MB du 5.09.1990)
- (2) Loi provinciale - Circulaire du Ministre de l'Intérieur du 11.07.1990 relative aux plans d'urgence et d'intervention (MB du 5.09.1990)
- (3) Loi du 31.12.1963 sur la protection civile. Cette loi attribue une compétence générale au Ministre de l'Intérieur pour agir, prendre et coordonner les mesures nécessaires destinées à protéger la population et le patrimoine national contre les catastrophes, calamités et sinistres (M.B. 16.01.1964) - L'Arrêté royal du 19.06.1990 fixant le mode d'établissement des plans d'urgence et d'intervention (MB du 11.07.1990) - Circulaire du Ministre de l'Intérieur du 11.07.1990 relative aux plans d'urgence et d'intervention (MB du 5.09.1990)
- (4) AR du 18.04.1988 portant création du Centre gouvernemental de Coordination et de Crise (MB du 04.05.1988). Ce Centre est une aide aux décideurs compétents par la mise à la disposition de personnel et d'infrastructure - Circulaire du Ministre de l'Intérieur du 11.07.1990 relative aux plans d'urgence et d'intervention (MB du 5.09.1990)

- (5) Unité de Gestion du Modèle Mathématique de la Mer du Nord et de l'Estuaire de l'Escaut, la Loi du 22.04. 1999 sur la zone économique exclusive de la Belgique dans la mer du Nord (MB du 10.7.1999) et la Loi du 20 janvier 1999 sur la protection du milieu marin dans les zones maritimes sous compétence juridique belge (MB du 12.03.1999, 2ième édition)
- (6) L'Accord de coopération concernant la maîtrise des dangers liés aux accidents majeurs impliquant les substances dangereuses (Loi du 22 mai 2001 portant assentiment (MB du 16.06.2001)
- (7) AR du 27.09.1991 portant fixation du plan d'urgence pour les risques nucléaires pour le territoire belge (MB du 21.01.1992)

Précision :

Une sécheresse portant danger à l'agriculture est gérée par les Ministres régionaux de l'Agriculture avec l'aide de autres Ministres (Intérieur, Défense, Enseignement e.a.)

FICHE VII : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE EN BELGIQUE - l'alerte

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local					
Régional			Services compétents des Régions ² : HIC - SETHY		
National	Institut Météorologique ¹ – Météowing de l'Armée	Observatoire Royal de Belgique			
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier					

Précisions :

- (1) créé par Arrêté Royal du 31 juillet 1913
- (2) HIC : région flamande, SETHY : région wallone

L'Institut Royal Météorologique, l'Observatoire Royal de Belgique et les services hydrologiques des régions fonctionnent dans la phase précédant l'alerte. Leurs constats sont indispensables pour les autorités pour l'avertissement et l'alerte proprement dite.

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local	Les exploitants			Services de pilotage et services communaux	Les exploitants et services communaux
	Services communaux (centrales 100 et 101)				
Régional	Ministères régionaux de l'Environnement et de la Santé Publique ¹			Minist. Région. Environnement et Santé Publ.	
National	Ministère de l'Intérieur ¹ Institut Royal Météorologique ²		Police fédérale ³ – REF	Unité de Gestion Mer du Nord ⁴	Institut Royal Météorologique ²
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier	L'Union européenne en concertation et avec la collaboration des ministres compétents des Etats membres ⁵				

(1) AR du 06.12.1991 (MB du 21.01.1992

(2) Créé par Arrêté Royal du 31 juillet 1913

(3) Loi du 05.08.1992 sur la fonction de police (MB 22.12.1992), la Nouvelle Loi communale et la Circulaire du Ministre de l'Intérieur du 26.04.1990 sur la coordination de l'intervention de la police communale et de la gendarmerie dans le cadre de la police administrative

(4) La Loi du 22.04. 1999 sur la zone économique exclusive de la Belgique dans la mer du Nord (MB du 10.7.1999) et la Loi du 20 janvier 1999 sur la protection du milieu marin dans les zones maritimes sous compétence juridique belge (MB du 12.03.1999, 2^{ième} édition)

(5) Le système ECURIE est le Radiological Emergency Preparedness Network. Il résulte également d'un convention internationale et a un caractère obligatoire.

Le EWRS (Early Warning System on Communicable Diseases) est un réseau mis en place entre les institutions de surveillance épidémiologique des différents états membres concernant les maladies infectieuses en général

RASFF (Protection of Consumer Health in relation to food and feed) qui dépend de la DG SANCO est actif dans le suivi des intoxications alimentaires.

ADNS Animal Disease notification system (particulièrement utilisé en ce moment dans le cadre de la peste aviaire).

EUROPHYT (Phytosanitary network-organisms harmful to plants) dépendant de la DG SANCO RELEX -External Relations Crisis Management - Crisis room (système d'alerte sécurisé des Affaires Etrangères des Etats Membres)

RAPEX- Protection of consumer health and safety (non-food aspects). Rapid information among Member States and Commission on measures taken by authorities and/or producers / distributors. (DG SANCO)

ANIMO - health controls of imports of veterinary concern

Le Rapid Alert System BICHAT est le système d'alerte et de coordination pour tout ce qui concerne le bioterrorisme.

FICHE VIII : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE EN BELGIQUE - communication en cas de crise

Risques naturels	Tempêtes	Tremble-ments de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Niveau ↓					
Local	Bourgmestre ¹				
Régional	Gouverneur de Province ¹				
National	Ministre de l'Intérieur ¹				
Interministériel	Ministre de l'Intérieur en concertation avec les ministres concernés				
Transfrontalier					

Risques technolo-giques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Niveau ↓					
Local	Bourgmestre ¹				
Régional	Gouverneur de Province ¹				
National	Ministre de l'Intérieur ¹				
Interministériel	Ministre de l'Intérieur en concertation avec les ministres concernés				
Transfrontalier					

Référence légale

(1) Circulaire du Ministre de l'Intérieur du 11.07.1990 relative aux plans d'urgence et d'intervention (MB du 5.09.1990)

FICHE IX : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE EN BELGIQUE – forces opérationnelles

Risques naturels	Tempêtes	Tremble-ments de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Niveau ↓					
Local	Service d'incendie local compétent ¹ , ambulances locales ² ou les SIAMU (Service d'Incendie et d'Aide Médicale Urgente), poste avancé de la protection civile ^{1,3} , police communale ⁴ Les services d'incendie de certaines entreprises, La Croix Rouge et d'autres associations de volontaires et bénévoles				
Régional	Unités opérationnelles de la protection civile ^{1,3} , la police fédérale ⁴ et l'armée ⁴ Des services privés réquisitionnés ⁵ , le Centre anti-poison, l'Association Royale des Spéléologues, et des autres associations				
National					
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier	Aide de corps d'aide des pays limitrophes et autres ⁶				
Supranational	L'Union européenne en concertation et en collaboration avec les Etats-membres ⁷				

Risques technolo-giques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Niveau ↓					
Local	Service d'incendie local compétent ¹ , ambulances locales ² ou les SIAMU (Service d'Incendie et d'Aide Médicale Urgente), poste avancé de la protection civile ^{1,3} , police communale ⁴ Les services d'incendie de certaines entreprises, La Croix Rouge et d'autres associations de volontaires et bénévoles				
Régional	Unités opérationnelles de la protection civile ^{1,3} , la police fédérale ⁴ et l'armée ⁴				
National	Des services privés réquisitionnés ⁵ , le Centre anti-poison, l'Association Royale des Spéléologues, et des autres associations				
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier	Aide de corps d'aide des pays limitrophes et autres ⁶				
Supranational	L'Union européenne en concertation et en collaboration avec les Etats-membres ⁷				

Références légales

- (1) Loi du 31 décembre 1963 sur la protection civile (MB du 16.01.1964) - Arrêté Royal du 23 juin 1971 organisant les missions de la protection civile et la coordination des opérations lors d'événements calamiteux, de catastrophes et de sinistres (MB du 24.07.1971)
- (2) Voyez la loi du 8 juillet 1964 sur l'aide médicale urgente (MB du 25.07.1964)
- (3) Arrêté Royal du 11 mars 1954 portant statut du Corps de Protection Civile (MB du 18.03.1954)
- (4) Loi du 05.08.1992 sur la fonction de police (MB 22.12.1992), la Nouvelle Loi communale et la Circulaire du Ministre de l'Intérieur du 11.07.1990 relative aux plans d'urgence et d'intervention (MB du 5.09.1990)
- (5) Arrêté Ministériel du 4 mars 1975 portant délégation du pouvoir de réquisition
- (6) Il s'agit de plusieurs accords internationaux (lois d'approbation des traités d'assistance respectivement avec la France, avec l'Allemagne, avec les Pays Bas et avec le Luxembourg dans les MB du 29.05.1984, du 03.04.1984, du.29.10.1988 et du 25.04.1978)
- (7) Décision du Conseil du 23 octobre 2001 instituant un mécanisme communautaire visant à favoriser une coopération renforcée dans le cadre des interventions de secours relevant de la protection civile (2001/792/CE, Euratom)

FICHE X : LA RÉHABILITATION EN BELGIQUE – compétences

Risques naturels	Tempêtes	Tremble-ments de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Niveau ↓					
Local	Réparation matérielle par les services de secours				
Régional	Indemnité financière des dommages matériels subis par les particuliers en cas de catastrophe reconnue.				
National	Le possesseur des biens (il s'agit aussi bien du secteur public que privé)				
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier					

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local					
Régional					Le possesseur des biens (il s'agit aussi bien du secteur public que privé)
National					
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier					

Précision :

Chaque personne, chaque instance, quelle soit publique ou privée, est responsable de réparer les dégâts matériels occasionnés par des catastrophes, calamités ou sinistres

FICHE XI : LA RÉHABILITATION EN BELGIQUE – dédommagement des victimes

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Tremble-ments de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Fonds d'Etat	Fonds des calamités				
Assurances	Sécurité sociale (assurance nationale de la maladie et de l'invalidité, l'assurance d'accidents du travail), Assurances privées non obligatoires, solidarité locale, régionale et nationale et internationale (imprévue et imprévisible)				
Système mixte					

Référence légale :

(1) Créé en exécution de la loi du 12 juillet 1976 relative à la réparation de certains dommages causés à des biens privés par des calamités naturelles (MB du 13.08.1976)

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Fonds d'Etat			Fonds commun de Garantie automobile ¹		
Assurances	Assurance obligatoire incendies et explosions ⁵	Assurance R.C. obligatoire des voitures ²		Assurance des navires et des propriétaires des cargaisons ³	
Système mixte					Assurance Responsabilité Civile obligatoire pour les exploitants ⁴ Dédommagem. complémentaire par l'Etat ⁴ Dédommagem. complémentaire par la communauté internationale ⁴

Références légales:

- (1) Loi du 09.07.1975 relative aux contrôles des entreprises d'assurances (MB du 29.07.1975) et l'AR du 16.12.1981 (MB 26.01.1982) : accidents causés par des chauffeurs non assurés
- (2) Loi du 21.11.1989 relative à l'assurance obligatoire de la responsabilité en matière de véhicules automoteurs (MB 08.12.1989)
- (3) Les polices d'assurance prises sur bases des obligations fondées sur la Loi Maritime (livre II, titre II, du Code de commerce belge) et les polices d'assurance pour assurer la responsabilité objective basée sur la Loi du 20 janvier 1999 sur la protection du milieu marin dans les zones maritimes sous compétence juridique belge (MB du 12.03.1999, 2^{ème} édition)
- (4) Convention de Paris du 29.07.1960 sur la responsabilité civile dans le domaine de l'énergie nucléaire (loi d'approbation du 01.08.1966 au MB du 23.08.1966), Convention complémentaire du 31.01.1963 à la Convention de Paris (loi d'approbation du 01.08.1966 - MB du 23.08.1966)
- (5) Loi du 3 juillet 1979 relative à la prévention des incendies et des explosions ainsi qu'à l'assurance obligatoire de la responsabilité civile dans ces mêmes circonstances (MB du 20.09.1979) et ses arrêtés d'exécution

FICHE XII : LES MÉCANISMES DE CONTRÔLE EN BELGIQUE - compétences

Risques naturels	Tempêtes	Tremble-ments de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Niveau ↓					
Local	La Police communale et les services communaux d'inspection ¹ Les parquets (d'office en cas d'infractions)				
Régional	La police fédérale ¹ et les services régionaux d'inspection environnementale ²				
National	La police fédérale ¹ et les services fédéraux d'inspection de la santé publique				
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier					

Risques technolo-giques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Niveau ↓					
Local	La Police communale et les services communaux d'inspection ¹ Les parquets et auditoriaux de travail (d'office en cas d'infractions)				
Régional	La police fédérale ¹ et les services régionaux d'inspection environnementale ²				
National	La police fédérale ¹ et les services fédéraux d'inspection de l'environnement, du travail et de la santé publique ³ REF				L'Agence Fédéral de la contrôle nucléaire ⁴
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier					

Références légales

- (1) Loi du 05.08.1992 sur la fonction de police (MB 22.12.1992) et la Nouvelle Loi communale
- (2) Les législations régionales en matière d'environnement
- (3) l'Accord de coopération concernant la maîtrise des dangers liés aux accidents majeurs impliquant les substances dangereuses (Loi du 22 mai 2001 portant assentiment (MB du 16.06.2001) ; loi du 04.08.1996 relative au bien-être des travailleurs lors de l'exécution du travail et ses arrêtés d'exécution (M.B. 18.09.1996)
- (4) La loi du 15 avril 1994 relative à la protection de la population et de l'environnement contre les dangers résultant des rayonnements ionisants et relative à l'Agence fédérale de Contrôle nucléaire et arrêtés d'exécution

FICHE XIII : LES MÉCANISMES DE CONTRÔLE EN BELGIQUE - sanctions

Risques naturels	Tempêtes	Tremble-ments de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Niveau ↓					
Local	Ordre de faire des modifications nécessaires - Interdiction d'occuper un lieu, d'utiliser ou de maintenir en service des équipements, des installations, des machines et un matériel; de mettre en œuvre certaines substances ou préparations - ordre d'évacuer les lieux - ordre de remise dans l'état original - suspension des activités - amende administrative - amende pénale - peine d'emprisonnement				
Régional					
National					
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier					

Risques technologiques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Niveau ↓					
Local	ordre de faire des modifications nécessaires - Interdiction d'occuper un lieu, d'utiliser ou de maintenir en service des équipements, des installations, des machines et un matériel; de mettre en œuvre certaines substances ou préparations - ordre de cesser tout travail -ordre d'évacuer les lieux - mise sous scellés des machines ou des installations ou des lieux - interdiction de conduire, retraitement du permis de conduire ou du brevet ADR - mettre l'embargo sur un navire - ordre de remise dans l'état original - suspension des activités - amende administrative - amende pénale - peine d'emprisonnement				
Régional					
National					
Interministériel					
Transfrontalier					

Précisions :

En plus des sanctions prévues dans la législation (générale) sur les compétences, devoirs et pouvoirs de l'inspection, chaque réglementation spécifique (relative à l'environnement, à la sécurité du travail, ...) prévoit des sanctions pénales (amendes et peines d'emprisonnement) pour pénaliser tout type d'infraction. En cas de victimes, le Code pénal s'applique également.

Evidemment les sanctions pénales sont mentionnées globalement ici, sans précisions concernant leur applicabilité

Réglementation actuellement en vigueur en Belgique (les textes les plus récents)

- ✓ Loi du 31 décembre 1963 sur la protection civile (Moniteur belge - MB du 16.1.1964)
- ✓ Arrête Royal du 23 juin 1971 organisant les missions de la protection civile et la coordination des opérations lors d'événements calamiteux, de catastrophes et de sinistres (MB du 24.07.1971)
- ✓ Accord de coopération du 21 juin 1999 entre l'Etat fédéral, les Régions flamande et wallonne et la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale concernant la maîtrise des dangers liés aux accidents majeurs impliquant les substances dangereuses (Loi du 22 mai 2001 portant assentiment, MB du 16.6.2001)
- ✓ Règlement (fédéral) Général pour la Protection du Travail
- ✓ Réglementation régionale (flamande, wallonne et de Bruxelles capitale) en matière des permis d'environnement
- ✓ La loi du 18 février 1969 relative aux mesures d'exécution des traités et actes internationaux en matière de transport par route, par chemin de fer ou par voie navigable, notamment l'article 1^{er} et l'article 3
- ✓ La loi du 21 juin 1985 relative aux conditions techniques auxquelles doivent répondre tout véhicule de transport par terre, ses éléments ainsi que les accessoires de sécurité, notamment l'article 1^{er}, § 2
- ✓ A.D.R., l'Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises dangereuses par route et ses annexes signées à Genève le 30 septembre 1957 et approuvés par la loi du 10 août 1960, y compris ses modifications ultérieures
- ✓ R.I.D; le règlement concernant le transport international ferroviaire des marchandises dangereuses, figurant à l'annexe 1 de l'appendice B de la Convention relative aux Transports internationaux ferroviaires (COTIF) approuvée par la loi du 25 avril 1983, y compris ses modifications ultérieures.
- ✓ Arrêté royal du 16 mars 1968 portant coordination des lois relatives à la police de la circulation routière = Code de la route
- ✓ Loi du 2 juillet 1976 portant approbation et exécution de la Convention internationale sur la responsabilité civile pour les dommages dus à la pollution des eaux de la mer par les hydrocarbures (MB du 13.04.1977)
- ✓ Loi du 6 avril 1995 relative à la prévention de la pollution de la mer par les navires (MB du 27.06.1995)
- ✓ Loi du 20 janvier 1999 visant la protection du milieu marin dans les espaces marins sous juridiction de la Belgique (MB du 12.03.1999)
- ✓ L'Accord de coopération du 5 avril 1995 relatif à la politique internationale de l'environnement (Moniteur belge du 13.12.95)
- ✓ Loi du 28 décembre 1976 relative aux cours d'eau non navigables (MB du 15.02.1968)
- ✓ Loi du 15 avril 1994 relative à la protection de la population et de l'environnement contre les dangers résultant des rayonnements ionisants et relative à l'Agence fédérale de Contrôle nucléaire (MB du 29.07.1994) et ses arrêtés d'exécution.

**MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT
IN BULGARIA¹¹**

¹¹ Source : State Agency for Civil Protection of the Republic of Bulgaria (SACP), Sept. 2003
European Center for Risk Prevention Training at School Level (CSLT), Jan. 2002

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN BULGARIA

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No, but insect infestation

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Legal reference :

Rules on Organization and Activities of the Prevention and Mitigation of Consequences of Natural and Technological Disasters adopted by Council of Ministers Enactment No18 dated 23 January 1998

Remark: these regulations are a kind of cooperation agreement that fixes the competences, the tasks and the procedures.

SHEET II: RISK PREVENTION¹ IN BULGARIA – competencies

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Insect infestation
Local	State Agency for Civil Protection; Mayor with the assistance of the Municipal Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹ National Fire and Emergency Safety Service (only in cases of fires)							
Regional	State Agency for Civil Protection; The Governor with the assistance of the Regional Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹ National Fire and Emergency Safety Service (only in cases of fires)							
National	State Agency for Civil Protection; The competent Minister with the assistance of the Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with all the ministries and institutions ¹							
Intermin.	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with The Council of Ministers ¹							
Transb.	International Agreements of the State Agency for Civil Protection on behalf of the Republic of Bulgaria with Russia and Romania International agreements and conventions							

Precisions:

The Standing Committee members are heads or deputy heads of Ministries or Departments related to its functions

A region is comparable with a province.

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	State Agency for Civil Protection; Municipal Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹⁻²				
Regional	State Agency for Civil Protection; Regional Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents				
National	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with all the ministries and institutions ¹⁻² Ministry of Environment and Water				
	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy			Nuclear Regulatory Body
Interministerial	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers ¹⁻²				
Transboundary	International Agreements of the State Agency for Civil Protection on behalf of the Republic of Bulgaria with Russia and Romania International agreements and conventions				

Legal references:

- (1) Law on Local Self Management and Local Administration (State Gazette 77/ 17.09.1991) And Rules on Organization and Activities of the Prevention and Mitigation of Consequences of Natural and Technological Disasters adopted by Council of Ministers Enactment No18 dated 23 January 1998
- (2) A region is comparable with a province.

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN BULGARIA – consultation/deliberation structures

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Insect infestation
Local	State Agency for Civil Protection; Municipal Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹							
Regional	State Agency for Civil Protection; Regional Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹							
National	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹ with all the ministries and institutions							
Intermin.	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers ¹							
Transb.	International Agreements of the State Agency for Civil Protection on behalf of the Republic of Bulgaria with Russia and Romania International agreements and conventions							

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	State Agency for Civil Protection; Municipal Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers ¹ National Fire and Emergency Safety Service (only in cases of fires)				
Regional	State Agency for Civil Protection; Regional Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers ² National Fire and Emergency Safety Service (only in cases of fires)				
National	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with all the ministries and institutions ²				
Interministerial	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents The Council of Ministers ²				
Transboundary	International Agreements of State Agency for Civil Protection on behalf of the Republic of Bulgaria with Russia and Romania International agreement about the Danube ³ International agreements and conventions				

Legal references:

- (1) Rules on Organization and Activities of the Prevention and Mitigation of Consequences of Natural and Technological Disasters adopted by Council of Ministers Enactment No18 dated 23 January 1998;

Law on Assistance in Public Disasters (State Gazette number 304/ 27.12.1948);

Law on Local Self Management and Local Administration (State Gazette number 77/ 17.09.1991);

- Enactment No 265/ 09.02.1978 for the Civil Defence (State Gazette number 14/ 17.02.1978)
Ministry of Interior Act (State Gazette number 122/ 1997);
Law on Water dated 28.01.2000
Law on Environmental Protection dated 25.09.2002
Law on Safety Use of Nuclear Energy (State Gazette number 63/28.06.2002)
Law on protection against the noxious influence of chemical substances, preparations and products (State Gazette number 10 / 04.02.2000)
- (2) Law on Local Self Management and Local Administration (State Gazette number 77/ 17.09.1991) and Rules on Organization and Activities of the Prevention and Mitigation of Consequences of Natural and Technological Disasters adopted by Council of Ministers
Enactment No18 dated 23 January 1998
- (3) Law on the ratification of the Convention for cooperation in the conservation of the Danube River

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN BULGARIA – emergency planning

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Insect infestation
Local	State Agency for Civil Protection; Municipal Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹ ; National Fire and Emergency Safety Service (only in cases of fires)							
Regional	State Agency for Civil Protection; Regional Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers ¹ ; National Fire and Emergency Safety Service (only in cases of fires)							
National	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with all the ministries and institutions ¹ ; Senior Consultative Council on Water at Ministry of Environment and Water; Senior Expert Ecological Council at the Ministry of Environment and Water;							
Intermin.	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers National Fire and Emergency Safety Service							
Transb.	International Agreements of State Agency for Civil Protection on behalf of the Republic of Bulgaria with Russia and Romania International agreements and conventions							

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	State Agency for Civil Protection; Municipal Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹⁻²				
Regional	State Agency for Civil Protection; Regional Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents				
National	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with all the ministries and institutions ¹⁻² Ministry of Environment and Water				
	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Interior ,Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy			Nuclear Regulatory Body
Interministerial	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers ¹⁻²				
Transboundary	International Agreements of the State Agency for Civil Protection on behalf of the Republic of Bulgaria with Russia and Romania International agreements and conventions				

Legal references:

- (1) Rules on Organization and Activities of the Prevention and Mitigation of Consequences of Natural and Technological Disasters adopted by Council of Ministers Enactment No18 dated 23 January 1998
Law on Assistance in Public Disasters (State Gazette number 304/ 27.12.1948)
- Law on Local Self Management and Local Administration (State Gazette number 77/ 17.09.1991)
Enactment No 265/ 09.02.1978 for The Civil Defence (State Gazette number 14/ 17.02.1978)
Ministry Of Interior Act (State Gazette number 122/ 1997)

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN BULGARIA – information to the population

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Insect infestation
Local	State Agency for Civil Protection; Mayor with the assistance of the Municipal Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹ National Fire and Emergency Safety Service (only in cases of fires)							
Regional	State Agency for Civil Protection; The Governor with the assistance of the Regional Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹ National Fire and Emergency Safety Service (only in cases of fires)							
National	State Agency for Civil Protection; The competent Minister with the assistance of the Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with all the ministries and institutions ¹							
Intermin.	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with The Council of Ministers ¹							
Transb.	International Agreements of the State Agency for Civil Protection on behalf of the Republic of Bulgaria with Russia and Romania International agreements and conventions							

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	State Agency for Civil Protection; Municipal Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹⁻²				
Regional	State Agency for Civil Protection; Regional Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents				
National	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with all the ministries and institutions ¹⁻² Ministry of Environment and Water				
	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy			Nuclear Regulatory Body
Interministerial	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers ¹⁻²				
Transboundary	International Agreements of the State Agency for Civil Protection on behalf of the Republic of Bulgaria with Russia and Romania International agreements and conventions				

Legal references:

(1) Rules on Organization and Activities of the Prevention and Mitigation of Consequences of Natural and Technological Disasters adopted by Council of Ministers Enactment No18 dated 23 January 1998

Law on Assistance in Public Disasters (State Gazette number 304/ 27.12.1948)

Law on Local Self Management and Local Administration (State Gazette number 77/ 17.09.1991)

Enactment No 265/ 09.02.1978 for The Civil Defense (State Gazette number 14/ 17.02.1978)

Ministry Of Interior Act (State Gazette number 122/ 1997)

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN BULGARIA – competencies

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Insect infestation
Local	State Agency for Civil Protection; Municipal Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹ National Fire and Emergency Safety Service Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works (in cases of landslides)							
Regional	State Agency for Civil Protection; Regional Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹ National Fire and Emergency Safety Service							
National	State Agency for Civil Protection; National Centre for Crisis Management Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents							
Intermin.	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with The Council of Ministers							
Transb.	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with The Council of Ministers International Conventions and agreements							

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	State Agency for Civil Protection ² ; Municipal Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹				
Regional	State Agency for Civil Protection; Regional Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹				
National	State Agency for Civil Protection; National Centre for Crisis Management Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with all the ministries and institutions ¹ Ministry of Environment and Water				
	Ministry of Economy;	Border Police Service at the Ministry of Interior;; Ministry of Transport and Communications			Nuclear Regulatory Body; Min. of Health
Interministerial	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at The Council of Ministers ¹				
Transboundary	International agreements and conventions				

Legal references:

- (1) Local Administration and Self management Act (State Gazette number 77/ 17.09.1991) and the Rules on Organization and Activities of the Prevention and Mitigation of Consequences of Natural and Technological Disasters adopted by Council of Ministers Enactment No18 dated 23 January 1998
(2) Established with Enactment N° 53 d.d. 02/03/2001

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN BULGARIA – warning

Natural hazards	Avalanche	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Insect infestation
Local	State Agency for Civil Protection ² ; Municipal Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹							
Regional	State Agency for Civil Protection; Regional Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹							
National	State Agency for Civil Protection; National Centre for Crisis Management Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with all the ministries and institutions ¹							
Intermin.	State Agency for Civil Protection; National Centre for Crisis Management Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents							
Transb.	State Agency for Civil Protection							

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	State Agency for Civil Protection; Municipal Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹				
Regional	State Agency for Civil Protection; Regional Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹				
National	State Agency for Civil Protection; National Centre for Crisis Management Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with all the ministries and institutions ¹ Ministry of Environment and Water				
	Ministry of Economy;	Border Police Service at the Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Transport and Communications			Nuclear Regulatory Body; Ministry of Health
Interministerial	State Agency for Civil Protection ² National Centre for Crisis Management				
Transboundary	National Centre for Crisis Management				

Legal references:

- (1) Law on Local Self Management and Local Administration (State Gazette number 77/ 17.09.1991) and the Rules on Organization and Activities of the Prevention and Mitigation of Consequences of Natural and Technological Disasters adopted by Council of Ministers Enactment No18 dated 23 January 1998
- (2) Established with Enactment N° 53 d.d. 02/03/2001

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN BULGARIA - crisis communication

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Insect infestation
Local	State Agency for Civil Protection ² ; Municipal Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹ Ministry of Transport and Communications							
Regional	State Agency for Civil Protection; Departmental Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents Ministry of Transport and Communications							
National	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with all the ministries and institutions Ministry of Transport and Communications							
Intermin.	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers National Centre for Crisis Management							
Transb.	International Agreements of State Agency for Civil Protection on behalf of the Republic of Bulgaria with Russia and Romania International agreements and conventions							

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	State Agency for Civil Protection; Municipal Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹				
Regional	State Agency for Civil Protection; Regional Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹				
National	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with all the ministries and institutions ¹ Ministry of Environment and Water				
	Ministry of Economy	Border Police Service at the Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Transport and Communications	;	Nuclear Regulatory Body; Ministry of Health	Ministry of Economy
Interministerial	State Agency for Civil Protection ² ; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers National Centre for Crisis Management				
Transboundary	International Agreements of State Agency for Civil Protection on behalf of the Republic of Bulgaria with Russia and Romania International agreements and conventions				

Legal references:

- (1) Law on Local Self Management and Local Administration (State Gazette number 77/ 17.09.1991) and the Rules on Organization and Activities of the Prevention and Mitigation of Consequences of Natural and Technological Disasters adopted by Council of Ministers Enactment No18 dated 23 January 1998
- (2) Established with Enactment N° 53 d.d. 02/03/2001

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN BULGARIA – operational forces

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Insect infestation
Local	State Agency for Civil Protection; Municipal Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹ National Fire and Emergency Safety Service (only in cases of fires)							
Regional	State Agency for Civil Protection; Regional Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹ National Fire and Emergency Safety Service (only in cases of fires)							
National	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with all the ministries and institutions ¹ National Fire and Emergency Safety Service (only in cases of fires)							
Intermin.	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers ¹							
Transb.	Two rescue teams of SACP International Agreements with Russia and Romania							

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	State Agency for Civil Protection; Municipal Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹				
Regional	State Agency for Civil Protection; Regional Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents ¹				
National	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents with all the ministries and institutions ¹				
Interministerial	State Agency for Civil Protection; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers ¹				
Transboundary	International Agreements of State Agency for Civil Protection on behalf of the Republic of Bulgaria with Russia and Romania International agreements and conventions Two rescue teams of SACP				

Legal references:

(1) Law on Local Self Management and Local Administration (State Gazette number 77/ 17.09.1991) and the Rules on Organization and Activities of the Prevention and Mitigation of Consequences of Natural and Technological Disasters adopted by Council of Ministers Enactment No18 dated 23 January 1998

SHEET X: REHABILITATION IN BULGARIA - competencies

Natural hazards	Avalanche	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Insect infestation
Local	Local Authorities ; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers							
Regional	Regional Authorities ; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers							
National	Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers							
Intermin.								
Transb.								

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Local Authorities ; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers Insurance Companies				
Regional	Regional Authorities ; Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers Insurance Companies				
National	Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers; Insurance Companies				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET XI: REHABILITATION IN BULGARIA – compensation of the victims

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Insect infestation
State Fund	Fund Calamities included in the annual state budget							
Insurances	Envisaged							
Mixed System								

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
State Fund	Standing Commission for protection of the population against disasters, accidents and catastrophes with The Council of Ministers Fund Calamities included in the annual state budget				
Insurances	Envisaged				
Mixed system					

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN BULGARIA – competencies

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Insect infestation
Local	Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers; Local Authorities							
Regional	Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers; Regional Authorities							
National	Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers with all ministries							
Intermin.								
Transb.								

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers; Local Authorities				
Regional	Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers; Regional Authorities				
National	Standing Committee on Protection of the Population in the Cases of Disaster and Accidents at the Council of Ministers with all ministries				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET XIII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN BULGARIA – sanctions

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Insect infestation
Local								
Regional								
National								
Intermin.								
Transb.								

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National					
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Regulations currently in force in Bulgaria (the most relevant):

- ✓ Rules on Organization and Activities of the Prevention and Mitigation of Consequences of Natural and Technological Disasters adopted by Council of Ministers Enactment No18 dated 23 January 1998 Activities (State Gazette number 304/ 27.12.1948)
- ✓ Council of Ministers Enactment N° 53 dated 02/03/2001
- ✓ Council of Ministers Enactment No 265/ 09.02.1978 for the Civil Defense Law on Local Self Management and Local Administration (State Gazette number 77/ 17.09.1991), Article 44, Para 1, Item 11; Art. 46, Para 1, Item 9
- ✓ (State Gazette number 14/ 17.02.1978)
- ✓ Law on the Administration dated 1998, Article 31, Item 7
- ✓ Ministry Of Interior Act (State Gazette number 122/ 1997)
- ✓ Law on Defense and Armed Forces dated 1996, Art. 6, Item 15 and 54
- ✓ Law on Healthy and Safety Conditions of Labor dated 1997, Art. 20, Para 1
- ✓ Law on Public Health dated 01.01.1974, Art. 15, Para 2 (in case of radiological accidents)

**MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT
IN CROATIA¹²**

¹² Sources : Arabela Vahtaric, CP Dept. Mol Croatia

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN CROATIA

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The following legislation applies to all risks:

- Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
- Law on the organisation and jurisdiction of ministries and state administrative bodies (NN 72/94, 92/96, 117/93, 131/97)
- Law on Local and Regional Self-Government (NN 33/01, 60/01)
- Law on the Protection Against Natural Disasters (NN 73/97)
- Law on Construction (NN 52/99, 57/99, 78/99, 117/01)
- Law on Spatial Planning (NN 30/94, 68/98, 61/00)
- Law on Fire Fighting (NN 106/99)
- Law on Fire Protection (NN 58/93)
- Law on seismological affairs (NN 74/85)
- Law on Waters (NN 107/95)
- Law on Environmental Protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
- Law on the Protection of Nature (NN 30/94, 72/94)
- Law on the Protection of Air (NN 48/95)
- Law on the Protection Against Ionising Radiations (NN 27/99)
- Law on Explosives for Economic Use (NN 12/94)
- Law on Toxic Agents (NN 27/99, 55/99)
- Law on Inflammable Liquids and Gases (NN 108/95)
- Law on the Transportation of Hazardous Material (NN 97/93)
- Maritime Code (NN 17/94, 74/94, 43/96)
- Law on Sea Ports (NN 108/95)

SHEET II : RISK PREVENTION IN CROATIA -competencies:

Natural risk Level	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local	Head of municipality, Mayor, municipality/city government, Civil protection HQ 1					
Regional	County Prefect, County Assembly, Police administration-Protection and rescue Department 1					
National Ministerial	M. Agricult. and Forestry		Min. Agricult. and Forestry		Min. Agricult. and Forestry	
	State Weather Bur.			State Weather Bureau		
	State Direct.Water Resources. Mng, Croation Waters		State Directorate of Water Resources Management			
		Min. of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning				
				Min. of Maritime Affairs, Transport. and Communication		
	2	3	2	2	Min. of the Interior, Public institutions for managing national parks and protected areas 4	
Interministerial	Government of the Republic of Croatia 5					
Transboundary						

Legal reference:

1. - Law on Local and Regional Self-government (NN 33/01,60/01)
 - Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
 - Law on the organisation and jurisdiction of ministries and state administrative bodies (NN 72/94, 92/96, 117/93, 131/97)
 - Rules on the structure, manning, summoning and deployment of units, services and bodies responsible for managing and leading of units and other organisational forms of Civil Protection (NN 31/95)
 - Rules on the methodology and contents of protection and rescue plans (NN 31/95)
 - National Flood defence plan (NN 8/97, 32/97, 43/98, 93/99)
 - Flood defences plans for catchment areas (regional flood defences plans)
 - Rules on the protection measures against natural disasters and war time threats in spatial planning (NN 29/83, 36/85, 42/86)
2. - Law on the Protection against natural disasters (NN 73/97)
 - Methodology of the Assessment of damages caused by natural disasters (NN 86/98)
 - Law on Waters (NN 107/95)
 - National Flood defence plan (NN 8/97, 32/97, 43/98, 93/99)
 - Declaration on Environmental protection in the Republic of Croatia (NN 34/92)
 - Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
 - Rules on Environmental impact assessment (NN 59/00)
 - Law on Protection of nature (NN 30/94, 72/94)

- Rules on technical measures and conditions for constructing flood defence facilities (SL SFRJ 2/70)
 - Law on Agricultural Land (NN 54/94, 48/95, 19/98, 105/99)
 - Decree on the Categorisation of Catchment Areas (NN 15/81)
 - Rules on the technical, economic and other conditions for constructing melioration systems and on the basis for their technical and economic maintenance (NN 4/98)
- 3. - Law on Construction (NN 52/99, 57/99, 78/99, 117/01)
 - Law on Spatial Planning (NN 30/94, 68/98, 61/00)
 - Law on seismological affairs (NN 74/85)
 - Rules on the temporary technical regulations for constructing in seismic areas (SL SFRJ 39/64-751)
 - Rules on technical standards for high-rise construction in seismic areas (SL SFRJ 31/81-844)
 - Rules on Project Control (NN 7/00)
 - Rules on the technical standards for seismic monitoring of high dams (NN 6/88)
 - Injecting facilities damaged by earthquakes – technical conditions (HRN U.J9.001)
 - Protection against seismic effects and vibrations (HRN ISO 4866:99)
 - Rules on technical standards for the repair, re-enforcement and reconstruction of high rises damaged by earthquakes (NN 52/85)
 - Rules on the technical standards for designing and conducting works on foundations (NN 15/90)
 - Rules on technical standards for shelters (NN 24/90)
 - 4. - Law on Fire Fighting (NN 106/99)
 - Law on Fire Protection (NN 58/93)
 - Law on the Protection against natural disasters (NN 73/97)
 - Methodology of the Assessment of damages caused by natural disasters (NN 86/98)
 - Declaration on Environmental protection in the Republic of Croatia (NN 34/92)
 - Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
 - Rules on Environmental impact assessment (NN 59/00)
 - Law on Protection of nature (NN 30/94, 72/94)
 - Law on Forests (NN 52/90, 5/91, 9/91)
 - Rules on Forest fire protection (NN 26/03)
 - 5. - Law on the Government (NN 101/98, 15/00, 117/01)

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	municipality/city government, Head of municipality, Mayor,				
	Competent Civil protection HQ Owners of goods (private and public) 1		Police administration 1	Port authorities, specialized services, aero-clubs 1	
Regional	County Prefect, County Assembly, Police administr. 1			Port authorities-region. Centres 1	
National Ministerial	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning,			Min. Environm. Protect. and Physic. Planning	
	Ministry of Economy				Ministry of Economy
	Min. Health				Min. of Health
	State Alerting Centre			State Alerting Centre	
	Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transportation and Communication				
	Ministry of the Interior				
	2	3	Ministry of Education and Sports-education 4	National centre for rescue coordination MRCC- State Directorate of Water Resources Management, Port inspection, 5	6
Interministerial	Government of the Republic of Croatia 7				
Transboundary					

Legal references:

1. - Law on Local and Regional Self-government (NN 33/01,60/01)
 - Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
 - Law on the organisation and jurisdiction of ministries and state administrative bodies (NN 72/94, 92/96, 117/93, 131/97)
2. and 3.- Declaration on Environmental protection in the Republic of Croatia (NN 34/92)
 - Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
 - Rules on Environmental impact assessment (NN 59/00)
 - Law on Protection of nature (NN 30/94, 72/94)
 - Law on Fire Fighting (NN 106/99)
 - Law on Fire Protection (NN 58/93)
 - Decree on the structure and activities of the observing and alerting system in the Republic of Croatia (NN 11/93)
 - Rules on the developing of assessment of fire and technological explosion risks (NN 35/94)
 - Rules on the contents of the Plan for protection against fire and technological explosions (NN 35(94, 55/94)

- Law on Protection of air (NN 48/95)
- Law on Explosives for economic use (NN 12/94)
- Law on toxic agents (NN 27/99, 55/99)
- Law on inflammable liquids (NN 108/95)
- Law on the Transportation of hazardous material (NN 97/93)
- Decree on the conditions in managing hazardous substances (NN 32/98)
- Decree on hazardous substances in waters (NN 78/98)
- 4. - Law on Road Traffic Safety (NN 59/96)
 - Law on Road Transportation (NN 36/98)
 - Law on Public Roads (NN 100/96, 76/98, 27/01)
 - Law on the Transportation of hazardous material (NN 97/93)
 - Rules on the basic conditions that must be met by public roads outside urban areas as regards traffic safety (NN 110/01)
 - Rules on traffic signs, equipment and signalisation on roads (NN 59/00)
- 5. - Rules on the manner of transporting of hazardous materials in maritime traffic (NN 79/96)
 - Rules on the transportation and handing of hazardous materials in ports and wharfs (NN 80/00)
 - Intervention Plan for maritime pollution incidents (NN 8/97)
 - Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Law on Waters (NN 107/95)
 - Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution (Barcelona Convention 1976, 1995)
 - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, (MARPOL 73/78)
 - The Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (Croatia has been member since 1997)
 - Decree on hazardous substances in waters (NN 78/98)
 - Decree on the maximum permitted level of hazardous substances in waters and coastal sea waters (NN 2/84)
 - Decree on the structure and activities of the observing and alerting system in the Republic of Croatia (NN 11/93)
 - Decree on the assessment of environmental impact (NN 34/97)
 - 6. - Declaration on environmental protection in the Republic of Croatia (NN 8/97)
 - Law on environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
 - Rules on Environmental impact assessment (NN 59/00)
 - Law on Protection of air (NN 48/95)
 - Law on protection against ionising radiation (NN 27/99)
 - Law on protection against non-ionising radiation (NN 105/99)
 - Conclusion on the establishing of criteria for the selection of sites for thermo-electric power plants and nuclear facilities (NN 78/92)
 - Decree on the structure and activities of the observing and alerting system in the Republic of Croatia (NN 11/93)
 - Defence Law (NN 33/02)
 - 7. - Law on the Government (NN 101/98, 15/00, 117/01)

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN CROATIA - Consultation and deliberation structures

Natural risks Level	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local	Head of municipality, Mayor, municipality/city government, Competent municipality/city Civil protection HQ, 1					
Regional	County prefect, County government, County Assembly Police Administration-Protection and Rescue Department Competent Civil Protection HQ 1					
National Ministerial Department Interministerial	Government of the Republic of Croatia Crisis Management HQ*: Ministry of the Interior-Civil protection Department, Fire fighting Department, Ministry of agriculture and forestry, State Weather Bureau, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning, Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transportation and Communication 2					
Transboundary	Government of the Republic of Croatia Crisis Management HQ 3					

Legal reference:

- HQ* is a committee of ministerial representatives appointed by the Government and it meets whenever is necessary
- 1. and 2. - Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91,73/91,19/92,32/92,76/94,161/98,29/00,53/00)
 - Law on the organisation and jurisdiction of ministries and state administrative bodies (NN 72/94, 92/96, 117/93, 131/97)
 - Law on Local and Regional Self-government (NN 33/01,60/01)
 - Law on Fire Fighting (NN 106/99)
 - Law on Fire Protection (NN 58/93)
 - Law on seismological affairs (NN 74/85)
 - Law on Waters (NN 107/95)
 - Law on the Protection of Air (NN 48/95)
 - Rules on the structure, manning, summoning and deployment of units, services and bodies responsible for managing and leading of units and other organisational forms of Civil Protection (NN 31/95)
 - Rules on the methodology and contents of protection and rescue plans (NN 31/95)
 - Law on the Protection against natural disasters (NN 73/97)
 - Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Law on Agricultural Land (NN 54/94, 48/95, 19/98, 105/99)
 - Law on Construction (NN 52/99, 57/99, 78/99, 117/01)
 - Law on Spatial Planning (NN 30/94, 68/98, 61/00)
 - Law on the Protection against natural disasters (NN 73/97)
 - Law on Protection of nature (NN 30/94, 72/94)
 - Law on Forests (NN 52/90, 5/91, 9/91)
 - Rules on Forest fire protection (NN 26/03)
 - 3. - Law on the Government (NN 101/98,15/00,117/01)

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Head of municipality, Mayor, municipality/city government, Competent Civil protection HQ, Police administration 1	Head of municipality, Mayor, municipality/city government, Police administration 1	Municipality/city government, Port authorities 1		
Regional	County Prefect, County Assembly, Police Directorate 1		Competent Civil Protection HQ, Port authorities-regional centres 1		Ministry of the Interior-Civil Protection Department
National Ministerial	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning		Min. Environm. Protect. - Physic. Plann.		Ministry of economy-Nuclear Safety Department, Ministry of Health 5
	Min. of Economy	Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transportation and Communication	State Roads Directorate	National centre for rescue coordination-MRCC-, State Directorate of Water Resources Management,	
	Ministry of Health				
	2	2	3	4	
Interministerial		Government of the Republic of Croatia 6			
Transboundary					

Legal references:

1. - Law on Local and Regional Self-government (NN 33/01,60/01)
 - Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
 - Law on the organisation and jurisdiction of ministries and state administrative bodies (NN 72/94, 92/96, 117/93, 131/97)
2. - Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
 - Rules on Environmental impact assessment (NN 59/00)
 - Law on Protection of nature (NN 30/94, 72/94)
 - Law on Fire Fighting (NN 106/99)
 - Law on Fire Protection (NN 58/93)
 - Rules on the developing of assessment of fire and technological explosion risks (NN 35/94)
 - Rules on the contents of the Plan for protection against fire and technological explosions (NN 35(94, 55/94)
 - Law on Protection of air (NN 48/95)
 - Law on Explosives for economic use (NN 12/94)
 - Law on toxic agents (NN 27/99, 55/99)
 - Law on inflammable liquids (NN 108/95)
 - Law on the Transportation of hazardous material (NN 97/93)

- Decree on the conditions in managing hazardous substances (NN 32/98)
- 3. - Law on Road Traffic Safety (NN 59/96)
 - Law on Road Transportation (NN 36/98)
 - Law on Public Roads (NN 100/96, 76/98, 27/01)
 - Law on the Transportation of hazardous material (NN 97/93)
 - Rules on the basic conditions that must be met by public roads outside urban areas as regards traffic safety (NN 110/01)
- 4. - Rules on the manner of transporting of hazardous materials in maritime traffic (NN 79/96)
 - Rules on the transportation and handing of hazardous materials in ports and wharfs (NN 80/00)
 - Intervention Plan for maritime pollution incidents (NN 8/97)
 - Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Law on Waters (NN 107/95)
 - Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution (Barcelona Convention 1976, 1995)
 - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, (MARPOL 73/78)
 - The Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (Croatia has been member since 1997)
 - Decree on hazardous substances in waters (NN 78/98)
 - Decree on the maximum permitted level of hazardous substances in waters and coastal sea waters (NN 2/84)
 - Decree on the assessment of environmental impact (NN 34/97)
 - Decree on environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
 - Rules on Environmental impact assessment (NN 59/00)
 - Law on Protection of air (NN 48/95)
 - Law on protection against ionising radiation (NN 27/99)
 - Law on protection against non-ionising radiation (NN 105/99)
 - Conclusion on the establishing of criteria for the selection of sites for thermo-electric power plants and nuclear facilities (NN 78792)
 - 6. - Law on the Government (NN 101/98, 15/00, 117/01)

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN CROATIA –Emergency Planning

Natural risks Level	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local	Cities/municipalities, Civil protection service at Police administrations, Croatian water resources management, Croatian fire association, Public fire Brigades 1					
Regional	County, Police Administration-Protection and Rescue Department Croatian fire association, Croatian water resources management 1					
National Ministerial Department Interministerial	Ministry of the Interior-Civil protection Department, Fire fighting Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, State Weather Bureau, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning, Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transportation and Communication, Ministry of Health, State Directorate of Water Resources Management, Defence Ministry, Croatian forest 2					
Transboundary	Government of the Republic of Croatia Crisis Management HQ 3					

Legal reference:

1. - Law on Local and Regional Self-government (NN 33/01,60/01)
 - Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
 - Law on the organisation and jurisdiction of ministries and state administrative bodies (NN 72/94, 92/96, 117/93, 131/97)
 - Rules on the structure, manning, summoning and deployment of units, services and bodies responsible for managing and leading of units and other organisational forms of Civil Protection (NN 31/95)
 - Rules on the methodology and contents of protection and rescue plans (NN 31/95)
 - Flood defences plans for catchment areas (regional flood defences plans)
2. - Law on the Protection against natural disasters (NN 73/97)
 - Law on Waters (NN 107/95)
 - National Flood defence plan (NN 8/97, 32/97, 43/98, 93/99)
 - Rules on the protection measures against natural disasters and war time threats in spatial planning (NN 29/83, 36/85, 42/86)
 - Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
 - Rules on Environmental impact assessment (NN 59/00)
 - Law on Protection of nature (NN 30/94, 72/94)
 - Rules on technical measures and conditions for constructing flood defence facilities (SL SFRJ 2/70)
 - Law on Agricultural Land (NN 54/94, 48/95, 19/98, 105/99)
 - Law on Construction (NN 52/99, 57/99, 78/99, 117/01)
 - Law on Spatial Planning (NN 30/94, 68/98, 61/00)
 - Rules on technical standards for shelters (NN 24/90)
 - Law on Fire Fighting (NN 106/99)
 - Law on Fire Protection (NN 58/93)
 - Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Law on Forests (NN 52/90, 5/91, 9/91)
 - Rules on Forest fire protection (NN 26/03)
 - Intervention Plan for extinguishing larger fires (NN 25/00)
 - Defence Law (NN 33/02)
 - Law on the Government (NN 101/98, 15/00,117/01)

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Cities/municipalities, Police administration			Port authorities, specialised services, aero-clubs 1	5
	Civil protection services, Companies/legal bodies, Owners of goods 1		1		
Regional	Counties, Police Directorate, Protection and rescue Department, Ministry of interior-Inspectorate 1	State road Directorate, Police Directorate 1	State road Directorate, Police Directorate 1	Counties, Port authorities-regional centres 1	
National Ministerial	Ministry of interior				
	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning			Min.Envirn. Protect.- physic. Planning	Defence Ministry
	Ministry of economy	Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transportation and Communication,			Ministry of economy
	Ministry of health			National centre for rescue coordination-MRCC- State Directorate of Water Resources Management, , Port inspection	Ministry of health, State Alerting Centre, State Weather Bureau
	2	2	3	4	
Interministerial	Government of the Republic of Croatia 6				
Transboundary					

Legal references:

1. - Law on Local and Regional Self-government (NN 33/01,60/01)
 - Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
 - Law on the organisation and jurisdiction of ministries and state administrative bodies (NN 72/94, 92/96, 117/93, 131/97)
2. - Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
 - Rules on Environmental impact assessment (NN 59/00)
 - Law on Protection of nature (NN 30/94, 72/94)
 - Law on Fire Fighting (NN 106/99)
 - Law on Fire Protection (NN 58/93)
 - Rules on the developing of assessment of fire and technological explosion risks (NN 35/94)
 - Rules on the contents of the Plan for protection against fire and technological explosions (NN 35(94, 55/94))
 - Law on Protection of air (NN 48/95)
 - Law on Explosives for economic use (NN 12/94)
 - Law on toxic agents (NN 27/99, 55/99)
 - Law on inflammable liquids (NN 108/95)

- Law on the Transportation of hazardous material (NN 97/93)
- Decree on the conditions in managing hazardous substances (NN 32/98)
- 3. - Law on Road Traffic Safety (NN 59/96)
 - Law on Road Transportation (NN 36/98)
 - Law on Public Roads (NN 100/96, 76/98, 27/01)
 - Rules on the basic conditions that must be met by public roads outside urban areas as regards traffic safety (NN 110/01)
 - Rules on traffic signs, equipment and signalisation on roads (NN 59/00)
- 4. - Rules on the manner of transporting of hazardous materials in maritime traffic (NN 79/96)
 - Rules on the transportation and handing of hazardous materials in ports and wharfs (NN 80/00)
 - Intervention Plan for maritime pollution incidents (NN 8/97)
 - Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Law on Waters (NN 107/95)
 - Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution (Barcelona Convention 1976, 1995)
 - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, (MARPOL 73/78)
 - The Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (Croatia has been member since 1997)
 - Decree on hazardous substances in waters (NN 78/98)
 - Decree on the maximum permitted level of hazardous substances in waters and coastal sea waters (NN 2/84)
 - Decree on the assessment of environmental impact (NN 34/97)
 - Decree on environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
 - Rules on Environmental impact assessment (NN 59/00)
 - Law on Protection of air (NN 48/95)
 - Law on protection against ionising radiation (NN 27/99)
 - Law on protection against non-ionising radiation (NN 105/99)
 - Conclusion on the establishing of criteria for the selection of sites for thermo-electric power plants and nuclear facilities (NN 78792)
 - Decree on the structure and activities of the observing and alerting system in the Republic of Croatia (NN 11/93)
 - Defence Law (NN 33/02)
 - 6. - Law on the Government (NN 101/98, 15/00, 117/01)

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN CROATIA – Information to the population

Natural risks Level	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local	Head of municipality/Mayor City/Municipality Alerting centre					
Regional	County Prefect, State Directorate of Water Resources Management, County fire commanders, County Alerting centre					
National Ministerial	Competent Minister Government/Crisis Management HQ					
Interminist.	State Alerting Centre					
Transboundary	Government of the Republic of Croatia State Alerting Centre					

Legal preference:

- Law on Public Information (NN 83/96, 96/01,69/03)
- Decree on the structure and activities of the observing and alerting system in the Republic of Croatia (NN 11/93)
- Defence Law (NN 33/02)
- Law on the Government (NN 101/98,15/00,117/01)

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Cities/municipalities Civil protection services,Police administration, City/county Alerting Centre Port authorities				
Regional	County prefect, Police Directorate, State road Directorate, Port authorities-regional centres, County Alerting Centre				
National Ministerial	Ministry of economy, Ministry of interior, Ministry of health, National center for rescue coordination -MRCC- Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transportation and Communication, State Directorate of Water Resources Management, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning,Ministry of Education and Sports, State Alerting Centre				
Interministerial	Government of the Republic of Croatia Crisis Management HQ State Alerting Centre				
Transboundary					

Legal preference:

- Law on Public Information (NN 83/96, 96/01, 69/03)
- Decree on the structure and activities of the observing and alerting system in the Republic of Croatia (NN 11/93)
- Defence Law (NN 33/02)
- Law on the Government (NN 101/98, 15/00,117/01)

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN CROATIA -
Competencies

Natural risks Level	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local				Local protection and rescue commander, Police administration, Croatian waters-competent managers of flood defence activities, 1		Local fire commander, Local protection and rescue commander 1
Regional				County Prefect, Police Directorate, State Directorate of Water Resources Management-competent managers of flood defence activities, County fire commander, County protection and rescue commander 1		County fire commander, County protection and rescue commander 1
National Ministerial				Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning, Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Economy, Director of State Directorate of Water Resources Management, Defence Ministry Government/Crisis Management HQ 2		Ministry of the Interior- Fire Department, Civil protection Department, Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transportation and Communications, Ministry of Economy, Defence Ministry 2
Interministerial						
Transboundary				Government of the Republic of Croatia Crisis Management HQ 3		

Legal reference:

1. and 2.- Law on Local and Regional Self-government (NN 33/01,60/01)
 - Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
 - Law on the organisation and jurisdiction of ministries and state administrative bodies (NN 72/94, 92/96, 117/93, 131/97)
 - Rules on the structure, manning, summoning and deployment of units, services and bodies responsible for managing and leading of units and other organisational forms of Civil Protection (NN 31/95)
 - Rules on the methodology and contents of protection and rescue plans (NN 31/95)
 - Flood defences plans for catchment areas (regional flood defences plans)
 - Law on the Protection against natural disasters (NN 73/97)
 - National Flood defence plan (NN 8/97, 32/97, 43/98, 93/99)
 - Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
 - Law on Fire Fighting (NN 106/99)
 - Law on Fire Protection (NN 58/93)
 - Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Law on Forests (NN 52/90, 5/91, 9/91)
 - Rules on Forest fire protection (NN 26/03)
 - Intervention Plan for extinguishing larger fires (NN 25/00)
 - Law on the Government (NN 101/98,15/00,117/01)

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear	
Local	Police administration					
	Local protection and rescue commander, Local fire commander Companies/legal bodies, 1	Public fire brigades, First Aid Teams 1	Port authorities, specialised services, aero-clubs, 1			
Regional	County prefect, Police Directorate, County fire commander, County protection and rescue commander, Ministry of the Interior- Inspectorate 1	State road Directorate, Police Directorate, Public fire brigades 1	Counties, Port authorities- regional centres, HQ for the implementation of the Intervention Plan for Sudden Marine Pollution 1			
National Ministerial	Ministry of the Interior				Government of the Republic of Croatia Crisis Management HQ 5	
	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning,		Min. Environm. Protect. – Phys. Planning,			
	Ministry of Health					
	Ministry of Economy	Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transportation and Communication				
	2	2	3	National centre for rescue coordination- MRCC-, State Directorate of Water Resources Management, Port inspection, 4		
Interministerial	Government of the Republic of Croatia Crisis Management HQ					
Transboundary	6					

Legal references:

1. - Law on Local and Regional Self-government (NN 33/01,60/01)
 - Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
 - Law on the organisation and jurisdiction of ministries and state administrative bodies (NN 72/94, 92/96, 117/93, 131/97)
2. - Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
 - Rules on Environmental impact assessment (NN 59/00)
 - Law on Protection of nature (NN 30/94, 72/94)
 - Law on Fire Fighting (NN 106/99)
 - Law on Fire Protection (NN 58/93)
 - Rules on the developing of assessment of fire and technological explosion risks (NN 35/94)
 - Rules on the contents of the Plan for protection against fire and technological explosions (NN 35(94, 55/94)

- Law on Protection of air (NN 48/95)
- Law on Explosives for economic use (NN 12/94)
- Law on toxic agents (NN 27/99, 55/99)
- Law on inflammable liquids (NN 108/95)
- Law on the Transportation of hazardous material (NN 97/93)
- Decree on the conditions in managing hazardous substances (NN 32/98)
- 3. - Law on Road Traffic Safety (NN 59/96)
 - Law on Road Transportation (NN 36/98)
 - Law on Public Roads (NN 100/96, 76/98, 27/01)
 - Rules on the basic conditions that must be met by public roads outside urban areas as regards traffic safety (NN 110/01)
 - Rules on traffic signs, equipment and signalisation on roads (NN 59/00)
- 4. - Rules on the manner of transporting of hazardous materials in maritime traffic (NN 79/96)
 - Rules on the transportation and handing of hazardous materials in ports and wharfs (NN 80/00)
 - Intervention Plan for maritime pollution incidents (NN 8/97)
 - Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Law on Waters (NN 107/95)
 - Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution (Barcelona Convention 1976, 1995)
 - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, (MARPOL 73/78)
 - The Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (Croatia has been member since 1997)
 - Decree on hazardous substances in waters (NN 78/98)
 - Decree on the maximum permitted level of hazardous substances in waters and coastal sea waters (NN 2/84)
 - Decree on the assessment of environmental impact (NN 34/97)
- 5. - Law on environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
 - Rules on Environmental impact assessment (NN 59/00)
 - Law on Protection of air (NN 48/95)
 - Law on protection against ionising radiation (NN 27/99)
 - Law on protection against non-ionising radiation (NN 105/99)
 - Conclusion on the establishing of criteria for the selection of sites for thermo-electric power plants and nuclear facilities (NN 78/92)
 - Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
- 6. - Law on the Government (NN 101/98, 15/00, 117/01)

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN CROATIA -
Warning

Natural risks Level	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local	City/municipality protection and rescue HQ, Basic Observing Net, City/municipality fire fighting HQ, Competent managers of flood defence activities					
Regional	County protection and rescue HQ, County Alerting Centre, County fire fighting HQ, State Directorate of Water Resources Management-Competent managers of flood defence activities					
National Ministerial	Competent Ministries, State Weather Bureau, State Alerting Centre					
National Interministerial	Government of the Republic of Croatia/ Crisis Management HQ, State Alerting Centre					
Transboundary						

Legal reference:

- Law on Public Information (NN 83/96, 96/01, 69/03)
- Law on Local and Regional Self-government (NN 33/01, 60/01)
- Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
- Law on the organisation and jurisdiction of ministries and state administrative bodies (NN 72/94, 92/96, 117/93, 131/97)
- Decree on the structure and activities of the observing and alerting system in the Republic of Croatia (NN 11/93)
- Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
- Rules on the methodology and contents of protection and rescue plans (NN 31/95)
- Flood defences plans for catchment areas (regional flood defences plans)
- Law on the Protection against natural disasters (NN 73/97)
- National Flood defence plan (NN 8/97, 32/97, 43/98, 93/99)
- Law on Fire Fighting (NN 106/99)
- Law on Fire Protection (NN 58/93)
- Rules on Forest fire protection (NN 26/03)
- Intervention Plan for extinguishing larger fires (NN 25/00)
- Law on the Government (NN 101/98, 15/00, 117/01)
- Defence Law (NN 33/02)

Technological risks Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous goods	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear					
Local	Police Administration									
	Mayor/Head of municipality, City/municipality protection and rescue HQ	Croatian roads	Police Administration, Croatian Auto Club	Police Administration, Port authorities						
Regional	County prefect			County prefect						
	Police Directorate		HQ for the implementation of the Intervention Plan for Sudden Marine Pollution							
National Ministerial	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning	Ministry of the Interior			Government of the Republic of Croatia/Crisis Management HQ,					
National Interministerial	State Alerting Centre Government of the Republic of Croatia/Crisis Management HQ									
Transboundary	Government of the Republic of Croatia/Crisis Management HQ									

Legal preference:

- Law on Public Information
- Law on Local and Regional Self-government (NN 33/01,60/01)
- Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
- Law on the organisation and jurisdiction of ministries and state administrative bodies (NN 72/94, 92/96, 117/93, 131/97)
- Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
- Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
- Rules on Environmental impact assessment (NN 59/00)
- Law on Protection of nature (NN 30/94, 72/94)
- Law on Fire Fighting (NN 106/99)
- Law on Fire Protection (NN 58/93)
- Rules on the developing of assessment of fire and technological explosion risks (NN 35/94)
- Rules on the contents of the Plan for protection against fire and technological explosions (NN 35/94, 55/94)
 - Law on Protection of air (NN 48/95)
 - Law on Explosives for economic use (NN 12/94)
 - Law on toxic agents (NN 27/99, 55/99)
 - Law on inflammable liquids (NN 108/95)
 - Law on the Transportation of hazardous material (NN 97/93)
 - Decree on the conditions in managing hazardous substances (NN 32/98)
 - Law on Road Traffic Safety (NN 59/96)
 - Law on Road Transportation (NN 36/98)

- Law on Public Roads (NN 100/96, 76/98, 27/01)
- Rules on the basic conditions that must be met by public roads outside urban areas as regards traffic safety (NN 110/01)
 - Rules on traffic signs, equipment and signalisation on roads (NN 59/00)
 - Rules on the manner of transporting of hazardous materials in maritime traffic (NN 79/96)
 - Rules on the transportation and handing of hazardous materials in ports and wharfs (NN 80/00)
 - Intervention Plan for maritime pollution incidents (NN 8/97)
 - Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Law on Waters (NN 107/95)
 - Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution (Barcelona Convention 1976, 1995)
 - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, (MARPOL 73/78)
 - The Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (Croatia has been member since 1997)
 - Decree on hazardous substances in waters (NN 78/98)
 - Decree on the maximum permitted level of hazardous substances in waters and coastal sea waters (NN 2/84)
 - Decree on the assessment of environmental impact (NN 34/97)
 - Law on environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
 - Rules on Environmental impact assessment (NN 59/00)
 - Law on Protection of air (NN 48/95)
 - Law on protection against ionising radiation (NN 27/99)
 - Law on protection against non-ionising radiation (NN 105/99)
 - Conclusion on the establishing of criteria for the selection of sites for thermo-electric power plants and nuclear facilities (NN 78792)
 - Decree on the structure and activities of the observing and alerting system in the Republic of Croatia (NN 11/93)
 - Law on the Government (NN 101/98, 15/00,117/01)
 - Defence Law (NN 33/02)

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN CROATIA –
Crisis Communication

Natural risks Level	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local	Mayor/head of municipality, Basic Observing Net, Fire Fighting Operational Centre Competent managers of flood defence activities					
Regional	County prefect, County Alerting Centre, Fire Fighting Operational Centre, Competent managers of flood defence activities					
National Ministerial	Minister of the interior in conjunction with the ministers concerned, State Directorate of Water Resources Management, State Alerting Centre					
National Interministerial Transboundary	Government of the Republic of Croatia/ Crisis Management HQ, State Alerting Centre					

Legal reference:

- Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
- Decree on the structure and activities of the observing and alerting system in the Republic of Croatia (NN 11/93)
- Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
- Law on the Protection against natural disasters (NN 73/97)
- Law on Fire Fighting (NN 106/99)
- Law on Fire Protection (NN 58/93)
- National Flood defence plan (NN 8/97, 32/97, 43/98, 93/99)
- Intervention Plan for extinguishing larger fires (NN 25/00)
- Rules on Forest fire protection (NN 26/03)
- Law on the Government (NN 101/98, 15/00, 117/01)
- Defence Law (NN 33/02)

Technological risks Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous goods	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Police Administration				
	Basic Observing Net	Operational Communication Centre		Port authorities,	
Regional	County Alerting Centre		County Alerting Centre		
	Police Directorate				
			Operational Communication Centre	National centre for rescue coordination-MRCC- Min. of Maritime Aff., Transport. and Communication, Min. of the Interior	
National Ministerial	State Alerting Centre	Ministry of the Interior		State Alerting Centre	Ministry of the Interior State Alerting Centre
National Interministerial Transboundary	State Alerting Centre Government of the Republic of Croatia/Crisis Management HQ				

Legal reference:

- Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
- Decree on the structure and activities of the observing and alerting system in the Republic of Croatia (NN 11/93)
- Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
- Rules on the contents of the Plan for protection against fire and technological explosions (NN 35/94, 55/94)
 - Law on the Transportation of hazardous material (NN 97/93)
 - Decree on the conditions in managing hazardous substances (NN 32/98)
 - Law on Road Traffic Safety (NN 59/96)
 - Law on Road Transportation (NN 36/98)
 - Rules on the manner of transporting of hazardous materials in maritime traffic (NN 79/96)
 - Rules on the transportation and handing of hazardous materials in ports and wharfs (NN 80/00)
 - Intervention Plan for maritime pollution incidents (NN 8/97)
 - Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution (Barcelona Convention 1976, 1995)
 - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, (MARPOL 73/78)
- The Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (Croatia has been member since 1997)
 - Decree on the maximum permitted level of hazardous substances in waters and coastal sea waters (NN 2/84)
 - Law on protection against ionising radiation (NN 27/99)
 - Law on protection against non-ionising radiation (NN 105/99)
 - Law on the Government (NN 101/98, 15/00, 117/01)
 - Defence Law (NN 33/02)

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN CROATIA –
Operational forces

Natural risks Level	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local	Civil Protection Units (conscripts), Fire Fighters (professional/voluntary), Army, Emergency medical assistance, Police, individual and/or conscripted private companies					Professional fire fighters, voluntary fire fighters, Civil protection fire fighting units, Emergency medical assistance, Army
Regional						
National Ministerial						
National Interministerial						
Transboundary	Specialised intervention CP fire fighting units					

Legal reference:

- Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
- Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
- Law on the Protection against natural disasters (NN 73/97)
- National Flood defence plan (NN 8/97, 32/97, 43/98, 93/99)
- Intervention Plan for extinguishing larger fires (NN 25/00)
- Rules on Forest fire protection (NN 26/03)
- Rules on the structure, manning, summoning and deployment of units, services and bodies responsible for managing and leading of units and other organisational forms of Civil Protection (NN 31/95)
 - Defence Law (NN 33/02)
 - Law on Fire Fighting (NN 106/99)
 - Law on Fire Protection (NN 58/93)
 - Law on the participation of Croatian armed forces, the police, civil protection and civil servants in peace keeping operations and other activities abroad (NN 33/02)

Technological risks Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous goods	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Companies' fire units, Specialised services, Fire brigades (professional) Emergency medical assistance, Army	Police Fire brigades Emergency medical assistance,	Port authorities, Specialised companies, Civil protection units	Civil protection units, Specialised services, Ministry of health	
Regional					
National Ministerial					
Transboundary	Specialised intervention CP fire fighting units				

Legal reference:

- Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
- Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)

- Rules on the structure, manning, summoning and deployment of units, services and bodies responsible for managing and leading of units and other organisational forms of Civil Protection (NN 31/95)
 - Law on Fire Fighting (NN 106/99)
 - Law on Fire Protection (NN 58/93)
 - Intervention Plan for maritime pollution incidents (NN 8/97)
 - Law on the participation of Croatian armed forces, the police, civil protection and civil servants in peace keeping operations and other activities abroad (NN 33/02)

SHEET X: REHABILITATION IN CROATIA – Competencies

Natural risks Level	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local				Material reparation by the emergency services		
Regional				Financial compensation for material damage to individuals in the case of officially declared disasters		
National Ministerial				Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Building, Ministry of economy, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transportation and Communication, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Health		
				Commission for damage remuneration Disaster fund Ministry of finance		
Transboundary						

Legal reference:

- Government decision based on the Law on the Protection Against Natural Disasters (NN 73/97)

Technological risks Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous goods	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local			Material reparation by the emergency services The property owner (public as well as private sector)		
Regional			Ministry of economy, Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transportation and Communication, Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning, Ministry of Health		
National			Commission for damage remuneration Disaster fund Ministry of finance		
Transboundary					

Legal reference:

- Government decision based on the Law on the Protection Against Natural Disasters (NN 73/97)

SHEET XI: REHABILITATION in CROATIA – Compensation of the victims

Natural risks Level	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
State fund	Permanent State Fund for the cases of natural disasters					
Insurances (mandatory or voluntary)	Voluntary insurance					
Mixed system						

Legal reference:

- Government decision based on the Law on the Protection Against Natural Disasters (NN 73/97)

Technological risks Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous goods	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
State fund				Disaster fund	
Insurance (mandatory or voluntary)	Voluntary insurance	Voluntary and mandatory insurance			
Mixed system					

Legal reference:

- Government decision based on the Law on the Protection Against Natural Disasters (NN 73/97)

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN CROATIA - Competencies

Natural risks Level	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local	Municipality inspection services					Police directorate-
Regional	County councils, County inspection services,					Fire fighter inspection
National Ministerial	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transportation and Communication, Ministry of agriculture, State Directorate of Water Resources Management					Min. of Interior, Min. of agriculture Min. of Maritime Aff., Transport and Communication,
Transboundary						

Legal reference:

- Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
- Law on the organisation and jurisdiction of ministries and state administrative bodies (NN 72/94, 92/96, 117/93, 131/97)
- Flood defences plans for catchment areas (regional flood defences plans)

- Rules on the protection measures against natural disasters and war time threats in spatial planning (NN 29/83, 36/85, 42/86)
 - Law on the Protection against natural disasters (NN 73/97)
 - Methodology of the Assessment of damages caused by natural disasters (NN 86/98)
 - Law on Waters (NN 107/95)
 - National Flood defence plan (NN 8/97, 32/97, 43/98, 93/99)
 - Declaration on Environmental protection in the Republic of Croatia (NN 34/92)
 - Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
 - Rules on Environmental impact assessment (NN 59/00)
 - Law on Protection of nature (NN 30/94, 72/94)
 - Rules on technical measures and conditions for constructing flood defence facilities (SL SFRJ 2/70)
 - Law on Agricultural Land (NN 54/94, 48/95, 19/98, 105/99)
 - Decree on the Categorisation of Catchment Areas (NN 15/81)
 - Rules on the technical, economic and other conditions for constructing melioration systems and on the basis for their technical and economic maintenance (NN 4/98)
 - Law on Construction (NN 52/99, 57/99, 78/99, 117/01)
 - Law on Spatial Planning (NN 30/94, 68/98, 61/00)
 - Rules on the temporary technical regulations for constructing in seismic areas (SL SFRJ 39/64-751)
 - Rules on technical standards for high-rise construction in seismic areas (SL SFRJ 31/81-844)
 - Rules on Project Control (NN 7/00)
 - Rules on the technical standards for seismic monitoring of high dams (NN 6/88)
 - Rules on technical standards for shelters (NN 24/90)
 - Law on Fire Fighting (NN 106/99)
 - Law on Fire Protection (NN 58/93)
 - Law on Forests (NN 52/90, 5/91, 9/91)
 - Rules on Forest fire protection (NN 26/03)

Technological risks Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous goods	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Police directorate-Inspectorate		Police Directorate	Port authority	
Regional	Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Economy			Min. of the Interior, Min. of Maritime Aff., Transport. and Communic.	Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Health
National Ministerial					
Transboundary					

Legal references:

- Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
- Law on the organisation and jurisdiction of ministries and state administrative bodies (NN 72/94, 92/96, 117/93, 131/97)
 - Declaration on Environmental protection in the Republic of Croatia (NN 34/92)
 - Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
 - Plan of Interventions in Environmental Protection (NN 82/99, 86/99)
 - Rules on Environmental impact assessment (NN 59/00)

- Law on Fire Fighting (NN 106/99)
 - Law on Fire Protection (NN 58/93)
 - Rules on the developing of assessment of fire and technological explosion risks (NN 35/94)
 - Rules on the contents of the Plan for protection against fire and technological explosions
- (NN 35(94, 55/94)
- Law on Protection of air (NN 48/95)
 - Law on Explosives for economic use (NN 12/94)
 - Law on toxic agents (NN 27/99, 55/99)
 - Law on inflammable liquids (NN 108/95)
 - Law on the Transportation of hazardous material (NN 97/93)
 - Decree on the conditions in managing hazardous substances (NN 32/98)
 - Decree on hazardous substances in waters (NN 78/98)
 - Law on Road Traffic Safety (NN 59/96)
 - Law on Road Transportation (NN 36/98)
 - Law on Public Roads (NN 100/96, 76/98, 27/01)
 - Rules on the basic conditions that must be met by public roads outside urban areas as regards traffic safety (NN 110/01)
 - Rules on traffic signs, equipment and signalisation on roads (NN 59/00)
 - Rules on the manner of transporting of hazardous materials in maritime traffic (NN 79/96)
 - Rules on the transportation and handing of hazardous materials in ports and wharfs (NN 80/00)
 - Intervention Plan for maritime pollution incidents (NN 8/97)
 - Law on Waters (NN 107/95)
 - Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution (Barcelona Convention 1976, 1995)
 - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, (MARPOL 73/78)
 - The Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (Croatia has been member since 1997)
 - Decree on the maximum permitted level of hazardous substances in waters and coastal sea waters (NN 2/84)
 - Decree on the assessment of environmental impact (NN 34/97)
 - Law on Protection of air (NN 48/95)
 - Law on protection against ionising radiation (NN 27/99)
 - Law on protection against non-ionising radiation (NN 105/99)
 - Conclusion on the establishing of criteria for the selection of sites for thermo-electric power plants and nuclear facilities (NN 78792)

SHEET XIII: CONTROL MECHANISMS in CROATIA - Sanctions

Natural risks Level	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local						Legal and physical persons are obliged to undertake emergency measures.
Regional						Failure to undertake measures for the protection against natural disasters; failure to make available material and technical means on the basis of an order by the county prefect/mayor;
National Ministerial						failure to undertake measures for the protection against natural disasters upon the order of the CP HQ – entail administrative, financial and prison penalties.
Transboundary						

Legal reference:

- Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
- Law on the organisation and jurisdiction of ministries and state administrative bodies (NN 72/94, 92/96, 117/93, 131/97)
- Law on the Police
- Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
- Law on the Protection against natural disasters (NN 73/97)
- Law on Criminal Procedure (NN 62/03)
- Penal Code (NN 110/97, 50/00, 129/00)

Technological risks Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous goods	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					Revoking work permits for legal persons (in repeated offences), confiscating goods (explosives), revoking driving licences, banning sailing, administrative, financial and prison penalties.
National Ministerial					
Transboundary					

Legal reference:

- Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91, 73/91, 19/92, 32/92, 76/94, 161/98, 29/00, 53/00)
- Law on the organisation and jurisdiction of ministries and state administrative bodies (NN 72/94, 92/96, 117/93, 131/97)
- Law on the Police (NN 129/00)
- Law on Environmental protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
- Law on the Protection against natural disasters (NN 73/97)
- Law on Criminal Procedure (NN 62/03)
- Penal Code (NN 110/97, 50/00, 129/00)
- Maritime Code (NN 17/94, 74/94, 43/96)

The most relevant regulations:

- Law on Internal Affairs (NN 29/91,73/91,19/92,32/92,76/94,161/98,29/00,53/00)
- Law on the Police (NN 129/00)
- Law on the organisation and jurisdiction of ministries and state administrative bodies (NN 72/94, 92/96, 117/93, 131/97)
- Law on Local and Regional Self-Government (NN 33/01,60/01)
- Law on the Protection Against Natural Disasters (NN 73/97)
- Law on Construction (NN 52/99, 57/99, 78/99, 117/01)
- Law on Spatial Planning (NN 30/94, 68/98, 61/00)
- Law on Fire Fighting (NN 106/99)
- Law on Fire Protection (NN 58/93)
- Law on seismological affairs (NN 74/85)
- Law on Waters (NN 107/95)
- Law on Environmental Protection (NN 82/94, 128/99)
- Law on the Protection of Nature (NN 30/94, 72/94)
- Law on the Protection of Air (NN 48/95)
- Law on Road Traffic Safety (NN 59/96)
- Law on the Protection Against Ionising (NN 27/99)
- Law on Explosives for Economic Use (NN 12/94)
- Law on Toxic Agents (NN 27/99, 55/99)
- Law on Inflammable Liquids and Gases (NN 108/95)
- Law on the Transportation of Hazardous Material (NN 97/93)
- Maritime Code (NN 17/94, 74/94, 43/96)
- Law on Sea Ports (NN 108/95)
- Law on the Government (NN 101/98,15/00,117/01)
- Defence Law (NN 33/02)
- Law on Criminal Procedure (NN 62/03)
- Penal Code (NN 110/97, 50/00, 129/00)

**MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT
IN CYPRUS¹³**

¹³ Sources : Cyprus Civil Defence HQ 2003

- Report on Major Environmental Issues, Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, Environment Service, Nicosia, March 1998
- The Forest Fire Situation in Cyprus, IFFN N° 23, December 2000, P. 71-76
- Répertoire International 2001 sur la Protection Civile, Défense Civile, Sécurité Civile, Gestion des situations d'urgence, Organisation Internationale de Protection Civile (OIPC)

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN CYPRUS¹⁴

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Yes/no	Few	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ionising radiat

Precisions :

- (1) Civil defence Law No 117(I) of 1996 and the Cyprus Civil Defence Regulations PI221 of 1997. According to the Civil Defence Law and Regulations the Ministry of Interior/Civil Defence, coordinates measures in case of “disasters”, term which includes technological and other man made catastrophic events.
- (2) Police Law number 285, article 42, of 1989 which provides Cyprus Fire Service functioning.
- (3) The Control of Major Accidents Hazards Related to Dangerous Substances Regulation of 2001 – PI507/2001, 31/12/2001.
The Control of Major Accidents Hazards Related to Dangerous Substances Notification of 2002 – PI211/2002, 26/4/2002, under the authority of the Ministry of Labor and Social Insurance.
- (4) The Protection from Ionising Radiation Law of 2002 – P.I. 115(I)/2002, 12/7/2002
The Protection from Ionising Radiation (Basic Principles) Regulations of 2002 – P.I. 494/2002
The Protection from Ionising Radiation (Informing the Public about measures to be applied in case of Emergency) Regulations of 2002 – P.I. 495/2002, 25/10/2002
The Protection from Ionising Radiation (Supervision and Control of Shipments of Radioactive Wastes) Regulations of 2002 – P.I. 496/2002, 25/10/2002
The Protection from Ionising Radiation (Supervision and Control of Shipments of Radioactive Wastes) Regulations of 2002 – P.I. 496/2002, 25/10/2002
Under the authority of the Ministry of Labor and Social Insurance
- (5) Summary of the legislation which is related to the protection of the marine environment is stated in APPENDIX A paragraph 11 – 28.

¹⁴ Source : [EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database](#).

SHEET II: RISK PREVENTION IN CYPRUS – competencies:

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Cities and municip.						
Districts	District Officers ² of the Ministry of the Interior					
National	Ministry of the interior Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment - MANRE				Government: MANRE, Min. Interior and Min. of Justice ¹	
Interminist.	Central Civil Defence Council at National Level and District Civil Defence Councils at Regional Level					
Transb.	Same authorities which are responsible for natural and technological Risks					

Precisions:

The Ministry of the Interior has the overall competence to coordinate actions in case of a major disaster. Respective Emergency Plans have been established for Earthquakes, Fires and Floods.

¹ In Cyprus, the Government is responsible for fire prevention, detection and suppression of wildland fires. Wildland fires are divided into 2 categories:

Category 1: the fires occurring in State Forest Land or in the privately owned lands, situated within a distance of 1 km from the boundary of the State Forest Land. The responsible authority is the Department of Forests of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment. The prevention, pre-suppression and suppression of these fires are the exclusive responsibility of this Department. Furthermore, the Department is responsible for the detection of forest fires within the State Forest Land using a well-organised detection system. All these actions are achieved through the organisation and integrated fire management plan of this department.

Category 2: the fires occurring in the privately owned lands, other than those specified in category 1. The prevention and suppression of these fires are based on an action plan. According to this plan, the technical aspect of the suppression of these fires is shared between the Fire Brigade Service of the Ministry of Justice and Public Order and the Department of Forests and other Government Services. The preventive measures and the co-ordination of the suppression are handled by the District Officers of the Ministry of Interior. The detection of fires in this category is based partly on the detection system of the Department of Forests and partly on other means.

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Cities and municipalities					
Districts	Co ordination is established by district officers				
National	MANRE – MLSI ¹ Ministry of the Interior/ Civil Defence	Min. of Interior Min. of Justice and Public Order Min of Communications and Works	Min. of Interior		Min. of Interior
		Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment – MANRE, Min. of Labor and Social Insurance			
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

MANRE - the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment is responsible for the environmental policy, except for town and country planning issues, which are the responsibility of the Minister of the Interior.

MANRE is mandated to implement the governmental environmental policy, to co-ordinate programs for the protection of the environment, to preside the technical committee on environmental impact assessments, to oversee the enforcement of the larger part of the Law on the Control of Water Pollution, to promote environmental awareness and training and to gather and disseminate information on the environment.

Through its various Departments (i.e. Water Development, Agriculture, Geological Survey, Mines and Quarries, Fisheries, Forestry, Agricultural Research, Veterinary Services, Meteorology, as well as the Natural Resources Information and Remote Sensing Center), MANRE has a wide range of executive functions on specific environmental issues.

(1) There is no heavy industry in Cyprus, the industries requiring such an approach are few, and they are to a great extend covered by licensing arrangements. Discharge licenses for liquid and solid industrial waste are issued by the MANRE, and for air emissions by the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance – MLSI. (Inspectors from both Ministries cover most of the provisions of the European IPPC Directive).

The broader issue of risks and accidents from industrial sources is to be dealt with by regulations under the Law on Health and Safety at Work.

(2) Civil Defence is responsible to establish External Emergency Plans of Plants storing or producing dangerous substances (According SEVESO)

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN CYPRUS – consultation/deliberation structures

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Cities and municip.						
Districts	District Civil Defence Councils					
National	Council for the Environment ¹ - Environment Committee ² Central Civil Defence Council under the Ministry of the Interior ³					
Interminist.						
Transb.						

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear					
Cities and municipalities										
Districts	District Civil Defence Councils									
National	Min. of Labor and Social Insurance, Min. of Interior, Min. of Justice and Public Order	Min. Of Communication and Works	Min. of Justice and Public Order, Min. of Communication and Works							
		Council for the Environment ¹ - Environment Committee ²								
Interministerial										
Transboundary										

Precisions :

(1) This Council for the Environment is chaired by the Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, its members being representatives from governmental and quasi-governmental agencies, NGO's, the business and technical sectors and local government. The Council advises the Minister and, through him, the Council of Ministers, on issues relating to the environment, such as serious environmental problems or proposals for environmental legislation. It also makes recommendations on environmental policy and its mandate has been expanded to also act as a forum on sustainable development.

(2) The Committee is chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the MANRE, and its members are representatives from the Ministries of Interior, Labour and Social Insurance, Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Communications and Works, Health, Education and Culture, the Planning Bureau, the Cyprus Tourism Organization and the Department of Town Planning and Housing. The Committee reviews environmental programs, further refines the objectives of environmental policy approved by the Council of Ministers and acts as a broader environmental policy coordinator among Ministries.

(3) Most of the “Essential” Ministries and Government Departments are represented in the Central Civil Defence Council which advises the Minister of the Interior on protective measures to be taken for Civil Defence purposes. The Council also is checking the emergency plans.

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN CYPRUS – emergency planning

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Cities and municipa.						None ²
Districts						
National	Ministry of the Interior ³				Ministry of Agriculture, Nat. Resources and Environment ¹	
Interministerial						
Transboundary						

Precisions:

- (1) The Department of Forests of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment. For preparedness, as for prevention, a distinction is made between public and private forests:
 - Effective protection of the State Forests against fires is provided for by the Forest Law. The responsible authority for the enforcement of the law is the Department of Forests. Fire suppression is governed by a Fire Suppression Action Plan. Furthermore, the Forest Policy and National Program provide for the protection of forests and ecosystems and the suppression of fires in the State Forests. More specifically, the Forest Policy includes these objectives:
 - (a) protection against fires and other hazards,
 - (b) conservation of ecosystems, flora, fauna and heritage,
 - (c) watershed management and protection.
 - The protection of the areas of the countryside, which are not covered by the Forest Law, is covered under the provisions of the Law for the Prevention and Control of Fires in the Countryside. A fire suppression Action Plan is in force and the responsible Authority for the co-ordination and administration of the firefighting effort is the District Officer of each District. Fire management in these areas faces many problems.
- (2) The municipalities and the communities do not participate in the fire management activities, apart from the co-operation, to some degree, with the authorities involved. Furthermore, an effort is made to create voluntary groups in the various communities.
- (3) In the case where the event becomes a “disaster” according Civil Defence Law 1996 the Minister of the Interior is responsible to coordinate the Civil Defence System including the “Essential Services”.

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Nuclear	Marine pollution
Cities/municip.					
District					
National	Ministry of the Interior ²				National Oil spill Contingency Plan ¹
Interministerial					
Transboundary					Arrangements ¹

Precision :

- (1) An oil-pollution combating unit is in place, a national oil spill Contingency plan has been implemented and sub-regional oil combating arrangements have been established with Egypt and Israel.
- (2) The Council of Ministers approves the General Plan for Civil Protection. This plan defines the role, the duties and the responsibilities of all the actors involved in the civil protection system and especially those of the so-called ‘essential services’

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN CYPRUS – information to the population

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Cities/mun.						
District						
National	Ministry of Interior – Civil Protection ¹ MANRE – the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment ² Ministry of Justice and Public Order – Fire Service					
Interminist.						
Transb.						

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Cities/municip.					
Districts					
National	Ministry of Interior – Civil Protection ¹ MANRE – the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment ² Ministry of Justice and Public Order – Fire Service				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

- (1) Civil Defence Law of 1996 and Civil Defence Regulations of 1997
- (2) In the Law on the Control of Water Pollution, there are provisions for access of the public to a Register to be kept, which should contain details with regards to the permits granted. Applications for discharge permits are notified in the Official Gazette and can be reviewed by any interested person, who can make representations to the licensing authority.

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN CYPRUS – competencies

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Cities/mun.						
Districts						
National	Ministry of the Interior					
Interminist.						
Transb.						

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Cities/municip.					
Districts					
National	Ministry of the Interior				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

According to the Article 5 of Civil Defence Law of 1996, the Council of Ministers has to approve the General Civil Defence Plan from which the role, duties and responsibilities for all the components of the Civil Defence System derive. According to these rules, duties and responsibilities, each component of the Civil Defence System (mainly the «essential services») has to elaborate Civil Defence Plans in order to deal with contingencies which may arise either because of war or disaster. The plans are furnished to the Central or District Civil Defence Councils (respectively to their level) for checking and coordination.

Furthermore the Council of Ministers, may declare the administration of any Ministry or any Governmental Department/Service of Independent Office or any Public or Private corporation as « essential Service» for civil defence purposes. Any such declaration has a legal effect to the « essential services» concerned of planning, training, preparedness and response, in order to be able for effective participation in the Civil Defence System.

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN CYPRUS - warning

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Cities/mun.						
Districts						
National	Ministry of the Interior ¹ MANRE – the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment ²					
Interminist.						
Transb.						

Precisions :

- (1) According to Cyprus Civil Defence Regulations of 1997 the Minister of the Interior is responsible to declare a warning. The alert signals are designated by the Council of Civil Defence Commissioner.
- (2) Regarding weather forecast warning.

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Cities/municip.					
Districts					
National	Ministry of the Interior				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN CYPRUS - crisis communication

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Cities/mun.						
Districts						
National	Respective Radio Communication Networks are functioning under license by the Ministry of Communications and Works					
Interminist.						
Transb.						

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear	
Cities/municip.						
Districts						
National	Respective Radio Communication Networks are functioning under license by the Ministry of Communications and Works					
Interministerial						
Transboundary						

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN CYPRUS – operational forces

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Cities/mun.	Civil protection units ¹					
Districts	Civil Protection					
National	Ministry of Justice and Public Order/ Fire Service ² Ministry of the Interior / Civil protection					
Interminist.						
Transb.						

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Nuclear	Marine pollution		
Cities/municip.	Civil protection units ¹						
Districts							
National	Ministry of Justice and Public Order/ Fire Service ² Ministry of the Interior / Civil protection			Oil combat unit ³			
Interministerial							
Transboundary							
	Arrangements ³						

Precisions :

- (1) Civil protection units are composed of both professionals and volunteers, including rescue units.
- (2) The Fire Service (who belongs to the Ministry of Justice and Public Order) is responsible for saving lives, for the prevention and extinction of fires, and rendering humanitarian services to the public.
- (3) An oil-pollution combating unit is in place, a national oil spill Contingency plan has been implemented and sub-regional oil combating arrangements have been established with Egypt and Israel.

SHEET X: REHABILITATION IN CYPRUS - competencies

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Cities/mun.						
Districts						
National	Ministry of the Interior , other competent Ministries for each kind of a disaster					
Interminist.						
Transb.						

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Nuclear	Marine pollution
Cities/municip.					
Districts					
National	Ministry of the Interior , other competent Ministries for each kind of a disaster				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET XI: REHABILITATION IN CYPRUS – compensation of the victims

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
State Fund						
Insurances						
Mixed System	√	√	√	√	√	√

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Nuclear	Marine pollution
State Fund					
Insurances					
Mixed System	√	√	√	√	√

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN CYPRUS – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Cities/mun.						
Districts						
National	Same authorities as those responsible for prevention					
Interminist.						
Transb.						

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear	
Local						
Districts						
National	Same authorities as those responsible for prevention					
Interministerial						
Transboundary						

Precisions :

In general, enforcement of legislation regarding the control of industrial effluent and emissions (under the Water Pollution Control and the Atmospheric Pollution Control Laws) is carried out through a system of inspection of premises and installations. The duties and powers of inspectors and other administrative arrangements, such as criminal procedures, penalties, etc. are provided for in the applicable laws.

- Inspectors of MANRE Departments have been appointed under the provisions of the Water Pollution Control Law: Departments of Water Development, Agriculture, Geological Survey and Fisheries, ... In cooperation with relevant inspectors from the Environment Service and under the supervision of the Director of the Service, who is a Chief Inspector, they enforce those parts of the law for which MANRE is the competent authority.
- The Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance – MLSI, through the Factory Inspectorate of the Labour Department, is the competent authority for the administration and enforcement of the Atmospheric Pollution Control Law, the Safety and Health at Work law and the Asbestos Law (Safety and Health of Persons at Work). It also administers part of the Water Pollution Control Law and chairs the Technical Committees for the Protection of the Environment established under the above laws.

SHEET XIII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN CYPRUS – sanctions

No information on natural risks

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Cities/municip.					
Districts					
National	Administrative and criminal sanctions				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

Sanctions for non-compliance with specific regulations are foreseen in the specific Laws.

When a charge is made for violations of the law, a Court injunction may also be requested for the discontinuation of operations, by and on behalf of the Government or of the interested local authority.

Criminal law is used either through criminal sanctions for environmental damage, i.e. where the offence consists of a direct act of pollution, or as a substitute and complementary to the regulatory system, i.e. where the offence is not directly linked to the environmental damage but to non-compliance with an administrative process. Criminal law is used to punish environmental damage either as a public wrong where the purpose is primarily the protection of the health of the people (i.e. the Criminal Code with regard to atmospheric pollution), or as a moral wrong, where the protection of the environment is an end in itself.

Most relevant regulations in Cyprus

1. Cyprus Civil Defence Law of 1996 and Regulations of 1997
2. Law on Environmental Protection
3. Law 69/91 on the Control of Water Pollution
4. Forest Law 14/67
5. Law on the Prevention and Control of Fires in the Countryside
6. Law 70/91 on the Control of Atmospheric Pollution from Industrial Sources
7. Law 199/91 on Dangerous Substances
8. Petroleum Law (Cap. 272)
9. Criminal Code (Cap. 154)
10. Law on Health and Safety at Work
11. Water Pollution Control Law (No. 69/91) as amended by the Law No 106(I), 2002. MANRE, MLSI. Provision for the setting of quality standards for the waters of Cyprus. Effluent standards for the discharge of effluents according to permit. Charge of owners for the cost of monitoring compliance.
12. Consolidated Amending Regulations of 1990 (No 287/90) adopted on the basis of Fisheries Law Cap. 135, DFMR of MANRE. Prohibition of the disposal of lubricating and other oils and in the use of organotin-based antifouling paints in the marine environment as well as of any other substances or objects that may have direct or indirect impact on the marine environment.
13. Water Pollution Control Law (No. 69/91) as amended by the Law No. 106(I), 2002, MANRE, MLSI. Provision for the setting of quality standards for the waters of Cyprus. Effluent standards for the discharge of effluents according to permit. Charge of owners for the cost of monitoring compliance.
14. Consolidated Amending Regulations of 1990 (No. 287/90) adopted on the basis of Fisheries Law Cap. 135, DFMR of MANRE. Prohibition of the disposal of lubricating and other oils and in the use of organotin-based antifouling paints in the marine environment as well as of any other substances or objects that may have direct or indirect impact on the marine environment.
15. Amendment No. 170/90 of the Fisheries Law, DFMR of MANRE. Provides for "any person violating any regulations relevant to pollution is guilty and subject to a fine up to CYP 30.000.
16. Ratification Law No. 51 of 1979 as amended by the Law No. 19(III) of 2001, DFMR of MANRE. Application of provisions of the amended Land-based Protocol of Barcelona Convention and of the existing Emergency Protocol.
17. Ratification Law. No. 266/87 as amended by the Law No. 20(III) of 2001, DFMR of MANRE. Application of provisions of the amended Barcelona Convention, Dumping Protocol, the new Specially Protected Areas and Biodiversity Protocol and the Offshore Protocol.
18. Ratification Law No. 57 of 1989 as amended by law of 2001 (Law 11(II)/2001), DFMR of MANRE, DMS-MCW. Application of provisions of the International Convention for the Pollution from Ships of 1973, the Protocol of 1978, as amended by the Resolutions of 1987-1995.
19. Regulations for Reception Facilities for Oil Residues, No. 282/93 as amended by Regulation No. 132/95, DMS-MCW. Establishment of operational conditions and infrastructure for oil reception facilities.
20. Regulations concerning undersea pipelines for transfer of oil and other products No. 151/1995, DMS-MCW. Establishment of specifications, maintenance, and operational conditions for under sea pipes.
21. Ratification Law (No. 633 of 1989), ratifying the International Convention concerning civil liability for damage from oil pollution of 1969, and its Protocol of 1976, and provisions regarding related matters, MCW. Establishment of the areas of application, i.e. Cypriot ships whenever they may be, and foreign ships sailing in Cypriot ports or territorial waters. Establishes penalties for breaking the Law. Adoption of juridical measures to collect penalties.

- 22.Ratification Law (No. 14(III) of 1997), regarding the ratification of the Protocol of 1992, which amends the International Convention regarding civil liability for damages from pollution, MSW. Ratification of the amendments in the Protocol of 1992.
- 23.Ratification Law (No. 109 of 1989), which ratifies the International Convention concerning the establishment of International Fund for compensation for oil pollution of 1971 and its protocol of 1976, MCW. Establishes conditions for the creation of the Fund and the mechanisms for putting it into effect.
- 24.Ratification Law (No. 9(III) of 1995). Ratifies the Agreement related to the application of the part of XI Convention for maritime Justice of December 10, 1982, DFMR of MANRE. The Agreement covers matters of protection and care of the marine environment.
- 25.Consolidated Amending Regualtions No. 273/90 enacted under the Fisheries Law Cap. 135, DFMR of MANRE. They provide for the Protection of turtles, seals, dolphins as well as of the habitats of sea turtles during their breeding period.
- 26.Ministerial order No. 99/2000 enacted under the Water Pollution Control Law, DFMR of MANRE, MH. Enforcement of the EU Directive 76/160 for the Quality of Bathing Water.
- 27.Ministerial Order No. 98/2000 enacted under the Water Pollution Control Law, DFMR of MANRE. Enforcement of the EU Directive for Quality of Shellfish Growing waters.
- 28.Solid and Hazardous Wastes Law No. 634/2002. Provisions covering all the issues of the relevant EU Legislation.

DFMR: Department of Fisheries and Marine Research

MANRE: Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resources and Environment

MCW: Ministry of Communication and Works

DMS: Department of Merchant Shipping

MH: Ministry of Health

**MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT IN
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC
OF MACEDONIA¹⁵
(FYROM)**

¹⁵ Source : Prof. Dr. Zoran Milutinovic, Head of Section on Risk, Disaster Management and Strategic Planning, Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering Seismology, University 'Ss. Cyril and Metodius', Skopje
National Structures of Civil Protection in the member states of the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement, Florival 1998 update
UNEP Assessment reports (Post conflict Environment Assessment) at
<http://grida.no/enrin/htmls/macedon/reports/postconf/eng/1.htm>

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN MACEDONIA

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	(Marine) Water pollution	Nuclear
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

SHEET II: RISK PREVENTION IN MACEDONIA – competencies:

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Avalanches
Municipal.	Municipalities through Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPs) ^{1,3}						
Regional							
National	Ministry of the Environment and Physical Planning ² through the National Environmental Action Plan – NEAP ¹ Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Resource Management, Ministry of Urbanism, construction, traffic and ecology, Ministry of Health - Republic Institute for Health Protection, Ministry of the Interior, Republic Hydrometeorological Institute						
Interminist.							
Transbound.							

Precisions :

The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, in agreement with the Minister of Defense and the Minister of Urbanism, Construction and protection of Environment, establishes the Permanent Operating Committee responsible for coordinating all necessary preventive actions concerning floods.

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities	Municipalities through Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPs) ^{1, 3}				
Regional					
National	Ministry of the Environment and Physical Planning ² through the National Environmental Action Plan – NEAP ¹ Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Resource Management, Ministry of Health - Republic Institute for Health Protection, Republic Hydrometeorological Institute Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Economy (Industry and Energy), Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Social Welfare				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

FYROM has not a regional level of public administration, but various individual ministries and public services operate functional units at an intermediate level, regrouping several communes or municipalities. There are 123 municipalities.

(1) The 1996 Act on Environment and Nature Protection and Promotion requires the Government to elaborate a National Ecological Plan and municipalities to establish Local Environmental Action Plan. The first National Plan was developed with input from governmental and non-governmental representatives and adopted in 1997. The NEAP establishes the following national and environmental policy goals:

- air quality improvement,
- water quality improvement,
- biodiversity conservation, especially at Lakes Ohrid, Prespa and Dojran
- renewal and preservation of forests
- strengthening the environmental management capacity of institutions responsible for monitoring and enforcement

(2) The Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning – MEPP became an independent Ministry in 1998 (was previously part of the Ministry of Urban Planning and Construction that has been abolished in 2000, its competencies being assumed now by the Ministry of Transport and Communications). By law, MEPP has broad authority to monitor, protect and improve the environment in the areas of water, soil, air, noise, radiation and biodiversity. It also has authority to create a self-financing mechanism, develop standards and rules, and conduct inspections. The Ministry is the parent body for the State Environmental Inspectorate, the Agency for Environmental Protection and Nature Protection and Promotion and the Fund for Environment and Nature Protection and Promotion.

The MEPP disposes of a Fund for Environmental Protection and Nature Promotion – Eco-Fund for the financing of environmental actions. This Fund is financed by a vehicle registration tax.

(3) Municipalities have competencies in the following environmental matters:

- pollution protection and prevention (water, air and soil)
- nature protection
- non-ionic radiation protection and prevention
- noise protection and prevention
- collection, transport and treatment of municipal waste
- treatment of municipal waste water
- rainwater management
- cleaning of streets and other public areas.

Specific legislation deals with the division of responsibilities between municipalities and central Government, as well as the financing of Local Government.

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN MACEDONIA – consultation/deliberation structures

No information available

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN MACEDONIA – emergency planning

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Avalanches
Municipal.	Municipal authorities						
Regional	Regional plans						
National	Ministry of Defense (Civil protection, army), Ministry of Internal Affairs (police, fire brigades), Ministry of Health (First aid, Sanitation and asanitation), Ministry of Agriculture, forestry and Water Ressources (specialised forces)						
Interminist.							
Transbound.							

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities	Municipal authorities + all enterprises, administrations, public companies and local units elaborate their own contingency plans				
Regional	Regional plans				
National	Ministry of Defense (Civil protection, army), Ministry of Internal Affairs (police, fire brigades), Ministry of Health (First aid, Sanitation and asanitation), Ministry of Agriculture, forestry and Water Ressources (specialised forces)				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precision :

Disaster Management and Contingency (DMC) planning at all levels is the legal obligation prescribed by the Law on Protection against Natural Disasters.

The DMC plans shall ensure organized action and provide measures for mitigation, suppression and elimination of disasters threats and/or caused effects.

The DMC plans shall contain:

- an estimation of : the degree of the threat from natural disasters, material and other resources, as well as capability and capacity for protection,
- measures for the mobilization of employed population, civilians and material resources,

- mode, scope and priority of involvement of institutions, companies and services of public and/or special interest, private or public companies and population,
- duties of the public service regarding monitoring, alarming and public address,
- involvement mode of the Civil Protection Forces,
- organization and execution of Civil Protection measures,
- technical measures for protection and organisation of public order in the region as well as organization of accommodation and food provision for engaged Civil Protection Forces and mobilized population.

The elaboration of the DMC plan at national level is a legal obligation of the Government of the FYROM and, upon its submission by the authorized Governmental body, shall be approved and adopted by the Parliament of the Republic for the entire territory of the country.

According to the Law on Protection against Natural Disasters, at municipal level, the DMC plans have to be prepared, enforced and administered by the municipality, while the Government is obliged to participate in their elaboration and synchronization within its mandate.

With the recent (1997) administrative reorganization of the territory of the Country (presently 123 municipalities instead of 34 existing before) and the implementation of the concept of local self-management at Municipal level, municipalities are authorized to implement and execute only those segments of the national DMC plan that are relevant to their territory.

The institutions, companies and services of public or special interest, large industrial facilities and systems, large public or private companies and organizations have legal obligation to prepare, elaborate, enforce and administer their own DMC plans, that shall comply with the national DMC planning strategy and be incorporated in the national DMC plan.

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN MACEDONIA – information to the population

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Avalanches
Municipal.	Citizen Information Centres – Education system (first aid, understanding of the country's disaster profile, ...)						
Regional							
National	MEPP – Environmental Information Center						
Interminist.							
Transbound.							

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities	Citizen Information Centres, (first aid, understanding of the country's disaster profile,)				
Regional					
National	MEPP – Environmental Information Centre				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

Under the Act of Environment, citizens have the right to be informed, publicly or on request regarding the state of the environment and environmental or human health threats.

Therefore, in 1998, the MEPP created the Environmental Information Centre. The Centre's role is to establish a comprehensive base of relevant, accurate, and publicly accessible information concerning the quality and trends of FYROM's environment.

Six municipalities created a Citizen Information Centre.

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN MACEDONIA – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Avalanches
Municipal.	Municipal authorities						
Regional							
National	Ministry of Defense						
Interminist.							
Transbound.							

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities	Operators				
	Municipal authorities				
Regional					
National:	Ministry of Defense				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precision :

The general objectives of Macedonian Civil Protection are defined by the Law on Defense and the Law on Protection against Natural Disasters: “*The Civil Protection of the FYROM is a form of organization, preparedness and participation of civilians, state authorities, local self-management authorities, public institutions and organisations, companies and services for protection and rescue of the population and material property against war destruction and other threats from military actions, natural disasters and other war calamities as well as the elimination of the effects and consequences arising therefrom.*”

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN MACEDONIA - warning

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Avalanches
Municipal.							
Regional							
National				Ministry of Defense			
Interminist.							
Transbound.							

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities					
Regional					
National			Ministry of Defense		
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

See chapter VIII of the Defense Law: Surveillance, Informing and Alerting System, also art. 20: *In the area of defense, the Ministry of defense accomplishes the following: ... organises and prepares monitoring, informing and alerting.*

See also : Regulations for Conditions and Procedure for Public Informing and Alarming in Emergencies, Official Gazette of RM n° 55/97

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN MACEDONIA - crisis communication

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Avalanches
Municipal.							
Regional							
National				Ministry of Defense			
Interminist.							
Transbound.							

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities					
Regional					
National	Ministry of Defense				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN MACEDONIA – operational forces

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Avalanches
Municipal.	Fire brigades, first aid and medical help services, police forces, Red Cross and other professional and volunteer associations						
Regional	30 Regional civil protection units						
National	Civil protection forces (Agency), the Army						
Interminist.							
Transbound.							

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities	Fire brigades, first aid and medical help services, police forces, Red Cross and other professional and volunteer associations				
Regional	30 Regional civil protection units				
National	Civil protection forces (Agency), the Army				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

National and regional intervention means:

At national level, under the Minister of Defense, the following forces have been formed and managed: Republic Civil Protection Headquarters, 30 Regional Civil Protection Headquarters and 180 specialized manoeuvre units with the strength of platoons, companies and squads which comprise around 15 000 Civil Protection members. The staff members of the specialized manoeuvre units are civilians, professionals in a particular field, with a regular job and professional activities in normal circumstances, but they are mobilized during emergencies.

The Head of Civil Protection HQ (on position of Deputy Minister of Defense, or Undersecretary to the Minister of Defense for CP issues) reports directly to the Prime Minister.

Police forces and fire brigades are managed under the Ministry of the Interior, whereas the First Aid units are controlled by the Ministry of Health. The organisation is pyramidal, with a central management under the respective ministry in Skopje – the capital of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and branches at regional and municipal level.

Local intervention means:

According to the concept and organization of the Civil Protection, every mature inhabitant of the FYROM is a member of the local Civil Protection Forces and can be mobilized through Headquarters (for settlements with population over 200 citizens, institutions, companies and services over 100 employees and both local and self-management authorities), Commissioners (for settlements up to 200 citizens, institutions, companies and services up to 100 employees). They act at the locations where they have been formed. If necessary, they can act also in the neighbouring endangered areas, but within the municipality/region where they are formed.

The local Civil Protection forces are organized in General and Specialized units (fire protection, first aid, extrication, units for protection and rescue of animals and/of animal products, protection of agricultural stands and agricultural products, RBC decontamination, terrain rehabilitation, etc).

SHEET X:

REHABILITATION IN MACEDONIA - competencies

Precisions :

Act on Environment: *any legal entity or individual that, by using mineral raw materials, disposing wastes, barren substance, ash and slag and the like, shall degrade soil is hereby obliged to recultivate or in some other way rehabilitate that same soil in accordance with a previously prepared technical documentation concerning re-cultivation, this is to be done in compliance with the wastes, barren substances, ash, slag and other waste at latest.*

The Ministry of Environment shall issue approvals for technical documentation for soil recultivation as referred to in paragraph 1 of his Article.

Defense Act, art. 123: *Cleaning up the terrain encompasses technical and hygienic and other measures and activities for prevention from epidemics and other results from war destruction, natural disasters, epidemics, technical-technological and other accidents.*

SHEET XI:

REHABILITATION IN MACEDONIA – compensation of the victims

Natural risks Level	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
State fund						
Insurances						
Mixed system	Solidarity Fund and mandatory insurances for the public sector					

Technological risks Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous goods	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
State fund					
Insurance					
Mixed system	Solidarity Fund and mandatory insurances for the public sector				

The basic law is enforced in 1978 as 'Law for Establishing the Solidarity Fund of Republic of Macedonia for Eliminating the consequences of Elementary Disasters and Introduction of the'Week of Solidarity', Official Gazette of RM n° 39/78.

The law defines the following, annually collected inputs :

1. Week of Solidarity (26 July – 1 August)
2. income collected from the special emission of 'Stamps of Solidarity' used during the Week of Solidarity (stamps of a certain value added to regular postal fee)
3. interest on loans (annuities) provided by the Republic for mitigating the effects of disasters
4. part of the income of all legal (companies) and private persons (citizens employed by themselves like farmers, small craft shops, private restaurants and pubs)
5. donations
6. other similar sources

Disaster compensation is provided only in the case when the government recognizes and declares the existence of the state of emergency.

The regular Solidarity Fund is usually insufficient for compensation of disaster victims in case of large scale disasters. In that case, the first response during the emergency impact phase is to activate the part of the Budget reserve, and then, based on the estimation of losses, to enforce a Special Solidarity Law.

Governmental and public sector are obligatory insured.

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN MACEDONIA - competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Avalanches
Municipal.							
Regional							
National	Ministry of the Environment - State Environmental Inspectorate						
Interminist.							
Transbound.							

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities					
Regional					
National:	Ministry of the Environment - State Environmental Inspectorate				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

The enforcement of environmental regulations is conducted principally by the State Environmental Inspectorate. Although all polluting enterprises are subject to inspection, the Inspectorate focuses principally on the country's approximatively 100 heavily polluting industries.

Environmental inspections cover six areas: air, water, soil, noise, protected nature, and radiation. Building and operation permits do not contain pollution limits. Inspections refer to laws and regulations.

Municipalities have no enforcement competency regarding prevention of environmental pollution, and are thus unable to monitor and enforce pollution standards. So despite their core responsibilities in the field of prevention, they completely rely upon the national teams of inspectors, who have exclusive power to impose penalties.

Various other inspectorates at national and municipal level only have jurisdiction over specific aspects. There is no collaboration or exchange of information between them.

Act on Environment: *Supervision over the implementation of this Act and of regulations passed on the basis of this Act shall be the competence of the Ministry of Environment. Inspективе supervision over the implementation of technical-technological measures to protect the air and waters against pollution, protected special natural resources, soil against degradation and pollution, hazardous noise, and ionising and non-ionising radiation shall be carried out by the Inspectorate for Environment and Nature Protection and Promotion, to exist as a special body within the ministry in charge of activities concerning environment and nature protection.*

SHEET XIII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN MACEDONIA - sanctions

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Avalanches
Municipal.							
Regional							
National	Fines, Prohibition of use or production						
Interminist.							
Transbound.							

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities					
Regional					
National:	Fines, Obligation of lower production levels, Obligation to adapt the installation or equipment, Prohibition of use or production				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

Inspectors can – when observing violations of the legislation – impose fines, lower production levels, or order installation or remediation equipment. In extreme cases, a facility can be closed.

Enforcement efforts suffer though from a judiciary that is not adequately informed about environmental laws and policies.

80% of observed violation result in dismissals. Of the cases that go forward, around half result in a warning only, while the other 50% involve penalties that are often very small and inadequate to compensate for environmental losses or damage to human health.

Act on Environment : *The Minister of Environment, in agreement with the Minister of Health, the Minister of Internal Affairs, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water management and the Minister of Economy shall, with an order, prohibit the production and traffic of specific goods and the performing of specific activities, on a definite or permanent time level, should such activities jeopardise the environment, nature or people's health.*

Chapter V of the law foresees fines for violation of provisions of this law.

Most relevant regulations in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:

- ✓ Law for protection and improvement of living environment (Environment Act), Official Gazette of RM n° 69/96
- ✓ Law on Defense, Official Gazette of RM n° 42/01
- ✓ Law on Protection against Natural Disasters, Official Gazette of SRM n° 39/77
- ✓ Directions on a Mode and Procedure for Using the Civil Protection Forces and Headquarters formed by the Republic in Emergencies and other Peace-Time Calamities, Official Gazette of RM n° 51/92
- ✓ Ordinance for Organization, Preparation and Use of Civil Protection Forces, Official Gazette of RM n° 27/03
- ✓ Decree for Using the units of Civil Protection, Official Gazette of RM n° 26/93
- ✓ Regulations for Conditions and Procedure for Public Informing and Alarming in Emergencies, Official Gazette of RM n° 55/97
- ✓ Law on Spatial and Urban Planning, Official Gazette of RM n° 4/96
- ✓ Law on Construction of Capital Investment Facilities
- ✓ Law on Water, Official Gazette of SRM n° 6/81
- ✓ Law on Protection Against Fires, Official Gazette of SRM n° 43/86

- ✓ Law on Protection Against Explosions, Official Gazette of RM, n° 4/78
- ✓ Law on Health Care, Official Gazette of RM n° 38/91
- ✓ Law on Protection of Animals Against Contiguous Diseases, Official Gazette of RM n° 83/92
- ✓ Law on Protection of Flora against Diseases and Damages, Official Gazette of RM n° 83/92
- ✓ Law for Establishing the Solidarity Fund of Republic of Macedonia for Eliminating the consequences of Elementary Disasters and Introduction of the 'Week of Solidarity', Official Gazette of RM n° 39/78
- ✓ Technical Regulations for Construction of Buildings in seismic Regions, Official Gazette of SFRY n° 31/81
- ✓ Technical Regulations for Repair, Strengthening and Reconstruction of Buildings Damaged by Earthquakes and Reconstruction and Revitalization of Buildings, Official Gazette of SFRY n° 52/85
- ✓ Temporary Seismological Map of SFRY, Official Gazette of SFRY n° 49/82

**LA GESTION DES RISQUES MAJEURS
EN FRANCE¹⁶**

¹⁶ Sources : Ministère de l'Environnement et Ministère de l'Intérieur

FICHE I : LES RISQUES MAJEURS EN FRANCE

Risques naturels	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Oui/non	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui

Risques technologiques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Oui/non	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui

Précisions :

La France est confrontée à tous les risques, qu'ils soient naturels ou technologiques.

Pour ce qui concerne les premiers, les plus importants par les enjeux en cause sont les inondations, les séismes et les cyclones ou tempêtes. Cependant, les avalanches, mouvements de terrain, effondrements de cavités souterraines, surcotes marines, tsunamis, incendies de forêt, ... constituent également des sujets de préoccupation qui appellent des actions de prévention.

Quant aux seconds, ils sont tout aussi présents sur les différents champs d'activités existants, chimique, biologique, nucléaire, pollution marine, pollution des sols ...

Il existe pour tous ces risques une volonté de connaissance, d'information, de réglementation et de contrôle qui se traduit par un ensemble de textes généraux mais aussi des textes spécifiques à chaque type de risque. Cet arsenal demande à être régulièrement ajusté, à la lumière des retours d'expérience et, pour les risques technologiques notamment, en fonction des directives européennes, mais aussi évalué afin d'être pleinement efficace.

FICHE II : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES EN FRANCE – compétences :

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanche	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Local	Les Maires ^{1,3}							
Départ.	Le préfet ² , s'appuyant sur les DIREN ⁵ , DDAF ⁶ , DDE ⁷							
National	Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement durable (Direction de l'Eau), Ministre chargé de l'Agriculture, Ministère de l'Intérieur Direction de la défense et de la sécurité civile), Ministère chargé de l'Equipement et de l'Urbanisme							
Intermin.	COPRNM CIDD							
Transfr.	Coordinat. prévisions des crues du Rhin							

COPRNM conseil d'orientation pour la prévention des risques naturels majeurs

CIDD comité interministériel pour le développement durable, créé par Décret n° 2003-145 du 21 février 2003

Art. 2 Le comité interministériel pour le développement durable est présidé par le Premier ministre, ou par délégation de celui-ci, par le ministre chargé du développement durable. Il comprend l'ensemble des membres du Gouvernement. (...)

Art. 3 Le comité interministériel pour le développement durable définit les orientations de la politique conduite par le Gouvernement en faveur du développement durable, notamment en matière d'effet de serre et de prévention des risques naturels majeurs, et veille sur leur mise en œuvre. A cette fin : 1. il adopte la stratégie nationale ... 2. il approuve les plans d'actions ... 3. il adopte un rapport annuel ...

Art. 5 Chaque ministre désigne un haut fonctionnaire chargé de préparer la contribution de son administration ...

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Pollution marine	Accidents de la route	Nucléaire
Local	Les Maires ^{1,3}				
Département	Le préfet ² , s'appuyant sur les DRIRE				
National	Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement durable (Direction de la prévention des pollutions et des risques DPPR), Ministère de l'Intérieur (Direction de la défense et de la sécurité civiles), Ministère chargé de l'Equipement et de l'Urbanisme			Ministère de l'Industrie MARN ⁴	
Interministériel					
Transfront.					

Précisions:

L'Etat dit en général le risque. Ceci se fait par le canal de chaque ministère en charge du thème concerné, par exemple ceux de la santé ou de l'agriculture pour les risques biologiques ou celui de l'industrie pour le risque minier ou nucléaire ou l'écologie pour les installations classées. C'est également l'Etat qui met en place et développe une politique de prévention qui est relayée sur le plan local (régional et départemental) par les services déconcentrés de l'Etat.

On notera que pour les risques technologiques en général, les industriels ont un rôle particulier de prévention à remplir (par exemple, dans le cas SEVESO), la prévention allant jusqu'à l'élaboration des plans d'opération internes permettant à l'entreprise de prévoir son organisation propre de secours dès lors que le sinistre ne sort pas de l'enceinte de l'établissement.

S'agissant de prévention, compte tenu de la multiplicité des risques, plusieurs structures sont concernées par la démarche, le point de synthèse se faisant dans l'essentiel des cas au niveau départemental où le préfet représente l'Etat.

Une loi relative à la prévention des risques technologiques et naturels et à la réparation des dommages a été adoptée par le Parlement le 30 juillet 2003. Elle vient renforcer le dispositif existant.

(1) Les Maires ont une compétence générale sur base du Code général des collectivités territoriales:

Art. L 2212-2: La police municipale a pour objet d'assurer le bon ordre, la sûreté, la sécurité et la salubrité publiques. Elle comprend notamment: (...) 5° Le soin de prévenir, par des précautions convenables, et de faire cesser, par la distribution des secours nécessaires, les accidents et les fléaux calamiteux ainsi que les pollutions de toute nature, tels que les incendies, les inondations, les ruptures de digues, les éboulements de terre ou de

rochers, les avalanches ou autres accidents naturels, les maladies épidémiques ou contagieuses, les épizooties, de pourvoir d'urgence à toutes les mesures d'assistance et de secours et, s'il y a lieu, de provoquer l'intervention de l'administration supérieure. (...)

Art. L. 2212-4: En cas de danger grave ou imminent, tels que les accidents naturels prévus au 5° de l'article L. 2212-2, le maire prescrit l'exécution de mesures de sûreté exigées par les circonstances. Il informe d'urgence le représentant de l'Etat dans le département et lui fait connaître les mesures qu'il a prescrites.

(2) Les compétences du préfet:

Art. L. 2215-1: La police municipale est assurée par le maire. Toutefois: 1° Le représentant de l'Etat dans le département peut prendre, pour toutes les communes du département ou plusieurs d'entre elles, et dans tous les cas où il n'y aurait pas été pourvu par les autorités municipales, toutes mesures relatives au maintien de la salubrité, de la sûreté et de la tranquillité publiques. Ce droit ne peut être exercé par le représentant de l'Etat dans le département à l'égard d'une seule commune qu'après une mise en demeure au maire restée sans résultat; 2° Si le maintien de l'ordre est menace dans deux ou plusieurs communes limitrophes, le représentant de l'Etat dans le département peut se substituer, par arrêté motivé, aux maires de ces communes pour l'exercice des pouvoirs mentionnés aux 2° et 3° de l'article L. 2212 et à l'article L. 2213-23; 3° Le représentant de l'Etat dans le département est seul compétent pour prendre des mesures relatives à l'ordre, à la sûreté, à la sécurité et à la salubrité publiques, dont le champ d'application excède le territoire d'une commune.

(3) Les Maires ont également des obligations sur base du Code de l'Urbanisme (art. L. 121-1 et L. 121-2), notamment pour l'élaboration des schémas de cohérence territoriale, les plans locaux d'urbanisme et les cartes communales.

(4) MARN : Mission d'Appui à la gestion du Risque Nucléaire

(5) DIREN : Direction Régionale de l'Environnement

(6) DDAF : Direction Départementale de l'Agriculture et de la Forêt

(7) DDE : Direction Départementale de l'Equipement

FICHE III : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES EN FRANCE – structures de concertation

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanche s	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Local	Enquête publique dans le cadre des PPR							
Départ.	Cabinet du préfet ¹ Commission départementale de prévention des risques naturels majeurs							
National								
Intermin.	Ministères de l'Intérieur, Ministère de l'Equipement, Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement durable ³ Conseil d'orientation pour la prévention des risques naturels majeurs Comité interministériel pour le développement durable							
Transfr.								

PPR : Plan de prévention des risques

Le Conseil d'orientation pour la prévention des risques naturels majeurs a été créé par le Décret n° 2003-728 du 1^{er} août 2003.

Art. 1 Il est créé auprès du ministre chargé de l'écologie et du développement durable un conseil d'orientation pour la prévention des risques naturels majeurs.

Art. 2 Le conseil d'orientation pour la prévention des risques naturels majeurs est chargé de donner des avis et de faire des propositions en matière de prévention des risques naturels.

Art. 3 Les membres viennent des ministères membres du Comité interministériel pour le développement durable, un représentant de la défense nationale, dix personnes de compagnies d'assurances, représentants des ministères chargé des finances, de l'équipement, du logement, de la recherche, de l'environnement, des collectivités locales, 3 députés de l'Assemblée nationale, 3 sénateurs.

Concernant les Commissions départementales des risques naturels majeurs : un chapitre V est ajouté au titre VI du livre V du code de l'environnement par la loi n° 2003-699 du 30 juillet 2003 . Ces commissions sont présidées par le préfet et sont composées de représentants élus des collectivités territoriales, des établissements publics de coopération intercommunale, des établissements publics territoriaux, d'organisations professionnelles, des administrations, des services de secours et des établissements publics de l'Etat concernés.

Ces commissions donnent leur avis sur les actions à mener pour développer les connaissances des risques, et notamment les programmes de sensibilisation, les documents d'information, la délimitation des zones d'érosion et de retention, les plans de préventions, ...

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local	Comité local d'information et de concertation SPPPI ⁴				
Département	Conseil départemental d'hygiène Cabinet du préfet ¹				
National	Conseil supérieur des installations classées				
Interministériel	Ministères de l'Intérieur, Ministère de l'Equipment, Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement durable Comité interministériel pour le développement durable				Comité Interministériel de la Sécurité Nucléaire– CISN ⁴
Transfront.					

Précisions :

Il se développe progressivement, à l'initiative des préfets, à côté des réseaux d'expertise et techniques généralement mobilisés sur des problématiques verticales, des pôles de compétence chargés de traiter les risques par concertation horizontale.

Les mesures de prévention existantes et envisagées sont de plusieurs ordres : l'information préventive, la vigilance météorologique (et ultérieurement, la vigilance hydrométéorologique, les plans de prévention des risques, les règles de construction parasismique, l'annonce de crue, la conformité de certaines installations avant mise en exploitation, le contrôle en cours d'exploitation ...

(1) Dans chaque préfecture, un Service interministériel de défense et de protection civile – SIDPC-, directement rattaché au cabinet, est chargé d'assister en permanence le préfet dans la gestion des risques et des crises.

(2) Depuis février 2001, un comité interministériel de prévention des risques naturels majeurs a été créé afin de proposer au gouvernement des éléments de politique de prévention : il est refondu dans le CIDD –Comité interministériel pour le Développement durable, créé par décret du 21 février 2003. Le Conseil d'Orientation pour la prévention des risques naturels majeurs - COPRNM a été recréé par décret du 1 août 2003

(3) SPPPI – Secrétariats Permanents pour la Prévention des Pollutions Industrielles : Là où la densité des industries le rendait souhaitable, des SPPPI ont été créés. Ces structures réunissent l'ensemble des parties intéressées (élus, administrations, industriels, experts, associations de protection de l'environnement) et permettent de définir les orientations de la politique locale de prévention de pollutions industrielles et des risques. Des réunions régulières de diverses commissions (eau, air, risques industriels, information) permettent de faire le point sur la situation des installations concernées, d'établir des programmes visant à réduire les pollutions en d'en suivre le déroulement.

(4) CISN : Le Comité Interministériel de la Sécurité Nucléaire réunit les ministres chargés de la Santé, de l'Intérieur, de la Défense nationale et de l'Industrie. Ce Comité est chargé de la coordination des actions dans le domaine de la radioprotection des travailleurs et du public, des mesures à prendre en cas d'accident radiologique et de la coordination des orientations concernant l'information au public...

(5) CLIC : Commission locale d'information et de concertation, cf. art. L. 125-2 du code de l'environnement (tel que modifié par la loi n° 2003-699 du 30 juillet 2003 relative à la prévention des risques technologiques et naturels et à la réparation des dommages) : « *Le préfet crée un comité local d'information et de concertation sur les risques pour tout bassin industriel comprenant une ou plusieurs installations figurant sur la liste prévue au IV de l'article L. 515-8. Ce comité peut faire appel aux compétences d'experts reconnus, notamment pour réaliser des tierces expertises. Il est tenu informé de tout incident ou accident touchant à la sécurité des installations visées ci-dessus. Il est doté par l'Etat des moyens de remplir sa mission. Les conditions d'application du présent alinéa et notamment, les règles de composition des comités locaux d'information et de concertation sur les risques sont fixées par décret.* »

FICHE IV : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES EN FRANCE – planification d’urgence

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanche s	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Local	Avis des conseils municipaux des communes ^{2c} Plans communaux de sauvegarde (en projet)							
Départ. / zone	Plans Orsec et plans de prévention des risques naturels prévisibles ^{2a} élaborés par le préfet ^{2b}							
	PSS montagne	PSS météo exception.	PSS météo exception.	PSS tremblement de terre	RDAC ¹ - PSS inondation	PSS feux de forêt	PSS Glissement de terrain	PSS volcanique
Zone de défense ⁷	Plans Orsec de zone et plans d’urgence élaborés par le préfet							
National	Plan Orsec national élaboré par le Ministre chargé de la sécurité civile (Intérieur)							
Intermin.								
Transfr.								

Précisions :

Référence légale: La loi n° 87-565 du 22 juillet 1987 relative à l’organisation de la sécurité civile, la protection de la forêt contre l’incendie et à la prévention des risques majeurs, JO du 23 juillet 1987, p. 8200 e.s.

(1) RDAC : Réorganisation de l’annonce des crues et de la transmission des avis des crues (Arrêté du 27 Février 1984, JO du 12 avril 1984)

(2a) Art. L. 562-1 du Code de l’Environnement (Art. 40-1 de la loi n° 87-565 du 22 juillet 1987, créé par l’art. 16-I de la loi n° 95-101 du 2 février 1995): *L’Etat élabore et met en application des plans de prévention des risques naturels prévisibles tels que les inondations, les mouvements de terrain, les avalanches, les incendies de forêt, les séismes, les éruptions volcaniques, les tempêtes et les cyclones. (...)*

(2b) Art. 1^{er} du Décret n° 95-1089 du 5 octobre 1995 relatif aux plans de prévention des risques naturels prévisibles : *L’établissement des plans de prévention des risques naturels prévisibles mentionnés aux articles 40-1 à 40-7 de la loi du 22 juillet 1987 susvisée est prescrit par arrêté du préfet. Lorsque le périmètre mis à l’étude s’étend sur plusieurs départements, l’arrêté est pris conjointement par les préfets de ces départements et précise celui des préfets qui est en charge de conduire la procédure.*

(2c) Art. 7 du même Décret : *le projet de plan de prévention des risques naturels prévisibles est soumis à l’avis des conseils municipaux des communes sur le territoire desquelles le plan sera applicable.*

Art. L. 562-3 Code de l’Environnement: *Après enquête publique, et après avis des conseils municipaux des communes sur le territoire desquelles il doit s’appliquer, le plan de prévention des risques naturels prévisibles est approuvé par arrêté préfectoral.*

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local	Plans d'Opération Interne ⁸	Les Maires donnent leur avis sur les plans particulier d'intervention			Plan d'Urgence Interne ⁹
Département/ Zone	Plans Orsec et plans d'urgence (PPI, PSS, PR) élaborés par le préfet				
	PPI ²	PSS TMD ³	PSS Autoroute, tunnel	POLMAR, SECMAR, SAMAR ⁴	PPI ² PSS TMR ⁵ NUCMAR ⁶
Zone de défense ⁷	Plans Orsec de zone et plans d'urgence (PPI, PSS, PR) élaborés par le préfet				
National	Plan Orsec national élaboré par le Ministre chargé de la sécurité civile (Intérieur)				
Interministériel					
Transfront.					

Précisions¹⁷:

Référence légale: La loi n° 87-565 du 22 juillet 1987 relative à l'organisation de la sécurité civile, la protection de la forêt contre l'incendie et à la prévention des risques majeurs, JO du 23 juillet 1987, p. 8200 e.s.

La planification d'urgence constitue un domaine en soi (concerne plus particulièrement la sécurité civile).

Selon l'art. 1^{er} de la loi n° 87-565 du 22 juillet 1987 : 'La sécurité civile a pour objet la prévention des risques de toute nature ainsi que la protection des personnes, des biens et de l'environnement contre les accidents, les sinistres et les catastrophes.'

Elle consiste donc essentiellement à prévoir l'organisation des secours en cas de sinistre et à expliciter la chaîne de commandement. Il existe plusieurs types de plans de secours, tous déclenchés par le préfet :

- le plan ORSEC: concept ancien mais toujours d'actualité car pratique. Ce plan intègre l'organisation des interventions de secours, la mobilisation d'acteurs et de moyens de différentes origines, les liaisons entre les acteurs concernés.
- les plans d'urgence :
 - les plans particulier d'intervention – PPI pour les installations fixes (nucléaires, SEVESO, ...) et donc liés à un risque particulier dont la localisation est prédéterminée
 - les plans de secours spécialisés – PSS pour tout autre type d'accident et donc liés aux risques particulier dont la localisation n'est pas à priori déterminée.
 - les plans rouges – PR sont déclenchés en cas de nombreuses victimes, ils se conjuguent généralement avec les précédents.

Il s'agit d'une planification de l'Etat qui mobilise les services publics et, le cas échéant, des acteurs privés compte tenu de leur compétence ou de leurs moyens matériels.

¹⁷ Source : Gérer les risques et prévenir les crises avec les plans de secours, Michel Sappin, Directeur de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civiles, Ministère de l'Intérieur

Voir : Loi n° 87-565 du 22 juillet 1987 relative à l'organisation de la sécurité civile, la protection de la forêt contre l'incendie et à la prévention des risques majeurs, JO du 23 juillet 1987, art. 1 & 2 : ‘*il s'agit d'assurer la préparation des mesures de sauvegarde et la mise en œuvre des moyens nécessaires pour faire face aux risques majeurs et aux catastrophes*’.

- (2) PPI – Plans Particulier d’Interventions: obligatoires pour les 5 catégories d’installations suivantes : installations nucléaires, Seveso, stockage souterrains de gaz, aménagements hydrauliques de capacité, lieux de transit et d’activité
- (3) Plan TMD – Transport de matières dangereuses
- (4) SAMAR – Recherches et secours aéronautique maritimes
- (5) Plan TMR – Transport de matières radioactives
- (6) NUCMAR – Nucléaire Maritime (réalisé par le préfet maritime)
- (7) La préfecture de zone ou zone de défense est la structure intermédiaire entre les échelons départemental et national.
- (8) L’obligation d’établissement d’un Plan d’Opération Interne existe uniquement pour les installations à haut risque (installations ‘AS’ – soumis aux servitudes d’utilité publique, ou établissements ‘seuil haut’ selon la classification Seveso) Pour les plans externes : une nouvelle section 6 a été insérée au code de l’environnement (tel que modifié par la loi n° 2003-699 du 30 juillet 2003) dont l’art. L. 515-15: « *L’Etat élabore et met en œuvre des plans de prévention des risques technologiques qui ont pour objet de limiter les effets d'accidents susceptibles de survenir dans les installations figurant sur la liste prévue au IV de l'art. 515-8 et pouvant entraîner des effets sur la salubrité, la santé et la sécurité publiques directement ou par pollution du milieu.* »
- (9) L’obligation d’un Plan d’Urgence Interne pour toute installation nucléaire découle de l’art. 4 du Décret du 11 décembre 1963

FICHE V : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES EN FRANCE – information préventive à la population

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanche	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Local	Le Maire : document d’information – affiches ¹ Réunions publiques communales ou tout autre moyen approprié							
Départ.	Le préfet : dossier synthétique ²							
National	Ministère de l’Ecologie et du développement durable, Ministère de l’Intérieur							
Intermin.								
Transfr.								

Réunions publiques communales pour l’information sur les risques naturels : nouveauté introduite par la loi n° 2003-699, insèrent un article L. 125-2 dans le code de l’environnement : « *Dans les communes sur le territoires desquelles a été prescrit ou approuvé un plan de prévention des risques naturels prévisibles, le maire informe la population au moins une fois tous les deux ans, par des réunions publiques communales ou tout autre moyen approprié, sur les caractéristiques du ou des risques naturels connus dans la commune, les mesures de prévention et de sauvegarde possibles, les dispositions du plan, les modalités d’alerte, l’organisation des secours, les mesures prises par la commune pour gérer le risque, ainsi que sur les garanties prévues à l’article L. 125-1 du code des assurances. Cette information est délivrée avec l’assistance des services de l’Etat compétents, à partir d’éléments portés à la connaissance du maire par le représentant de l’Etat dans le département, lorsqu’elle est notamment relative aux mesures prises en application de la loi n° 87-565 du 22*

juillet 1987 relative à l'organisation de la sécurité civile, à la protection de la forêt contre l'incendie et à la prévention des risques majeurs et ne porte pas sur les mesures mises en œuvre par le maire en application de l'article L. 2212-2 du code général des collectivités territoriales. »

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local	Le Maire : document d'information – affiches ¹				
	L'exploitant ³				
Régional	Le préfet : dossier synthétique ²				
National	Ministère de l'Ecologie et du développement durable, Ministère de l'Intérieur				
Interministériel					
Transfront.					

Précisions :

Le droit à l'information : Art. L 124-2 du Code de l'environnement (Art. 21 de la loi n° 87-565 du 22 juillet 1987): *Les citoyens ont un droit à l'information sur les risques majeurs auxquels ils sont soumis dans certaines zones du territoire et sur les mesures de sauvegarde qui les concernent. Ce droit s'applique aux risques technologiques et aux risques naturels prévisibles. Un décret en Conseil d'Etat définit les conditions d'exercice de ce droit. Il détermine notamment les modalités selon lesquelles les mesures de sauvegarde sont portées à la connaissance du public ainsi que les catégories de locaux dans lesquels les informations sont affichées. L'exploitant est tenu de participer à l'information générale du public sur les mesures prises aux abords des ouvrages ou installations faisant l'objet d'un plan particulier d'intervention.*

Les modalités sont précisées dans le Décret n° 90-918 du 11 octobre 1990 relatif à l'exercice du droit à l'information sur les risques majeurs, pris en application de l'article 21 de la loi n° 87-565 du 22 juillet 1987 relative à l'organisation de la sécurité civile, à la protection de la forêt contre l'incendie et à la prévention des risques majeurs :

Art. 3 : *L'information donnée aux citoyens sur les risques majeurs auxquels ils sont soumis comprend la description des risques et de leurs conséquences prévisibles pour les personnes, les biens et l'environnement, ainsi que l'exposé des mesures de sauvegarde prévues pour limiter leurs effets.*

(2) *Elle est consignée dans un dossier synthétique établi par le préfet et reprenant notamment les informations essentielles contenues dans les documents mentionnés à l'article 2. Sont exclues de ce dossier les indications susceptibles de porter atteinte au secret de la défense nationale ou aux secrets de fabrication, ainsi que celles de nature à faciliter des actes de malveillance ou à faire obstacle à l'application des mesures prévues dans les différents documents. Le dossier est transmis au maire avec les documents mentionnés à l'article 2 (plan particulier d'intervention, plan d'exposition aux risques naturels prévisibles)*

(1) *Le maire établit un document d'information qui recense les mesures de sauvegarde répondant au risque sur le territoire de la commune, notamment celles de ces mesures qu'il a prises en vertu de ses pouvoirs de police. Il fait connaître au public l'existence du dossier synthétique et du document d'information par un avis affiché en mairie pendant deux mois.*

Le dossier synthétique, le document d'information les document à l'article 2 (plan particulier d'intervention, plan d'exposition aux risques naturels prévisibles) peuvent être librement consultés en mairie.

Le dossier synthétique et le document d'information sont tenus à jour.

(1) Art. 4 : *Les consignes de sécurité figurant dans le document d'information et celles éventuellement fixées par les exploitants ou les propriétaires des locaux et terrains mentionnés à l'article 6 sont portées à la connaissance du public par voie d'affiches.*

Art. 6 : *Le maire organise les modalités d'affichage dans la commune.*

(3) Obligations de l'exploitant : Les exploitants des installations Seveso à haut risque sont obligés de consulter les représentants du personnel (le Comité de sécurité et d'hygiène) lors de l'élaboration des Plans d'Opération Interne. En outre, une information des populations sur les risques, le signal d'alerte, et la bonne conduite à avoir en cas d'accident, doit être réalisée par les industriels Seveso au moins tous les 5 ans dans les zones à risque autour de leur site.

FICHE VI : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE EN FRANCE – Competences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanche s	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Local						Maire ¹		
Départ.	Le préfet de département ou de zone							
National	Le Ministre de l'Intérieur							
Intermin								
Transfr.								

Précisions :

(1) Art. L. 321-4 du Code Forestier : *En cas d'incendie de forêt, la direction des secours appartient au maire, et à défaut, au délégué du maire, dans les communes où n'existent pas d'associations syndicales ayant pour tâche la défense des forêts contre l'incendie. Dans les communes pourvues desdites associations, la direction des secours appartient aux personnes désignées d'avance par elles, avec l'agrément du maire. Toutefois, lorsque l'incendie s'étend sur le territoire de plusieurs communes ou de plusieurs associations syndicales, le préfet ou son délégué prend la direction des secours en vue de les coordonner.*

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local					
Département	Le préfet de département ou de zone				
National	Le Ministre de l'Intérieur				
Interministériel					
Transfront.					

Précisions :

Voir : Loi n° 87-565 du 22 juillet 1987 relative à l'organisation de la sécurité civile, la protection de la forêt contre l'incendie et à la prévention des risques majeurs, JO du 23 juillet 1987

FICHE VII : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE EN FRANCE - l'alerte

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanche s	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Local	Maire							
Départ.	Centre opérationnel départemental d'incendie et de secours (CODIS) + cellule de crise de la préfecture							
National	Centre opérationnel de gestion interministérielle des crises (COGIC) ¹							
Intermin.								
Transfr.								

En outre Météo France établit des cartes de vigilance météorologiques tout public deux fois par jour

La prévision des crues fait l'objet d'une réorganisation en vue d'une information tout public

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local	L'exploitant et le maire selon POI et PPI ²				
Département	Centre opérationnel départemental d'incendie et de secours (CODIS) + cellule de crise de la préfecture				
National	Centre opérationnel de gestion interministérielle des crises (COGIC) ¹				
Interministériel					
Transfront.					

Précisions :

Art. 12 de la loi n° 87-565 du 22 juillet 1987 : *Les obligations auxquelles sont assujettis les détenteurs de moyens de publication et de diffusion sont fixées dans un code d'alerte national défini par décret.*

Dès 1989 (directive du 6 juillet), le Premier ministre préconisait le confinement. Le décret du 15 mai 1990 précise : « le signal national d'alerte a pour objet d'avertir la population de la nécessité de s'abriter immédiatement en un lieu protégé et de se porter à l'écoute de l'un des programmes nationaux émis par Radio France, pour la métropole ou Radio France Outre-mer ».

(1) Le COGIC : le Centre opérationnel de gestion interministérielle des crises est mis à la disposition du ministère de l'Intérieur et placé sous l'autorité du directeur de la défense et de la sécurité civiles. Le COGIC constitue au quotidien ou en cas de dysfonctionnement grave un outil unique pour réagir, suivre l'événement, coordonner l'ensemble des moyens de secours humains et matériels, locaux ou nationaux, publics ou privés.

(2) Les Plans d'Opération Interne (obligatoire uniquement pour les installations Seveso 'seuil haut') doivent reproduire des mesures d'urgence qui incombent à l'exploitant sous le contrôle de l'autorité de police et notamment en matière d'alerte du public, des services, des concessionnaires et des municipalités concernés.

FICHE VIII : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE EN FRANCE – communication en cas de crise

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanche s	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Local	Le Maire							
Départ.	Le Préfet							
National	Le Ministre de l'Intérieur (Direction de la défense et de la sécurité civiles)							
Intermin.								
Transfr.								

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local	Le Maire				
	L'exploitant ¹				L'exploitant ¹
Département	Le Préfet				
National	Le Ministre de l'Intérieur (Direction de la défense et de la sécurité civiles)				
Interministériel					
Transfront.					

Précisions :

Les PPI prévoient l'édition et la distribution de brochures de consignes aux populations concernées et les obligations d'information tant par le préfet que par les maires des populations concernées dans le périmètre d'application du plan.

(1) Dans le cadre des PPI, il existe également des obligations pour l'exploitant en matière d'alerte des autorités, d'information permanente et la définition des mesures d'urgence incombant à l'exploitant pour le compte et sous le contrôle de l'autorité de police, en matière d'alerte des populations

FICHE IX : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE EN FRANCE – forces opérationnelles

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanche s	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Local	Services de secours: service départemental d'incendie et de secours (SDIS), police, SAMU							
Départ.	Le Service départemental d'incendie et de secours (SDIS), le Centre opérationnel départemental d'incendie et de secours (CODIS)							
Zone de défense	Centre opérationnel de zone (COZ)							
National	Le Centre opérationnel de gestion interministérielle des crises (COGIC) Associations de volontaires : Fédération nationale de protection civile (FNPC), Fédération nationale de radioamateurs							
Intermin.	Le Centre opérationnel de gestion interministérielle des crises (COGIC)							
Transfr.								

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local	Services de secours: service départemental d'incendie et de secours (SDIS), police, SAMU				
Département	Le Service départemental d'incendie et de secours (SDIS), le Centre opérationnel départemental d'incendie et de secours (CODIS)				
Zone de défense	Centre opérationnel de zone (COZ)				
National	Le Centre opérationnel de gestion interministérielle des crises (COGIC) Associations de volontaires : Fédération nationale de protection civile, Fédération nationale de radioamateurs				
Interministériel	Le Centre opérationnel de gestion interministérielle des crises (COGIC)				
Transfront.					

Précisions¹⁸ :

Le plan ORSEC définit l'organisation, l'implantation et la composition des postes de commandement - PC. Le PC fixe est implanté dans la salle opérationnelle de la préfecture, il est organisé suivant le dispositif des 6 services ORSEC : police, renseignement-secours, sauvetage, soins médicaux, entraide-transport, travaux, relations publiques, transmissions ; ou d'une structure du type COD – Centres Opérationnels de défense.

Chacun des services ORSEC (ou des cellules COD) est animé par le service de l'Etat concerné. Sont membres de ces services ou cellules : les représentants des services publics ou privés compétents désignés dans le plan et pour lesquels pourra être établie une fiche réflexe des missions et actions.

¹⁸ Source : Gérer les risques et prévenir les crises avec les plans de secours, Michel Sappin, Directeur de la Défense et de la Sécurité Civiles, Ministère de l'Intérieur

¹ SNSM : Société Nationale de Sauvetage en Mer

Les moyens d'intervention¹⁹ :

Au niveau national :

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur dispose de structures spécifiques de coordination et d'information : le Centre Opérationnel de la Direction de la Sécurité Civile (CODISC) au plan national et 5 Centres Interrégionaux de Coordination de la Sécurité Civile (CIRCOSC) à Valabre, Lyon, Bordeaux, Metz et Rennes, compétentes au niveau zonal.

D'autres moyens nationaux d'intervention :

- les unités d'instruction et d'intervention de la Sécurité Civile (UIISC) sont composées de militaires professionnels et appelés et interviennent en renfort des moyens locaux pour secourir les victimes,
- les moyens aériens : 28 avions et 35 hélicoptères qui sont essentiellement affectés à la lutte contre les incendies de forêts,
- le service de déminage qui intervient en complément des démineurs de la police nationale,
- quatre établissements de soutien opérationnel et logistique (ESOL) qui participent à la maintenance des installations et des matériels.

Au niveau local :

Les actions de la Sécurité Civile au quotidien sont conduites par les +/- 240 000 sapeurs-pompiers professionnels et volontaires (85% des effectifs). Ils appartiennent à des corps communaux, intercommunaux ou départementaux ; ils relèvent dans chaque département (hormis Paris et les trois départements de la petite couronne, dans lesquels la BSPP est compétente) du Service Départemental d'Incendie et de Secours, établissement public départemental, financé par les collectivités territoriales et présidé par le président du conseil général, mais relevant de l'autorité du préfet pour la mise en œuvre opérationnelle des moyens de secours.

On distingue parmi les centres de secours : des Centres de première intervention (CI) qui couvrent une dizaine de communes et les Centres d'intervention principaux (CIP) généralement implantés dans les villes de plus de 30 000 habitants.

Outre les sapeurs-pompiers, d'autres acteurs sont susceptibles d'intervenir dans le champ de la Sécurité Civile, mais contrairement aux premiers, les opérations de secours ne sont pas leur unique spécialité.

Ces secouristes, le plus souvent bénévoles, sont regroupés dans différentes associations de secourisme et organisations caritatives. Ils participent à des opérations de secours dans le cadre de conventions avec le ministère de l'Intérieur au plan national et avec les préfets au plan local.

Citons : la Croix Rouge, la Fédération Nationale de la Protection Civile, le Secours Catholique, la Croix Blanche, la Fédération Nationale des Radioamateurs, la Société Nationale de Sauvetage en Mer, les Spéléo-secours Français, l'Association Nationale des Equipes Cynophiles de Recherche et de Sauvetage ...

Pour le secours à victimes, il existe un partage des interventions avec les services d'aide médicale urgente.

Dans chaque département, un Service d'Aide Médicale d'Urgence (SAMU) assure la centralisation et la régulation des interventions pour les urgences médicales. Il s'appuie notamment sur les moyens des hôpitaux, regroupés dans les Services Mobiles d'Urgence et de Réanimation (SMUR), mais également sur tous les professionnels de la santé disponibles au plan local, quel que soit leur statut.

¹⁹ Source : Etude comparative des structures de protection civile dans les Etats membres de l'Accord EUR-OPA, Florival, 1998

FICHE X : LA RÉHABILITATION EN FRANCE - compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanche s	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Local					Maire			
Départ.					Préfet			
National								
Intermin.								Ministère de l'Intérieur, Ministère de l'Equipement, Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement durable, Ministère de l'Agriculture
Transfr.								

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local			Maire		
Département			Préfet		
National					
Interministériel					Ministère de l'Intérieur, Ministère de l'Equipement, Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement durable, Ministère de l'Agriculture
Transfront.					

L'Etat a la charge du pilotage du retour à la normale ou, du moins, à un nouvel équilibre. Il existe un dispositif permettant des aides ponctuelles immédiates aux sinistrés, des chaînes de solidarité et en cas de catastrophes naturelles, un système d'indemnisation liant les compagnies d'assurance, la caisse centrale de réassurance et l'Etat. Enfin dans le cadre plus classique des programmes annuels et pluriannuels d'équipement et d'investissement, des actions plus spécifiques peuvent être focalisées sur les secteurs sinistrés.

FICHE XI : LA RÉHABILITATION EN FRANCE – dédommagement des victimes

Risques naturels ➔ Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Fonds d'Etat				Fonds Barnier		
Assurances				Les assurances contre l'incendie ¹ et l'assurance des risques de catastrophes naturelles ² Action civile pour dédommagement en cas de feux de forêt ³		
Système mixte						

Précisions:

(1) Les assurances contre l'incendie :

Art. L. 122-7 du Code des Assurances (Loi n° 90-509 du 25 juin 1990): *Les contrats d'assurance garantissant les dommages d'incendie à des biens situés en France ainsi qu'au corps de véhicules terrestres à moteur ouvrent droit à la garantie de l'assuré contre les effets du vent dû aux tempêtes, ouragans ou cyclones, sur les biens faisant l'objet de tels contrats. Sont exclus les contrats garantissant les dommages d'incendie causes aux récoltes non engrangées, aux cultures et au cheptel vif hors bâtiments. En outre, si l'assuré est couvert contre les pertes d'exploitation après incendie, cette garantie est étendue aux effets du vent dû aux tempêtes, ouragans ou cyclones.*

(2) L'assurance des risques de catastrophes naturelles

Art. L. 125-1 du Code des Assurances (Art. 1 de la loi n° 82-600 du 13 juillet 1982): *Les contrats d'assurance, souscrits par toute personne physique ou morale autre que l'Etat et garantissant les dommages d'incendie ou tous autres dommages à des biens situés en France, ainsi que les dommages aux corps de véhicules terrestres à moteur, ouvrent droit à la garantie de l'assuré contre les effets des catastrophes naturelles sur les biens faisant l'objet de tels contrats. En outre, si l'assuré est couvert contre les pertes d'exploitation, cette garantie est étendue aux effets des catastrophes naturelles, dans les conditions prévues au contrat correspondant. Sont considérés comme les effets des catastrophes naturelles, au sens du présent chapitre, les dommages matériels directs "non assurables" ayant eu pour cause déterminante l'intensité anormale d'un agent naturel, lorsque les mesures habituelles à prendre pour prévenir ces dommages n'ont pu empêcher leur survenance ou n'ont pu être prises. L'état de catastrophe naturelle est constaté par arrêté interministériel qui détermine les zones et les périodes où s'est située la catastrophe ainsi que la nature des dommages résultant de celle-ci couverts par la garantie visée au premier alinéa du présent article.*

(3) Art. 2-7 du Code de procédure pénale : *En cas de poursuites pénales pour incendie volontaire, commis dans les bois, forêts, landes, maquis, garrigues, plantations ou reboisements, les personnes morales de droit public peuvent se constituer partie civile devant la juridiction de jugement en vue d'obtenir le remboursement, par le condamné, des frais qu'elles ont exposés pour lutter contre l'incendie.*

Depuis 1995, un fonds de prévention des risques naturels majeurs a été mis en place, dit « fonds Barnier » qui permet notamment d'indemniser, dans certaines conditions, les propriétaires de biens soumis à des risques immédiats.

Risques technologiques ➔ Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Fonds d'Etat	Fonds de garantie				
Assurances	Fonds d'intervention des assurances (CDA) Assurances incendie ou autres dommages à des biens à usage d'habitation				
Système mixte	Action civile ¹	Fonds des victimes de la route FIPOL			

Précisions :

(1) Il est possible de demander réparation ou cessation des dommages entraînés par l'exploitant d'une activité classée ou non, devant le tribunal civil. En effet, les autorisations délivrées au titre de la réglementation des installations classées sont accordées sous « réserve des droits des tiers ».

La loi n° 2003-699 du 30 juillet 2003 introduit un nouveau chapitre VIII dans le code des assurances : Art. L. 128-1 *En cas de survenance d'un accident dans une installation relevant du titre Ier du livre V du code de l'environnement et endommageant un grand nombre de biens immobiliers, l'état de catastrophe*

technologique est constaté par une décision de l'autorité administrative qui précise les zones et la période de survenance des dommages auxquels sont applicables les dispositions du présent chapitre.
Les mêmes dispositions sont applicables aux accidents liés au transport des matières dangereuses ou causés par les installations mentionnées à l'art. 3-1 du code minier.
Le présent chapitre ne s'applique pas aux accidents nucléaires définis par la convention sur la responsabilité civile ...

Art. L. 128-2 *Les contrats d'assurance souscrits par toute personne physique en dehors de son activité professionnelle et garantissant les dommages d'incendie ou tous autres dommages à des biens à usage d'habitation ou placés dans les locaux à usage d'habitation situés en France, ainsi que les dommages aux corps de véhicules terrestres à moteur, ouvrent droit à la garantie de l'assuré pour les dommages résultant des catastrophes technologiques affectant les biens faisant l'objet de ces contrats. (...)*

Cette garantie couvre la réparation intégrale des dommages, dans la limite, pour les biens immobiliers, des valeurs déclarées ou des capitaux assurés au contrat.

Sauf stipulations plus favorables, les indemnisations résultants de cette garantie doivent être attribuées aux assurés dans un délai de trois mois à compter de la date de remise de l'état estimatif des biens endommagés ou des pertes subies ou de la date de publication, lorsque celle-ci est postérieure, de la décision administrative prévue à l'art. L. 128-1.

Art. L. 128-3 *L'entreprise d'assurance intervenant au titre de l'article L. 128-2 est subrogée dans les droits des assurés indemnisés à concurrence des sommes versées à ce titre.*

Art. L. 421-16 *Le Fonds de garantie institué par l'article L. 421-1 est également chargé d'indemniser les dommages causés par une catastrophe technologique au sens de l'article L. 128-1.*

Toute personne dont l'habitation principale, sans être couverte par un contrat mentionné à l'article L. 128-2, a subi des dommages immobiliers causés par une catastrophe technologique est indemnisée de ces dommages par le fonds de garantie dans les conditions indiquées aux articles L. 128-2 et L. 128-3 dans la limite d'un plafond.

Art. L. 421-17 (...) V. *Le fonds de garantie est subrogé dans les droits des personnes indemnisées à concurrence des sommes qu'il leur a versées.*

FICHE XII : LES MÉCANISMES DE CONTRÔLE EN FRANCE - compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanche	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Local						Agents désignés ¹		
Départ.	Le préfet							
National	Ministère de l'Intérieur, Ministère de l'Equipement, Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement durable, Ministère de l'Agriculture							
Intermin.								
Transfr.								

Précisions :

(1) Selon l'art. L 322-12 du Code Forestier, les agents désignés à l'art. 323-1 de ce Code ainsi que les agents commissionnés à cet effet par le Maire sont compétents pour vérifier le respect des dispositions du chapitre concernant la défense et la lutte contre les incendies.

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local					
Département	Préfet, DIREN ¹		Le préfet		
National	Ministère de l'Intérieur, Ministère de l'Equipment, Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement durable, Ministère de l'Agriculture			OPRI ² , DSIN ³ , IPSN ⁴	
Interministériel					
Transfront.					

Précisions:

Les mécanismes de contrôle sont très variables selon les champs concernés. Pour les risques industriels, il existe notamment l'inspection des installations classées (préfet, DRIRE) et des contrôles portant sur la construction proprement dite (DDE). Divers textes législatifs et réglementaires précisent les conditions de ces contrôles (code de l'environnement, directive Seveso, nomenclature ...). Ces contrôles sont exercés par les mêmes autorités chargées de la prévention. Pour les risques naturels, les contrôles sont exercés sur des types particuliers d'établissements par exemple dépassant une certaine hauteur ou recevant du public. Ces contrôles sont appelés à se développer au cours des prochaines années notamment devant le risque sismique.

(1) L'inspection des installations classées contrôle le respect des prescriptions techniques imposées à l'installation. Elle intervient également en cas de plainte d'accident ou d'incident. Si elle constate que les prescriptions ne sont pas adaptées, l'inspection peut proposer au préfet d'imposer par arrêté des prescriptions complémentaires. Si l'exploitant ne respecte pas les dispositions auxquelles il est astreint, il encourt des sanctions administratives et pénales. La loi prévoit des peines importantes en cas de violation de ses dispositions.

La DIREN - Direction Régionale de l'Environnement – exerce ses activités dans le domaine de la protection de l'environnement, pour le compte du ministère chargé de l'environnement et sous l'autorité des préfets de département.

A Paris et dans les départements de la petite couronne, l'inspection des installations classées est réalisée par le Service Technique Interdépartemental de l'Inspection des Installations Classées (STIIC) de la Préfecture de Police.

(2) OPRI : Office de Protection contre les Rayonnements Ionisants : sous co-tutelle des Ministères de la Santé et du Travail, cet établissement public administratif est chargé de missions d'expertise, de surveillance et de contrôle propres à assurer la protection de la population et des travailleurs contre les rayonnements ionisants.

(3) DSIN : Le contrôle de la sûreté est exercé par la Direction de la sûreté des Installations Nucléaires – DSIN, avec l'appui technique de l'Institut de Protection et de Sûreté Nucléaire – IPSN⁴

FICHE XIII : LES MÉCANISMES DE CONTRÔLE EN FRANCE - sanctions

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanche	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Local								
Départ.								Sanctions et peines administratives ¹
National								Sanctions pénales
Intermin.								
Transfr.								

Exemples:

Le code de l'urbanisme prévoit des peines (art. L. 480-4) en cas de construction ou d'aménagement d'un terrain dans une zone interdite par un plan de prévention des risques naturels prévisibles.

Le code forestier (art. L. 322-4) prévoit la possibilité pour la commune de pourvoir d'office les travaux prescrits au cas où l'intéressé ne les exécute pas.

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local					
Département				Sanctions et peines administratives ¹	
National				Sanctions pénales	
Interministériel					
Transfront.					

Précisions:

Pour ce qui concerne les activités industrielles, le préfet dispose de nombreux moyens de sanctions administratives: mise en demeure, consignation de sommes, exécution d'office, suspension de l'autorisation, fermeture, ... en cas de non-respect des prescriptions.

Ces sanctions administratives peuvent être prononcées par le préfet après mise en demeure à l'exploitant de respecter dans un délai déterminé les conditions qui lui sont imposées. Si, à l'expiration du délai, l'exploitant n'a pas obtempéré à cette injonction, le préfet peut l'obliger à consigner entre les mains d'un comptable public une somme correspondant au montant des travaux à réaliser, ou bien faire procéder d'office, aux frais de l'exploitant, à l'exécution des mesures prescrites, ou encore suspendre, après avis du conseil départemental d'hygiène, le fonctionnement de l'installation jusqu'à exécution des conditions imposées. Les sommes consignées peuvent être utilisées pour couvrir les frais des travaux. Enfin, le droit des tiers, c'est à dire, la possibilité de demander aux tribunaux une réparation des préjudices qu'ils subiraient, est toujours préservé même si l'industriel respecte la réglementation.

Types de sanctions administratives : mises en demeure, suspensions, consignations,...

Exemple :

Art. 47 de la loi n° 87-565 du 22 juillet 1987: *Les décisions d'autorisation ou des arrêtés complémentaires du représentant de l'Etat fixent les dispositions nécessaires pour assurer la sécurité des personnes et la protection de l'environnement. Indépendamment des poursuites pénales qui peuvent être exercées lorsqu'un officier de police judiciaire ou un agent public habilité à cet effet a constaté l'inobservation des conditions imposées à l'exploitant d'un des ouvrages soumis à autorisation, en application du présent article et nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 26 du présent code, le représentant de l'Etat peut mettre l'exploitant en demeure de satisfaire à ces conditions dans un délai déterminé. Si à l'expiration de ce délai, l'exploitant n'a pas obtempéré à cette injonction, le représentant de l'Etat peut : - soit faire procéder d'office, aux frais de l'exploitant, à l'exécution des mesures prescrites ; - soit obliger l'exploitant à consigner entre les mains d'un comptable public une somme répondant du montant des travaux, cette somme lui sera restituée au fur et à mesure de l'exécution des travaux, - soit décider la mise hors services temporaire de l'ouvrage.*

La réglementation actuellement en vigueur en France :

- ✓ Code général des collectivités territoriales, Livre II - Titre Ier - Chapitre II Police municipale
- ✓ Code de l'environnement, Livre Ier - Titre II Information et participation des citoyens , Livre V Prévention des pollutions, des risques et des nuisances
- ✓ Code des Assurances, Première partie - Livre I - Titre II – Chapitre II Les assurances contre l'incendie et Chapitre V L'assurance des risques de catastrophes naturelles
- ✓ Code de l'Urbanisme, Partie I – Livre Ier – Titre II – Chapitre Ier Dispositions générales communes aux schémas de cohérence territoriale, aux plans locaux d'urbanisme et aux cartes communales
- ✓ Code forestier, Partie Législative – Livre III – Titre II Défense et lutte contre les incendies
- ✓ Loi n° 82-600 du 13 juillet 1982 relative à l'indemnisation des victimes de catastrophes naturelles, JO du 14 juillet 1982, p. 2242 - 2243
- ✓ Loi n° 87-565 du 22 juillet 1987 relative à l'organisation de la sécurité civile, la protection de la forêt contre l'incendie et à la prévention des risques majeurs, JO du 23 juillet 1987, p. 8200 e.s.
- ✓ Loi n° 95-101 du 2 février 1995 relative au renforcement de la protection de l'environnement, JO du 3 février 1995, p. 1840 e.s.
- ✓ Loi n° 2003- 699 du 30 juillet 2003 relative à la prévention des risques technologiques et naturels et à la réparation des dommages
- ✓ Décret n° 90-918 du 11 octobre 1990 relatif à l'exercice du droit à l'information sur les risques majeurs, pris en application de l'article 21 de la loi n° 87-686 du 22 juillet 1987, JO du 13 octobre 1990, p. 12415-12416
- ✓ Décret n° 81-181 du 14 mai 1991 relatif à la prévention du risque sismique, JO du 17 mai 1991, p. 6650 e.s.
- ✓ Décret n° 95-1089 du 5 octobre 1995 relatif aux plans de prévention des risques naturels prévisibles, JO du 11 octobre 1995, p. 14804 e.s.
- ✓ Décret n° 95-1115 du 17 octobre 1995 relatif à l'expropriation des biens exposés à certains risques naturels majeurs menaçant gravement des vies humaines, ainsi qu'au Fonds de prévention des risques naturels majeurs, JO du 19 octobre 1995, p. 15256 e.s.
- ✓ Décret n° 2001-116 du 5 février 2001 portant création du comité interministériel de prévention des risques naturels majeurs, JO du 8 février 2001, p. 2168
- ✓ Arrêté du 28 août 1992 portant approbation des modèles d'affiches relatives aux consignes de sécurité devant être portées à la connaissance du public, JO du 5 septembre 1992, p. 12223
- ✓ Loi du 19 juillet 1976 relative aux installations classées, codifiée au titre 1er du Livre V du code de l'environnement

Réglementation spécifique Seveso:

- ✓ Décret du 20 mars 2000 modifiant le décret du 21 septembre 1977 pris en application de la loi du 19 juillet 1976 relative aux installations classes
- ✓ Décret du 28 décembre 1999 modifiant le décret du 20 mai 1953 relatif à la nomenclature des installations classes
- ✓ L'Arrêté et la circulaire ministériels du 10 mai 2000 précisant notamment les dispositions à mettre en oeuvre par les exploitants en matière de politique de prévention des accidents majeurs pour les établissements à hauts risques et fixant les catégories d'installations concernées par ces obligations

**MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT
IN GEORGIA²⁰**

²⁰ Source : National Structures of Civil Protection in the member states of the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement, Florival 1998 update
Environmental Information Systems in Georgia, UNEP/GRID-Arendal Document by T. Bakuradze, M. Gwilawa, Z. Jincharadze, M. Khurtsidze and M. Kurtubadze

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN GEORGIA

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes

SHEET II: RISK PREVENTION IN GEORGIA – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Municip.							
Regions							
Autonom. Republics	Autonomous Republics' Ministries of Environmental Protection						
National	Ministry of Environmental Protection ¹ Department of Land Resources and Land Cadastre at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry						
						Departm. of Forestry	
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities					
Regions					
Autonomous Republics	Autonomous Republics' Ministries of Environmental Protection				
National	Ministry of the Environmental Protection ¹ , Department of State Environmental Expertise ² , Department of the regulation of Natural Resources and Norms ³ , Department of Land Resources and Land Cadastre at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry				
				Black Sea Protection Convention Department ⁴	
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

Georgia is divided into 53 regions (raionebi), 9 regional administrations (cities) and two autonomous republics (Abkhazia and Ajaria).

(1) According to Decree 87, issued by the Georgian Cabinet of Ministers on February 7, 1994, the Ministry of Environmental protection is the main authority responsible for governing decisions on policy and management of all environmental issues.

(2) The Department of State Environmental Expertise is responsible for the evaluation, processing and approval of all kinds of industrial projects from the environmental point of view. The department consists of the Division of Industry and the General Division and works under the supervision of the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

(3) The department of the Regulation of Natural Resources and Norms is responsible for the regulation and elaboration of methodologies for the exploitation of natural resources, issue of permits and licenses for the exploitation of natural resources, regulation of environmentally sound land use practices, agro-ecological and agro-toxicological issues, ...regulation of safe transportation, storage and usage of a wide variety of substances.

(4) The Black Sea Protection Convention Department is responsible for the protection of natural resources, regulation of natural resources and protection of the marine environment from pollution in Georgian territorial waters and in the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Black Sea; and for the co-ordination of activities of the Batumi, Poti and Sokhumi Marine Inspections.

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN GEORGIA – consultation/deliberation structures

No information available

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN GEORGIA – emergency planning

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local							
Regions							
Aut. Rep.							
National	Department of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of the Ministry of the Interior						
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regions					
Aut. Rep.					
National	Department of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of the Ministry of the Interior				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precision :

The Department of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of the Ministry of the Interior fulfils its duty based on planning, as approved by the Council of National Safety.

The Department and its branches fulfil their duty according to this planning.

In the Autonomous Republics, the implementation of the planning is the responsibility of the chairman of the Departments, of the governors of the regions and of the mayors of the cities.

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN GEORGIA – information to the population

No information available

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN GEORGIA – competencies

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local				Mayors			
Regions				Governors			
Aut. Rep.				Chairmen of the Departments			
National				Department of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of the Ministry of the Interior			
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local			Mayors		
Regions			Governors		
Aut. Rep.			Chairmen of the Departments		
National			Department of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of the Ministry of the Interior		
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

The Department of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence of the Ministry of the Interior of Georgia is the main service of co-ordination and implementation of relief in case of natural, technological or ecological disasters and the liquidation of their damages.

The President of Georgia is the chairman of the Council of National Safety. This Council hosts the Commission of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence. This Commission is under the co-ordination of the Minister of the Interior – and is composed of members of the council.

In case of disasters, the Department of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence co-ordinates the interventions of all services concerned.

In the Autonomous Regions, the implementation of the planning is the responsibility of the chairman of the Departments, of the governors of the regions and of the mayors of the cities.

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN GEORGIA - warning

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local							
Regions							
Aut. Rep.							
National		Main Department of Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring					
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regions					
Aut. Rep.					
National		Main Department of Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring			
				Black Sea Ecology and Fisheries Institute ¹	
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

- (1) The Black Sea Ecology and Fisheries Institute is responsible for bio-ecological monitoring of the Black Sea.

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN GEORGIA - crisis communication

No information available

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN GEORGIA – operational forces

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local					Local rescue services		
Regions					Regional rescue services		
Aut. Rep.					Regional rescue services		
National					Emergency reaction groups (alpinists, paramedics, technicians, ..) fire brigades, engineer services, medical services, communication services, fauna and flora protection services, civil law protection services, traffic services, road services, ... co-ordinated under the responsibility of the Department of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence		
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local			Local rescue services		
Regions			Regional rescue services		
Aut. Rep.			Regional rescue services		
National			Emergency reaction groups (alpinists, paramedics, technicians, ..) fire brigades, engineer services, medical services, communication services, fauna and flora protection services, civil law protection services, traffic services, road services, ... co-ordinated under the responsibility of the Department of Emergency Situations and Civil Defence		
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET X: REHABILITATION IN GEORGIA - competencies

No information available

SHEET XI: REHABILITATION IN GEORGIA – compensation of the victims

No information available

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN GEORGIA – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local							
Regions							Regional Environmental Committees
Aut. Rep.							
National							Ministry of Environmental Protection, Department of Organisation and Control, Division of Control
						Department of Forestry, Division Inspection	
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regions				Regional Environmental Committees	
				Batumi, Poti and Sokumi Marine Inspections ¹	
Aut. Rep.					
National				Ministry of Environmental Protection, Department of Organisation and Control, Division of Control	
				Black Sea Protection Convention Department ¹	
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

(1) The Black Sea Protection Convention Department is responsible for the co-ordination of activities of the Batumi, Poti and Sokhumi Marine Inspections. These three regional inspections conduct pollution control activities in the sea and up to 1 km inland the region of the Coastal Zone.

SHEET XIII: **CONTROL MECHANISMS IN GEORGIA - sanctions**

No information available

Most relevant regulations in Georgia

- ✓ Law on Environmental Protection, 1993 (N° 7664), amended in 1998 (N° 8364), actually under revision
- ✓ Law n° 1674/I-s of 1 January 1999 on nuclear and radiation safety
- ✓ Law on Dangerous Chemical Substances
- ✓ Law on Natural Disasters
- ✓ Law on Environmental Audits
- ✓ Law on Nature Protection permits

**MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT
IN GREECE²¹**

²¹ Source : General Secretariat for Civil Protection, Ministry of Interior Public Administration and Decentralisation, 2 Evangelistrias Street, GR - 10563 ATHENS, GREECE, Tel. +30 1 33 59 932 / 33 59 933 / 33 59 954, Fax. +30 1 32 48 122 / 33 59 935

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN GREECE

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	x

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Precisions :

Legal reference :

- Law 3013/2002:** Concerns the mission and the means of Civil Protection in Greece, the mission of the General Secretariat for Civil Protection (GSCP) under the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization and regulates emergency management in Greece at national, regional and local level, in case of all types of natural and technological disasters and other major accidents
- Ministerial decision 1299/2003:** Regards the National Emergency Plan “Xenocrates”, which provides the general guidelines of emergency planning in Greece.
- Law 1349/1983:** Concerns the establishment of the Earthquake Planning and Protection Organization (EPPO) under the Ministry of Environment, Environmental Planning and Public Works and regulates preparedness and emergency management in case of earthquakes

SHEET II: RISK PREVENTION IN GREECE – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Earthquakes	Volcanic eruptions	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local	All agencies responsible for the built envir.		Municipalities and Prefectures		
Regional			Regions		
National	Ministry of Environment, Planning and Public Works				Ministry of Agriculture ¹ Fire Brigade
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

- (1) General Directorate of Development and Protection of Forests and Natural Environment

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial ²	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear	
Local	Prefecture					
Regional	Fire Brigade	Police		Administrative Agencies of the Greek Ports Coast Guard		
National	Ministry of: Environment, Planning and Public Works ;			Ministry of Mercantile Marine: Marine Environment Protection Division	Ministry of Defence ; Ministry of Internal Affairs, Public Administration and Decentralization	
	Ministry of Public Order: Fire Brigade	Ministry of Public Order: Police				
	Ministry of Development Health and Welfare ; Labour and Social Affairs	Ministry of Transportation and Communications				
Interministerial						
Transboundary						

Precisions :

(2) Common Ministerial Degree 5697/560/16-3-2000 "Seveso"

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN GREECE – consultation/deliberation structures

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Earthquakes	Volcanic eruptions	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local	Prefecture				
Regional	Region				
National	General Secretariat of Civil Protection (GSCP) ¹				
	Earthquake Planning and Protection Organisation ²				
Interministerial	Interministerial Coordination Board				
Transboundary					

Precisions :

(1) under the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization

(2) under the Ministry of Environment, Planning and Public Works

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Municipality	Prefecture			
Regional		Region			
National		GSCP			
Interministerial		Interministerial Coordination Board			
Transboundary					

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN GREECE – emergency planning

Natural risks → Level ↓	Earthquakes	Volcanic eruptions	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local		Municipality - Prefecture			
Regional		Region			
National	Most ministries				Fire brigade
Interministerial		GSCP			
Transboundary					

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Prefecture			Prefecture	
Regional			Administrative Agencies of the Greek ports		
National	GSCP		Ministry of Mercantile Marine : Marine Environment Protection Division	GSCP Ministry of Defense	
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN GREECE – information to the population

Natural risks → Level ↓	Earthquakes	Volcanic eruptions	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local	Municipality - Prefecture				
Regional					
National	GSPC				
	Earthquake Planning and Protection Organisation				Fire brigade Ministry of Agriculture ¹
Interministerial	GSCP				
Transboundary					

Precisions :

(1) General Directorate of Development and Protection of Forests and Natural Environment

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					Prefecture
Regional			Police		
National	GSPC		Order: Police Ministry of Transportation and Communic. Ministry of Education	Ministry of Mercantile Marine : Marine Environment Protection Division	GSCP Ministry of Defense
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN GREECE – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Earthquakes	Volcanic eruptions	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local	Local Coordination Board Coordination Board of the Prefecture				
Regional					
National	General Secretariat for Civil Protection (GSCP)				
Interministerial	Interministerial Coordination Board				
Transboundary					

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Coordination Board of the Prefecture				
Regional	Fire brigade		Police	Port authorities	
National	General Secretariat for Civil Protection (GSPC)				
				Emergency Centre of Ministry of Mercantile Marine	Ministry of Defense
Interministerial	Interministerial Coordination Board				
Transboundary					

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN GREECE - warning

Natural risks → Level ↓	Earthquakes	Volcanic eruptions	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local	Prefecture				
Regional					
National	General Secretariat for Civil Protection (GSCP)				
	Earthquake Planning and Protection Organisation				
Interministerial	Interministerial Coordination Board				
Transboundary					

No information available on warning for technological risks

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN GREECE - crisis communication

No information available

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN GREECE – operational forces

According to the Presidential-decree 379/1997 GSCP is organised as follows:

- The General Secretary's Office.
- Two Directorates concerning planning and emergency management.
- A Civil Protection Council.
- A Secretarial support team.
- The Civil Protection Operations Centre.

GSCP staff includes:

- Administrative personnel.
- An emergency team of meteorologists, chemical engineers, geologists, geophysicists, structural engineers, psychologists, sociologists etc.
- Officers of the fire brigade, the police, the coast guard and the armed forces to operate on a 24-hour basis the Civil Protection Operations Centre.

In case of emergencies the Civil Protection Authorities and competent services activated under the co-ordination of GSCP include the:

- National Centre for Emergency Care
- Fire Brigade
- Police
- Coast Guard
- Armed Forces
- National Weather Service
- Earthquake Planning and Protection Organisation
- Red Cross
- Research Institutes and Universities
- State Organisations and Local Authorities
- Volunteering Organisations and other non-governmental organisations.

SHEET X: REHABILITATION IN GREECE - competencies

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Earthquakes	Volcanic eruptions	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local					
Regional	Earthquake rehabilitation sectors (TAS) ¹				
National	Earthquake rehabilitation services (YAS) ²				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

- (1) Under the Ministry of Environment, Planning and Public Works
- (2) Under the Ministry of Environment, Planning and Public Works

No information available on technological risks

SHEET XI: REHABILITATION IN GREECE – compensation of the victims

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Earthquakes	Volcanic eruptions	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
State Fund	There is a State Fund. Nevertheless, private contribution is a requisite.				
Insurances	Insurance is voluntary.				
Mixed regime					

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
State Fund					
Insurances					
Mixed regime					

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN GREECE - competencies

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Earthquakes	Volcanic eruptions	Floods	Landslides	Forest fires
Local	Municipality		Prefecture		Municipality
Regional					Forest Inspection services
National	Ministry of Environment, Planning and Public Works			Ministry of Environment, Planning and Public Works	Ministry of Agriculture
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Prefecture				
Regional	Region Fire brigade	Police		Administrative Agencies of the Greek ports Coast Gard	
National	Ministry of Development Ministry of Environment		Ministry of Transportation and Communication	Ministry of Mercantile Marine : Marine Environment Protection Division	
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET XIII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN GREECE - sanctions

No information available

Most relevant regulations in Greece

- ✓ Law 3013/2002: Concerns the mission and the means of Civil Protection in Greece
- ✓ Ministerial decision 1299/2003: Regards the National Emergency Plan “Xenocrates”
- ✓ Law 1349/1983: Concerns the establishment of the Earthquake Planning and Protection Organization (EPPO)
- ✓ Common Ministerial Decree 5697/560/16-3-2000 “Seveso”

MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT IN ITALY²²

²² Source : Marialuisa Silvestrini , International Relations Desk, Direction Générale de la Protection Civile, completed by information from ESA DISMAN, Disaster Management Database

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN ITALY

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

General aim of Civil Protection in Italy

The Italian National Civil Protection Service was established by law in 1992, to provide an institutional framework for all civil protection activities carried out in the country. The main goal of the National Civil Protection Service is to safeguard life, property and environment from damages inflicted by natural or technological disasters, and any other hazardous events.

The National Civil Protection Service consists of national, regional, provincial and municipal administrations, scientific and research institutions, as well as private organisations dealing with civil protection activities.

According to Law N. 401 dated 9 November 2001, the President of the Council of the Ministers – or, on his behalf, the Minister of Interior - is entrusted with the responsibility of establishing civil protection policies, as well as co-ordinating and promoting the activities of the different components of the National Civil Protection Service.

The country is divided into 20 regions, 103 provinces and more than 8000 local authorities.

General activities

The basic activities associated with the National Civil Protection Service are as follows:

- **Prevision** - activities aimed at studying and finding out the causes of disasters, identifying the risks and determining the areas of the territory subject to risks;
- **Prevention** - activities aimed at avoiding or minimising the possibility of damage resulting from disasters, taking into account the information collected by forecasting. Prevention consists mainly of emergency planning, training of personnel, and information to the public;
- **Relief operations** - activities aimed at ensuring early assistance to the population struck by a disaster;
- **Early rehabilitation** - activities aimed at removing obstacles to the return to normality.

SHEET II: RISK PREVENTION IN ITALY – competencies:

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Forest fires	Floods	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.	Mayor							Osservatorio Vesuviano ¹
Provinces	Prefect, Provincial Civil Protection Committees, Provincial Agencies for the Protection of the Environment							
Regions	Regional authorities, ad hoc Regional Civil Protection Committees							
National	Ministry of the Interior – Directorate General of Civil Protection, Ministry of Agriculture and forests, National Research Council, the National Agency for the Protection of the Environment							
				National Earthquake Defence Group ²	State Forest Corps ³	National Hydrogeological Disaster Defence Group ⁴	Min. for Scientific Research ¹	
Interminist.								
Transb.								

Precisions:

Volcanic risks:

(1) The Vesuvius and the Etna, which together form Europe's largest active volcanic system, are both located in Italy. Monitoring takes place on a permanent basis through extensive in situ sensing systems. Osservatorio Vesuviano, the Vesuvian observatory, administered by the Ministero per la Ricerca Scientifica, the Ministry for Scientific Research, is responsible for monitoring Vesuvius and the area of Campi Flegrei (both in the Campania region, in the south of Italy). The Istituto Internazionale di Vulcanologia, the National Volcanologic Institute, administered by the C.N.R. – Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, the National Research Council, monitors Etna and also manages the control networks installed on the Aeolian Islands.

Earthquakes:

(2) The Civil Protection Service's scientific operative branch GNDT - Gruppo Nazionale Difesa Terremoti, the National Earthquake Defence Group, co-ordinates and gathers data from all major authorities in this area, such as the C.N.R. - Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, the National Research Council, and from major university institutions to gain an overview of the main lines of research and modelling. The CNR collaborates directly with the Commissione Nazionale Previsione e Prevenzione Grandi Rischi, the National Commission for Forecasting and Prevention of Large Risks, with which it develops prevention and emergency plans.

Forest fires:

(3) Forest fire risk management is the responsibility of the Regions, that work in close collaboration with the national bodies such as the Corpo Forestale dello Stato, the State forest corps, which belongs to the Servizio di Protezione Civile, Civil Protection Service, and is subdivided into services including the Servizio Antincendi Boschivi – AIB, the Anti forest fire service. This service, operating under the Ministero per le Politiche Agricole, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, in collaboration with the Regions and ministries concerned, develops and implements a national plan for civic education and spreading information to prevent forest fires and to protect and develop the forest stock. This service makes use of peripheral Regional offices called Centro Operativo Regionale – COR, Regional

Operations Centre, at which the Corpo Forestale officials oversee emergency management operations in their territories and collaborate with competent Regional bodies (they have decisional responsibility) and with Corpo dei Vigili del Fuoco (fire department) which operate in case of fire of an inhabited forest, towards preparing programming and prevention plans to defend forests from fires. Regions with greater territory or that are better organised sometimes have Centri Operativi Provinciali – COP, Provincial operations Centres, which co-ordinate prevention and emergency management interventions at a more restricted territorial level than the COR. Sometimes COL – municipal operations centres exist. Operations centres make use of groups known as Gruppo di Alta Specializzazione e Pronto intervento anti incendi Boschivi (highly skilled anti-forest fire prompt intervention groups), located within the territory they cover.

Floods and landslides:

(4) A number of scientific research bodies, such as the Gruppo Nazionale per la Difesa Dalle Catastrofi Idrogeologiche – GNDI, the National Hydrogeological Disaster Defence Group, co-ordinate and gather information in this area to gain an overview of the main lines of research and modelling. In 1989 the River Authorities were established aimed at land defence. Italy's territory was classified into basins of national, regional and interregional importance based on the size of the basin. Basin authority bodies have the goal of understanding, compiling directives for land defence and planning land intervention works.

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities	Mayor				
Provinces	Prefect, Provincial Civil Protection Committees, Provincial Agencies for the Protection of the Environment				
Regions	Regional authorities, ad hoc Regional Civil Protection Committees				
National	Ministry of the Interior – Directorate General of Civil Protection, National Research Council, the National Agency for the Protection of the Environment				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

The most important scientific body advising the National Civil Protection Service is the *National Committee for Forecasting and Prevention of Major Risks*. Scientists and experts in fields related to the main risks threatening the national territory are members of the Commission.

The legislation confirmed the particular commitment in promoting greater participation of citizens in civil protection activities through volunteers' organisations, guaranteeing the relief workers job security, reimbursement of their expenses and insurance during the relief work as well as during exercises to which they are called.

Furthermore, in the framework of the ongoing administrative decentralisation process, Decree No. 112 dated 31 March 1998 provides for a clear distinction among the tasks to be accomplished at national, regional and local levels.

At national level, the Civil Protection Service is the operational body delegated with the tasks of co-ordinating, managing and implementing activities (planning guidelines, national emergency planning, training activities).

According to Law N. 401 dated 9 November 2001, the Head of the Civil Protection Service is in charge of coordinating - under the guidelines of the President of the Council of the Ministers or, on his

behalf, of the Minister of Interior - the State central and local administrations as well as the Regions, Provinces and Municipalities and any other public or private institution operating in the country.

The Prefect, as territorial governmental representative, supports the regional and local bodies establishing the actions concerning the security forces .

To this end, the Prefect invites, if necessary, the Head of the Civil Protection Service, or a delegate, to participate in the meetings of the province committees for public security.

Regions participate in the organization and implementation of civil protection activities (revision, prevention, relief, early rehabilitation). In particular, within their territorial boundaries Regions undertake the following activities:

- Setting up revision and prevention programs;
- Elaborating emergency planning guidelines;
- Setting up structures and means necessary to carry out civil protection activities, through *ad hoc* regional Civil Protection Committees. .

Provinces participate in the National Civil Protection Service, through the following activities:

- Data detection, collection and processing;
- Setting up revision and prevention programmes;
- Drafting emergency plans according to regional guidelines;
- Setting up, in each provincial capital, a Civil Protection Committee, headed by the President of Provincial Administration and composed of, *inter alia*, a representative of the Prefect.

The Mayor is the civil protection authority within the Municipality, and in case of emergency, he/she is responsible for directing and coordinating relief and assistance services. The Mayor can request support from the provincial and the regional levels.

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN ITALY – consultation/deliberation structures

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalan-ches	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.								
Provinces	Law No. 401 dated 9 November 2001 sets up a Joint State-Regions-Local Authorities Committee to strengthen co-ordination of the different actors operating in the field of civil protection							
National								
Interminist.	National Committee for Forecasting and Prevention of Major Risks							
Transb.								

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities					
Provinces	Law No. 401 dated 9 November 2001 sets up a Joint State-Regions-Local Authorities Committee to strengthen co-ordination of the different actors operating in the field of civil protection				
National					
Interministerial	National Committee for Forecasting and Prevention of Major Risks				
Transboundary					

Precisions :

The most important scientific body advising the National Civil Protection Service is the *National Committee for Forecasting and Prevention of Major Risks*. Scientists and experts in fields related to the main risks threatening the national territory are members of the Commission.

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN ITALY – emergency planning

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.	Mayor							
						Corpo dei Vigili del Fuoco ¹		
Provinces	Prefect							
Regions								
National	Ministry of the Interior – Directorate General of Civil Protection ²							
Interminist.	Service of Civil Protection ²							
Transb.								

(1) The Corpo dei Vigili del Fuoco (fire department) which operate in case of fire of an inhabited forest, are also responsible towards preparing programming and prevention plans to defend forests from fires. These plans are subject to periodic review and contain elements on forest fire danger indices in the various areas of the territory, indicating the consistency and location of the means and tools necessary to prevent and put out fires, establishing the times, methods, places and tools necessary to set up new and complete prevention and intervention devices, dictating accident detection regulations and preparing a forest rebuilding plan.

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities	Mayor				
Provinces	Prefect				
Regions					
National	Ministry of the Interior – Directorate General of Civil Protection ²				
				Ministry of Environment ³	
Interminister.	Service of Civil Protection ²				
Transboundary					

Precisions²³ :

(2) The Service of Civil Protection consists of representatives from all State bodies and administrations and is subordinate to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers; while the Directorate General of Civil Protection, as the Fire Fighting Services, is a branch of the Ministry of the Interior.

Emergency planning is obligatory. At local level, the Mayor is responsible, at provincial level it is the Prefect and at national level, the Civil Protection Service.

Emergency planning includes:

- a programme, in the framework of prediction and prevention, to lessen the risks and the consequences,
- planning for emergency action for sending help, evacuating the wounded and ensuring conditions of survival while awaiting reconstruction.

Two national contingency plans have been implemented:

1. 'Piano di pronto intervento per la difesa del mare e delle zone costiere dagli inquinamenti causati da incidenti (Ministry of the Environment) for small and medium disaster entities (less than 1000 cubic meters of oil),
2. 'Piano di pronto intervento nazionale per la difesa da inquinamenti di idrocarburi e delle alter sostanze nocive causate da incidenti marini (Civil Protection Service) when severe pollution is found (more than 1000 cubic meters of oil).

(3) Co-ordination for marine and coastal pollution at central level is assured by a permanent Committee at the Ministry of the Environment. In case of national emergency, the co-ordination at central level is assured by a Committee at the Civil Protection Service.

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN ITALY – information to the population

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.								
Provinces								
National	Ministry of the Interior – Directorate General of Civil Protection							
						Ministry of Agricult. ¹		
Interminist.								
Transb.								

(1) The Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, in collaboration with the Regions and ministries concerned, develops and implements a national plan for civic education and spreading information to prevent forest fires and to protect and develop the forest stock.

²³ Source : National Structures of Civil Protection, EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement, Council of Europe, Florival, 1998

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities					
Provinces					
National	Ministry of the Interior – Directorate General of Civil Protection				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN ITALY – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalan-ches	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslid es	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.	Mayor (Operational Centre)							
Provinces	Prefect (Operational Centre)							
Regions	(Operational Centres)							
National	(Operational Centre)							
Interminist.	Service of Civil Protection (Council of Ministers)							
Transb.								

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Nuclear	Marine pollution
Municipalities	Mayor (Operational Centre)				
Provinces	Prefect (Operational Centre)				
Regions	(Operational Centres)				
National	(Operational Centre)				
Interministerial	Service of Civil Protection (Council of Ministers)				
Transboundary					

Precisions:

The Mayor is the main civil protection Authority. When an emergency occurs in the area of the municipality, the Mayor is entrusted with the management and co-ordination of rescue activities and assistance to the affected population.

When the event can not be faced at local level, the Mayor requests the co-ordinated assistance intervention of the provincial and regional authorities.

However, when the event by its intensity and size can only be dealt with by extraordinary means and emergency powers, the co-ordination is at national level. The President of the Council of Ministers declares the state of emergency specifying the boundaries of the affected territory and the duration of the measure.

When the state of emergency has been declared, in order to accelerate effective relief operations, ordinances can be issued overruling existing law and regulations within the respect of the principles of the legal system.

The President of the Council of the Ministers or his designated representative can appoint his/her special representatives to co-ordinate relief operations, if necessary.

The Prefect, as territorial (at the Provinces level) governmental representative, supports the regional and local bodies establishing the actions concerning the security forces.

To this end, the Prefect invites, if necessary, the Head of the Civil Protection Service, or a delegate, to participate in the meetings of the province committees for public security.

The emergency management and the co-ordination of rescue activities are carried out through the activation of Operational Centres at the four levels of command and control (municipal; provincial; regional; national).

Legal framework:

The legal framework of the Italian civil protection system was established by Law No. 225 dated 24 February 1992 (together with Law 401 dated 9 November 2001) which instituted the National Civil Protection Service with the aims of safeguarding life, property and environment from damages inflicted by natural or technological disasters, and any other hazardous events.

The Law distinguishes three different types of events, and sets down the criteria to establish the respective areas of competence and responsibility:

- a) natural or technological events that can be dealt with by interventions of a single competent authority within ordinary rules and regulations;
- b) natural or technological events that, because of their nature and scale, require the co-ordinated intervention of several competent authorities and administrations within ordinary rules and regulations;
- c) natural calamities, catastrophes and other events which, due to their intensity and scale, have to be faced with extraordinary means and powers.

Operational organisation:

Based on the type of event (geographic area and severity), the legal bodies and fields of responsibility vary by determining a different level of disaster management.

Events are subdivided into three different categories:

- A. Ordinary: co-ordinated and executed by a single body,
- B. Ordinary: co-ordinated by a single body, executed by more than one body
- C. Extra-ordinary

Coastal pollution:

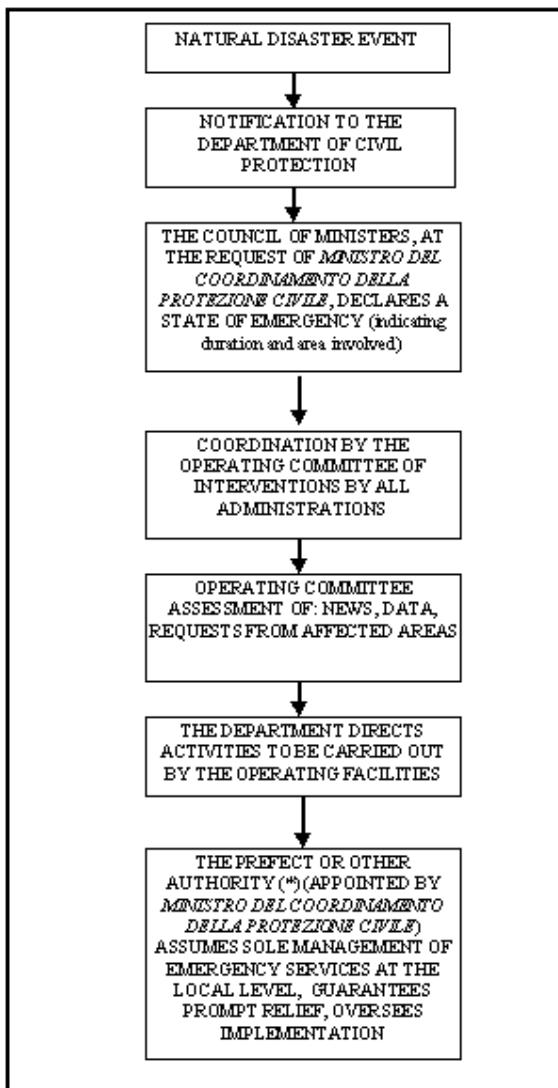
At national government level, the responsibility for emergency preparedness and response at sea on shore rests with the Ministero dell'Ambiente (Ministry of the Environment), Ispettorato Centrale per la DIFESA del Mare, the Central Inspectorate for sea protection. In addition, organisations, such as Carabinieri, the Military police, the Army, Fire Brigades and the Italian Red Cross are involved in all phases of civil emergency management. There are three categories of disaster:

- small and medium, when the total amount of oil is less than 1000 cubic meters. In this case, DIFMAR has the responsibility of the intervention;

- large, when the total amount of spread oil is more than 1000 cubic meter. In this case, the Protezione Civile has the responsibility of the intervention.

In all cases, the Capitaneria di Porto aircraft and boats are used. The responsibility also covers the boundaries of territorial and international sea because it is also necessary to monitor international waters in order to assess the presence of oil slicks which could threaten the national coasts.

Civil protection process:



Nuclear emergencies

The Civil Protection Service is the competent authority for nuclear and radiological emergency planning, and for coordinating the response at national level.

At technical level, it avails of the Centre for Data Evaluation and Analysis (CEVAD – Centro Elaborazione e Valutazione Dati), a multidisciplinary team of radiological and nuclear experts.

For limited accidents, Prefects (representing the central Government at Provincial level) are responsible for planning and co-ordinating emergency responses.

The Fire-fighters Corps ensure operational support to the DCP and to the Prefects.

The National Environmental Protection Agency (ANPA – Agenzia Nazionale per la Protezione Ambientale) monitors the national automatic radiological networks REMRAD and GAMMA, and the regional radiological laboratories.

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN ITALY - warning

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.					SIEMN ²	Forest agents ¹		Osservatorio Vesuviano
Provinces								
National	National Commission for Forecasting and Prevention of Large Risks, National Meteorological Service ¹							
				Instituto Nazionale di Geofisica – Servizio Sismico Nazionale	Servizio Idrografico e Mareografico Nazionale ²		National Geological Survey ³	Instituto Nazionale di Vulcanol
Interminist.								
Transb.								

Precisions :

(1) In case of a forest fire, the alarm is raised by forest agents and/or volunteers. The fire detection alarm is generally forwarded to the local Carabinieri stations, the Municipalities, or directly to the Corpo Forestale dello Stato. These immediately inform the prefect and the COR, Centro Operativo Regionale, or the COP, Centro Operativo Provinciale, which sends technicians to the scene and co-ordinates intervention. These technicians evaluate the intensity of the phenomenon and the possibility of getting the fire under control using the local means available. If required, the COR formally requests (by fax) the intervention of the COAU. In this case, Servizio Antincendi Boschivi is also informed. COAU will be in direct contact both with the COR and the working squadrons and will decide whether or not to use air intervention.

(2) Regular meteorological forecast are sent by the Air Force organisation that represents the Servizio Meteorologico Nazionale, the National Meteorological Service, to the Servizio Idrografico e Mareografico Nazionale of the Dipartimento Servizi Tecnici Nazionali. In the event of a warning, the Civil Protection is immediately advised and organises the crisis response.

(3) National Geological Survey is mainly responsible for landslide analysis.

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities					
Provinces					
National	National Commission for Forecasting and Prevention of Large Risks, National Meteorological Service ¹				
Interm.					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

- (1) Weather forecast data is provided by the Servizio Meteorologico Nazionale, the National Meteorological Service, directly to institutions such as the Civil Protection Service, hydrological services and fire brigades.

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN ITALY - crisis communication

Natural risks Level	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.								
Provinces								
National	Ministry of the Interior – Directorate General of Civil Protection							
Interminist.								
Transb.								

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities					
Provinces					
National	Ministry of the Interior – Directorate General of Civil Protection				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN ITALY – operational forces

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.	Municipal Operational Units, fire brigades, police, medical services, ...							
Provinces	Provincial Civil Protection Committee - Rescue Co-ordination Centres, Joint Operational Centres							
Regions	Regional operational Centres							
National	National fire fighter corps (Ministry of the Interior), armed forces, state police, state corps of foresters, national technical services, national scientific research groups, Italian Red Cross, national health service, volunteers' organizations, national Alpine Rescue Corps							
						State Forest Corps – Air Force Units ¹		
Interminist.	Civil Protection Service (Council of Ministers) - COAU, Ce.Si. Operational Committee for Civil Protection ³							
Transb.								

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities	Municipal Operational Units, fire brigades, police, medical services, ...				
Provinces	Provincial Civil Protection Committee - Rescue Co-ordination Centres, Joint Operational Centres				
Regions	Regional Operational Centres				
National	National fire fighter corps (Ministry of the Interior), armed forces, state police, national technical services, national scientific research groups, Italian Red Cross, national health service, volunteers' organizations				
				COEM ²	
Interministerial	Civil Protection Service (Council of Ministers) – COAU, Ce.Si. Operational Committee for Civil Protection ³				
Transboundary					

Precision :

At central level, the coordinating body is the Civil Protection Service, which avails itself of the:

- ² Operational Centre for Emergencies at sea (COEM – Centro Operativo Emergenze Marittime);
- ¹ Unified Air Operations Centre (COAU- Centro Operativo Aereo Unificato);
- Situation Room (Ce.Si – Centro Situazioni);
- ³ *Operational Committee for Civil Protection* (activated in case of Emergency State Declaration).

During emergencies, the Situation Room is additionally staffed, with liaison representatives from different national bodies.

The *Operational Committee for Civil Protection* is established within the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and meets at the Service of Civil Protection to ensure unified direction and co-ordination of emergency activities. All relevant national bodies are represented in the Committee.

At local level, the Law envisages:

- A Provincial Civil Protection Committee, which creates a Rescue Co-ordination Centres (CCS - Centro Coordinamento Soccorsi);
- One or more Joint Operational Centres (COM - Centro Operativo Misto);
- Municipal Operational Units belonging to the different administrations involved in relief activities (COC - Centro Operativo Comunale).

Liaison military Officers, usually from the Ground Forces, are seconded to the above mentioned Committees and Centres.

The operational structures of the National Civil Protection Service consist of:

- National Fire-fighters Corps;
- Armed Forces;
- State Police;
- State Corps of Foresters;
- National technical services (such as the Seismic Service);
- National scientific research groups (such as the INGV- Istituto Nazionale Geofisica e Vulcanologia);
- Italian Red Cross;
- National Health Service;
- Volunteers' organisations;
- National Alpine Rescue Corps.

SHEET X: REHABILITATION IN ITALY – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.	Local bodies: for restoration of services, environment and infrastructure							
Provinces								
Regions								
National	National Institutional bodies							
Interminist.	Civil Protection Service (Council of Ministers): for restoration of services, environment and infrastructure							
Transb.								

(1) The emergency plans they elaborate also include measures to rebuilt forests

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities	Local bodies: for restoration of services and infrastructure				
Provinces					
Regions					
National	National Institutional bodies				
Interministerial	Civil Protection Service (Council of Ministers): for restoration of services, environment and infrastructure				
Transboundary					

SHEET XI: REHABILITATION IN ITALY – compensation of the victims

No information available

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN ITALY - competencies

No information available on natural risks

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities					
Provinces					
National					
				Inspectorate for sea protection ¹	
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

(1) Ispettorato Centrale per la DIFESA del Mare, the Central Inspectorate for sea protection

SHEET XIII: **CONTROL MECHANISMS IN ITALY - sanctions**

No information available

Most relevant regulations in Italy

- ✓ Law n° 225 of 24 February 1992 on the National Civil Protection Service
- ✓ Law n° 401 of 9 November 2001 setting up a Joint State-Regions-Local Authorities Committee

LA GESTION DES RISQUES MAJEURS
AU LIBAN

FICHE I : LES RISQUES MAJEUR AU LIBAN

Risques naturels	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Oui/non	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Non

Risques technologiques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Oui/non	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui

FICHE II : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES AU LIBAN – compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanche s	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inonda-tions	Feux de forêt	Glisse-ments de terrain	Risques volcaniqu es
Local								
Régional								
National	Ministère de l'Environnement							
Intermin								
Transfr.								

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local					
Régional					
National	Ministère de l'Environnement				
Interministériel					
Transfront.					

Précisions:

Le Liban connaît 5 régions administratives: Al Biqa, Al Janub, Ash Shamal, Bayrut, Jabal Lubnan

FICHE III : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES AU LIBAN – structures de concertation

Pas d'information à ce sujet

FICHE IV : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES AU LIBAN – planification d'urgence

Pas d'information à ce sujet

FICHE V : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES AU LIBAN – information à la population

Pas d'information à ce sujet

FICHE VI : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE AU LIBAN - compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanche	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Local								
Régional								
National	Ministère de l'Intérieur et des Municipalités, Direction générale de la Défense Civile							
Intermin.								
Transfr.								

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local					
Régional					
National	Ministère de l'Intérieur et des Municipalités, Direction générale de la Défense Civile				
Interministériel					
Transfront.					

FICHE VII : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE AU LIBAN - l'alerte

Pas d'information à ce sujet

FICHE VIII : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE AU LIBAN - communication en cas de crise

Pas d'information à ce sujet

FICHE IX : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE AU LIBAN – forces opérationnelles

Pas d'information à ce sujet

FICHE X : LA RÉHABILITATION AU LIBAN - compétences

Pas d'information à ce sujet

FICHE XI : LA RÉHABILITATION AU LIBAN – dédommagement des victimes

Pas d'information à ce sujet

FICHE XII : LES MÉCANISMES DE CONTRÔLE AU LIBAN - compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanche	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Local								
Régional								
National	Inspection centrale							
Intermin.								
Transfr.								

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Local					
Régional					
National			Inspection centrale		
Interministériel					
Transfront.					

FICHE XIII : LES MÉCANISMES DE CONTRÔLE AU LIBAN - sanctions

Pas d'information à ce sujet

Réglementation actuellement en vigueur au Liban

- ✓ Décret législatif n° 59 du 5 août 1967
- ✓ Décret législatif n° 7563 du 8 septembre 1961
- ✓ Décret législatif n° 4082 du 14 octobre 2000

LA GESTION DES RISQUES MAJEURS
AU GRAND DUCHE DE LUXEMBOURG²⁴

²⁴ Source: Ministère de l'Intérieur luxembourgeois
Répertoire International de Protection Civile, OIPC
DISMAN, ESA Disaster management database
Structures nationales de protection civile dans les Etats membres de l'Accord EUR-OPA Risques
Majeurs, Florival 1998 update

FICHE I : LES RISQUES MAJEURS AU LUXEMBOURG

Risques naturels	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Oui/non	Oui	Oui	Non	Non	Oui	Non	Non	Non

Risques technologiques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Oui/non	Oui	Oui	Oui	Non	Non

Précisions :

Le Luxembourg est très peu exposé aux risques naturels. Le cadre légal et opérationnel pour faire face à des situations d'urgence existe mais il y a peu d'interventions.

Le Luxembourg n'a pas d'activités nucléaires propres, mais est exposé au risque radiologique dû à l'implantation d'installations nucléaires dans les pays voisins, notamment la centrale nucléaire de Cattenom en France.

FICHE II : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES AU LUXEMBOURG – compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Communal	Protection civile				
District					
National	Protection civile				
Interminist.					
Transfront.					

Risques technolo-giques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Nucléaire
Niveau ↓				
Communes		Protection Civile		
District				
National				
Interministériel		Protection Civile		
Transfront.				

Précisions :

Le Luxembourg connaît 3 districts administratifs et 118 communes.
L'autorité responsable dans les districts est le Commissaire de district.

Sur base de la loi du 18.11.1976 portant organisation de la protection civile, celle-ci comprend l'ensemble des mesures et des moyens destinés à protéger et à secourir la population et à sauvegarder le patrimoine national et les biens lors d'événements calamiteux, de catastrophes et de sinistres, imputables ou non à un conflit armé international. (art. 1^{er})
C'est le Ministre de l'Intérieur qui organise les moyens et qui provoque les mesures nécessaires (art. 3)

FICHE III : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES AU LUXEMBOURG – structures de concertation

Risques naturels	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Niveau ↓					
Communal		Organismes locaux de la Protection Civile ²			
District					
National					
Interminist.		Conseil Supérieur de la Protection Civile ¹		Comité permanent des secours d'urgence ³	
Transfrontal.					

Risques technolo-giques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Nucléaire
Niveau ↓				
Communes		Organismes locaux de la Protection Civile ²		
District				
National				
Interministériel		Conseil Supérieur de la Protection Civile ¹ Comité permanent des secours d'urgence ³		
Transfront.				

Précisions :

(1) Art. 3 de l'Arrêté Grand-ducal du 5 septembre 1960 concernant les organes de la protection civile : *Le Conseil Supérieur de la Protection Civile remplit une mission consultative et comprend un président, les trois commissaires de district, le délégué du Commissariat de la Protection Nationale, le Directeur de la Protection civile ainsi que des délégués d'associations professionnelles et d'institutions d'utilité publique, tous nommés par le Ministre dudit département.*

Des représentants de la Force Armée peuvent prendre part aux réunions du conseil en qualité d'observateurs.

Le Conseil Supérieur de la Protection civile a pour mission d'adresser de son initiative des propositions au Ministre de l'Intérieur et de donner son avis sur toutes les questions que celui-ci jugera utile de lui soumettre.

(2) Arrêté ministériel du 14 juillet 1961 ayant pour objet le fonctionnement des organismes locaux de protection civile :

Art. 1 : *L'organisme local de la Protection Civile est constitué par régions, par secteurs et par postes de protection. Les régions de protection comprennent une ou plusieurs communes. Les secteurs de protection englobent chacun environ 2.500 habitants. Le nombre de postes de protection est fixé à raison d'un poste par environ 500 habitants. Cependant quel que soit le nombre des habitants, toute commune forme au moins un secteur de protection et toute section électorale au moins un poste de protection.*

Art. 2 : *Les régions de protection sont dirigées sous l'autorité des bourgmestres par un comité régional de protection civile, communal ou intercommunal, présidé par un Commissaire régional et comprenant en outre un Commissaire-adjoint chargé de l'organisation de l'alerte et de l'évacuation, un technicien chargé du maintien en état de fonctionnement des services publics, un médecin, un expert en matière de lutte contre l'incendie, un expert en matière de lutte contre les effets des armes atomiques, biologique et chimiques, ainsi qu'un spécialiste en matière d'assistance sociale.*

(3) Règlement ministériel du 17 septembre 1975 portant institution d'un comité permanent des secours d'urgence :

Sa mission : art. 1^{er} : a) étudier tous les problèmes en relation avec les secours d'urgence, à l'exception cependant des aspects purement médicaux et hospitaliers qui interviennent après la prise en charge d'un blessé ou malade par le médecin de garde ou son admission dans un établissement hospitalier, b) soumettre au Ministres de l'Intérieur et de la Santé Publique des propositions en vue de compléter et de perfectionner les plans et services de secours d'urgence, c) d'examiner et d'aviser les réclamations éventuelles sur le fonctionnement des services de secours d'urgence.

Art. 2 : *Le comité permanent des secours d'urgence est composé de deux représentants de la direction de la Protection Civile dont l'un assume les fonctions de président et l'autre les fonctions de secrétaire, de deux représentants du Ministère de la Santé Publique, de deux représentants de l'Association des médecins et médecins-dentistes et d'un représentant de l'entente des hôpitaux.*

FICHE IV : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES AU LUXEMBOURG – planification d'urgence

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Communal					
District					
National	Ministère de l'Intérieur, Ministère de l'Environnement, Ministère de l'Agriculture, ...en collaboration avec le Service national de Protection Civile				
Interminist.					
Transfrontal.	Direction de la Protection civile (Ministère de l'Intérieur) ²				

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Nucléaire
Communes				
District				
National	Ministère de l'Intérieur, Ministère de l'Environnement, Ministère de l'Industrie, Ministère de l'Energie, des Transports, ... en collaboration avec le Service national de Protection Civile		Ministères de l'Intérieur et de la Santé ¹	
Interministériel				
Transfront.	Direction de la Protection civile (Ministère de l'Intérieur) 2			

Précisions:

Chaque Ministère est responsable de l'élaboration des plans d'urgence dans son domaine d'activité. L'instance qui coordonne est le Service national de Protection civile qui dépend du Ministère de l'Intérieur.

En dehors du plan général de l'organisation des secours d'urgence, des plans particuliers d'intervention et de secours ont été élaborés pour certains risques d'accident grave et de catastrophe, parmi lesquels :

- plan particulier d'intervention en cas d'incident ou d'accident à la Centrale nucléaire de Cattenom approuvé par le Conseil de Gouvernement le 2 décembre 1994
- plan particulier d'intervention applicable en cas d'accidents causant de nombreuses victimes
- plan particulier d'intervention en cas d'accident à l'oléoduc de l'OTAN sur le territoire du G-D de Luxembourg
- plan particulier d'intervention applicable en cas de crues de la Moselle

- plan particulier d'intervention applicable en cas de risque d'inondations dans les vallées de la Sûre et de l'Alzette
- plan d'urgence du port fluvial de Mertert
- plan d'urgence de l'aéroport de Luxembourg
- plan national d'alerte et d'intervention antipollution approuvé par le Conseil de Gouvernement le 11 mai 1973
- plan d'intervention pour la lutte contre les pollutions accidentnelles des eaux de la Haute-Sûre et du lac de barrage d'Esch-sur Sûre, approuvé par le Conseil de Gouvernement le 20 février 1976 et mis à jour le 2 janvier 1991

(1) En 1986 le Gouvernement luxembourgeois a décidé d'élaborer un plan particulier d'intervention permettant d'informer, de protéger et de secourir la population le plus rapidement possible en cas d'accident à la centrale nucléaire de Cattenom en France. L'élaboration de ce plan est la responsabilité conjointe des Ministères de l'Intérieur et de la Santé.

(2) Il incombe à la Direction de la protection civile de développer les liens avec les services de secours des pays voisins et de procéder à la mise en œuvre des plans et directives découlant des accords d'assistance mutuelle conclus avec les 3 pays voisins.

FICHE V : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES AU LUXEMBOURG – information à la population

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Comm.					
District					
National	Instructeurs volontaires agréés par le Ministère de l'Intérieur ou la Croix-Rouge ¹				
Intermin					
Transfr.					

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Nucléaire
Communes				
District				
National	Instructeurs volontaires agréés par le Ministère de l'Intérieur ou la Croix-Rouge ¹			Ministères de l'Intérieur et de la Santé ²
Interministériel				
Transfront.				

Précisions :

(1) Au Luxembourg, un programme-type de cours a été élaboré pour informer la population sur les risques (art. 2 Loi du 18.11.1976). L'instruction comprend :

- l'information sur les premières mesures à prendre sur le lieu de l'accident
- l'initiation de la population aux gestes de survie
- des instructions de prévention pour attirer l'attention de la population sur certaines règles à observer en vue d'éviter des accidents.

Le programme-type de cours comprend le cours élémentaire de secourisme en 14 séances de 2 heures. Ce cours est clôturé par un test et honoré par une attestation d'initiation au secourisme. Les cours sont donnés par un corps de quelque 50 instructeurs volontaires, agréés par le Ministère de l'Intérieur. Dans certaines communes, l'organisation des cours a été confiée à la Croix-Rouge luxembourgeoise.

(2) Règlement grand-ducal du 11 août 1996 concernant l'information de la population sur les mesures de protection sanitaires applicables et sur le comportement à adopter en cas d'urgence radiologique :

Art. 3 : 1) Le gouvernement en Conseil veille à ce que la population susceptible d'être affectée en cas d'urgence radiologique soit informée des mesures de protection sanitaire qui lui seraient applicables, ainsi que sur le comportement qu'elle aurait à adopter en cas d'urgence radiologique.

Art. 7. L'information du public visée à l'art. 3 se fera par une brochure à distribuer à tous les ménages et tenue à disposition du public aux secrétariats communaux. La diffusion des informations visées à l'art. 4 se fera, sur alerte donnée par voie acoustique, par la diffusion radiophonique des consignes de comportement et par tout autre moyen que la situation d'urgence exigera. L'information visée à l'art. 5 se fera dans le cadre de formation et de recyclage des unités de secours et des autres personnes appelées à intervenir en cas de sinistre. Cette formation sera, en cas de besoin spécifique complétée en cas de réalisation d'une urgence radiologique.

Art. 8. Nos Ministres de l'Intérieur et de la Santé sont chargés de l'exécution du présent règlement.

FICHE VI : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE AU LUXEMBOURG - compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Comm.	Maires				
District					
National	Ministère de l'Intérieur – Direction de la protection civile, le Service national de la protection civile, en collaboration avec le Ministère du Service Public et le Ministère des Travaux Publics				
Intermin					
Transfr	Direction de la protection civile (Ministère de l'Intérieur) ¹				

Risques technolo-giques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Nucléaire
Niveau ↓				
Communes		Maires		
District				
National	Ministère de l'Intérieur – Direction de la protection civile, le Service national de la protection civile, en collaboration avec le Ministère du Service Public et le Ministère des Travaux Publics			
Interministériel				
Transfront.	Direction de la protection civile (Ministère de l'Intérieur) 1			

Précisions :

La gestion des secours en cas de catastrophes entre dans les attributions du Ministre de l'Intérieur qui est assisté par le Directeur du Service National de la protection civile. Celui-ci préside l'état-major d'urgence composé des maires des communes concernées, de représentants de la gendarmerie, de la police, de l'armée, de l'administration des ponts et chaussées ainsi que, selon la nature de la catastrophe, de représentants et d'experts d'autres administrations publiques.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur dispose des unités d'intervention de la protection civile. En accord avec les maires, il fait appel aux corps de sapeurs-pompiers. Les unités de gendarmerie, de la police et de l'armée sont mises à disposition par le ministère de la Force publique.

Le Ministre peut requérir des personnes et des biens selon les dispositions légales et réglementaires contre dédommagement ultérieur.

(1) Il incombe à la Direction de la protection civile de développer les liens avec les services de secours des pays voisins et de procéder à la mise en œuvre des plans et directives découlant des accords d'assistance mutuelle conclus avec les 3 pays voisins

FICHE VII : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE AU LUXEMBOURG - l'alerte

Risques naturels	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Niveau ↓					
Comm.					
District					
National	Centre national d'alerte (géré par la Protection Civile) ¹				
Intermin					
Transfr					

Risques technolo-giques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Nucléaire
Niveau ↓				
Communes				
District				
National	Centre national d'alerte (géré par la Protection Civile) 1			
Interministériel				
Transfront.				

Précisions :

- (1) Base légale : Règlement grand-ducal du 20 juin 1980 portant création d'unités de secours de la protection civile, modifié par le règlement grand-ducal du 9 janvier 1985.

FICHE VIII : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE AU LUXEMBOURG - communication en cas de crise

Risques naturels	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Niveau ↓					
Comm.					
District					
National					
Intermin					
Transfr					

Risques technolo-giques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Nucléaire
Niveau ↓				
Communes				
District				
National				Ministères de l'Intérieur et de la Santé
Interministériel				
Transfront.				

Précisions :

Tout dépend de la nature du risque. En principe, la communication des instances gouvernementales et administratives se fait par le biais du « Service d'information et de Presse ».

FICHE IX : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE AU LUXEMBOURG – forces opérationnelles

Risques naturels	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Niveau ↓					
Comm.	Services d'incendie ¹ , 25 unités de protection civile ² , services d'aide médicale urgente ³ , ...				
District	Les personnes et services réquisitionnés par les commissaires de district ⁵				
National	Gendarmerie, police, armée, unités de travaux publics Groupe d'hommes-grenouilles, Groupe canin, l'unité de support psychologique, le groupe de secours NBC, le Centre National d'Alerte (CNA) ⁴ Les personnes et services réquisitionnés par les membres du Gouvernement ⁵				
Intermin					
Transfr.					

Risques technolo-giques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Nucléaire
Niveau ↓				
Communes	Services d'incendie ¹ , 25 unités de protection civile ² , services d'aide médicale urgente ³ , ...			
District	Les personnes et services réquisitionnés par les commissaires de district ⁵			
National	Gendarmerie, police, armée, unités de travaux publics Groupe d'hommes-grenouilles, Groupe canin, l'unité de support psychologique, le groupe de secours NBC, le Centre National d'Alerte (CNA) ⁴ Les personnes et services réquisitionnés par les membres du Gouvernement ⁵			
Interministériel				
Transfront.				

Précisions²⁵ :

Les acteurs des interventions d'urgence sont principalement des volontaires qui sont organisés en 24 centres. La Direction de la protection civile assure le recrutement et la formation des cadres (volontaires) des unités de secours et surveille l'instruction des volontaires dans les différents domaines de protection ; elle gère l'école nationale (ENPC) et la base nationale de support de la protection civile – BNSPC (qui inclut des formations avec du matériel lourd).

²⁵ Source : Répertoire Internationale de la Protection Civile, OIPC

A partir de la Base Nationale de Support de la Protection Civile à Lintgen sont assurées les interventions spéciales, telles que la lutte contre la pollution des cours d'eau, l'alimentation de la population en eau potable en cas de pénurie, les incendies importants, l'aide aux personnes sinistrées, etc. Elle comprend, en dehors de l'équipement standard, tous les véhicules lourds d'intervention spécialisés et de 2^{ème} intervention. Elle est par ailleurs compétente pour la majeure partie du parc automobile de la protection civile.

D'autre part, le législateur a confié au service national de la protection civile l'organisation de l'instruction de la population en matière de secourisme. Est visée également l'instruction des travailleurs des entreprises prévue par la législation en matière de sécurité et de santé des travailleurs.

(1) Les corps de sapeurs-pompiers dépendent des communes et sont composés de volontaires (à l'exception des sapeurs-pompiers professionnels de la ville de Luxembourg). Ils ont indépendants des structures de la Protection civile.

Les communes ont l'obligation légale de créer et de maintenir un service d'incendie et de secours. La loi précise les relations entre les services communaux d'incendie et de secours et les services de la protection civile.

(2) La brigade des secouristes, ambulanciers et sauveteurs se compose de 2300 volontaires groupés en 25 centres de secours régionaux.

La protection civile est implantée dans 25 localités du pays :

- 24 centres de secours assurent le service ambulancier
- 22 centres de secours assurent le service de sauvetage
- 1 centre de secours assure le service de sauvetage seul

Le centre de secours de Lintgen fonctionne également comme base nationale de support de protection civile.

(3) Depuis le 1^{er} juillet 1989, le service d'aide médicale urgente (SAMU), institué par la loi du 27 février 1986 concernant l'aide médicale urgente, fait partie intégrante des services de secours. Les 3 véhicules du SAMU, c.à.d. les antennes mobiles transportant sur le lieu de l'urgence vitale les équipes de médecins anesthésistes-réanimateurs et d'infirmiers-anesthésistes avec une panoplie de matériel médical, sont stationnées auprès des hopitaux de garde des régions de Luxembourg, Esch-sur-Alzette et Ettelbrück. Depuis le 1^{er} novembre 1991 le service d'aide médicale urgente est complété au besoin par l'hélicoptère de sauvetage de la « L .A.R » conventionné par l'Etat et mis à disposition pour intervenir dans le cadre du SAMU. Doté des mêmes équipements médicaux que l'antenne mobile terrestre, l'hélicoptère peut, en cas de nécessité et sous certaines conditions, acheminer rapidement le médecin anesthésiste-réanimateur et l'infirmier du SAMU vers le lieu d'intervention.

(4) Cadre légal : Règlement grand-ducal du 20 juin 1980 portant création d'unités de secours de la protection civile, modifié par le règlement grand-ducal du 9 janvier 1985.

(5) Base légale : Loi du 8 décembre 1981 sur les réquisitions en cas de conflit armé, de crise internationale grave ou de catastrophe

FICHE X : LA RÉHABILITATION AU LUXEMBOURG – compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Communal	Protection Civile				
District					
National	Protection Civile				
Interminist.					
Transfront.					

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Nucléaire
Communes	Protection Civile			
District				
National	Protection Civile			
Interministériel				
Transfront.				

FICHE XI : LA RÉHABILITATION AU LUXEMBOURG – dédommagement des victimes

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Fonds d'Etat	Indemnisation décidée de cas en cas par le gouvernement et les communes suivant la nature et l'importance de la catastrophe				
Assurances					
Système mixte					

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Nucléaire
Fonds d'Etat	Indemnisation décidée de cas en cas par le gouvernement et les communes suivant la nature et l'importance de la catastrophe			
Assurances				
Système mixte				

FICHE XII : LES MÉCANISMES DE CONTRÔLE AU LUXEMBOURG – compétences

Risques naturels	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Niveau ↓	Communal				
	Protection civile				
District					
National	Protection civile				
Interminist.					
Transfront.					

Risques technologiques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Nucléaire
Niveau ↓	Communal			
	Protection civile			
District				
National	Protection civile			
Interminist				
Transfront				

FICHE XIII : LES MÉCANISMES DE CONTRÔLE AU LUXEMBOURG - sanctions

Précisions:

Par exemple art. 5 de la loi du 18.11.1976 sur la protection civile : l'inobservation des mesures ordonnées en application de la présente loi sera punie d'une peine d'emprisonnement de 8 jours à 2 ans et d'une amende de 10.001 à 200.000 francs ou de l'une de ces peines seulement.

Réglementation actuellement en vigueur au Luxembourg

- ✓ Loi du 18.11.1976 portant organisation de la protection civile, Mém. 1976, 1125, modifiée par la loi du 11 janvier 1990, Mém. 1990, 26
- ✓ Arrêté grand-ducal du 5.9.1960 concernant les organes de la protection civile, Mém. 1960, 1319
- ✓ Arrêté ministériel du 14.7.1961 ayant pour objet la création et le fonctionnement des organes locaux de la protection civile, Mém. 1961, 702
- ✓ Règlement grand-ducal du 2 mars 1972 concernant l'instruction de la population et des volontaires de la protection civile dans les différents domaines de protection, Mém. 1972, 779
- ✓ Règlement ministériel du 15.9.1975 portant institution d'un comité permanent des secours d'urgence, Mém. 1975, 1386

- ✓ Convention du 2 mars 1978 entre le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg et la RFA sur l'assistance mutuelle en cas de catastrophes ou d'accidents graves, signée à Luxembourg et approuvée par la Loi du 29 avril, Mém. 1980, 794
- ✓ Règlement grand-ducal du 19 mars 1979 instituant près du lac de barrage d'Esch-sur-Sûre un poste de premiers secours qui fonctionne pendant la saison touristique allant du 15 mai au 15 septembre, Mém. 1979, 514
- ✓ Règlement grand-ducal du 20 juin 1980 portant création d'unités de secours de la protection civile, Mém. 1980, 1034, modifié par le Règlement grand-ducal du 9 janvier 1985, Mém. 1985, 38
- ✓ Accord entre le Gouvernement du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg et le Gouvernement de la République Française du 11 avril 1983 relatif aux échanges d'informations en cas d'incident ou d'accident pouvant avoir des conséquences radiologiques, signé à Luxembourg et approuvé par la loi du 28 mars 1984, Mém. 1984, 377
- ✓ Convention du 17 mars 1992 sur les effets transfrontières des accidents industriels, conclue à Helsinki et approuvée par la loi du 3 juin 1994, Mém. 1994, 939
- ✓ Règlement grand-ducal du 7 mai 1992 portant organisation du service d'incendie et de sauvetage, Mém. 1991, 1110
- ✓ Accord entre le Gouvernement du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg et le Gouvernement du Royaume de Belgique du 13 mai 1993 sur l'assistance mutuelle en matière de protection civile, fait à Luxembourg et approuvé par la loi du 22 avril 1999, Mém. 1999, 1167
- ✓ Loi du 25 avril 1994 instituant un congé spécial dans l'intérêt des volontaires assurant les services d'incendie, de secours et de sauvetage, Mém. 1994, 694
- ✓ Règlement grand-ducal du 3 juin 1994 fixant les modalités d'exécution de la loi du 25 avril 1994 instituant un congé spécial dans l'intérêt des volontaires assurant les services d'incendie, de secours et de sauvetage, Mém. 1994, 1000
- ✓ Règlement grand-ducal du 15 février 1995 portant organisation de l'instruction à donner à la population et aux volontaires des unités de secours de la protection civile, Mém. 1995, 760
- ✓ Règlement grand-ducal du 11 août 1996 concernant l'information de la population sur les mesures de protection sanitaire applicables et sur le comportement à adopter en cas d'urgence radiologique, Mém. 1996, 1980
- ✓ Loi du 27 février 1986 concernant l'aide médicale urgente, Mém. 1986, 831
- ✓ Loi du 8 décembre 1981 sur les réquisitions en cas de conflit armé, de crise internationale grave ou de catastrophe, Mém. 1981, 2388
- ✓ Règlements grand-ducaux du 22 janvier 1991 portant exécution des articles 16 et 18 de la loi du 8 décembre 1981 sur les réquisitions en cas de conflit armé, de crise internationale grave ou de catastrophe
- ✓ (Seveso) Règlement grand-ducal du 10 avril 1987 concernant les risques d'accidents majeurs de certaines activités industrielles, modifié, Mém. 1987, 336

**MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT
IN MALTA**

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN MALTA

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

SHEET II: RISK PREVENTION IN MALTA – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local					
National	Ministry of Home Affairs (Interior) and the Environment – Environmental Protection Directorate				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local – municipalities					
National:	Ministry of Home Affairs (Interior) and the Environment - Environmental Protection Directorate				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN MALTA – consultation/deliberation structures

No information available

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN MALTA – emergency planning

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Storms	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local					
National	Ministry of Home Affairs and the Environment – Civil Protection Department				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local – municipalities					
National:	Ministry of Home Affairs and the Environment – Civil Protection Department				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

Civil Protection Act 1997

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN MALTA – information to the population

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Storms	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local					
National	Ministry of Home Affairs and the Environment – Civil Protection Department				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local – municipalities					
National:	Ministry of Home Affairs and the Environment – Civil Protection Department				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

Civil Protection Act 1997

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN MALTA – competencies

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Storms	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local					
National					
Interministerial	Ministry of Home Affairs and the Environment – Civil Protection Directorate				
Transboundary					

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local – municipalities					
National:	Ministry of Home Affairs and the Environment – Civil Protection Directorate				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

In February 1989 a Civil Protection Directorate was established after Cabinet approval. The Civil Protection Directorate meets under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Home Affairs (Interior) and the Environment and is made up of representatives of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications, the Armed Forces, the Police, the Department of Public Works. By having these various authorities represented, the Government has brought together a broad range of skills and authority over those resources that are most crucial to co-ordinate in a disaster situation.

The Directorate of Civil Protection is to be considered as a national policy making body of which the Department of Civil Protection is the executive arm.

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN MALTA - warning

No information available

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN MALTA - crisis communication

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Storms	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local					
National	Ministry of Home Affairs and the Environment – Civil Protection Department				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local – municipalities					
National:	Ministry of Home Affairs and the Environment – Civil Protection Department				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

Civil Protection Act 1997

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN MALTA – operational forces

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Storms	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local	Rescue services of the Works Department, the Army, Police rescue, including fire services (fall under the responsibility of the Police), Health Department personal including Ambulance and hospital services, Maritime authorities, all co-ordinated through the Directorate of Civil Protection of which the Civil Protection Department is the executive arm				
National					
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local – municipalities	Rescue services of the Works Department, the Army, Police rescue, including fire services (fall under the responsibility of the Police), Health Department personal including Ambulance and hospital services, Maritime authorities, all co-ordinated through the Directorate of Civil Protection of which the Civil Protection Department is the executive arm				
National:					
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

Given the size of the Maltese islands, there are no regional organisations. However, the island of Gozo has its own rescue services, hospital and fire fighting services that will be complemented from the mainland when necessary.

SHEET X: REHABILITATION IN MALTA - competencies

No information available

SHEET XI: REHABILITATION IN MALTA – compensation of the victims

No information available

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN MALTA - competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local					
National	Environmental inspectors				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
National:	Environmental inspectors				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET XIII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN MALTA - sanctions

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Storms	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local	Fines				
National	Imprisonment				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local – municipalities	Fines				
National:	Imprisonment				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:
Environmental Protection Act

Most relevant regulations in Malta

- ✓ Civil Protection Act 1997
- ✓ Environmental Protection Act

LA GESTION DES RISQUES MAJEURS
AU MAROC²⁶

²⁶ Source : Mourad Belayachi

FICHE I : LES RISQUES MAJEURS AU MAROC

Risques naturels	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Oui/non		oui	oui	oui ¹	oui ²	oui ³	oui	non

Risques technologiques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Oui/non	oui ⁴	oui ⁵	oui ⁶	oui ⁷	oui ⁸

- (1) voir textes sur les constructions parasismiques
- (2) voir la loi n° 10-95 sur l'eau
- (3) voir les textes sur les feux de forêts
- (4) voir les textes sur les établissements insalubres, incommodes ou dangereux
- (5) voir les textes sur le transport de produits dangereux
- (6) voir notamment le dahir du 19 janvier 1953 et l'arrêté viziriel du 24 janvier 1953 formant le Code de la route
- (7) voir les textes sur la pollution marine
- (8) voir les textes sur le nucléaire

Art. 36 du Décret du 15 décembre 1977 relatif aux attributions et à l'organisation du Ministère de l'Intérieur :

La direction de la protection civile est chargée de la protection et de la défense de la population civile et des biens en toutes circonstances. A cet effet, elle a pour mission :

- *d'organiser, animer et coordonner la mise en œuvre des mesures de protection et de secours des personnes et des biens lors d'événements calamiteux et de catastrophes ;*
- *d'assurer la protection et la sauvegarde de la population et du patrimoine national lors de circonstances ressortissant de la défense civile,*
- *de promouvoir la prévention des risques et combattre tous sinistres, en particulier les incendies,*
- *d'organiser et assurer la gestion administrative et technique des services de secours et de lutte contre l'incendie,*
- *de préparer et d'entreprendre toute action de lutte anti-acridienne*

FICHE II : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES AU MAROC – compétences :

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Invasions acridiennes	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Communes		Le président du conseil communal ¹ Commandements d'unités de la Protection Civile ²					
Régional : Provinces – wilaya		Walis de régions et Gouverneurs des préfectures et provinces ³ Assistés par des Cellules de prévention et de gestion des risques – C.P.G.R. ⁴ Commandements provinciaux et régionaux de la protection civile					
National : Département Ministériel	Ministère de l'Agriculture - DEFLCD ¹²	Ministère de l'Intérieur et ses services extérieurs de protection civile : Mission de promouvoir la prévention des risques ⁶ Administration nationale de la défense nationale et la gendarmerie royale, Secrétariat d'Etat de l'Environnement ⁷					
		Secrét.d'Etat 'Eau', Min. de l'Agriculture-Dep. Eaux et Forêts ⁸ MIntérieur	Ministères de l'Urbanisme, Intérieur, Equipement ⁸	Secrétariat d'Etat chargé d'Eau ⁸	Département des Eaux et Forêts ⁹	Ministère de l'Equipement et du Transport ⁸	
Interminist.		Comité national de Génie parasismique ¹⁰					
	Commission Supérieure de la Protection civile-CSPC ¹¹						
Transfront.	Cf. Accords de coopération et les conventions internationales						

Précisions :

Le terme transfrontalier est pris dans le sens de ‘zone de part et d'autre de la frontière entre deux pays’

(1) Les Présidents des Conseils communaux sont investis de la mission de prévention des risques à l'échelon communal à travers le dahir du 3 octobre 2002 portant promulgation de la Loi n° 78-00 portant charte communale dont l'article 50 précise entre autre que le ‘*Président prend les mesures nécessaires à la prévention des incendies, des sinistres, des inondations et autres calamités publiques*’

(2) Les commandements provinciaux et préfectoraux sont chargés de veiller sur la sécurité des citoyens et la sauvegarde de leurs biens sur l'ensemble du territoire de la préfecture ou de la province. A ce titre, ils sont chargés selon les termes de l'arrêté ministériel du 23 octobre 2002 de ‘*prendre toutes les mesures susceptibles de prévenir les risques naturels, technologiques et bâtimentaires* (art. 4)’

(3) Les Walis de régions et gouverneurs des préfectures et provinces ont une compétence générale qui découle de l'article 102 de la Constitution et de l'article 5 du Dahir du 15 février 1977 relatif

aux attributions des gouverneurs. Ils sont les représentants de l'Etat dans leur échelon de Commandement chargés du maintien de l'Ordre Public et de ce fait, ils sont responsables de la sécurité des personnes et des biens au niveau des collectivités territoriales. Sous l'autorité des ministres compétents, ils assument la coordination des activités des services extérieurs des administrations civiles de l'Etat, des établissements publics, etc.

(4) Voir circulaire du ministère de l'Intérieur du 19 janvier 2001, dont l'objet est la prévention et la préparation à la gestion des risques

(5) Voir les attributions de ces commandements dans l'arrêté du Ministre de l'Intérieur du 23 octobre 2002 relatif à la création, l'organisation et aux attributions des services extérieurs de la Direction de la protection civile et leurs compétences territoriales.

(6) Voir l'article 36 du Décret du 15 décembre 1997, relatif aux attributions et à l'organisation du Ministère de l'Intérieur, qui attribue la mission de promotion de la prévention des risques à la Direction de la Protection civile

(7) Voir article 9 du Décret relatif aux attributions et à l'organisation du Secrétariat d'Etat à l'Environnement, qui charge ce département de promouvoir la recherche scientifique et matière de Surveillance et de Prévention des Risques en relation avec les organismes spécialisés et qui l'autorise à proposer les éléments de définition de la stratégie du département en matière de prévention des risques.

(8) Il convient de noter que les attributions des ministères et départements indiqués, ne mentionnent explicitement leur rôle en matière de prévention des risques, mais compte tenu de leurs activités ordinaires, ils sont directement impliqués dans cette prévention.

(9) Voir Dahir du 10 octobre 1917 et ses textes d'application ainsi que la circulaire du Ministère de l'Intérieur du 18 juillet 2000 dont l'objet et la prévention et la préparation à la lutte contre les incendies de forêts

(10) Voir article 4 du Décret N° 2-02-177 du 22 février 2002. Approuvant le règlement de construction parafismique (RPS 2000) applicable aux bâtiments fixant les règles parafismique et instituant le comité national génie parafismique

(11) Selon le Décret du 16 mai 1964 portant création de la Commission Supérieure de la Protection Civile (CSPC), cette instance n'a pas explicitement une mission de prévention, toutefois, dans le cadre du nouveau décret déposé au Secrétariat Général du Gouvernement, cette commission interministérielle est investie d'une mission de proposition de mesures de prévention au sens large.

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Communes	Président du conseil communal et Agent d'autorité (a)				
Régional	Walis de régions et Gouverneurs des préfectures et provinces ¹ Assistés par des Cellules de prévention et de gestion des risques – C.P.G.R. Commandements provinciaux et régionaux de la protection civile				
National : Département. Ministériel	Ministère de l'Intérieur et ses services extérieurs de protection civile : mission de promouvoir la prévention des risques ² Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de l'Environnement ²				
	Ministère de l'Equipement et des Transports ³	Ministère de l'Equipement et des Transports ⁴	Ministère chargé des Transports	Ministère chargé de l'Energie ⁵	Ministère chargé de l'énergie ⁶
Interministériel.			Comité national de la prévention des accidents de la circulation ⁷	Commission de lutte contre la pollution marine accidentelle ⁸	Commission nationale de réglementation nucléaire Commission nationale de sûreté nucléaire ⁹
Transfrontalier	Cf. Accords de coopération et conventions internationales				

Précisions :

(1) Il convient de noter qu'en plus des compétences générales de ces autorités soulignées précédemment (voir note 3, la circulaire du 19 janvier 2001 du Ministère de l'Intérieur charge les walis et les gouverneurs, notamment d'une mission d'étude et d'investigation sur les risques. A ce sujet, la directive note que « *les objectifs de cette mission se présentent comme suit : ... identification des risques potentiels ou virtuels sur l'ensemble du territoire de la préfecture ou de la province, il s'agit d'aboutir à la constitution de dossiers de sécurité par type de danger, comprenant toutes les données afférentes à la prévention et à la conduite à tenir pour faire face aux risques répertoriés...* »

(2) les attributions du Ministère de l'Intérieur (Direction de la protection civile) et du Secrétariat d'Etat à l'Environnement sont générales

(3) Le Dahir du 25 août 1914 portant réglementation des établissements insalubres, incommodes ou dangereux est modifié et complété par le Dahir du 13 octobre 1933 ainsi que par celui du 11 août 1937. Ils classent les établissements par degrés de dangerosité et les soumettent soit à un régime d'autorisation soit à un régime de déclaration. La direction générale des travaux publics joue un rôle déterminant dans la délivrance des autorisations. Voir l'article 5 modifié par le Dahir du 11 août 1937.

(4) L'arrêté du ministre des transports du 31 janvier 1995 oblige les véhicules transportant des matières dangereuses de porter, à titre de prévention, des marques distinctives à l'arrière du véhicule et sur les deux cotés de celui-ci afin d'en notifier le danger.

(5) En plus des attributions du Département chargé de la Protection de l'Environnement, telles qu'elles sont fixées par le Décret du 22 novembre 1996 relatif à la préparation et à la lutte contre les pollutions marines accidentelles, le Ministre chargé de l'Energie et des Mines dont les attributions sont régies par le Décret du 20 janvier 1995, à travers la Direction de l'Energie (art. 6), est chargé entre autre de la

Protection de l'Environnement, des effets de la pollution pouvant résulter des substances et installations énergétiques.

(6) Le nucléaire est soumis à un régime d'autorisation. La demande d'autorisation est adressée au ministre chargé de l'énergie qui en saisit la commission visée à l'article 25 (voir cet article) ainsi que l'assemblée préfectorale ou provinciale du lieu sur lequel l'installation nucléaire sera implantée. Décret du 7 décembre 1994 relatif à l'autorisation et au contrôle des installations nucléaires. Voir aussi article 5 de ce décret.

(7) Etablissement d'utilité publique, institué par le Décret du 15 juillet 1977

(8) Cette commission instituée pour participer à la gestion des situations de crise, résultant d'une pollution marine accidentelle a le mérite de proposer des mesures de prévention.

(9) Les deux commissions sont instituées par les textes régissant le nucléaire au Maroc.

FICHE III : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES AU MAROC – structures de concertation

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Invasions acridiennes	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Communes	Comités de vigilance						
Régional	Conseils régionaux de l'environnement et des conseils de l'environnement au niveau de chaque wilaya ou à défaut au niveau de chaque province ¹ Les Commissions de prévention et de gestion de risques, institués par la circulaire du 19 janvier 2001 Les Comités régionaux, préfectoraux et provinciaux (arrêté du 23 octobre 2002)						
Nat. Min.	Conseil National de l'environnement (CNE) ²						
Interminist.	Comité National du Génie para-Sismique ³ Conseil National de l'environnement (CNE) Commission Supérieure de la Protection civile ²						
Transfront.							

Risques technolo-giques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Niveau ↓					
Communes	Comités de vigilance				
Régional	Conseils régionaux de l'environnement et des conseils de l'environnement au niveau de chaque wilaya ou à défaut au niveau de chaque province ¹ Les Commissions de prévention et de gestion de risques, institués par la circulaire du 19 janvier 2001 Les Comités régionaux, préfectoraux et provinciaux (arrêté du 23 octobre 2002)				
Nat. Ministér.	Conseil National de l'environnement (CNE) ²				
Interministériel	Conseil National de l'environnement (CNE) ¹ Commission Supérieure de la Protection civile ²				
Transfrontalier					Comité interministériel de lutte contre les nuisances radioactives ⁵

Précisions :

(1) Le Conseil National de l'Environnement a parmi ses missions, celle de prévenir, combattre et réduire les pollutions et les nuisances de toutes sortes. Il comprend 5 commissions dont la commission de la prévention et de la lutte contre la pollution et les nuisances et la commission de la protection de la nature, des ressources naturelles et des catastrophes naturelles. Voir le Décret du 20 janvier 1995 relatif à lréorganisation des organismes chargés de la protection et de l'amélioration de l'environnement.

Les conseils régionaux de l'environnement ont pour mission, notamment, de promouvoir toute action susceptible de contribuer à la protection et à l'amélioration de l'environnement dans la région. Ils comprennent aussi 5 commissions. Elles sont identiques à celles du Conseil National de l'Environnement.

(2) Voir note précédente

(3) Voir Décret n° 2-02-177 du 22 février 2002 précité, instituant le comité en question

(4) Pour le cas des incendies de forêts, il existe au niveau régional un comité provincial de suivi présidé par le gouverneur, il comprend plusieurs services techniques et des élus et députés. En plus, il existe un conseil provincial des forêts qui en plus des activités liées aux forêts, traite de la prévention et lutte contre les feux de forêts. Au niveau national : il existe un comité interministériel qui s'occupe de la prévention et de la lutte contre les feux de forêts, qui a élaboré et veille sur lapplication du plan directeur de prévention et de lutte contre les incendies de forêts.

(5) Comité institué par la circulaire du Premier Ministre, n° 22/98 du 17 juillet 1998

FICHE IV : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES AU MAROC – planification d’urgence

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Invasions acidiennes	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local							
Régions		Walis de régions et Gouverneurs de préfectures et de provinces ¹ Les commandements régionaux, préfectoraux et provinciaux de la protection civile ²					
National		Ministère de l’Intérieur ³					
Interminist.							
Transfrontal.							

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Communes	Plans internes ⁴				Plans internes ⁴
Régions (9)		Walis de régions et Gouverneurs de préfectures et de provinces ¹ Les commandements régionaux, préfectoraux et provinciaux de la protection civile ²			
National		Ministère de l’Intérieur ³		Plan d’urgence coordonné par le Secr. D’Etat à l’Environnement (coordination des moyens) ⁵	Ministère chargé de l’Energie ⁶
Interminist.					
Transfrontal.					

Précisions :

(1) Pour l’ensemble des risques, un plan général d’organisation des secours (ORSEC) N° 34/IPC/1 du 25 janvier 1983 est élaboré et exécuté au niveau préfectoral et provincial sous l’autorité du Gouverneur. Il existe toutefois des plans particuliers d’interventions, spécifiques à certains risques, tels que SINON pour les inondations, FOREC pour les feux de forêts, etc.

(2) Les Commandements régionaux et préfectoraux de la Protection Civile, sont chargés selon les termes de l’arrêté du 23 octobre 2002 de « *préparer les plans d’urgence et les plans d’intervention* (art. 2 et 4) »

(3) En dépit de l’inexistence d’obligation juridique pour l’établissement des plans nationaux d’intervention, le Ministère de l’Intérieur demeure l’instance gouvernementale habilitée à recourir à une planification de ce genre en cas de besoin.

(4) Il n’existe pas d’obligation juridique pour l’établissement de plans d’opérations internes, néanmoins, ces plans sont parfois établis à la demande des services de la Protection Civile

(5) Voir Décret de 22 novembre 1996, relatif à la préparation et à la lutte contre la pollution marine accidentelle

(6) Le Décret du 7 décembre 1994 relatif à l'autorisation et au contrôle des installations nucléaire prévoit l'établissement par arrêté conjoint des ministères chargés de l'Energie, de l'Intérieur, de la Santé des plans concernant la mise en œuvre et la coordination des mesures à prendre en cas d'accident nucléaire ou de situation d'urgence, susceptible d'avoir des conséquences radiologiques. Un projet de plan ORSECRAF national est actuellement en étude par les services du ministère de l'Energie, du CNESTEN et de la Protection Civile.

FICHE V : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES AU MAROC - information à la population

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Invasions acridiennes	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local	Le président du conseil communal et l'autorité locale						
Régions	Commandements provinciaux et régionaux de la protection civile						
National							
Interminist.							
Transfrontal.							

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Communes	Le président du Conseil communal et l'autorité locale				
Régions	Commandements provinciaux et régionaux de la protection civile				
National					
Interminist.					
Transfrontal.					

Précisions :

- (1) Du point de vue juridique, il n'existe pas de disposition réglementaire attribuant explicitement à ces autorités l'obligation d'information des populations ; néanmoins, contenu l'esprit de la mission qui est la leur, notamment en matière de police administrative, il leur incombe de fait d'entreprendre des actions d'information des résidents au niveau local.
- (2) Les commandements de la protection Civile, de par les dispositions de l'arrêté du 23 octobre 2002 sont tenus de « *sensibiliser les citoyens aux risques spécifiques de la région* » (art. 2)
- (3) En l'absence de disposition explicite obligeant telle ou telle autorité au niveau national d'informer les populations, certaines administrations prennent des initiatives pour sensibiliser le public en temps normal et l'informer de l'imminence d'un risque lors de situation exceptionnelle. Tel est le cas de la Direction de la Météorologie Nationale, de la Direction de la Protection Civile, du Laboratoire de Géophysique, du Comité National de prévention des accidents de la circulation, etc.

FICHE VI : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE AU MAROC - compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Invasions acridiennes	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Communes	L'agent d'autorité ¹						
Provinces	Walis de régions et Gouverneurs de préfectures et de provinces ² Les commandements régionaux, préfectoraux et provinciaux de la protection civile ³						
National	Ministère de l'Intérieur ⁴						
Interminist.	Commission Supérieure de la Protection Civile, Cellules de crise mise en place lors de catastrophes (MIPC) ⁵						
Transfrontal.							

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Communes	L'agent d'autorité ¹				
Provinces	Walis de régions et Gouverneurs de préfectures et de provinces ² Les commandements régionaux, préfectoraux et provinciaux de la protection civile ³				
National	Ministère de l'Intérieur ⁴				
Interminist.	PUN coordonnée par le Secr. d'Etat à l'Environnement ⁶ Commission Supérieure de la Protection Civile, Cellules de crise mise en place lors de catastrophes (MIPC) ⁵				
Transfrontal.					

Précisions :

- (1) Les agents d'autorité selon l'art. 49 du Dahir du 3 octobre 2002 précités sont chargés du « *maintien de l'ordre et de la sécurité publics sur le territoire communal* ». Ces agents disposent des unités de secours pour gérer un sinistre localisé.
- (2) Compte tenu de la mission générale de ces autorités en matière de police administrative et donc du maintien de l'ordre public au niveau régional et local et en leur qualité de coordinateur des services extérieurs, ces autorités sont chargées de la direction des opérations de secours en cas de situations d'urgence.
- (3) Les commandements régionaux de la Protection Civile, sont chargés de la contribution à l'organisation, l'animation et la coordination des opérations de sauvetage des personnes et la sauvegarde de leur biens en cas de catastrophes, à travers notamment la préparation des opérations de secours et la coordination des moyens publics et privés de sauvetage en cas de catastrophes (art. 2 de l'arrêté du 23 octobre 2002).

(4) Etant l'autorité gouvernementale chargée du maintien de l'ordre public (Décret du 15 décembre 1997), le ministère de l'Intérieur est la seule instance chargée de la gestion des situations de crise, il dispose à cet effet de la Direction de la Protection Civile et bénéficie des moyens des autres départements ministériels et des corps de sécurité constitués, et en cas de besoin, des moyens des Forces Armées Royales.

(5) Voir Décret du 16 mai 1964 précité, portant création de la Commission Supérieure de la Protection Civile – CSPC.

(6) Voir Décret du 22 novembre 1996 précité.

FICHE VII : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE AU MAROC - l'alerte

Risques naturels	Invasions acridiennes	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Niveau ↓							
Communes	Les guetteurs d'incendie (recrutés par le DEFLCD), le personnels forestier, tout témoin ¹						
Provinces	²						
National				Ministre de l'Enseignement			
Interminist.							
Transfrontal.							

Ministre de l'Enseignement supérieur, de la formation des cadres et de la recherche

Risques technologiques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Niveau ↓					
Communes	Tout témoin ¹				
Provinces	²				
Nat. Minist.					
Interminist.					
Transfrontal.					

Précisions :

(1) Il convient de distinguer entre l'alerte des secours et l'alerte des populations. Pour la première, il est du devoir de toute personne physique ou morale, témoin d'un accident ou d'un sinistre de prévenir par tous les moyens disponibles l'unité territoriale d'intervention de la Protection Civile ou le poste de police ou de la Gendarmerie Royale le plus proche. Par contre, l'alerte des populations demeure très complexe et dépend en principe de la nature du risque concerné. Ainsi à titre d'exemple, la Direction de la météorologie nationale est responsable de l'émission de Bulletins Météorologiques Spéciaux (BMS) en cas d'imminence d'un risque d'origine météorologique, le Laboratoire de Géophysique émet des alertes sismiques en cas de survenue d'un événement sismique significatif ; les guetteurs d'incendies et les postes de vigies lancent l'alerte en cas d'incendie de forêt, etc.

(2) Au niveau régional et national : il n'existe pas de système national d'alerte réglementé et porté à la connaissance du Public. Par contre, il existe quelques instruments techniques d'alerte et d'alarme (Sirènes) mais qui sont rarement actionnés. Toutefois, il convient de signaler que l'arrêté du Ministre de l'Intérieur du 23 octobre 2002 a tenté de combler cette lacune en attribuant la responsabilité de veiller sur la réalisation de systèmes d'alerte et d'alarme des populations en cas de catastrophes.

(3) L'alerte sismique a été confiée au laboratoire de Géophysique par la lettre du Premier Ministre, adressée au Ministre chargée de l'Enseignement Supérieur en 1993.

FICHE VIII : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE AU MAROC - communication en cas de crise

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Invasions acridiennes	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Communes				Ministre de l'Intérieur ¹			
Provinces							
National							
Interminist.							
Transfrontal.							

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Communes					
Provinces					
Nat. Minist.				PUN Pollution Marine	
Interminist.					
Transfrontal.					

Précisions :

(1) Le Ministre de l'Intérieur est seul habilité à émettre officiellement des communiqués de presse sur les détails de la gestion d'une crise, à l'exception toutefois du rôle du Département chargé de l'Environnement en cas de pollution marine accidentelle (2)

FICHE IX : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE AU MAROC – forces opérationnelles

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Invasions acridiennes	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Communes	Unités territoriales d'intervention des services de secours et de lutte contre l'incendie ¹						
Régional	Sous l'autorité du Gouverneur ¹ : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - un Etat-major - un groupement mobile d'intervention, composé de 6 services ORSEC : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services des liaisons et transmissions - Service de police et maintien de l'ordre - Service de sauvetage-déblaiement et lutte contre le feu (services de secours et de lutte contre l'incendie, le croissant rouge marocaine, les organisations bénévoles, ...) - Service de santé et soins médicaux - Service des transports et travaux - Services de l'accueil et de l'hébergement Commandements provinciaux et régionaux de la protection civile ²						
National	Direction Générale de la protection civile : moyens supplémentaires de secours ³						
Interminist.							
Transfrontal.							

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Communes	Unités territoriales d'intervention des services de secours et de lutte contre l'incendie ¹				
Provinces	Sous l'autorité du Gouverneur ¹ : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - un Etat major - un groupement mobile d'intervention, composé de 6 services ORSEC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services des liaisons et transmissions - Service de police et maintien de l'ordre - Service de sauvetage-déblaiement et lutte contre le feu (services de secours et de lutte contre l'incendie, le croissant rouge marocaine, les organisations bénévoles, ...) - Service de santé et soins médicaux - Service des transports et travaux - Services de l'accueil et de l'hébergement Commandements provinciaux et régionaux de la protection civile ²				
National	Direction Générale de la protection civile : moyens supplémentaires de secours ³				
				Marine royale ⁴	
Interminist.					
Transfrontal.					

Précisions :

(1) Cf. le Plan Orsec : Pour remplir ces missions, le gouverneur dispose :

- d'un état-major, placé sous l'autorité du chef de la division préfectorale ou provinciale de la protection civile et comprenant les chefs des 6 Services ORSEC ainsi que leurs adjoints. Cette organe de commandement est essentiellement chargé : de la recherche, de la centralisation et de la diffusion des renseignements, de la préparation des décisions du gouverneur et du contrôle de leur exécution, de la coordination des actions, ...
- d'un groupement mobile d'intervention – GMI, constitué par l'ensemble des moyens humains et matériels appartenant aux 6 Services ORSEC, renforcés éventuellement par des moyens extérieurs à ces services, publics et privés, acquis par entente ou par réquisition en cas de nécessité et lorsque la situation l'exige.

Chacun des 6 Services ORSEC est composé des représentants de tous les ministères concernés.

(2) Cf. plan ORSEC : Pour l'établissement des différentes parties du plan ORSEC, *les chefs des Services ORSEC disposent du concours des comités préfectoraux et provinciaux de protection civile.*

Cf. l'Arrêté du Ministre de l'Intérieur n° 1502-01 du 23 octobre 2002 sur les services extérieurs de la protection civile, art. 3: "*les commandements régionaux de la protection civile comprennent des commandements provinciaux, dont la répartition, le siège et la limite de leur compétence administrative sont arrêté dans les tableaux annexés au présent arrêté.*"

(3) Cf. plan ORSEC : le Ministre de l'Intérieur peut décider de dépêcher sur les lieux du sinistre des détachements de secours et de sauvetage qui constituent des unités spéciales d'intervention, soit pour des cas spécifiques (incendies de produits chimiques, d'hydrocarbures, accidents de matières dangereuses ou radioactives, pollution par hydrocarbures, ...) soit pour renforcer les unités territoriales d'intervention engagée.

(4) Voir Décret sur la Prévention et la lutte contre la Pollution marine accidentelle

FICHE X : LA RÉHABILITATION AU MAROC - compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Invasions acridiennes	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Communes							
Régions							
National							
Interminist.							
Transfrontal.							

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Communes					
Régions					
National					
Interminist.					
Transfrontal.					

Precisions :

Aucune autorité n'est investie explicitement de cette tâche. La coutume fait qu' à la suite d'une catastrophe, le Gouvernement ou les autorités locales, agissent selon les circonstances et en fonction des possibilités offertes.

Les lois environnementales qui viennent d'être adoptées par le Parlement, apportent des esquisses de solutions pour certains risques spécifiques.

FICHE XI : LA RÉHABILITATION AU MAROC – dédommagement des victimes

Risques naturels → Niveau ↓	Invasions acridiennes	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Fonds d'Etat	L'Art. 18 de la Constitution déclare que tous supportent solidairement les charges résultant de calamités nationales. Généralement les victimes sont indemnisées par des fonds spéciaux éphémères, débloqués par les autorités gouvernementales à l'exception des personnes morales ou physiques assurées contre tel ou tel risque. Il n'existe pas de mécanisme d'indemnisation institutionnalisé et permanent comme il n'existe pas de préférence ou de distinction entre telle ou telle catastrophe.						
Assurances							
Système mixte							

Risques technologique s → Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Fonds d'Etat	L'Art. 18 de la Constitution déclare que tous supportent solidairement les charges résultant de calamités nationales.				
Assurances	Généralement les victimes sont indemnisées par des fonds spéciaux éphémères, débloqués par les autorités gouvernementales à l'exception des personnes morales ou physiques assurées contre tel ou tel risque. Il n'existe pas de mécanisme d'indemnisation institutionnalisé et permanent comme il n'existe pas de préférence ou de distinction entre telle ou telle catastrophe.				
Système mixte					

FICHE XII : LES MÉCANISMES DE CONTRÔLE AU MAROC - compétences

Risques naturels	Invasions acridiennes	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Niveau ↓							
Communes				Agents d'autorité			
Régions			Walises et gouverneurs		Personnel forestier Gendarm. walis Gouverneurs		Walises et gouverneurs
Nat. Minist.							
Interminist.							
Transfrontal.							

Risques technologiques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Niveau ↓					
Communes			Agents d'autorité		
Régions			Walises et gouverneurs		
National		Ministres de l'Equipement, de l'Energie, du Transport			
Interminist.					
Transfrontal.					

Précisions :

- (1) Les agents d'autorités ont une compétence générale de contrôle. Par contre pour certains risques, certaines autorités ont des compétences spéciales, tels que pour les incendies de forêts pour lesquels, le personnel forestier (agents techniques, techniciens, ingénieurs) plus la Gendarmerie royale assurent un contrôle.
- (2) Au niveau régional : le personnel forestier, (ingénieurs), la gendarmerie royale, les gouverneurs ou walises
- (3) Au niveau régional, les walises et gouverneurs disposent de larges attributions en matière de contrôle découlant de plusieurs textes cités précédemment. Pour certains risques particuliers, notamment les risques bâti mentaires, d'incendies et d'explosions, ils sont assistés par les commandements de la Protection civile.
- (4) Les Ministères de l'Equipement, de l'Energie, du Transport sont responsables directement ou par le biais de leurs services extérieures des contrôles respectifs des établissements insalubres, incommodes et dangereux ; des installations énergétiques et des moyens de transport de matières dangereuses.

FICHE XIII : LES MÉCANISMES DE CONTRÔLE AU MAROC - sanctions

Risques naturels	Invasions acridiennes	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Niveau ↓							
Communes							
Régions	Mise en demeure, fermeture provisoire, retrait du permis ou de l'autorisation, pénalités, diverses sanctions pénales prévues dans le Code pénal						
Nat. Minist.							
Interminist.							
Transfrontal.							

Risques technologiques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Niveau ↓					
Communes					
Régions	Mise en demeure, fermeture provisoire, retrait du permis ou de l'autorisation, pénalités, diverses sanctions pénales prévues dans le Code pénal				
National					
Interminist.					
Transfrontal.					

Précisions :

En fonction de la nature des risques, les autorités responsables de contrôler l'application des dispositions légales et réglementaires et des conditions imposées par le permis et les autorisations, disposent de 5 types de sanction : mise en demeure, fermeture provisoire, retrait du permis ou de l'autorisation, pénalités, diverses sanctions pénales prévues dans le Code pénal.

Voir à ce titre, l'arrêté viziriel de 1917 pour les feux de forêts, le Dahir de 1914 sur les installations insalubres, incommodes et dangereux, tel qu'il a été modifié et complété, le Code de la route pour les accidents de transport, la loi sur l'urbanisme pour les constructions, le Dahir de 1938 pour le transport et stockage de produits dangereux.

Réglementation au Maroc :

- ✓ Décret du 15 décembre 1977 relatif aux attributions et à l'organisation du Ministère de l'Intérieur
- ✓ Arrêté du Ministre de l'Intérieur n° 1502-02 du 16 chaabane 1423 (23 octobre 2002) relatif à la création, l'organisation et aux attributions des services extérieurs de la direction de la protection civile et leurs compétences territoriales, Bulletin Officiel, n° 5066 du 19 décembre 2002, p. 1614
- ✓ Décret n° 2-93-1011 du 18 chaabane 1415 (20 janvier 1995) relatif à la réorganisation des organisations chargés de la protection et de l'amélioration de l'environnement, Bulletin officiel n° 4294 du 15 ramadan 1415 (15 février 1995)

Prévention des risques :

- ✓ Circulaire du 19 janvier 2001 du Ministre de l'Intérieur, adressée aux Messieurs les Walis et Gouverneurs des Préfectures et Provinces du Royaume sur la mission de prévention et de gestion des risques

Plan Orsec :

- ✓ Circulaire n° 34/IPC/I du 25 janvier 1983 du Ministre de l'Intérieur adressée aux Messieurs les Gouverneurs des Préfectures et Provinces du Royaume, relative à l'Organisation des Secours en cas de Catastrophe

Sur le risque sismique :

- ✓ Décret n° 2-02-177 du 9 hija 1422 (22 février 2002) approuvant le règlement de construction parasismique (R.P.S. 2000) applicable aux bâtiments fixant les règles parasismiques et instituant le Comité national du génie parasismique, Bulletin Officiel N° 4988 du 21.3.2002, p. 163

Feux de Forêts :

- ✓ Arrêté viziriel (27 kaada 1336) du 4 septembre 1918 relatif aux mesures à prendre en vue de prévenir les incendies de forêts, Bulletin Officiel du 14 octobre 1918 et rectif. du 4 novembre 1918)
- ✓ Dahir (2 moharrem 1345) du 13 juillet 1936 réglementant l'usage du feu en vue de prévenir les incendies, Bulletin Officiel du 3 août 1926, p. 1466
- ✓ Circulaire n° 841 du 4 avril 1996 du Ministre d'Etat à l'Intérieur, adressée aux Messieurs les Walis et Gouverneurs des Préfectures et Provinces du Royaume, relative à la prévention et préparation à la lutte contre les incendies de forêt.
- ✓ Circulaire n° 4249 du 18 juillet 2000 du Ministre de l'Intérieur, adressée aux Messieurs les Walis et Gouverneurs du Royaume, relative à la prévention et préparation à la lutte contre les incendies de forêt

Inondations :

- ✓ Loi n° 10-95 du 15 juillet 1995 relative à l'eau, promulguée par le dahir du 16 août 1995

Etablissements incommodes, insalubres ou dangereux :

- ✓ Dahir (3 chaoual 1332) du 25 août 1914 portant réglementation des établissements insalubres, incommodes ou dangereux, Bulletin Officiel du 7 septembre 1914

**MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT
IN MOLDOVA**

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN MOLDOVA

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	(Marine) Water pollution	Nuclear
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

SHEET II: RISK PREVENTION IN MOLDOVA – competencies:

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	
Local							
Regional							
National	Ministry of the Environment and Territorial Development						
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities					
Regional					
National	Ministry of the Environment and Territorial Development				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

In May 1998 the Ministry of Environment was created, replacing the former Department for Environmental Protection. In early 2000, the Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development was constituted, including the physical planning authorities.

The Law on local public administration of 6 November 1998 regulates the competence of the local authorities in the field of environmental protection.

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN MOLDOVA – consultation/deliberation structures

No information available

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN MOLDOVA – emergency planning

No explicit legal obligation could be found

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN MOLDOVA – information to the population

No information available

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN MOLDOVA – competencies

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides	
Local							
Regional							
National							State Department of Emergency Situations
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National:					State Department of Emergency Situations
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN MOLDOVA - warning

No information available

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN MOLDOVA - crisis communication

No information available

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN MOLDOVA – operational forces

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earthquake s	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	
Local			51 Fire brigades, 3 search and rescue teams				
Regional							
National							
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local		51 Fire brigades, 3 search and rescue teams			
Regional					
National					
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET X: REHABILITATION IN MOLDOVA - competencies

No information available

SHEET XI: REHABILITATION IN MOLDOVA – compensation of the victims

No information available

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN MOLDOVA - competencies

No information available

SHEET XIII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN MOLDOVA - sanctions

No information available

Most relevant regulations in Moldova

- ✓ Law on Environmental Protection, 1993 (N° 7664), amended in 1998 (N° 8364), actually under revision
- ✓ National Environmental concept 1995
- ✓ National Environmental strategy 1995-2000
- ✓ National Environmental Action plan 1996
- ✓ Law on Civil Protection of 9 November 1994
- ✓ Decree nr. 1233 of 12 November 2001 of the Government of the Republic of Moldova with concern to the State Department of Emergency Situations
- ✓ Law on the Use of Hazardous Substances
- ✓ Law on Sanitary-epidemic protection of the population

**LA GESTION DES RISQUES MAJEURS
AU PRINCIPAUTÉ DE MONACO²⁷**

²⁷ Source : Colonel Yannick Bersihand
Structures nationales de protection civile dans les Etats membres de l'Accord EUR-OPA
Risques Majeurs , Florival 1998 update

FICHE I : LES RISQUES MAJEURS A MONACO

Risques naturels	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Oui/non		Oui		Oui			Oui	

Risques technologiques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Oui/non	Oui	Oui	Oui	Oui	Non

Le risque industriel à Monaco existe du fait de l'empilement d'activités diverses dans les immeubles de grande hauteur.

Autres risques :

- le risque de chute d'aéronef
- le risque lié à la concentration de personnes (grand prix F1, manifestations sportives ou artistiques)

Les risques majeurs pour lesquels un cadre réglementaire a été élaboré sont :

- La chute d'aéronef,
- La concentration de personnes (grand prix F1, manifestations sportives ou artistiques),
- La pollution marine par hydrocarbure,
- La pollution atmosphérique par produits chimiques (en cours).

Un plan d'ORganisation MOnégasque des SEcours, appelé plan OR.MO.SE. fixe le cadre de l'action opérationnelle et la mobilisation des moyens en prévision d'événements graves susceptibles de mettre en péril de nombreuses vies humaines ou des biens importants.

FICHE II : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES A MONACO – compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Tremblements de terre	Glissements de terrain
Local/national	Conseiller du Gouvernement pour l'Intérieur Conseiller du Gouvernement pour les Travaux Publics et les Affaires sociales		

Risques technolo-giques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine
Niveau ↓				
Local/national	Conseiller du Gouvernement pour l'Intérieur Conseiller du Gouvernement pour les Travaux Publics et les Affaires sociales			
Transfrontalier	Sans objet			

Précisions:

L'autorité ayant des compétences sur le plan de la prévention des catastrophes et des calamités est le Conseiller de Gouvernement pour l'Intérieur. Il en est de même concernant les risques naturels et technologiques.

En 1998, une Direction de l'Environnement, de l'Urbanisme et de la Construction a été créé pour assister le Conseiller du Gouvernement pour les Travaux Publics et les Affaires sociales. Parmis ses attributions :

- des études, de la réglementation et du suivi des problèmes liés aux risques naturels majeurs
- la surveillance de la qualité du milieu et des sources de pollutions
- des études et des améliorations au plan de la circulation et de la gestion du trafic
- ...

Les mesures de prévention des risques sismiques sont définies par l'Ordonnance Souveraine n° 3647 du 9 septembre 1966.

De plus l'Arrêté Ministériel n° 99-610 du 16 décembre 1999 fixe les mesures de protection contre les risques d'incendie et de panique dans les bâtiments industriels ainsi que l'Arrêté Ministériel n° 99-611 du 16 décembre 1999 relatif à la protection contre les risques d'incendie et de panique dans les immeubles à usage d'habitation, de bureaux ou mixtes n'entrant pas dans la catégorie des immeubles de grande hauteur.

FICHE III : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES A MONACO – structures de concertation

Risques naturels	Tempêtes	Tremble-ments de terre	Glisse-ments de terrain
Niveau ↓			
Local/national			

Risques technolo-giques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine
Niveau ↓				
Local/national				

Précisions :

Il n'existe pas de structure de concertation horizontale ou verticale.

FICHE IV : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES A MONACO – planification d’urgence

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Tremblements de terre	Glisse-ments de terrain
Local/national	OR.MO.SE		

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine
Local/national	OR.MO.SE			

Précisions:

Il n'existe pas d'obligation légale de planification d'urgence en Principauté.

Cependant, un plan d'ORGANISATION MONÉGASQUE DES SECOURS, appelé plan OR.MO.SE, fixe le cadre de l'action opérationnelle et la mobilisation des moyens en prévision d'événements graves susceptibles de mettre en péril de nombreuses vies humaines ou des biens importants.

Il prévoit le regroupement des principaux décideurs de l'état en un même lieu et fait l'objet d'un catalogue des moyens en hommes, matériels de toutes natures susceptibles d'être réquisitionnés, ainsi que des capacités hôtelières et hospitalières.

Le déclenchement du plan OR.MO.SE est décidé par le Ministre d'Etat.

Un plan d'engagement des moyens, visant à faire face spécifiquement à un accident causant un nombre moins important de victimes a été élaboré. Il s'agit du plan « Rouge ».

C'est l'officier de permanence de la Compagnie des sapeurs-pompiers qui le déclenche.

FICHE V : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES A MONACO – information à la population

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Tremblements de terre	Glisse-ments de terrain
Local/national	Ministre d'Etat - Département de l'Intérieur		

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine
Local/national	Ministre d'Etat - Département de l'Intérieur			

FICHE VI : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE A MONACO - compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Tremblements de terre	Glisse-ments de terrain
Local/national	Chef de Corps des Sapeurs-Pompiers		
	Ministre d'Etat - Département de l'Intérieur		

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine
Local/national	Chef de Corps des Sapeurs-Pompiers			
	Ministre d'Etat - Département de l'Intérieur			

Précisions :

Il n'existe pas de Protection Civile en Principauté.

Les autorités concernées par la gestion des situations d'urgence sont : le Ministre d'Etat et le Conseiller de Gouvernement pour l'Intérieur.

L'organisation et la coordination des secours :

Le Ministre d'Etat qui, selon la Constitution, dispose de la Force Publique et dirige les services exécutifs, est responsable de l'organisation des secours. Le Département de l'Intérieur est responsable de la conception des plans d'urgence et de l'information de la population sur les risques auxquels elle peut être exposée.

L'aide médicale urgente est organisée par le Centre Hospitalier Princesse GRACE. Les ambulances sont armées par les Sapeurs-Pompiers.

L'organisation des services d'incendie relève de l'autorité du Conseiller du Gouvernement pour l'Intérieur. Il dispose, pour emploi, de la Compagnie des Sapeurs-Pompiers. Unité militaire de la Force Publique Monégasque, ce corps est articulé en deux Centres de Secours couvrant chacun un secteur géographique d'intervention et s'appuyant mutuellement.

La coordination des secours peut être effectuée à deux niveaux, selon l'ampleur du sinistre. Dans la majorité des cas, le Chef de Corps des Sapeurs-Pompiers dirigera les opérations.

Pour un sinistre grave, pouvant causer d'importants dommages aux biens et aux personnes, c'est le Ministre d'Etat ou son représentant qui assurera la direction générale des opérations.

Dans ce cas, deux postes de commandement sont prévus.

L'un, fixe (P.C.F.) est installé à la caserne des Carabiniers du Prince, sous l'autorité du Ministre d'Etat ou de son représentant. Il regroupe les responsables des grands services de l'Etat.

L'autre, mobile, implanté à proximité du sinistre, est un poste de commandement opérationnel (P.C.O.). Il est dirigé par le Chef de Corps des Sapeurs-Pompiers.

L'organisation et la coordination des secours est identique qu'il s'agisse d'une calamité ou une catastrophe industrielle.

FICHE VII : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE A MONACO - l'alerte

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Tremblements de terre	Glisse-ments de terrain
Local/national	Ministre d'Etat - Département de l'Intérieur		
Transfrontalier	Sans objet		

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine
Local/national	Ministre d'Etat - Département de l'Intérieur			
Transfrontalier	Sans objet			

FICHE VIII : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE A MONACO - communication en cas de crise

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Tremblements de terre	Glisse-ments de terrain
Local/national	Ministre d'Etat - Département de l'Intérieur		
Transfrontalier	Sans objet		

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine
Local/national	Ministre d'Etat - Département de l'Intérieur			
Transfrontalier	Sans objet			

FICHE IX : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE A MONACO – forces opérationnelles

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Tremblements de terre	Glisse-ments de terrain
Local/national	Compagnie des Sapeurs Pompiers (unité militaire de la Force Publique, divisé en 2 Centres de Secours) Service d'aide médicale urgente du Centre Hospitalier Princesse Grace La division de la Police Marine de la Sûreté Publique pour les secours et sauvetage en mer Renfort : militaires du Corps des Carabiniers du Prince, les médecins de la Direction de l'Action Sanitaire et sociale, les secouristes de la Croix Rouge monégasque		
Transfrontalier	Accord franco-monégasque sur l'assistance mutuelle		

Risques technolo-giques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine
Local/national	Compagnie des Sapeurs Pompiers (unité militaire de la Force Publique, divisé en 2 Centres de Secours) Service d'aide médicale urgente du Centre Hospitalier Princesse Grace La division de la Police Marine de la Sûreté Publique pour les secours et sauvetage en mer Renfort : militaires du Corps des Carabiniers du Prince, les médecins de la Direction de l'Action Sanitaire et sociale, les secouristes de la Croix Rouge monégasque			
Transfrontalier	Accord franco-monégasque sur l'assistance mutuelle			

Précisions :

Les moyens d'intervention :

Eu égard aux dimensions de la Principauté (32000 habitants sur 200 ha), les moyens d'intervention sont d'emblée des moyens nationaux. En outre, un accord franco-monégasque sur l'assistance mutuelle entre les services de secours et de Protection Civile monégasques et français est en vigueur depuis le 16 juin 1970.

La Compagnie des Sapeurs-Pompiers est forte de 129 professionnels dont 50 peuvent être activés 24 heures sur 24.

Dotée de matériels et d'engins divers pour faire face à ses missions terrestres ou subaquatiques, la Compagnie arme ponctuellement une embarcation de la Police Maritime pour combattre les feux de bateaux.

Le Centre de Secours Principal, P.C. de la Compagnie, abrite la plus grande partie des moyens de lutte contre l'incendie, de secours aux victimes, de levage, d'éclairage, de ventilation et les réserves de la Compagnie.

Plus spécialisé, le Centre de Secours Secondaire est équipé des matériels d'interventions subaquatiques, radiologiques, chimiques, héliportées et les recherches profondes.

Il est en outre doté d'un engin-pompe, d'une ambulance et d'un véhicule d'interventions diverses pour faire face aux interventions courantes de son secteur.

Par ailleurs, la Compagnie des Carabiniers du Prince dispose d'une réserve de brancards et des moyens nécessaires pour installer un poste médical avancé.

FICHE X : LA RÉHABILITATION A MONACO - compétences

Il n'y a pas de cadre réglementaire visant la réhabilitation.

FICHE XI : LA RÉHABILITATION A MONACO – dédommagement des victimes

Il n'y a pas de cadre réglementaire visant la réhabilitation.

FICHE XII : LES MÉCANISMES DE CONTRÔLE A MONACO - compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tempêtes	Tremble-ments de terre	Glisse-ments de terrain
Local/national	Commission Technique pour la lutte contre la pollution et la sauvegarde de la sécurité, de l'hygiène, de la salubrité et de la tranquillité publiques		

Risques technolo-giques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine
Niveau ↓				
Local/national	Commission Technique pour la lutte contre la pollution et la sauvegarde de la sécurité, de l'hygiène, de la salubrité et de la tranquillité publiques			
	Commissions des visites, police judiciaire, agents habilités ¹			

Précisions :

Le respect des dispositions légales et réglementaires ainsi que les conditions imposées par les permis et autorisations au niveau national sont du ressort de la Commission Technique pour la lutte contre la pollution et pour la sauvegarde de la sécurité, de l'hygiène, de la salubrité et de la tranquillité publiques.

Les moyens de sanction mis à la disposition de la Commission Technique sont régis par l'Ordonnance Loi n° 674.

Art. 150 Code de la Mer : Sous réserve des dispositions particulières, les infractions au présent code sont constatées par les officiers et agents de la police judiciaire, ainsi que par les agents habilités de la Direction des affaires maritimes commissionnés et assermentés à cet effet.

FICHE XIII : LES MÉCANISMES DE CONTRÔLE A MONACO – sanctions

Précisions:

Les moyens de sanction mis à la disposition de la Commission Technique sont régis par l'Ordonnance Loi n° 674 du 3 novembre 1959, modifié par la loi n° 718 du 27 décembre 1961.

Réglementation actuellement en vigueur au Principauté de Monaco

- ✓ Ordonnance n° 10.505 du 27 mars 1992 portant organisation de la commission technique pour la lutte contre la pollution et pour la sauvegarde de la sécurité, de l'hygiène, de la salubrité et de la tranquillité publique, modifié par l'Ordonnance Souveraine n° 14.249 du 29 octobre 1999, et Arrêté Ministériel n° 99-503 du 22 octobre 1999 fixant sa composition
- ✓ Loi n° 1.198 du 27 mars 1998 concernant la codification du Droit de la mer, notamment, le titre II, Lutte contre la pollution
- ✓ Ordonnance Souveraine n° 13.634 du 25 septembre 1998 portant création d'une Direction de l'Environnement, de l'Urbanisme et de la Construction, Bulletin Officiel n° 7362 du 30 octobre 1998
- ✓ Arrêté Ministériel n° 99-610 du 16 décembre 1999 relatif à la protection contre les risques d'incendie et de panique dans les bâtiments industriels, Bulletin Officiel n° 7422 du 24 décembre 1999
- ✓ Ordonnance Souveraine n° 13.582 du 28 août 1998 modifiant et complétant les dispositions de l'ordonnance souveraine n° 3.647 du 9 septembre 1966 concernant l'Urbanisme, la Construction et la Voirie, Bulletin Officiel n° 7355 du 11 septembre 1998

**MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT
IN PORTUGAL²⁸**

²⁸ Source: National Structures of Civil Protection in the member states of the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement, Florival 1998 update

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN PORTUGAL

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (only Azores)

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Precisions: Portugal is administratively divided into 18 districts and 2 autonomous regions: Aveiro and Acores.

SHEET II: RISK PREVENTION¹ IN PORTUGAL – competencies

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Local	Authority: PCM ² Service: SMPC ^{1,2} , CLPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶							Authority: PCM ² Service: CLPCA ⁵
Regional	District: Authority: GC ³ - Service: DDPC ¹					The same + Service: DRA ⁷	The same as in Avalanches, ... Floods	Authority: PGR ⁴ Service: SRPCA ⁵
	Autonomous Region: Authority: PGR ⁴ - Service: SRPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶							
National					MAI ¹ , SNBPC ¹			
				MOPTH ⁸ CSOPT ⁸	MCOTA ⁹ ; INAG ⁹ ; CGA ¹⁰	MADRP ^{7,11} ; DGF ¹¹ ; ICN ¹²		
Interm.					CGA ⁹			
Transboundary					MCOTA / INAG ⁹			

Acronyms:

- CGA Comissão de Gestão de Albufeiras
- CLPCA Comissões Locais de Protecção Civil dos Açores
- CNEFF Comissão Nacional Especializada de Fogos Florestais
- CSOPT Conselho Superior de Obras Públicas e Transportes
- DDPC Delegação Distrital de Protecção Civil
- DGF Direcção Geral das Florestas
- DRA Direcção Regional de Agricultura
- GC Governador Civil
- MADRP Ministério da Agricultura do Desenvolvimento Rural e das Pescas
- MAI Ministério da Administração Interna
- MCOTA Ministério das Cidades do Ordenamento do Território e do Ambiente
- MOPTH Ministério das Obras Públicas, Transportes e Habitação
- PCM Presidente da Câmara Municipal
- PGR Presidente do Governo Regional
- SMPC Serviço Municipal de Protecção Civil
- SNBPC Serviço Nacional de Bombeiros e Protecção Civil
- SRPCA Serviço Regional de Protecção Civil dos Açores
- SRPCM Serviço Regional de Protecção Civil da Madeira

Legal Basis:

- (1) Lei n.º 113/91, de 29/08 – Lei de Bases da Protecção Civil
- (2) Lei n.º 169/99, de 18/09 – Estabelece o quadro de competências e o regime jurídico de funcionamento dos órgãos dos municípios e das freguesias
- (3) Decreto-Lei n.º 213/2001, de 02/08 – Estabelece o estatuto e a competência dos Governadores Civis
- (4) Constituição da República
- (5) Decreto Regulamentar Regional n.º 33/87/A, de 24/11 – Aprova a Lei Orgânica do SRPCA
- (6) Decreto Regulamentar Regional n.º 11/90/M, de 08/06 – Aprova a Lei Orgânica do SRPCM
- (7) Decreto-Lei n.º 75/96, de 18/06 – Lei Quadro das DRA
- (8) Conselho Superior de Obras Públicas e Transportes
- (9) Decreto-Lei n.º 191/93 de 24/05 – Aprova a Lei Orgânica do Instituto da Água
- (10) Decreto-Lei n.º 21/98, de 3/02 – Cria a Comissão de Gestão de Albufeiras
- (11) Decreto-Lei n.º 11/97 de 30/04 – Aprova a Lei Orgânica da Direcção Geral das Florestas
- Decreto-Lei n.º 169/96, de 18/09 – Altera do D.L. n.º 193/93, de 24/05, Lei Orgânica do Instituto da Conservação da Natureza

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear	
Local	Authority: PCM ² Service: SMPC ^{1, 2} , CLPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶			Capitão do Porto ^{1, 15}	The same as in Chemical, ... Traffic accidents	
Regional	District: Authority: GC ³ - Service: DDPC ¹			Departamento Marítimo ^{1, 15}	The same as in Chemical, ... Traffic accidents	
	Autonomous Region: Authority: PGR ⁴ - Service: SRPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶					
National	MAI ¹ , SNBPC ^{1, 7}			MAI ¹⁶ SNBPC ¹⁶	MS ¹⁶ , MCOTA ¹⁶ , MCES ¹⁶ , MEc ¹⁶ , DGS ¹⁶ , IA ¹⁶ , ITN ¹⁶ , IGM ¹⁶ , DGE ¹⁶ , DRME ¹⁶ ,	
	MCOTA ⁷ , IA ⁷	MOPTH ⁹ , IPTM ¹³ ,				
		DGTT ^{8, 9} , INTF ¹¹ ,	IEP ¹⁴ , DGV ¹² , DGTT ⁹ , INTF ¹¹ , INAC ¹⁰	MDN ¹⁵ DGAM ^{1, 15}		
Interminister.						
Transbound.						

Acronyms:

- DGAM Direcção-Geral da Autoridade Marítima
- DGE Direcção-Geral de Energia
- DGTT Direcção-Geral de Transportes Terrestres
- DGS Direcção-Geral da Saúde
- DGV Direcção-Geral de Viação
- DRME Direcções Regionais do Ministério da Economia
- GC Governador Civil
- IA Instituto do Ambiente
- IEP Instituto de Estradas de Portugal
- IGM Instituto Geológico e Mineiro
- INAC Instituto Nacional da Aviação Civil
- INTF Instituto Nacional do Transporte Ferroviário
- IPTM Instituto Portuário e dos Transportes Marítimos
- ITN Instituto Tecnológico e Nuclear
- MAI Ministério da Administração Interna
- MCES Ministério da Ciência e Ensino Superior
- MCOTA Ministério das Cidades do Ordenamento do Território e do Ambiente
- MDN Ministério da Defesa Nacional

• MEd	Ministério da Economia
• MOPTH	Ministério das Obras Públicas, Transportes e Habitação
• MS	Ministério da Saúde
• PCM	Presidente da Câmara Municipal
• PGR	Presidente do Governo Regional
• SMPC	Serviço Municipal de Protecção Civil
• SNBPC	Serviço Nacional de Bombeiros e Protecção Civil
• SRPCA	Serviço Regional de Protecção Civil dos Açores
• SRPCM	Serviço Regional de Protecção Civil da Madeira

Legal Basis:

- (1) Lei n.º 113/91, de 29/08 – Lei de Bases da Protecção Civil
- (2) Lei n.º 169/99, de 18/09 – Estabelece o quadro de competências e o regime jurídico de funcionamento dos órgãos dos municípios e das freguesias
- (3) Decreto-Lei n.º 213/2001, de 02/08 – Estabelece o estatuto e a competência dos Governadores Civis
- (4) Constituição da República
- (5) Decreto Regulamentar Regional n.º 33/87/A, de 24/11 – Aprova a Lei Orgânica do SRPCA
- (6) Decreto Regulamentar Regional n.º 11/90/M, de 08/06 – Aprova a Lei Orgânica do SRPCM
- (7) Decreto-Lei n.º 164/2001, de 23/05 – Acidentes que envolvam substâncias perigosas
- (8) Decreto-Lei n.º 77/97, de 05/04 e alterações – Transporte de mercadorias perigosas por estrada
- (9) Decreto-Lei n.º 296/94, de 17/11, alterado pelo Decreto-Lei n.º 287/97, de 22/10 – Lei Orgânica da DGTT
- (10) Decreto-Lei n.º 133/98, de 15/05 – Lei Orgânica do INAC
- (11) Decreto-Lei n.º 299-B/98, de 29/09 – Cria o INTF
- (12) Decreto-Lei n.º 484/99, de 10/11 – Lei Orgânica da DGV
- (13) Decreto-Lei n.º 257/2002, de 22/11 – Cria o IPTM
- (14) Decreto-Lei n.º 227/2002, de 30/10 – Cria o IEP
- (15) Resolução do Conselho de Ministros n.º 25/93 – Plano Mar Limpo
- (16) Decreto-Lei n.º 165/2002, de 17/06 – Competência dos serviços e princípios gerais de protecção contra radiações ionizantes resultantes da aplicação pacífica da energia nuclear

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN PORTUGAL – consultation/deliberation structures

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Local	CMOEPC ¹							
Regional	District: CDOEPC ¹							
	Autonomous Region: CROEPC ¹							
National	CNOEPC ¹							
Interm.					CGA ²			
Transb.					CGA ²			

Acronyms:

- CDOEPC Centro Distrital de Operações de Emergência e Protecção Civil
- CMOEPC Centro Municipal de Operações de Emergência e Protecção Civil
- CNOEPC Centro Nacional de Operações de Emergência e Protecção Civil
- CROEPC Centro Regional de Operações de Emergência e Protecção Civil
- CGA Comissão de Gestão de Albufeiras

Legal Basis:

- (1) Decreto-Lei n.º 222/93, de 18/06 – Regula a Constituição, Competência e Funcionamento dos Centros Operacionais de Emergência e Protecção Civil
- (2) Decreto-Lei n.º 21/98, de 03/02 – Cria a Comissão de Gestão de Albufeiras

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	CMOEPC ¹				CMOEPC ¹
Regional	District: CDOEPC ¹		District: CDOEPC ¹		District: CDOEPC ¹
	Autonomous Region: CROEPC ¹		Autonomous Region: CROEPC ¹ CDSR ⁶ (road transport)		Autonomous Region: CROEPC ¹
National	CNOEPC ¹		CNOEPC ¹		CNOEPC ¹
Interminist.	CoPRAG ²	CNTMP ³	CNSR ⁵ (road transport)		CNPR ⁴ , CNER ⁴
Transboundary					

Acronyms:

- CDOEPC Centro Distrital de Operações de Emergência e Protecção Civil
- CMOEPC Centro Municipal de Operações de Emergência e Protecção Civil
- CNOEPC Centro Nacional de Operações de Emergência e Protecção Civil
- CROEPC Centro Regional de Operações de Emergência e Protecção Civil
- CoPRAG Graves Comissão Consultiva para a Prevenção e Controlo de Riscos de Acidentes
- CNTMP Comissão Nacional do Transporte de Mercadorias Perigosas
- CNER Comissão Nacional de Emergências Radiológicas.
- CNPR Comissão Nacional de Protecção contra Radiações
- DGAM Direcção-Geral da Autoridade Marítima
- CDSR Comissão Distrital de Segurança Rodoviária
- CNSR Conselho Nacional de Segurança Rodoviária

Legal Basis:

- (1) Decreto-Lei n.º 222/93, de 18/06 – Regula a Constituição, Competência e Funcionamento dos Centros Operacionais de Emergência de Protecção Civil
- (2) Decreto-Lei n.º 164/2001, de 23/05 – Acidentes que envolvam substâncias perigosas
- (3) Despacho Conjunto n.º 113-A/98, de 17/02 – Cria a CNTMP
- (4) Decreto-Lei n.º 165/2002, de 17/06 – Competência dos serviços e princípios gerais de protecção contra radiações ionizantes resultantes da aplicação pacífica da energia nuclear
- (5) Resolução do Conselho de Ministros n.º 42/97 de 20/2/97 (D.R. n.º 61, 1.^a série-B de 13/3/97)
- (6) Resolução do Conselho de Ministros n.º 4197 de 20/2/97 (D.R. n.º 61, 1.^a série-B de 13/3/97)

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN PORTUGAL – emergency planning

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Local	Authority: PCM ² Service: SMPC ^{1,2} , CLPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶							Authority: PCM ² Service: CLPCA ⁵
Regional	District: Authority: GC ³ Service: DDPC ¹							Authority: PGR ⁴ Service: SRPCA ⁵
	Autonomous Region: Authority: PGR ⁴ Service: SRPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶							
National	Authority: PM ¹ Service: SNBPC ¹							
Interm.	CNPC ¹							
Transb.								

Acronyms:

- CLPCA Comissões Locais de Protecção Civil dos Açores
- CNPC Comissão Nacional de Protecção Civil
- PCM Presidente da Câmara Municipal
- PGR Presidente do Governo Regional
- PM Primeiro Ministro
- SMPC Serviço Municipal de Protecção Civil;
- SNBPC Serviço Nacional de Bombeiros e Protecção Civil;
- SRPCA Serviço Regional de Protecção Civil dos Açores;
- SRPCM Serviço Regional de Protecção Civil da Madeira.

Legal Basis:

- (1) Lei n.º 113/91, de 29/08 – Lei de Bases da Protecção Civil
- (2) Lei n.º 169/99, de 18/09 – Estabelece o quadro de competências e o regime jurídico de funcionamento dos órgãos dos municípios e das freguesias
- (3) Decreto-Lei n.º 213/2001, de 02/08 – Estabelece o estatuto e a competência dos Governadores Civis
- (4) Constituição da República
- (5) Decreto Regulamentar Regional n.º 33/87/A, de 24/11 – Aprova a Orgânica do SRPCA
- (6) Decreto Regulamentar Regional n.º 11/90/M, de 08/06 – Aprova a Lei Orgânica do SRPCM

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Internal : Operator ⁷ External: Authority: PCM ² - Service: SMPC ^{1, 2, 7} , CLPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶	Authority: PCM ² - Service: SMPC ^{1, 2} , CLPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶		Internal: Some maritime terminals ⁷ External: Capitão do Porto ^{1, 8}	Intern: Owner Extern: Authority: PCM ² - Service: SMPC ^{1, 2, 9} , CLPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶
Regional	District: Authority: GC ³ - Service: DDPC ¹		Departamento Marítimo ^{1, 8}	District: Authority: GC ³ Service: DDPC ^{1, 9}	
	Autonomous Region: Authority: PGR ⁴ - Service: SRPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶				Autonomous Region: Authority: PGR ⁴ Service: SRPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶
National	Authority: PM ¹ - Service: SNBPC ¹		Authority: PM ¹ - Service: DGAM ^{1, 8}	Authority: PM ¹ - Service: SNBPC ^{1, 9}	
Interminist.	CNPC ¹			CNPC ¹	
Transboundary					

Acronyms:

- CLPCA Comissões Locais de Protecção Civil dos Açores
- CNPC Comissão Nacional de Protecção Civil
- PCM Presidente da Câmara Municipal
- PGR Presidente do Governo Regional
- PM Primeiro Ministro
- SMPC Serviço Municipal de Protecção Civil;
- SNBPC Serviço Nacional de Bombeiros e Protecção Civil;
- SRPCA Serviço Regional de Protecção Civil dos Açores;
- SRPCM Serviço Regional de Protecção Civil da Madeira.

Legal Basis:

- (1) Lei n.º 113/91, de 29/08 – Lei de Bases da Protecção Civil
- (2) Lei n.º 169/99, de 18/09 – Estabelece o quadro de competências e o regime jurídico de funcionamento dos órgãos dos municípios e das freguesias

- (3) Decreto-Lei n.º 213/2001, de 02/08 – Estabelece o estatuto e a competência dos Governadores Civis
- (4) Constituição da República
- (5) Decreto Regulamentar Regional n.º 33/87/A, de 24/11 – Aprova a Orgânica do SRPCA
- (6) Decreto Regulamentar Regional n.º 11/90/M, de 08/06 – Aprova a Lei Orgânica do SRPCM
- (7) Decreto-Lei n.º 164/2001, de 23/05 – Acidentes que envolvam substâncias perigosas
- (8) Resolução do Conselho de Ministros n.º 25/93 – Plano Mar Limpo
- (9) Decreto-Lei n.º 165/2002, de 17/06 – Competência dos serviços e princípios gerais de protecção contra radiações ionizantes resultantes da aplicação pacífica da energia nuclear

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN PORTUGAL – information to the population

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions	
Local	Authority: PCM ² - Service: SMPC ^{1,2} , CLPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶							Authority : PCM ² Service: CLPCA ⁵	
Regional	District: Authority: GC ³ - Service: DDPC ¹						Authority : PGR ⁴ Service: SRPCA ⁵		
	Autonomous Region: Authority: PGR ⁴ - Service: SRPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶								
National	MAI ¹ - SNBPC ¹								
Interm.									
Transb.									

Acronyms:

- CLPCA Comissões Locais de Protecção Civil dos Açores
- CNPC Comissão Nacional de Protecção Civil
- MAI Ministério da Administração Interna
- PCM Presidente da Câmara Municipal
- PGR Presidente do Governo Regional
- SMPC Serviço Municipal de Protecção Civil;
- SNBPC Serviço Nacional de Bombeiros e Protecção Civil;
- SRPCA Serviço Regional de Protecção Civil dos Açores;
- SRPCM Serviço Regional de Protecção Civil da Madeira.

Legal Basis:

- (1) Lei n.º 113/91, de 29/08 – Lei de Bases da Protecção Civil

- (2) Lei n.º 169/99, de 18/09 – Estabelece o quadro de competências e o regime jurídico de funcionamento dos órgãos dos municípios e das freguesias
- (3) Decreto-Lei n.º 213/2001, de 02/08 – Estabelece o estatuto e a competência dos Governadores Civis
- (4) Constituição da República
- (5) Decreto Regulamentar Regional n.º 33/87/A, de 24/11 – Aprova a Orgânica do SRPCA
- (6) Decreto Regulamentar Regional n.º 11/90/M, de 08/06 – Aprova a Lei Orgânica do SRPCM

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Authority: PCM ² Service: SMPC ^{1, 2, 7} , CLPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶	Authority: PCM ² Service: SMPC ^{1, 2} , CLPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶			Authority: PCM ² Service: SMPC ^{1, 2, 8} , CLPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶
Regional	District: Authority: GC ³ Service: DDPC ^{1, 7}				District: Authority: GC ³ Service: DDPC ^{1, 8}
	Autonomous Region: Authority: PGR ⁴ Service: SRPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶				Autonomous Region: Authority: PGR ⁴ - Service: SRPCA ⁵ , SRPCM ⁶
National	MAI ¹ - SNBPC ^{1, 7}				MAI ¹ - SNBPC ^{1, 8}
Interminist.					
Transboundary					

Acronyms:

- CLPCA Comissões Locais de Protecção Civil dos Açores
- CNPC Comissão Nacional de Protecção Civil
- MAI Ministério da Administração Interna
- PCM Presidente da Câmara Municipal
- PGR Presidente do Governo Regional
- SMPC Serviço Municipal de Protecção Civil;
- SNBPC Serviço Nacional de Bombeiros e Protecção Civil;
- SRPCA Serviço Regional de Protecção Civil dos Açores;
- SRPCM Serviço Regional de Protecção Civil da Madeira.

Legal Basis:

- (1) Lei n.º 113/91, de 29/08 – Lei de Bases da Protecção Civil
- (2) Lei n.º 169/99, de 18/09 – Estabelece o quadro de competências e o regime jurídico de funcionamento dos órgãos dos municípios e das freguesias
- (3) Decreto-Lei n.º 213/2001, de 02/08 – Estabelece o estatuto e a competência dos Governadores Civis
- (4) Constituição da República
- (5) Decreto Regulamentar Regional n.º 33/87/A, de 24/11 – Aprova a Orgânica do SRPCA
- (6) Decreto Regulamentar Regional n.º 11/90/M, de 08/06 – Aprova a Lei Orgânica do SRPCM
- (7) Decreto-Lei n.º 164/2001, de 23/05 – Acidentes que envolvam substâncias perigosas
- (8) Decreto-Lei n.º 165/2002, de 17/06 – Competência dos serviços e princípios gerais de protecção contra radiações ionizantes resultantes da aplicação pacífica da energia nuclear

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN PORTUGAL – competencies

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Local	Mayor with the Municipal Services for Civil Protection							
Regional	Governors of District or Autonomous Region with the Regional Services for Civil Protection							
National	Prime Minister/Minister of the Interior with the National Service for Civil Protection							
Interm.								
Transb.								

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Mayor with the Municipal Services for Civil Protection				
Regional	Governors of District or Autonomous Region with the Regional Services for Civil Protection				
National	Prime Minister/Minister of the Interior with the National Service for Fire and Civil Protection/ <i>Maritime Authority (Ministry of Defense)-only for marine pollution in</i>				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

(*) For **Marine Pollution situations** we must note that at the local and the regional levels the above-mentioned authorities work in close co-operation with the Maritime Authority delegations

Precisions:

The Civil Protection missions in Portugal are: to prevent natural or man-made hazards related to major accidents, disaster or calamity, to mitigate losses and damages upon population, material resources, and environment, and to relieve the population every time emergency situations strike.

The Civil Protection integrates the National Service for Civil Protection (SNPC), the Regional Services for Civil Protection (SRPC) and the Municipal Services for Civil Protection (SMPC). Delegations of the SNPC are based on each of the 18 districts that are part of the Portuguese administrative organization.

The Prime Minister is responsible for directing the Civil Protection policy and emergency response in case of disaster at national level, responsibility belongs to the Presidents of Government of Açores and Madeira Autonomous Regions and to the Governors of Districts in the mainland. The Prime Minister may delegate his responsibilities to the Minister of the Interior.

At local level, responsibility belongs to the Mayors.

The National Emergency Operations Centre (CNOEPC) is activated by the SNPC soon after a major disaster cannot be solved either by the means assigned to the Municipality or the District where it takes place, for co-ordination and control of the relief operations and logistics support at national level.

A National Disaster Emergency Response Office works out 24 hours a day in the SNPC to control and manage the current situation.

At regional and local levels, Emergency Operations Centres in Districts (CDOEPC) and Municipalities (CMOEPC) are activated every time a major accident or disaster takes place in their respective administrative areas.

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN PORTUGAL - warning

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Local								
Regional		Meteorological institute	Water Institute	Meteorological Institute	Water Institute			SNBPC
National								
Interm.								
Transb.								

All these institutions work in a strong co-operation basis and even in those situations where a different institution is the one with the technical capacity to produce the warning, the SNBPC is the one responsible to disseminate through all levels (national, regional and local)

No information available on warning for technological risks

The Network for Earth Observation (ROT) is an informative System for the National Community of Earth Observation and its main objective is to promote the use of satellite remote sensing data. ROT

integrates the National System of Geographic Information (SNIG), contributing at the national level to the EU CEO Program (European Centre for Earth Observation).

In order to perform its research, the Hydrographic Institute uses the vessels NRP Almeida Carvalho, NRP D. Carlos I, NRP Andromeda, and NRP Auriga and other small units. These vessels are suitable to carry out research on coastal dynamics (e.g. OPTICREST: numerical modeling of impact of sea waves on structures, AGITMAR: knowledge of weather and sea in the Portuguese sea by using instrumentation).

The Seismographic network is implemented by the Meteorological Institute through Portugal and Azores. In particular the older stations have been located in the Azores since 1902 and others in Ponta Delgada and Horta since 1903.

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN PORTUGAL - crisis communication

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Local								
Regional								
National	National Service for Fire and Civil Protection							
Interm.								
Transb.								

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National	National Service for Civil Protection				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN PORTUGAL – operational forces

Natural risks → Level ↓	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local						
Regional						
National						
	National Fire Service, Security forces, Armed forces, Maritime and Aeronautics Authorities, National Institute for Medical Emergency, volunteer firemen, health services, social institutions, NGOs, public services responsible for forest and natural reserves, industry and energy, transports, communications, water resources and environment, security and relief services belonging to public and private companies, seaports and airports, ... Their activities are co-ordinated by local (CMOEPC), regional (CDOEPC) and the national Emergency Operations Centres (CNOEPC) ¹					
Interminist.						
Transbound.						

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear	
Local						
Regional						
National						
	National Fire Service, Security forces, Armed forces, Maritime and Aeronautics Authorities, National Institute for Medical Emergency, volunteer firemen, health services, social institutions, NGOs, public services responsible for forest and natural reserves, industry and energy, transports, communications, water resources and environment, security and relief services belonging to public and private companies, seaports and airports, ... Their activities are co-ordinated by local (CMOEPC), regional (CDOEPC) and the national Emergency Operations Centres (CNOEPC) ¹					
Interministerial						
Transboundary						

Precisions:

The main Civil Protection agents are the National Fire Services (SNB), the security forces (policy and national guards), the Armed Forces, the Maritime and Aeronautics Authorities, and the National Institute for Medical Emergency (INEM).

So to speak, the paramount rescue forces are the corps of firemen, because they are located all around the country (36 000 firemen as a total, from which 4,5% are private professional corps belonging to hazardous chemical industries).

The leagues of volunteer firemen, health services, social institutions, NGO and other volunteer organizations, public services, industry and energy, transports, communications, water resources and environment, security and relief services belonging to private and public companies, seaports and airports, have the duty to co-operate with Civil Protection agents already mentioned.

Several scientific and technological institutions and organizations are particularly assigned for co-operation with SNPC and are important contributors into the Civil Protection system, namely those related to meteo and geophysics engineering, industrial technology, forestry, nuclear protection and natural resources.

SHEET X: REHABILITATION IN PORTUGAL – competencies

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Local	Mayor							
Regional	Regional Government – Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira Civil Governor (representative of the Government in the District)							
National								
Interm.	Prime-Minister							
Transb.								

Legal basis for natural disasters :

- Lei n.º 113/91, of 29/08 (Civil Protection Basic Law).
- Law Decree n.º 477/88, of 23/12 (Public Calamity Situation)

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Mayor			Mayor Harbour Master	Mayor
Regional	Regional Government – Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira Civil Governor (representative of the Government in the District)			Civil Governor Harbour Master	Civil Governor
National					
Interminist.	Prime-Minister				
Transboundary					

Legal basis

- Lei n.º 113/91, of 29/08 (Civil Protection Basic Law).
- Law Decree n.º 477/88, of 23/12 (Public Calamity Situation)

Specific for Marine pollution :

- Resolution of the Portuguese Cabinet nº 25/93 (Plano Mar Limpo/ Maritime Pollution Plan).

SHEET XI: REHABILITATION IN PORTUGAL – COMPENSATION OF THE VICTIMS

No information available.

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN PORTUGAL - competencies

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Local	There are no legal references yet			MAYOR and Police (1) (2)		MAYOR, Police, PJ GNR, PSP , GF (10) (11)	MAYOR and Police (1) (2)	
Regional				GC , IDB (3) (4)	GC, DGA (3) (8)	GC, PJ, GNR, PSP, DGF (10) (11)	G.C, DGA (3) (8)	
National				IGOPT, IGAI, SNB, SNPC (4) (5) (6) (7)	DGA, IGA, IGOPT (4) (8) (9)	PJ, DGF, GNR, PSP (10) (11)	IGA (9)	
Interm.								
Transb.								

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	MAYOR, Police (1) (2) (12)(16)	GNR, PSP , Harbour Master (1) (2) (13) (14)(17)		Harbour Master (14)	Harbour Master, DGA (14) (15)(18)
Regional	GC (3)	GC, PSP, GNR, Harbour Master (3) (13) (14)			
National	IGA, SNPC (12) (9)	DGTT, DGV, PSP, GNR, IGAI, DGM, SNPC (4) (6) (13)		DGM, SNPC (6) (14)	
Interminist.					
Transboundary					

NOTE: In general, they are responsible for prevention.

Acronyms

- **DRA:** Direcção Regional do Ambiente / Regional Environmental Directorate
 - **DGF:** Direcção Geral das Florestas/ Directorate-General for Forests
 - **DGA:** Direcção Geral do Ambiente / Environmental Directorate-General
 - **DGTT:** Direcção Geral dos Transportes Terrestres / Road Transportation Directorate-General
 - **DGV:** Direcção Geral de Viação / Traffic Directorate-General
 - **DGM:** Direcção Geral da Marinha / Navy Directorate-General
 - **GF:** Guarda Florestal / Forestry Guard
 - **GC:** Governador Civil / Civil Governor
 - **GNR:** Guarda Nacional Republicana / National Republican Guard
 - **IDB:** Inspecção Distrital de Bombeiros / District Fire Inspection
 - **IGOPT:** Inspecção Geral das Obras Públicas e Transportes / General Inspection for Public Works and Transportation
 - **IGAI:** Inspecção Geral da Administração Interna / General Inspection for Internal Affairs
 - **IGA:** Inspecção Geral do Ambiente / Environmental General Inspection
 - **PJ:** Polícia Judiciária / Judiciary Police
 - **PSP:** Polícia de Segurança Pública / Public Safety Police
 - **SNB:** Serviço Nacional de Bombeiros / National Fire Service
 - **SNPC:** Serviço Nacional de Proteção Civil / National Service for Civil Protection
-

Legal basis

- (1) Law n.º 160/99, of 18/09 (Autarquias Locais/ Local Autarchies);
- (2) Law n.º 140/99, of 29/08 (Polícias Municipais / Municipal Police);
- (3) Law Decree n.º 213/2001, of 02/08 (Governador Civil / Civil Governor);
- (4) Law Decree n.º 293/2000, of 17/01 and Law Decree n.º 209/2001, of 28/07 (Orgânica do SNB / Basic law of the SNB);
- (5) Law Decree n.º 154/96, of 31/12 (Orgânica da IGOPT / Basic law);
- (6) Law Decree n.º 154/96, of 31/08 (Orgânica da IGAI / Basic law);
- (7) Law Decree n.º 203/93, of 3/06 (Orgânica do SNPC / Basic law);
- (8) Law Decree n.º 89/97, of 26/02 (Protecção às zonas ameaçadas pelas cheias/ Preventive measures for flood threatened zones);

- (9) Law Decree n.º 120/2000; of 17/11 (Orgânica do Ministério do Ambiente/ Environmental Ministry's Basic law);
- (10) Decree n.º 55/81, of 18/12 (Defesa do património florestal/ Defence of the forest patrimony) ;
- (11) Decree n.º 11/97, of 30/04 (Orgânica da DGF/ Basic law);
- (12) Law Decree n.º 164/2001, of 23/05 (Acidentes que envolvam substâncias perigosas/ Major -accidents that involve hazardous substances);
- (13) Law Decree n.º 77/97, of 05/04 (Transporte de matérias perigosas por veículos automóveis/ Road transportation of hazardous substances);
- (14) Law Decree n.º 300/84, of 07/09 (Sistema de autoridade marítima / Maritime Authority System);
- (15) Law Decree n.º 189/93, of 24/05 (Direcção-Geral do Ambiente / Environmental Directorate-General).
- (16) Law Decree n.º 109/91, of 15/03 (Exercício da actividade industrial / Exercise of Industrial Activity)
- (17) Law Decree n.º 296/95, of 17/11 (Regras relativas à transferência de resíduos / Rules for the Transfer of Residues)
- (18) Law Decree n.º 33/77, of 11/03 (Convenção para a energia nuclear / Convention for Nuclear Activity)

SHEET XIII: **CONTROL MECHANISMS IN PORTUGAL - sanctions**

No information available.

Most relevant regulations in Portugal

**MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT
IN ROMANIA²⁹**

²⁹ Source : Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism
OIPC Directory
UN Reports on Environmental Policy and Management

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN ROMANIA

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Water (Marine) pollution	Nuclear
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Specifications:

Technological hazards in Romania are: chemical, nuclear and biological accidents, underground accidents, damage of hydro-technical constructions or main pipe lines, mass fires and explosions, major accidents or lines of communications, major accidents to dangerous technological installations and equipment, major damage to installations and telecommunications networks.

According with the Law of defence against the disasters, no. 124/1995, in Romania there are defined 9 types of disasters. The activity for defence against the disasters is organised and lead at the national level by the Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters, which have subordinated for each type of disaster specialised Commissions (organised near the correspondingly ministries), as it follows:

- The Central Commission for defence against floods, dangerous hydro-meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydro-technical works;
- The Central Commission for prevention and defence against the seismic and landslides effects;
- The Central Commission for nuclear accident and falling of cosmic objects;
- The Central Commission for big explosions, at surface and underground, chemical accidents, and extremely bad damages at main and urban pipelines;
- The Central Commission for extreme severely accidents on transportation ways;
- The Central Commission for emergency medical assistance in case of disasters and epidemics, epizootic and surveillance of the radioactive, chemical or biological contamination of the vegetal and animal products;
- Surveillance of epizootic and NBC contamination of vegetable and animal products
- The Central Commission for mass fires;
- The Central Commission for telecommunications.

The attributions of these Commissions include the elaboration of the regulations for defence against disasters in the specific domain, upon the experience on lesson learnt from these types of disasters. Also these commissions elaborate the national strategy for defence against the disasters, which also include the task of dissemination of the information regarding the disasters. Each Central Commission has a Permanent Technical Secretariat ensured by specialists from the correspondingly Ministry.

The Commissions for defence against the disasters collaborate with the Civil Protection Commandment, which planed and periodically organised general simulation exercises in order to train the population and the public administration bodies to cope with the disaster situations.

At the county level are established the County Commissions for Protection against Disasters whose chairmen are the prefects of the respective counties, and at the city, town and village level, the local commissions for protection against disasters whose chairmen are the respective mayors.

On the basis of Law no. 106/1996 - Law of Civil Defence - were created within the county commissions for protection against disasters, Posts of notification, alarming and coordination by the Inspectorates of Civil Defence. These posts have the obligation to transmit warnings and to alarm the population in the potentially affected areas.

SHEET II: RISK PREVENTION IN ROMANIA – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Floods	Forest fires	Earthquake	Landslides
Local	The Mayor or the Prefect of the county, assisted by the local Environmental Protection Inspectorates, County Department of Public Health and Local County Commissions for Disaster Defense						
Regional							
National	Governmental Commission for Disaster Defence- Prime Minister Central (specialized) Commissions within all the competent Ministries						
	Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment				Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism		
Interministerial	Central Commission for defence against dangerous meteorological phenomena and dam accidents	Central Commission for large fires		Central Commission for prevention and defence against earthquake and landslides consequences			
Transboundary	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters						

Precisions:

An important tool in environmental risk management is the National Environmental Action Plan- NEAP. The 1995 Law on Environmental Protection (art. 64, al.1) gives the central environmental protection authority the responsibility for drawing up and promoting a national environmental strategy for sustainable development. The NEAP complies with the general principles and priority objectives of the Romanian Environmental Protection Strategy (1995).

This Strategy was updated in 2000 and represents a unitary and integrated approach to the environmental protection issues in the country. The environmental protection principles, among which is explicitly mentioned:

- preventing natural disasters and accidents.

At the level of the local Environmental Protection Inspectorates and with the help of the enterprises, the representatives of the local administration and civil society, Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPs) are being drawn up and authorized by the representative County Councils. In contrast with the National EAP, these plans include objectives of local interest for communities with over 2000 habitants.

A number of specific environmental strategies have also been drawn up, such as:

- the National Forest Management Strategy (1999)
- the National Water Management Strategy (1999)
- the Approximation Strategy on Industrial pollution Control (1999)
- the Medium-term Strategy to Combat Desertification and Drought (2000-2002)

Other:

- the Strategy and Action Plan for the Danube River (1994)
- the National Strategic Action Plan for the Black Sea (1996)

The Government Ordinance No 47/1994 regarding defence against disasters, approved by Law No 124/1995 refers to:

- prevention and training for intervention measures;
- emergency operative intervention measures after occurrence of the dangerous phenomena with particularly severe consequence,

- subsequent intervention measures for recovery and rehabilitation.

Responsibility with regard to the organization of defence against disasters shall be incumbent upon the central and local public administration authorities as follows:

- Government Committee for Disaster Defence, leaded by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is coordinating the civil protection's activities through the Ministry of the Interior.
- There are 9 Central Committees, directly subordinated to the Government Committee for Disaster Defence. They are specialized by types of disasters and organized within the competent ministries.

Examples:

- Ministry of Transport, Construction and Tourism: the Central Committee for prevention and defence against seismic effects and landslides;
- Ministry of Administration and Interior: the Central Committee for mass fires and the Central Committee for Nuclear Accidents and Cosmic Objects Falls;
- Ministry of Economy and Trade: the Central Committee for surface and underground big explosions, chemical accidents, and particularly serious damages and main and urban pipe lines;
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment: the Central Committee for Floods, Dangerous Weather Phenomena and Waterworks Accidents.

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Nuclear	Water (marine) pollution
Local	The Mayor or the Prefect of the county, assisted by the local Environmental Protection Inspectorates, Local Department of Public Health and Local, Local Inspectorates for Civil Protection, Local Commissions for Disaster Defence and the Fire Fighters County Group;				Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard
Regional	The Mayor or the Prefect of the county, assisted by the local Environmental Protection Inspectorates and County Inspectorates for Civil Protection, County Commissions for Disaster Defence and the Fire Fighters County Group;				Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard
National	Governmental Commission for Disaster Defence- Prime Minister + 9 Central (specialized) Commissions within all the competent Ministries, Civil Protection Command and the Fire Fighters General Inspectorate				“Romanian Waters” National Administration, Environmental Guard
	Ministry of Economy and Trade	Ministries of Transport, Constructions and Tourism	Ministry of Administration and Interior	Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment	
Interministerial	Technical Permanently Secretariat of the Central Commission for big explosions, at surface and underground, chemical accidents, and extremely bad damages at main and urban pipelines and the Central Commission for mass fires*;				Environmental Integrated National Dispatching Centre within the Ministry of Agriculture, Waters, Forests and Environment
	Central Commission for Defence Against Chemical Accidents	Central Commission for Severe Transportation Accidents	Central Commission for Nuclear Accidents and Cosmic Objects Falls	Operative Command for Marine Pollution	
Transboundary	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters				Principal International Alert Centre

According to the provisions of the Law on Environmental Protection (No 137/1995) art. 7, for environmental protection, the authorities responsible are the ‘central authority for environment protection and its local agencies’. The central authority is the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment, the local Environmental Protection Inspectorates and the administration of the Danube Delta Reserve.

In 2001 a special division for hazardous chemicals and waste management was created.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment is responsible for the development of general environmental policy and legislation and for the monitoring and control of their implementation in the field of waters and environmental protection. It also collects data on the state of the environment and makes them available to the general public.

Protection against ionizing radiation and safety of radiation resources according to the Law on Environmental Protection No 137/1995 and the Governmental Ordinance 47/1994

The Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism also cover spatial planning. It is responsible for the development of policy and legislation on transport- related emissions to air and on the spatial plan for territorial management.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment supervise and control the enforcement of the regulations regarding chemical fertilizers, pesticides and forest protection.

The Central Commission for defence against the floods, dangerous hydro-meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydro-technical works, which works within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment and whose chairman is the Minister, is responsible at the national level with the activity of organisation and leading of the preventive and defence activities for flood protection and dangerous hydro-meteorological phenomena (including draught, storms and if the case, avalanches with local effects).

- At the county level are established the County Commissions for Protection against Disasters whose chairmen are the prefects of the respective counties, and at the city, town and village level, the local commissions for protection against disasters whose chairmen are the respective mayors.
- „Romanian Waters” National Administration through its territorial branches, holds the technical coordination of the activity of protection against flooding on river basins, organized on river basins, based on the regulations of high waters operation and on the Plans of protection against flooding and drift ice on river basins.
- The National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology has the task to elaborate forecasts and warnings concerning the generation of dangerous hydro-meteorological phenomena and to transmit them to the following:
 - The permanent technical secretariat;
 - The dispatcher’s office of the “Romanian Waters” National Administration;
 - The river basin branches.
- These branches detail the forecasts received by The National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology based on the information received from the Meteorological Regional Centres and from the Radar Systems and transmit the warnings to the county commissions of protection against disasters and respectively to the posts of notifying-alarming. The county commissions and the posts disseminate the information and warning to the local commissions of defence.

In conformity with Government Decision 210/1997, the Central Commission of Protection against Flooding has a Permanent Technical Secretariat ensured by the specialized Division of the Ministry. The Central commission for defence against the floods, dangerous hydro-meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydro-technical works, which works within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment and whose chairman is the Minister, is responsible at the national level with the activity of organisation and leading of the preventive and defence activities for flood protection.

It has to be specified that the Technical Permanent Secretariat organize annually verification of the technical and functional situation of the major hydro-technical works with purpose for defence against the floods, also the situation of the deposits of the materials and means for operative intervention, the decisional-informational flux, the repairing and the rebuilding the hydro-technical works, the organisation conditions of the commission for defence against the disasters, establishing the necessary measures, with terms and responsibilities.

As regulated, by the Governmental Decision no. 95/2003, is established the control of the activities with danger of major accidents involving dangerous substances, and the existence of a database for industrial accidents. The Governmental decision no. 95/2003 establishes the two authorities which manages the major accidents hazards which involves dangerous substances (establishes the authority for civil protection – which are responsible for application of the emergency plans outside the plant perimeter), and also establishes the authority for environmental protection, which are responsible for application of the emergency plans inside the plant perimeter. At the national level the prevention measures are assured by the Civil Protection Command and at the Fire Fighters General Inspectorate (respectively for the part involving explosions and fires). For the local level are correspondingly the equivalent structures such we: at a county level, the County inspectorate for Civil Protection and the Fire Fighters County Group. At these two structures function the Technical Permanently Secretariat of the Central Commission for big explosions, at surface and underground, chemical accidents, and extremely bad damages at main and urban pipelines and the Central Commission for mass fires.

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN ROMANIA – consultation/deliberation structures

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Floods	Forest fires	Earthquake	Landslides
Local					Local Commission for defence against the disasters The Mayor or the Prefect of the county, assisted by the local Environmental Protection Inspectorates and Local Commissions for Disaster Defence		
Regional					County Commissions for defence against the disasters The Mayor or the Prefect of the county, assisted by the local Environmental Protection Inspectorates and County Commissions for Disaster Defence Permanent Technical Secretariat of the County Commission for Disaster Defence		
National:					Governmental Committee for Disaster Defence – Prime Minister. Central (specialized) commissions within all the competent Ministries		
					Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment	Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism	
Interministerial					Standing Technical Secretariat of the Government Commission for Disaster Defence- Inter – ministerial Commission for the Promotion and Follow-up of the National Environmental Action Plan, all other Ministries for hazards in their sphere of competence		
					Central Commission for defence against dangerous meteorological phenomena and dam accidents with the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Central Commission	Central Commission for large fires with the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Central Commission	Central Commission for prevention and defence against earthquake and landslides consequences with the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Central Commission
Transboundary						Governmental Committee for Disaster Defence	

Precisions:

Disaster defence structure is based on consultation/ deliberation structures where representatives from each institution with responsibilities in disaster or emergency field are part of these bodies and participate to decision making process regarding each phase of the emergency process: prevention, planning, response, recovery:

- Governmental Commission for Disaster Defence is headed by the Prime- minister and is composed of 11 ministers.
- Permanent Technical Secretariat of the County Commission for Disaster Defence is the expert-working instrument of the Commission and is composed from experts from those ministries.
- Central Commissions are headed by the responsible minister according to Law no. 124/1995 and are composed from representatives of various ministries and other central institutions with responsibilities in the field.
- Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Central Commission is composed from experts from ministries and specialized central institutions.
- The Local and County Commissions, as well as, their Permanent Technical Secretariats are gathering all relevant institutions and territorial representatives of ministries decision makers and experts, which work together to ensure the implementation of disaster and risk management strategy.

The ministry of the Administration and Interior coordinates the Standing Technical Secretariat of the Government Committee for Disaster Defence. The Secretariat is the expert working instrument of the committee and is coordinated and partly manned by the Civil Protection Command. Besides the Civil Protection experts, the Secretariat also has members from all the other responsible ministries.

Technological risks Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Nuclear	Water (marine) pollution
	The Mayor and Local Commissions for Disaster Defence				
Local	County inspectorate for Civil Protection and the Fire Fighters County Group;			Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard	
Regional	The Prefect and County Commissions for Disaster Defence, Permanent Technical Secretariat of the County Commissions for Disaster Defence				
	County inspectorate for Civil Protection and the Fire Fighters County Group;			Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard	
National:	Standing Technical Secretariat of the Government Commission for Disaster Defence-Interministerial Commission for the Promotion and Follow-up of the National Environmental Action Plan, all other Ministries for hazards in their sphere of competence				
	Civil Protection Commandment and at the Fire Fighters General Inspectorate			“Romanian Waters” National Administration, Environmental Guard	
	Ministry of Economy and Trade	Ministries of Transport, Constructions and Tourism	Ministry of Administration and Interior	Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment	
	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters				
Interministerial	Technical Permanently Secretariat of the Central Commission for big explosions, at surface and underground, chemical accidents, and extremely bad damages at main and urban pipelines and the Central Commission for mass fires			Environmental Integrated National Dispatching Centre within the Ministry of Agriculture, Waters, Forests and Environment	
	Central Commission for Defence Against Chemical Accidents	Central Commission for Severe Transportation Accidents	Central Commission for Nuclear Accidents and Cosmic Objects Falls	Operative Command for Marine Pollution	
Transboundary	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters			Principal International Alert Centre	

Government Decision No 540/1998 assigned the coordination of the National Environmental Action Plan assigned to the Inter-ministerial Committee for the Promotion and Follow-up of the NEAP, chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment. This Committee also includes representatives of the Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism and of Economy and Trade. Since May 1999, the Department for Authorization and Certification of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment has been responsible for the technical secretariat of the NEAP.

For the delimitation of the areas exposed to natural hazards, the Romanian legislation in force the laws stipulate that the documentation of urbanism and territorial planning include the chapter “Zones exposed to natural risks”, including floods, landslides and earthquakes. In the General Urban Planning, which is managed by local authorities, are indicated the areas exposed at natural risks, such as floods, landslides and earthquakes, where is forbidden to build, excepting the works, which limit the effects of a potential natural disaster. Also in the same documentations, land use planning and building codes are provided for the whole commune area (Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment and Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism, 2001. *Law regarding the “Plan of the national territory planning”, the Fifth section – Areas of natural risks* (no. 575/2001).

A special attention is given to the activity of regulation of the manufacture and homologation of the recipients and packing designed for the transportation of the dangerous chemical substances and compounds according to the requirements of the European Agreement regarding the international road transportation of the dangerous goods, ratified at Geneva on 30 September 1957, at which Romania adhered through the Law no 31/1994.

On this purpose, in the view of a unitary appliance of the legal dispositions regarding the free circulation of the dangerous chemical substances and compounds, harmful for human and environment, for their protection, the National Agency for Dangerous Chemical Substances – juridical person of public interest subordinated to the Ministry of Economy and Trade, collaborate with the Ministries, with other organs of the central and local public administration, according to the legal provisions regarding their competences, establishing the conditions in which can circulate the dangerous chemical substances and compounds, in order to don't affect in any way the life and the health of the population or the surrounding environment.

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN ROMANIA – emergency planning

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Floods	Forest fires	Earthquake	Landslides
Local	Local plans elaborated by local authorities assisted by Local Commissions for defence against the disasters						
Regional	Regional plans elaborated by County Commissions for defence against the disasters approved by the prefect and endorsed by the appropriate Central Commission. The county disaster response plan has annexes plans, developed by specialized public institutions and territorial representations of the ministries responsible for each type of disaster possible in the area						
	Subsidiaries of National Administration of Romanian Waters			Fire fighters Inspectorates	State Construction Inspection		
National	National plans elaborated by the Governmental Commission		Operative plans and regulations for defence in the event of floods, dangerous weather phenomena and accidents of hydro-technical constructions- Ministry of Agriculture, Forest, Waters and Environment		Ministry of Administration and Interior	Ministry of Transport Constructions and Tourism	
Interministerial	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters Operational disaster defence plans for each type of disaster						
	Central Commission for defence against dangerous meteorological phenomena and dam accidents			Central Commission for large fires	Central Commission for prevention and defence against earthquake and landslides consequences		
Transboundary							

Precisions:

In accordance with the Governmental Ordinance no 47/14994 there are structures organized by horizontally level (for 9 types of risks) and vertically (by local and central level). Both the central and local authorities have the obligation to elaborate Emergency plans. At the local level (county, locality or district) the Plan regards the disasters, which can occur on their respective territory. For central level, the Emergency plan regards the specifically disasters (ex. Plan for floods, plan for earthquake and landslides, plan for mass fires, etc.).

The emergency plans are elaborated under the coordination of central committees specialized in different types of disasters.

At local level, the disaster management is of municipal and county committees. The working group of these committees is the Permanent Technical Secretariat formed of experts of civil protection inspectorates and committees as well as of some public specialized institutions. In order to achieve an effective disaster management, the civil protection authorities cooperate with research and technology institutions within the Romanian Academy or subordinated to other ministries as well as with NGOs from medical, technical, ecological, sportive, charity areas and civilian firemen.

According with the “Regulations for defence against the Floods, Dangerous Meteorological Phenomena and Hydro-technical Structures Accidents”, approved by the Governmental Decision 615/1992 (afterwards replaced by HG 638/99), are made up warning-alarms Plans at every dam with a height over than 10 m and a volume more than 10 millions cubic meters, which have in downstream villages and social-economical objectives, at less than 10 km far from the dam section. Are specified that the Permanently Technical Secretariat of the Central Commission for Defence against the Flooding, Dangerous Meteorological Phenomena and Accidents at the Hydro-technical Works, assured by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment, will be able to specify, in time, also other criteria or will establish workings at which are necessarily to be elaborated warning-alarm Plans.

The plans establish the details for the warning criteria for the dam and the specific situations, already above mentioned, measures which are taken at the affected objective and the protection measures of the population against the flooding waves from the ruptured dam, which comprise: dispersion in the non-flooded areas, protection against bad weather condition, medical assistance, supplying with materials and flood provisions, etc.

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Nuclear	Water (marine) pollution
Local	County inspectorate for Civil Protection and the Fire Fighters County Group				Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard
	Facility (on-site) response plans (where applicable) and local emergency response plans				
Regional	County inspectorate for Civil Protection and the Fire Fighters County Group			Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard	
	Permanent Technical Secretariat of the County Commissions for Disaster Defence elaborates the County Disaster response plan approved by the prefect and endorsed by the appropriate Central Commission. The county disaster response plan has annexed plans, developed by specialized public institutions and territorial representations of the ministries responsible for each type of disaster possible in the region.				
National	Civil Protection Command and at the Fire Fighters General Inspectorate			“Romanian Waters” National Administration, Environmental Guard	
Interministerial	Technical Permanently Secretariat of the Central Commission for big explosions, at surface and underground, chemical accidents, and extremely bad damages at main and urban pipelines and the Central Commission for mass fires			Environmental Integrated National Dispatching Centre within the Ministry of Agriculture, Waters, Forests and Environment	
	Central Commission for Defence Against Chemical Accidents	Central Commission for Severe Transportation Accidents	Central Commission for Nuclear Accidents and Cosmic Objects Falls	Operative Command for Marine Pollution	
Transboundary	Provisions in national plans where Emergency Planning Zones intersect the national border				
	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters			Principal International Alert Centre	

Also it must be specified that according with the “Regulation of defence against the floods, dangerous meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydro-technical constructions” (approved through the Governmental Decision no. 638/1999), at the facilities, which can be affected by floods, independently by the status of the owner, are organised defence commandments. These commandments are locally directly subordinated to the communal, town and municipal commissions for defence against the disasters, lead by the majors. Also, in order to assure the transmission of the information, prognosis and warnings from the meteorological and hydrological units to the counties and local commissions for defence against the disasters, through the operative Plans of defence were established means of telecommunications to be used, at which are assured a permanent activity. Local commissions and commandments for defence against the disasters initiate the operative actions in conformity with the provisions of the Plans for defence against the floods, dangerous meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydro-technical works, elaborated by the county commissions for defence against the disasters and by the hydrographical basins branches of the “Romanian Waters” National Administration.

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN ROMANIA – information to the population

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanch es	Storms	Drought	Floods	Forest fires	Earthquake	Landslides
Local	Local Commission for defence against the disasters and Local Councils						
Regional	County Commissions for defence against the disasters and County Councils, Civil Protection Inspectorates						
	Subsidiaries of National Administration of Romanian Waters			Fire fighters Inspectorates	State Construction Inspectorates		
National:	Governmental Commission for Defence Against Disasters All Ministries for hazards in their sphere of competence and Civil Protection authorities						
	Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment			Ministry of Administration and Interior	Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism		
Interministerial	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters			Central Commission for prevention and defence against earthquake and landslides consequences			
	Central Commission for defence against dangerous meteorological phenomena and dam accidents			Central Commission for large fires			
Transboundary							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Nuclear	Water (marine) pollution
Local	The Mayor and the Local Commission for Disaster Defence				
	County inspectorate for Civil Protection and the Fire Fighters County Group;			Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard	
Regional	The Prefect and County Commissions for Disaster Defence				
	County inspectorate for Civil Protection and the Fire Fighters County Group;			Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard	
National:	Civil Protection Commandment and at the Fire Fighters General Inspectorate				“Romanian Waters” National Administration, Environmental Guard
	Ministry of Economy and Trade	Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism	Ministry of Administration and Interior	Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment	
Interministerial	Technical Permanently Secretariat of the Central Commission for big explosions, at surface and underground, chemical accidents, and extremely bad damages at main and urban pipelines and the Central Commission for mass fires				Environmental Integrated National Dispatching Centre within the Ministry of Agriculture, Waters, Forests and Environment
	Central Commission for Defence Against Chemical Accidents	Central Commission for Severe Transportation Accidents	Central Commission for Nuclear Accidents and Cosmic Objects Falls	Operative Command for Marine Pollution	
Transboundary	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters				Principal International Alert Centre

Precisions:

In general: Access to information is a constitutional right in Romania (art. 31.1 of the 1991 Constitution). The Law on Environmental Protection No 137/1995, which establish the general framework for policy, provides a specific right to access to information on the quality of the environment.

Exercises, involving the public are used as educational tools. The large public is trained by mass media, printed materials and also by involving them in civil protection contests or exercise of types (warning, evacuation, etc.).

Teachers or civil protection experts themselves also provide civil protection education in schools and universities.

Environment is taught at primary school from the first to the fourth levels in the ‘man and society’ subject and afterwards in the ‘natural science’ curriculum. At secondary school, ecological education is taught from an interdisciplinary perspective (physics, chemistry, biology, geography) and interdependently in the biology curriculum. The Civic Culture curriculum in general and Professional teaching contains references to ecological aspects are present in the specialized courses.

The right to information and consultation on the siting of industrial facilities is set out in the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment. There are public hearings, the result of Environmental Impact assessments are to be made available to the public.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment is responsible for the development of general environmental policy and legislation and for the monitoring and control of their implementation in the field of waters and environmental protection. It also collects data on the state of the environment and makes them available to the general public.

For this data collection, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment, can call upon a series of agencies and public bodies, in charge of measurements and the production of environmental data: the National Agency for Forests, the Soil Research Institute, the Forest Research Institute, the Institute for Research in Energy Production, the Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology and other Ministries (Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism, of Economy and Trade, of Health). The National Commission for Nuclear Activities Control is in charge of the national radioactivity surveillance programme, which consists of routine radioactive monitoring and control around nuclear facilities and environmental radioactivity surveillance over the national territory.

In 2000, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment started to compile the environmental data from all institutional sources through the recently created 'National Integrated Monitoring System', placed within its Ecological Control and Monitoring Division. This small team is responsible for the coordination of all data from the local and national institutional network, with the aim of providing reliable information on the current state of the environment, raising the alarm about critical factors, foreseeing their evolution. It also has to centralize ex-post data on accidental pollution, such as the Baia Mare accident.

Central Commission for disaster defence against floods, dangerous hydro-meteorological phenomena and accidents at hydro-technical works, according with own attributions, regulated by the Government Decision no. 210/1997, has the obligation to ensure the information of the public opinion through mass-media, about the imminence of the following types of disaster: floods, dangerous hydro-meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydro-technical works, regarding the measures taken by the authorities for diminishing the disaster effects, the damages and economic units affected.

During the flooding, the Permanent Technical Secretariat synthesises data and information regarding the evolution of the dangerous hydrological phenomena, their effects and the measures taken, and transmits periodically daily informative reports to the Government and mass media, following the working of the information flow.

According with the Law of defence against the disasters, no. 124/1995, the public is informed through Mass media about the areas with potential risk, and also about the imminence of producing the disasters and their effects, and the measures taken.

The County Commissions and Bucharest Municipal Commission for Defence against the Disasters coordinate the preparedness of the population by localities, institutions, economical agents and cities districts regarding the prevention, protection and intervention in case of disasters, also using the experience from the lessons learnt, by leaflets, meetings, conferences, practical applications and demonstrations;

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Research has a specific attribution, to organise and realise the education of the children at schools by introducing teaching analytical programs, of the specific materials supplied by the specialised Commissions for each type of disaster.

Considering the common Order of Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment and Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism: regarding the delimitation of the areas prone to natural risks (no. 62/N-19.0/288-1.955/1998), flooding risk areas from Romania concerning the rivers and torrents overflowing and the land sliding, are established, also upon the lessons learnt from disasters.

Definition of these areas in arrangement regime and preparation of properly maps of Romanian territory, allows to set up prevention of dangerous effects and minimisation measures, and also allows restrictions of construction or structure authorization.

Also was elaborated the Law regarding the “Plan of the national territory development”, the Fifth section – Areas of natural risks” (no. 575/2001), which deals with “risk zones”, and includes the presentation of the zones prone to floods, landslides and earthquakes. This law creates the legislative frame for the delimitation of the areas prone to natural risks, also for prevention and attenuation of the effects, which are produced by the destructive natural phenomenon, like landslides, earthquakes and floods.

In the frame of “Aarhus Convention” regarding the “Access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters”, ratified by the Law no. 86/2000, the quality of the public communication from the level of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment is at a range of a national public institution actively involved in the process of EU integration.

At the local level, the County inspectorate for Civil Protection and the Fire Fighters County Group train the population according with the external emergency plans to familiarize with the possible actions undertaken in case of accident. The access of the media and public are made at request, and is free for the industrial sites, which are considered non-strategic.

There have been elaborated and implemented programs of anti-earthquake education or in case of radiological or nuclear emergencies, in case of floods, chemical accidents, epidemics, animal epidemics. For this purpose there were disseminated general info materials (books, posters, articles, etc), but also detailed documentation (guiding manuals, specialized courses, measures and regulations, documentary motion pictures, etc.)

The television, radio and press contributed substantially to the public information activity, no matter if we were talking about the public sector or the private one.

The “Civil Protection” magazine and other publications edited by the public authorities, and also the NGOs contributed to the appropriate and correct information of the population.

The educative attributions of the Civil Protection Command and Civil Protection Inspectorates materialized in field disaster response exercises, involving a large number of people, in order to make aware the population about the existent risks and the appropriate preparedness measures.

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN ROMANIA – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Floods	Forest fires	Earthquake	Landslides
Local	Together, Mayors, the Local Commissions, the local Civil Defence authorities and mobile working group (seismological experts) of NIEP.						
Regional	Prefect of the counties, The County Commissions for Disaster Defence and Experts of NIEP (using seismological parameters and Shake Map of earthquakes).						
National: Interministerial	Prime Minister and the competent Ministers, with the Operative Center for warning and intervention from Civil Protection Command (in the frame of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council) and Experts of NIEP (using seismological parameters and Shake Map of earthquakes).						
	Central Commission for Defence against floods, dangerous meteorological phenomena and dam accidents			Central Commission for large fires	Central Commission for preventing and defence against earthquake and landslides consequences		
Transboundary	Governmental Commission for Disaster Defence Civil Protection Command in the frame of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council						

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Nuclear	Water (marine) pollution
	The Mayor and Local Commissions for Disaster Defence				
Local	County inspectorate for Civil Protection and the Fire Fighters County Group			Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard	
Regional	The Prefect and County Commissions for Disaster Defence				
	County inspectorate for Civil Protection and the Fire Fighters County Group			Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard	
National:	Operative Centre for warning and intervention from Civil Protection Command				
	The Fire Fighters General Inspectorate				“Romanian Waters” National Administration, Environmental Guard
	Ministry of Economy and Trade	Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism	Ministry of Administration and Interior	Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment	
Interministerial	Technical Permanently Secretariat of the Central Commission for big explosions, at surface and underground, chemical accidents, and extremely bad damages at main and urban pipelines and the Central Commission for mass fires;				Environmental Integrated National Dispatching Centre within the Ministry of Agriculture, Waters, Forests and Environment
	Central Commission for defence against chemical accidents	Central Commission for severe transportation accidents	Central Commission for Nuclear Accidents and Cosmic Objects Falls	Operative Command for Marine Pollution	
Transboundary	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters				Principal International Alert Centre

Civil protection refers to preparing the public authorities for prevention of the situations of high collective risks, disasters or public calamities and for the protection of the people or goods if these disasters should take place. This action includes:

- study and anticipation of risk situations;
- prevention;
- drawing up of emergency plans;
- intervention in case of emergency;
- rehabilitation;
- training, information and disclosure.

Competence in the area of Civil Protection lies with the Public Central or Local Authorities according to the terms fixed by the Government Ordinance 88/2001 regarding establishing, organizing and functioning of public services for emergency situations, the Law of Civil Protection No. 106/1996 and the Government Ordinance No. 47/1994 regarding the defence of disasters.

The authorities concerned are:

- the Prime Minister, at the national level;
- the minister, at the central level (for each Central Committee relating to specific risks);
- the Prefect of the counties and the mayor at the local level and respectively of the municipality of Bucharest.

Organization and coordination of actions:

Each public authorities organizes and manages its activity in case of disaster included in the Plan for prevention, protection and emergency intervention in case of disaster. These authorities collaborate with the central authorities, according to the obligation imposed by law (ex: Ministry of the Administration and Interior, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism, Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment, Ministry of Health).

The organization and interventions are the same for natural or technological disasters. Initially the response in case of disasters is managed locally, after having notified the central response authority (the Civil Protection Command, the Government Committee for Disaster Defence). In case the local response authority is lacking sufficient intervention and mitigation means, additional means and forces are sent from neighbouring areas, from the central level or the international environment. All is done based on reporting and assistance request standard procedures.

Civil Protection has two components: the civilian part and the military part. The Ministry of the Administration and Interior subordinates the Civil Protection Command, from the military aspect.

Romania is, along with 45 other states, a member of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC). In that format, its contribution to the international humanitarian assistance capabilities are notified to the EADRCC, which means that an Intervention Detachment (part of EADRU) can offer support for all the other EAPC Countries, on availability base and after a request for assistance forwarded to the EADRCC by the affected EAPC country. Also, in terms of that request and if available, additional logistic and medical support can be offered. Beside the notification to EADRCC, the Romania Intervention Detachment is also taken into evidence at the UN-Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN- OCHA), meaning that the range of intervention is extended worldwide. The Romania Civil Protection Command coordinates all support operations of the Intervention Detachment and also all notifications to EADRCC and UN-OCHA in case of assistance request or offers, for and of Romania.

On the basis of Law no. 106/1996 - Law of Civil Defence - were created within the county commissions for protection against disasters, Posts of notification, alarming and coordination by the Inspectorates of Civil Defence. These posts have the obligation to transmit warnings and to alarm the population in the potentially affected areas, making afterwards the inventory of the damages produced by the disaster event.

In conformity with the provisions of the Law of Waters no. 107/1996 and of the "Regulations for protection against flooding, dangerous meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydraulic structures", approved by the Government Decision no. 638/1999, operative actions during the flooding are deployed in conformity with the Plan of protection against this type of disaster, yearly drawn up and approved by Central Commission for protection against floods, hydro-meteorological phenomena and accidents at hydro-technical works for all the counties in the country.

According with his own regulation, the Permanent Technical Secretariat synthesize data and information regarding the evolution of the dangerous hydrological phenomena, their effects, the damage produced and the measures taken, and transmit informative reports to the Government and mass media,

It has to be specified that according with the "Regulation of defence against the floods, dangerous meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydro-technical constructions" (approved through the Governmental Decision no. 638/1999), each sector of the social and economical activity of the affected county are managed by the own corresponding ministry which undertake the necessary measures in order to mitigate the effects of the specific disaster. The co-ordination of the different Ministries, which participate at the disaster relief activities, are undertaken in the territory by the County Commissions of Protection against the Disasters, which act in accordance with the provisions of the county Plans for defence against floods, dangerous hydro-meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydro-technical works.

Under direct coordination of Central Commission for protection against floods, hydro-meteorological phenomena and accidents at hydro-technical works, the County Commissions of Protection against the Disasters, participate to the activity of damage assessment, setting-up of the measures for assisting the disaster victims, of removing the effects of the damage and the re-establishment of the normal situation in the affected counties.

According GD no. 209/1997 on the approval of the regulations regarding the organization and functioning of the Governmental Commission for Disaster Defence, this body is responsible to decide to request assistance or to provide emergency assistance abroad.

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN ROMANIA - warning

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Floods	Forest fires	Earthquake	Landslides
Local	The Mayor Local Commission for defence against the disasters, Local Civil Protection Authorities						
Regional	The Prefect and County Commissions for defence against the disasters Permanent Technical Secretariat of the County Commissions for Disaster Defence/ County Notification and Warning Post						
National: Interministerial	Governmental Commission for Disaster Defence Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Governmental Commission for Disaster Defence / The Operative Centre for warning and intervention from Civil Protection Command Central Commission for Defence against floods, dangerous meteorological phenomena and dam accidents with the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Central Commission						
Transboundary	Central Commission for large fires with the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Central Commission Central Commission for preventing and defence against earthquake and landslides consequences with the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Central Commission The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters						

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	<u>Nuclear</u>	Water (marine) pollution
	The Mayor and Local Commissions for Disaster Defence				
Local	County inspectorate for Civil Protection and the Fire Fighters County Group;				Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard
Regional	The Prefect and County Commissions for Disaster Defence Permanent Technical Secretariat of the County Commissions for Disaster Defence County Notification and Warning Posts				Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard
National	Ministry of Defence, The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters The Operative Centre for warning and intervention from the Civil Protection Command				
	Ministry of Economy and Trade	Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism	Ministry of Administration and Interior	Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment	
	The Fire Fighters General Inspectorate				“Romanian Waters” National Administration, Environmental Guard
Interministerial	Technical Permanently Secretariat (STP) of the Central Commission for big explosions, at surface and underground, chemical accidents, and extremely bad damages at main and urban pipelines and the Central Commission for mass fires*;				Environmental Integrated National Dispatching Centre within the Ministry of Agriculture, Waters, Forests and Environment
	Central Commission for defence against chemical accidents	Central Commission for severe transportation accidents	Central Commission for Nuclear Accidents and Cosmic Objects Falls	Operative Command for Marine Pollution	
Transboundary	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters National Contact Points (where applicable)				Principal International Alert Centre

One of the main tasks of the Civil Defence Protection according to Law no. 106/196 is to provide public warning in case of disasters. This is achieved through the notification and warning system managed by Civil Protection Command and its Inspectorates at the decision of the head of appropriate level (mayor, prefect, prime minister, etc.)

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN ROMANIA - crisis communication

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Floods	Forest fires	Earthquake	Landslides
Local	The Mayor and Local Commission for defence against the disasters using commercial communications network, civil protection communications, police communication facilities, fire fighters, etc						
Regional	The Prefect and County Commissions for defence against the disasters with the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the County Commissions/ County Notification and Warning Post (commercial communication network, civil protection radio network)						
National:	Governmental Commissions for Disaster Defence with the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Governmental Commissions/ The Operative Centre for warning and intervention from Civil Protection Command (commercial communication network, civil protection radio network)						
	Central Commission for Defence against floods, dangerous meteorological phenomena and dam accidents with the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Central Commission			Central Commission for large fires with the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Central Commission		Central Commission for preventing and defence against earthquake and landslides consequences with the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the Central Commission	
Interministerial Transboundary	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters/ The Operative Centre for warning and intervention from Civil Protection Command						

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Nuclear	Water (marine) pollution
Local	The Mayor and Local Commissions for Disaster Defence				
	County inspectorate for Civil Protection and the Fire Fighters County Group;				Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard
Regional	The Prefect and County Commissions for Disaster Defence Permanent Technical Secretariat of the County Commissions for Disaster Defence County Notification and Warning Posts				Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard
National	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters The Operative Centre for warning and intervention from the Civil Protection Command				
	Ministry of Economy and Trade	Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism	Ministry of Administration and Interior	Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment	
				“Romanian Waters” National Administration, Environmental Guard	
Interministerial	Technical Permanently Secretariat (STP) of the Central Commission for big explosions, at surface and underground, chemical accidents, and extremely bad damages at main and urban pipelines and the Central Commission for mass fires;				Environmental Integrated National Dispatching Centre within the Ministry of Agriculture, Waters, Forests and Environment
	Central Commission for defence against chemical accidents	Central Commission for severe transportation accidents	Central Commission for Nuclear Accidents and Cosmic Objects Falls	Operative Command for Marine Pollution	
Transboundary	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters National Contact Points (where applicable)				Principal International Alert Centre

The Central Commission for defence against floods, dangerous hydro-meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydro-technical works, according with own attributions, regulated by the Government Decision no. 210/1997, has the obligation to ensure the information of the public opinion through mass-media, about the imminence of the following types of disaster: floods, dangerous hydro-meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydro-technical works, regarding the measures taken by the authorities for diminishing the disaster effects, the damages and economic units affected.

During the flooding, the Permanent Technical Secretariat synthesises data and information regarding the evolution of the dangerous hydrological phenomena, their effects and the measures taken, and transmits periodically daily informative reports to the Government and mass media, following the working of the information flow.

Also the relation with mass media from abroad constitutes a major priority of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment.

The “Press release” is one of the most frequently used for official information. Also the “Press conference” is a modality for sending official information, directly and simultaneously, to a greater number of journalists.

The “interview” is the most efficient way of sending the message of the institution to the public, completely and with minimal distortions. Just authorised representatives of the public institution give the interviews, at TV and Radio.

Also there are used other ways of information like “Internet pages”, on the Web sites of the specific institutions.

Civil Protection Command is assigned as point of contact for international organizations from disaster relief field, as European Commission Civil Protection Co-operation Mechanism (Civil Protection Response Center-MIC), Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Co-ordination Center (EADRCC/NATO), Office for Co-ordination of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA/UN), regarding communications in disasters situations.

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN ROMANIA - operational forces

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Floods	Forest fires	Earthquake	Landslides
Local	Local and County Commissions for defence against the disasters						
Regional	Local Civil Protection corps, local ambulance service, local fire service, associations of volunteers, police, Gendarmeries, military units, NGO: Romanian Red Cross Society, Mountain Rescuer, Canine Associations						
National	Civil Protection corps, Pyrotechnic Detachment, local ambulance service, local fire service, associations of volunteers, police, Gendarmeries, military units, NGO: Romanian Red Cross Society, Mountain Rescuer, Canine Associations						
Interministerial	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters						
Transboundary	Civil Protection Rescue Unit						

Precisions:

Operative intervention is organized within the professional and voluntary corps of the communitarian public services. That means fire brigades, Civil Protection Corps (professional and/or voluntary members), the army and other specialized services.

In conformity with the provisions of the Law of Waters no. 107/1996 and of the “Regulations for protection against flooding, dangerous meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydraulic structures”, approved by the Government Decision no. 638/1999, operative actions during the flooding are deployed in conformity with the Plan of protection against this type of disaster, drawn up and approved regularly by CCAI for all the counties in the country.

According to the provision of county “Plans for defence against floods, dangerous hydro-meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydro-technical works” the county commissions for defence against disasters initiate the “defence situation” and ensure the permanence at the local defence commission and commandments and at the dispatching units of the water management systems;

The dispatching centres of the Water Management Systems maintain the informational flow, warned through the informing-warning Posts, the local commissions regarding the high waves propagation.

The initiation of the evacuation of the localities in danger to be flooded are made in accordance with the defence Plans against the floods, dangerous meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydro-technical constructions and the population act according with the instructions emitted by the local commission for defence against the disasters.

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Nuclear	Water (marine) pollution
Local	County inspectorate for Civil Protection and the Fire Fighters County Group, facility teams and units, police, gendarmerie, military units, Romanian Red Cross Society				Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard
Regional					
National	Civil Protection Command and at the Fire Fighters General, Police, Gendarmerie, Military Units, Romanian Red Cross Society, Ministerial Intervention Units (& Capabilities)				
	Ministry of Economy and Trade	Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism	Ministry of Administration and Interior	“Romanian Waters” National Administration, Environmental Guard Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment	
Interministerial	Technical Permanently Secretariat (STP) of the Central Commission for big explosions, at surface and underground, chemical accidents, and extremely bad damages at main and urban pipelines and the Central Commission for mass fires;				Environmental Integrated National Dispatching Centre within the Ministry of Agriculture, Waters, Forests and Environment
	Central Commission for defence against chemical accidents	Central Commission for severe transportation accidents	Central Commission for Nuclear Accidents and Cosmic Objects Falls	Operative Command for Marine Pollution	
Transboundary	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters				Principal International Alert Centre

The local commission for defence against the disasters, together with units of the Ministry of Administration and Interior and Ministry of National Defence, assure the evacuation of the population, animals and belongings.

For the evacuated population, accommodation is improvised and medicines, medical assistance, food and mineral water are assured.

The territorial units under the authority of the Ministry of Transports, Constructions and Tourism, took actions with specific devices to clear away the roads and railways.

Also the Ministry of Administration and Interior, on the basis of the information collected and received regarding the effects of the disaster, undertaken the following actions:

- execute the control and guidance of the road traffic, according priority to the transportation routes for the persons requesting emergency medical assistance, and dispatching the necessary forces and means for rehabilitation the effects of the disaster;
- coordinated, guided, controlled and validated the action measures for all participating forces for rehabilitation of the road traffic in the affected area.

The Governmental decision no. 95/2003 establishes the two authorities which manages the major accidents hazards which involves dangerous substances (establishes the authority for civil protection – which are responsible for application of the emergency plans outside the plant perimeter), and also establishes the authority for environmental protection, which are responsible for application of the emergency plans inside the plant perimeter. At the national level the prevention measures are assured by the Civil Protection Command and at the Fire Fighters General Inspectorate (respectively for the part involving explosions and fires). For the local level are correspondingly the equivalent structures such as: at a county level, the County inspectorate for Civil Protection and the Fire Fighters County Group. At these two structures function the Technical Permanently Secretariat of the Central Commission for big explosions, at surface and underground, chemical accidents, and extremely bad damages at main and urban pipelines and the Central Commission for mass fires.

Civil Protection Rescue Unit from Civil Protection Command is notified to international organization as ready to be deployed abroad for SAR missions and humanitarian assistance.

SHEET X: REHABILITATION IN ROMANIA - competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Floods	Forest fire	Earthquake	Landslides			
Local	Local Commission for defence against the disasters Experts of NIEP for inventorying, expertizing and evaluating of macro seismic effects. Local councils are responsible for restoration, local medical rehabilitation units financed by the County Health Insurance House									
Regional	County Commissions for defence against the disasters County councils are responsible for restoration, county medical rehabilitation units financed by the County Health Insurance House									
National	Central Commissions The respective ministries are responsible for restoration				Central Commissions fro defence and prevention against earthquake and landslides consequence					
	Central Commission fro defence against floods, dangerous meteorological phenomena and dam accidents									
Interministerial	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters									
Transboundary										

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Nuclear	Water (marine) pollution
Local	The mayor and local commissions, local councils, local medical rehabilitation units financed by the County Health Insurance House				
	County inspectorate for Civil Protection and the Fire Fighters County Group;			Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard	
Regional	The prefect and county commissions, county councils, county medical rehabilitation units financed by the County Health Insurance House				
	County inspectorate for Civil Protection and the Fire Fighters County Group;			Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard	
National	The operative centre for warning and intervention from Civil Protection Command				
	Civil Protection Commandment and at the Fire Fighters General Inspectorate				“Romanian Waters” National Administration, Environmental Guard
	Ministry of Economy and Trade	Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism	Ministry of Administration and Interior	Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment	
Interministerial	Technical Permanently Secretariat of the Central Commission for big explosions, at surface and underground, chemical accidents, and extremely bad damages at main and urban pipelines and the Central Commission for mass fires;				
	Central Commission for defence against chemical accidents	Central Commission for severe transportation accidents	Central Commission for nuclear accidents and cosmic objects falls	Operative Command for marine pollution	
Transboundary	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters				Principal International Alert Centre

Precisions:

For the reparation damages and restoring normal life, the local and regional authorities are responsible upon inventorying, expertizing and evaluating of effects and damages of disaster. They take and propose measures for restoring normal life. In case of the effects of disaster are major, they can ask for the aid of the Government (specially banking support) for rehabilitation and retrofitting works of constructions.

The Central commission for defence against the floods, dangerous hydro-meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydro-technical works, which works within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment and whose chairman is the Minister, is responsible at the national level with the activity of organisation and leading of the preventive and defence activities for flood protection.

In conformity with Government Decision 210/1997, The Central commission for defence against the floods, dangerous hydro-meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydro-technical works has a Permanent Technical Secretariat ensured by the specialized Division of the Ministry.

It has to be specified that the Technical Permanent Secretariat organise annually verification of the technical and functional situation of the major hydro-technical works with purpose for defence against the floods, also the situation of the deposits of the materials and means for operative intervention, the decisional-informational flux, including the damage assessment notifications, the repairing and the rebuilding the hydro-technical works, the organisation conditions of the commission for defence against the disasters, establishing the necessary measures, with terms and responsibilities.

At the national level the decisional and informational fluxes in case of a flood include the following systems:

- the Governmental Commission for defence against the disasters;
- the Permanently technical secretariat through the Ministry of waters and Environmental Protection”;
- the counties and local disaster defence commissions;
- the General Inspectorate of the Military fire-fighters;
- the Civil protection Commandment;
- NGO's, Mass Media means.

In the “Operative Reports” elaborated by the Permanent Technical Secretariat of The Central commission for defence against the floods, dangerous hydro-meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydro-technical works, during the disaster took place, and “Synthesis Reports” made afterwards, are provided the summary of the damage assessment, in order to request funds for rehabilitation.

The way of giving the humanitarian assistance and the funds for the reconstruction of the affected units is regulated by the provisions of the Law of defence against the disasters, no. 124/1995 as follows:

- Humanitarian assistance under the form of money, goods and products, is granted by the National Administration of Material Reserves;
- Giving of the humanitarian assistance and the allocation of sums of money from the Response Fund at the Government's disposal, are subject to government decision drafts, elaborated by the prefectures and county councils in the affected zones;
- Utilization of funds is carried out by every public institution or economic unit authorized to use credits, with observance of the legal provisions;
- The prefectures through authorized persons carry out distribution of the products for the population.

At the request of the Governmental Commission, can be granted assistance and funds of reconstruction from international bodies (European Commission – PHARE, UNDP, Red Cross funds, etc.).

Is necessary the implementation by emergency of the system of the damages indemnity in case of disaster through the assurance societies, because sometimes the fund allocated from the budget couldn't cover the value of the damages.

SHEET XI: REHABILITATION IN ROMANIA – compensation of the victims

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquake	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
State Fund (Permanent?)	Yes (state budget)- annually the Government establish the reserve fund for emergency situations which can be used for victims compensations based on a Governmental Decision						
Insurances (mandatory or voluntary)	Voluntary insurances through private insurance companies						
Mixed system							

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Water (marine) pollution	Nuclear
State Fund (Permanent?)	Yes- (State budget) annually the Government establish the reserve fund for emergency situations which can be used for victims compensations based on a Governmental Decision				
Insurances (mandatory or voluntary)	Voluntary insurances through private insurance companies				
Mixed system					

Precisions:

Usually, the victims receive construction materials for repairing their dwelling houses (from National Agency of State Resources) and/or money (from the Government Fund). Funds provided by insurance are very small.

The Law no. 137/1995 on Environmental Protection foresees the establishment of liabilities regarding environmental quality rehabilitation.

It has to be specified that the insurance companies had a weak involvement in the activities for preventing and reducing the effects produced by the floods in the high risk areas from Romania. The insurance companies are unwilling to insure the goods from the properties located in the flooded prone areas, the only financial resource for minimising the damages caused by the floods being represented by the funds allocated from the State budget and external credits. Recently (in 2002) the Government took the initiative for a Project of elaboration of a normative act for the Obligatory Assurance of the Houses against the natural disasters and fires. It is foreseen that the new law of Obligatory Assurance of the Houses and the population will have the obligation to assure their houses. In this way will be solved the acute problem of indemnity for affected people by floods and earthquakes.

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN ROMANIA - competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Floods	Forest fire	Earthquake	Landslides
Local	The Technical Permanently Secretariat of the Local Commissions for defence against the disasters, Local Civil Protection Inspectorates, Environmental Protection Inspectorates						
Regional	The Technical Permanently Secretariat County Commissions for defence against the disasters Local Civil Protection Inspectorates, Environmental Protection						
	Subsidiaries of Romanian Waters Administration		Fire fighters Inspectorates		State Construction Inspection		
National: Ministerial Department	The Technical Permanently Secretariat of the Central Commission for defence against disasters Prime Minister and the competent Ministers, with the Central Civil Defence authority			Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism			
National: Interministerial Transboundary	Central Commission for defence against floods, dangerous meteorological phenomena, and dam accidents		Central Commission for large fires		Central Commission for prevention and defence against landslides and earthquake		

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Nuclear	Water (marine) pollution
Local	The Mayor, The Prefect, County inspectorate for Civil Protection and the Fire Fighters County Group;				Water Management Systems, County Environmental Inspectorates, County Environmental Guard
Regional					
National	The operative centre for warning and intervention from Civil Protection Command				
	Civil Protection Command and at the Fire Fighters General Inspectorate				“Romanian Waters” National Administration, Environmental Guard
	Ministry of Economy and Trade	Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism	Ministry of Administration and Interior	Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment	
Interministerial	Technical Permanently Secretariat of the Central Commission for big explosions, at surface and underground, chemical accidents, and extremely bad damages at main and urban pipelines and the Central Commission for mass fires				Environmental Integrated National Dispatching Centre within the Ministry of Agriculture, Waters, Forests and Environment
	Central Commission for defence against chemical accidents	Central Commission for severe transportation accidents	Central Commission for nuclear accidents and cosmic objects falls	Operative Command for marine pollution	
Transboundary	The Governmental Commission for Defence against the disasters				Principal International Alert Centre

Precisions:

The authorities responsible for controlling the respect of legal provisions are the persons empowered by the Government Committee for Disaster Defence and other central and local authorities.

The Civil Protection Command has several Civil Protection Inspectorates for each county and city. The inspectorates are manned of civil protection military and civilian personnel. The inspectorates are also subordinated at local level and from the civilian part, by the county prefects (appointed by the Prime Minister) or city/town mayors (elected every four years).

The Romanian Auto Registry is responsible for inspecting road vehicles. It reports to the Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism.

Within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment there are the following control departments:

- ecological control and monitoring division
- state Inspectorate for Waters

Romania has a decentralized environmental protection management system. There are 42 local Environmental Protection Inspectorates subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment that play a key role in the enforcement of the legislation. Of the 42, 41 are located in the respective counties and the last one covers the Bucharest municipality. A special authority was created in 1990 for the management of the 600.000 ha Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve. Most of the activities on implementation and enforcement of environmental legislation have to be carried out by the Environmental Protection Inspectorates. Their main functions are:

- issuing permits to all listed activities with a potential impact on the environment;
- conducting environmental inspections;
- monitoring ambient air quality and air emissions
- reporting periodically to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment.

The State Inspectorate cooperates with other Ministries, e.g. Ministry of Health, Ministry of Economy and Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment and with local authorities and the police in the enforcement process. The local Environmental Protection Inspectorates are required to prepare annual plans for the inspections they undertake. Inspectorates must report quarterly on their success in meeting the targets set in the annual plan. The local Environmental Protection Inspectorates are responsible for the enforcement of environmental legislation/regulations in industrial facilities, agricultural units, public works and all other polluting activities.

Both the Ministry's and the Inspectorate's inspectors may inspect facilities. Each Ministry's inspector is responsible for supervising the enforcement activities of three of four local Environmental Protection Inspectorates and accompanies Environmental Protection Inspectorates' inspectors on site visits according to an inspection programme. The Inspectorate's report is then addressed to the Chief Inspector at the Ministry. Environmental Protection Inspectorates Inspectors check compliance and advice operators on how to meet standards and permit conditions. Through MO no. 541/2000, the integrated control of all the environmental media (air, water, waste), is in place.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment supervise and control the enforcement of the regulations regarding chemical fertilizers, pesticides and forest protection.

The Technical Permanently Secretariat organised annually verification of the technical and functional situation of the major hydro-technical works with purpose for defence against the floods, also the situation of the deposits of the materials and means for operative intervention, the decisional-informational flux, the repairing and the rebuilding the hydro-technical works, the organisation conditions of the commission for defence against the disasters, establishing the necessary measures, with terms and responsibilities.

Romanian National Committee of Large Dams, as professional nongovernmental association of the International Commission of Large Dams and the National Commission on Safety Dams and Other Hydraulic Structures, as consultative body of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment, designed the necessary procedures and methodologies in order to set up the hydraulic structures quality system, mainly regarding to safety conditions operation. These procedures and methodologies are designed accordingly to the European and international standards, and most of them are approved either by in force Minister Orders of Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment or common in force Ministerial Orders of Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment and Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism.

One of the most important provisions of these orders, comprised as amendments on Water Law no. 107/1996, are the requirements related to risk control and effects reduction concerning the dams and other hydraulic structures, respectively related to the designing of assessment studies of dams safety state and of cyclic technical expertise, compulsory in order to get the operation authorisation.

According with the Governmental Ordinance no. 200/22 November 2000, the National Agency for Dangerous Chemical Substances – juridical person of public interest subordinated to the Ministry of Economy and Trade, collaborate with the Ministries, with other organs of the central and local public administration, according to the legal provisions regarding their competences, establishing the conditions in which can circulate the dangerous chemical substances and compounds, in order to don't affect in any way the life and the healthy of the population or the surrounding environment. Also The National Agency for Dangerous Chemical Substances, authorise the speciality inspectors for the control of respecting the requirements of the regulations for the substances and dangerous chemical compounds.

SHEET XIII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN ROMANIA - sanctions

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquake	Floods	Forest fire	Landslides
Local							
Regional							Fines
National							
Transboundary							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Water (marine) pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					Fines, license penalties/ withdrawal
National					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

The aforementioned authorities can impose sanctions in accordance with the Romanian legislation.

A facility that does not comply with the relevant standards or permits is first given a warning by the inspector. If the facility does not take the necessary step, the inspector may impose an administrative fine. The size of the fine is prescribed in the legislation. Ultimately, non-compliance may result in court action. Many facilities do not meet the relevant standards. According to the legislation, facilities must upgrade operations to comply with standards or face shut down. In practice, this does not happen and enforcement relies on fines. Where existing facilities do not meet relevant standards, it is the aim of the enforcement authorities to introduce gradual upgrading schedules.

Example: the fine impose by the Environmental Protection Inspectorates for non-compliance with air emission limits vary between 10 and 40 US \$ per incident, which is too low to be deterrent.

According with the Law of defence against the disasters, no. 124/1995, the sanctions are the following: penalties (if there are not considered penalty infractions) for physical and juridical persons, which are not doing the necessary actions in order to assure the protection against the disaster, under the following conditions:

- Not fulfilling the measures stipulated by the warning – alarming of the population in case of disasters;
- Refusing the participation at the preparedness and fulfilling the protection and intervention measures established, also the participation at the localisation actions and removal the effects of the disasters;
- Not providing or not ensuring the normal function of the warning-alarming devices;
- Not realising the defence Plans against the disaster where is requested.

Most relevant regulations in Romania

The existing national legislation for the Floods, Storms and Draught:

- 1) Regulation of organization and function of the Governmental Commission for defence against the disasters (approved through the Governmental Decision no. 209/1997).
- 2) Regulation of organization and function of the Central Commission for defence against the floods, dangerous meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydro-technical works (approved through the Governmental Decision no. 210/1997).
- 3) Regulation of defence against the floods, dangerous meteorological phenomena and accidents at the hydro-technical works and the Frame Normative stock of flood and ice protection equipment for operative defence activity (approved through the Governmental Decision no. 638/1999).

The existing national legislation for Forest fires:

- 1) Regulation of defence against the mass fires (approved through the Governmental Decision - HG no. 1088/30 .11.2000)
- 2) Order no. 775/1998 for approval the “General Norms for prevention and extinguish the fires.
- 3) Order no. 791/1998, for approval the Methodological Norms for approval and authorisation regarding the prevention and extinguish the fires.
- 4) Governmental Ordinance no. 639/1996 for approval of regulations regarding the organization and functioning of Central Commission for large fires
- 5) Governmental Decision no. 678/1998, for establishing and sanctioning the contravention at the Norms for prevention and extinguish the fires.

The existing national legislation for Landslides:

- 1) Regulation of organization and functioning of the Central Commission for prevention and defence against the seismic effects and landslides approved by the Decision no 438/1996.
- 2) The Law regarding the “Plan of the national territory development”, the Fifth section – Areas of natural risks (no. 575/2001), Official Monitor of Romania.
- 3) The Order of the Ministry of Public Works and Land Development, of the Chief of the department for Local Public Administration and the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection, regarding the delimitation of the areas prone to natural risks (no. 62/N-19.0/288-1.955/1998), Official Monitor of Romania.

The existing national legislation for Earthquakes:

- 1) The Law of defence against the disasters, no. 124/1995;
- 2) Governmental Ordinance no 20/1994, regarding the measures for reducing the seismic risk of existing buildings;
- 3) Methodological Norms for application of the Governmental Ordinance no 20/1994, regarding the measures for reducing the seismic risk of existing buildings (issued on 27 December 2001)
- 4) Regulation of organization and functioning of the Central Commission for prevention and defence against the seismic effects and landslides approved by the Decision no 438/1996.

The existing national legislation for Chemical and industrial:

- 1) Regulation of organization and function of the Central commission for major explosions at surface and underground, chemical accidents, and major damages of main and urban pipelines (approved through the Governmental Decision no. 674/2001);
- 2) Governmental Decision no. 95/2003 regarding the control of the activities with danger of major accident involving dangerous substances;
- 3) Governmental Ordinance no. 200/22 November 2000, regarding the marking, classifying and packing of the dangerous substances.
- 4) Governmental Decision no. 707 of 3 July 2002 regarding the organisation and functioning the National Agency for Dangerous Chemical Substances.

The existing national legislation for Transportation and storage of dangerous substances:

- 1) Law no 31/1994 regarding the adhering of Romania at the European Agreement regarding the international road transportation of the dangerous goods, ratified at Geneva on 30 September 1957;
- 2) Law of civil Protection no. 106/1996;

The existing national legislation for water pollution:

- 1) Law of the Environmental Protection no. 137/1995 (completed and modified by the Ordinance no. 91 from 20 June 2002);
- 2) Law of the Waters no. 107/1996;
- 3) Law regarding the evaluation of the activities which can have transboundary effect (Law no. 22/25.02.1991);
- 4) Ordinance no. 84/15.02.1995 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment regarding the establishment of the Accident Emergency Warning System AEWS - PIAC - Principal International Alert Centre of the accidental pollutions in the Danube River;
- 5) Governmental Decision no.104/19.02.1999 in which are established the national authority for protecting the water against pollution;
- 6) Governmental Decision no. 1212/29.11.2000 in which are established the pollution concentrations in surface waters and sewage networks;
- 7) Law no. 14/1994 of adoption of the Convention regarding the cooperation for sustainable use of the Danube river;
- 8) Law no. 30/1995 of ratifying the Convention for protection and use of the transboundary water courses and international lakes, (adopted at Helsinki on 17 March 1992);
- 9) Governmental Ordinance no. 95/29 August 2000 for ratifying the Protocol regarding water and health, adopted at London on 17 June 1999, at the Convention for protection and use of the transboundary water courses and international lakes, (adopted at Helsinki 17 March 1992);
- 10) Law no. 22/2001 for ratifying the Convention regarding the impact of the industrial accidents against the environment in transboundary context (adopted at Espoo on 25 February 1992);
- 11) Order no. 1177/17.12.2002 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment for approval of the "Methodology regarding the integrate assessment of the risk of the accidental pollutions in transboundary context".
- 12) Governmental Decision no 101/1997 regarding the establishing of the special Norms regarding the feature and the size of the sanitary protection areas for the ground waters intakes";
- 13) Governmental Decision no 118/7.02.2002 regarding the approval of the „Action Plan for reduction the pollution of the aquatic environment and ground waters, caused by the release of the dangerous substances”;
- 14) Internal Order (no. 1049/13.11.2002) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests, Waters and Environment for the approval of the “Plan of measures for elimination or reducing the risk of pollution of the ground waters”.

Other legal references:

- 1) Governmental Decision no. 222/19.05.1997 on organization and conducting evacuation activities within civil protection;
- 2) Governmental Decision no. 371/1993 on providing humanitarian assistance to victims, aftermath of some special situations;
- 3) Governmental Decision no. 635/18.08.1995 on collecting information and sending decisions in case of defence against disasters.
- 4) Law no. 82/1992 (republished in 1997) regarding state reserve
- 5) Law no. 46/1996 regarding the population's defence training
- 6) Law no. 111/1996 (republished) on safe development of nuclear activities

- 7) Law no. 132/1997 regarding the assets and public services requisition
- 8) GD no 11/1998 on the approval of the implementation rules of the Law no. 132/1997, regarding the assets requisition and public services
- 9) GD no. 287/1998 on the approval of the Regulations regarding the organization and functioning of the National Commission for Nuclear Activities
- 10) Governmental Ordinance no. 1/1999 on the siege status and the emergency status
- 11) Urgent Governmental Ordinance no. 179/2000 on the transfer of the military Civil Protection Units from the Ministry of National Defence to the Ministry of Interior, and also the modification and completion of Civil Protection Law no. 106/1996 and of GO no. 47/1994 on disaster defence, of GO no. 14/2000 regarding the training of the Civil Protection Units for intervention in case of emergency disaster defence.
- 12) Law no. 448/2001 on the approval of GO no. 14/2000 regarding the training of the Civil Protection Units for intervention in case of disaster emergency
- 13) The Government Ordinance no. 47/ 1994 regarding disaster defense defines the national policy regarding the disaster management in Romania, Article 1, 4,5,6,7, Letter b; Article 11, 12, 14,Letters a, b, c, Article 15, 16, 26.
- 14) Ministerial Disposal No. 5/11757/16.10.2002.
- 15) Ministerial Disposal No.5/9562/22.08.2002.

All these laws and normative acts are based on Romanian “Strategy of National Security” and are included in general coordinates of Program for government during 2001 – 2004.

The international conventions, as well the other agreements and ratification understandings are part of Romanian legal agreements and belong to the national policy for disasters management.

The Governmental Commission for Defence against Disasters has been evolved as a draft “Strategy for Defence against Disasters”, and “The National Plan for emergency management in case of disasters”.

The Senior Council for Country Defence has approved through Decision no. 105 from 15.12.1995 “The Plan for a joint intervention of Ministry of National Defence and Ministry of Administration and Interior for limitation and mitigation disasters effects occurred on national territory”. Also, the Government Decision no. 47/ 1994 on defence against disasters and Civil Protection Law no. 106/1996 regulates organisation, functions and duties of central and local public authorities, public institutions, economical agents and population in case of disasters.

**MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT
IN RUSSIA³⁰**

³⁰ Source : National structures of Civil Protection in the Member States of the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement, Florival, 1998 update

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN RUSSIA

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

SHEET II: RISK PREVENTION IN RUSSIA – competencies

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Local	Local authorities							
Regional	Regional authorities							
National	Ministry of Environment – EMERCOM ¹							
						Federal Forestry Service ²		
Interm.								
Transb.	EMERCOM ¹							

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Local authorities				
Regional	Regional authorities				
National	Competent Ministries: Environment, Industry, Energie, ... - EMERCOM ¹				
Interministerial					
Transboundary	EMERCOM ¹				

Precisions:

- (1) The Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Disaster Relief – EMERCOM of Russia, was established in accordance with the Decree by the President of the Russian Federation on 10 January 1994.

But the real birthday of the organization can be considered to be 27 December 1990 when the Russian Rescue corps was established and assigned with a mission of rapid and efficient response in the case of natural and man-made disasters.

Since that time, the EMERCOM of Russia continues its activity marked with the participation of its specialists, rescuers and managing bodies as well as Civil Defense forces, which were transferred from the Defense Ministry to EMERCOM in 1991.

The lessons of the Chernobyl catastrophe of 1986 and the Spitak earthquake (Armenia) in 1988 brought everybody to understanding of necessity of a comprehensive and systematic approach to the organisation of prevention, mitigation, as well as disaster management on the governmental level.

Nowadays, EMERCOM of Russia is a Ministry of Federal executive power. Among its tasks are the following:

- development of proposals and initiatives in the field of state policy concerning prevention of major risks,...
- co-ordination of activities carried out by federal, regional and local agencies, administrations, industrial enterprises, scientific and research institutions aimed at prevention, forecast, ...

(2) Cf. art. 6 Law on Fire Prevention

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN RUSSIA – consultation/deliberation structures

No information available

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN RUSSIA – emergency planning

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Local	Local authorities							
Regional	Regional authorities							
National	Competent ministries - EMERCOM							
Interm.								
Transb.	EMERCOM							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Local authorities				
Regional	Regional authorities				
National	Competent ministries - EMERCOM				
Interministerial					
Transboundary	EMERCOM				

Precisions:

There is no specific mention of emergency planning in the Russian regulations but several provisions oblige all competent authorities to take the necessary measures to prevent disasters and to organise disaster relief.

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN RUSSIA – information to the population

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Local	Local authorities							
Regional	Regional authorities							
National	EMERCOM – State Fire Services in case of fire							
Interm.								
Transb.								

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Local authorities				
Regional	Regional authorities				
National	EMERCOM – State Fire Services in case of fire				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

Cf. the Law on the protection of the population and territories against extreme situations, among the tasks of EMERCOM is mentioned:

- training of the population, governing agencies and bodies as well as forces involved in the Russian System for Disaster Management to provide their readiness for disaster response

Information in case of fire: art. 25-26 of the law on fire protection and art. 36 for the obligation of local self-government bodies.

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN RUSSIA – competencies

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Local	Local authorities							
Regional	Regional authorities							
National	EMERCOM							
Interm.								
Transb.	EMERCOM							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Local authorities				
Regional	Regional authorities				
National	EMERCOM				
Interministerial					
Transboundary	EMERCOM				

Precisions:

Among the tasks assigned to EMERCOM, are mentioned:

- development of proposals and initiatives in the field of state policy concerning prevention, forecast, mitigation and disaster relief
- management of Civil Defense as well as SAR-formations of the Russian federation
- providing for the functioning and further development of the Russian System for Disaster Management (RSDM)
- management of activities aimed at eliminating the consequences of large scale natural and technological disasters
- mitigation and elimination of consequences of radiological disasters
- conducting subaqua special operations,
- organization of international co-operation with the appropriate foreign organisation and agencies in the field of disaster management, response and humanitarian assistance

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN RUSSIA – warning

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Local								
Regional								
National	EMERCOM							
Interm.								
Transb.								

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National			EMERCOM		
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN RUSSIA - crisis communication

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Local								
Regional								
National				EMERCOM				
Interm.								
Transb.								

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National			EMERCOM		
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN RUSSIA - operational forces

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Local	Local forces							
Regional	Regional forces							
National	EMERCOM Units ¹ among which the Fire brigades ²							
Interm.								
Transb.								

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Local forces				
Regional	Regional forces				
National	EMERCOM Units ¹ among which the Fire brigades ²				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

- (1) EMERCOM performs the disaster response with its forces that contain CD troops, consisting of para-military units located in various regions of the country, about 30 search and rescue units of republics, regions and provinces. Central mobile air rescue unit (TCENTROSPAS) with professional rescuers equipped with airlift facilities (helicopters, airborne cargo aircraft IL-76), Russian National Corps for Emergency humanitarian response.

According to the Russian legislation in case of an emergency, EMERCOM of Russia can involve forces and facilities of other services: militia, fire brigades, military units, etc.

The majority of local disasters are eliminated by territorial authorities that also have at their disposal some forces and facilities.

- (2) Cf. art. 4 of the law on fire prevention: the fire service is subdivided as follows:

- the State fire service
- the departmental fire service
- the volunteer fire service
- the fire service associations

The State Fire Service is composed of territorial units, created in the subjects of the Russian federation as independent operational management bodies; of units at enterprise level and special units for large-scale operation (art. 5)

SHEET X: REHABILITATION IN RUSSIA - competencies

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Local								
Regional								
National	EMERCOM							
Interm.								
Transb.								

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear			
Local								
Regional								
National:	EMERCOM							
Nat.: Interm.								
Transboundary								

SHEET XI: REHABILITATION IN RUSSIA – compensation of the victims

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
State Fund								
Insurances								
Mixed System								

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
State Fund					
Insurances	Mandatory insurance for the personnel of Fire brigades ¹ Mandatory and voluntary insurance against fires ²				Mandatory insurance
Mixed system					

Precisions:

- (1) Art. 9 of the Law on Fire protection
- (2) Art. 28 of the law on Fire protection

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN RUSSIA – competencies

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Local								
Regional								
National	National inspectorates, such as the State Fire Supervision Service							
Interm.								
Transb.								

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National:	National inspectorates such as the State Fire Supervision Service, Gosgortehnadzor				
Nat. : Interm.					
Transboundary					

SHEET XIII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN RUSSIA - sanctions

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Local	Disciplinary, administrative and criminal sanctions							
Regional								
National								
Interm.								
Transb.								

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional				Disciplinary, administrative and criminal sanctions	
National				Suspension of industrial activities, administrative punishments ¹	
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

- (1) Cf. art. 38 of the law on Fire prevention
- (2) Cf. art 6 of the law on Fire prevention: industrial activities can be suspended in case of violation of the fire prevention demands, ... administrative punishments can be imposed

Most relevant regulations in Russia

- ✓ Federal Constitutional Law on the State of Emergency, n° 3-FZK of 30 May 2001
- ✓ Federal Act on the protection of the population and territories against extreme situations of natural and technological character, n° 68-FZ of 21 December 1994
- ✓ Federal Law on environmental protection, n° 7-FZ of 10 January 2002
- ✓ Federal Law on fire prevention, n° 69-FZ of 21 December 1994
- ✓ Russian federal law on Industrial Safety of Hazardous production facilities, n° 116-FZ of 21.7.1997
- ✓ Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 17 July 1998 about a specially authorized federal executive authority for industrial safety
- ✓ Order of the President of the Russian Federation on State Surveillance Bodies, n° 1355 of 12 November 1992
- ✓ Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation on Approving the provisions on the Federal Mining and Industrial Supervision of Russia, n° 841 of 3 December 2001
- ✓ Provisions on the Federal Mining and Industrial Supervision of Russia

- ✓ Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation on the Special Federal Executive Agency in Charge of Industrial Safety, n° 779 of 17 July 1998
- ✓ Facility Registration Rules in the State Register of Hazardous Industrial Facilities
- ✓ Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation on the Application of the Technical Devices at Hazardous Production Facilities n° 1540 of 25 December 1998
- ✓ Rules of Application of the Technical Devices at the Hazardous Production Facilities
- ✓ Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation on the Organization and Execution of Industrial Control over Compliance with Industrial Safety Requirements at a Hazardous Production Facility n° 263 of 10 March 1999

GESTION DES RISQUES MAJEURS
A SAN MARIN

FICHE I : LES RISQUES MAJEURS A SAN MARIN

Risques naturels	Avalanches	Tempêtes	Sécheresse	Tremblements de terre	Inondations	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain	Risques volcaniques
Oui/non	Non	Non	Non	Oui	Non	Oui	Oui	Non

Risques technologiques	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route	Pollution marine	Nucléaire
Oui/non	Oui	Oui	Oui	Non	Non

Références légales :

1. Loi du 17 mars 1987 sur la sécurité dans les lieux de travail
2. Loi du 22 octobre 1985 sur la sécurité anti-incendi pour le bâtiment et les équipements
3. Loi forestier du 15 janvier 1926
4. Loi-cadre du 16 novembre 1995 pour la tutelle de l'environnement et la sauvegarde du paysage, de la végétation

FICHE II : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES A SAN MARIN – compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tremblements de terre	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local	Capitano di Castello (Bourgmestre)		
National Ministériel	Ministère de l'Intérieur		

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route
Local	Capitano di Castello (Bourgmestre)		
National Ministériel	Ministère de l'Intérieur		

Précisions :

La Protection Civile de San Marin dépend du Ministère de l'Intérieur

FICHE III : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES A SAN MARIN – structures de concertation

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tremblements de terre	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local			
National Ministériel	Ministère de l'Intérieur, Protection civile		
Transfrontalier	Concertation bilatérale avec le gouvernement italien		

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route
Local	Service d'Hygiène Ambientale (environnemental)		
National Ministériel	Ministère dela Santé, Ministère de l'Intérieur		
Transfrontalier	Gouvernement italien		

FICHE IV : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES A SAN MARIN – planification d'urgence

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tremblements de terre	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local	Capitano di Castello (Bourgmestre)		
National Ministériel	Ministère dela Santé, Ministère de l'Intérieur, du Territoire		
Transfrontalier	Concertation bilatérale avec le gouvernement italien		

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route
Local	Capitano di Castello (Bourgmestre)		
National Ministériel	Ministère dela Santé, Ministère de l'Intérieur, du Territoire		
Transfrontalier	Concertation bilatérale avec le gouvernement italien		

FICHE V : LA PRÉVENTION DES RISQUES A SAN MARIN – information à la population

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tremblements de terre	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local			
National Ministériel	Ministère de l'Intérieur		
Transfrontalier			

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route
Local			
National Ministériel	Ministère de l'Intérieur		
Transfrontalier			

FICHE VI : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE A SAN MARIN - compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tremblements de terre	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local	Capitano di Castello (Bourgmestre)		
National Ministériel	Ministère de l'Intérieur		
Transfrontalier			

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route
Local	Capitano di Castello (Bourgmestre)		
National Ministériel	Ministère de l'Intérieur		
Transfrontalier			

FICHE VII : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE A SAN MARIN - l'alerte

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tremblements de terre	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local			
National Ministériel	Ministère dela Santé, Ministère de l'Intérieur, du Territoire		
Transfrontalier			

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route
Local			
National Ministériel	Ministère dela Santé, Ministère de l'Intérieur, du Territoire		
Transfrontalier			

FICHE VIII : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE A SAN MARIN - communication en cas de crise

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tremblements de terre	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local	Capitano di Castello (Bourgmestre)		
National Ministériel	Ministère de l'Intérieur		
National Interministériel	Ministère dela Santé, Ministère de l'Intérieur, du Territoire		
Transfrontalier			

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route
Local	Capitano di Castello (Bourgmestre)		
National Ministériel	Ministère de l'Intérieur		
National Interministériel	Ministère dela Santé, Ministère de l'Intérieur, du Territoire		
Transfrontalier			

FICHE IX : LA GESTION DES SITUATIONS D'URGENCE A SAN MARIN – forces opérationnelles

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tremblements de terre	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local	Service d'Incendie, Aide médicale urgente, Police civile		
National Ministériel			
Transfrontalier	Aide par les structures italiennes concernées		

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route
Local	Service d'Incendie, Aide médicale urgente, Police civile		
National Ministériel			
Transfrontalier	Aide par les structures italiennes concernées		

FICHE X : LA RÉHABILITATION A SAN MARIN - compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tremblements de terre	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local	Capitano di Castello (Bourgmestre)		
National Ministériel	Ministère de l'Intérieur		
National Interministériel	Ministère dela Santé, Ministère de l'Intérieur, du Territoire		
Transfrontalier			

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route
Local	Capitano di Castello (Bourgmestre)		
National Ministériel	Ministère de l'Intérieur		
National Interministériel	Ministère dela Santé, Ministère de l'Intérieur, du Territoire		
Transfrontalier			

FICHE XI : LA RÉHABILITATION A SAN MARIN – dédommagement des victimes

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tremblements de terre	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Fonds d'Etat	Fonds des Calamités		
Assurances	Sécurité sociale (assurance nationale de la maladie et de l'invalidité, l'assurance accidents du travail) Assurances privées non obligatoires		
Système mixte			

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route
Fonds d'Etat			Fonds commun de garantie automobile
Assurances	Assurance obligatoire incendies et explosions	Assurance R.C. obligatoire des voitures	
Système mixte			

FICHE XII : LES MÉCANISMES DE CONTRÔLE A SAN MARIN - compétences

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tremblements de terre	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local	Police civile		
National Ministériél	Police civile		
National Interministériel			
Transfrontalier			

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route
Local	Police civile et Service d'Hygiène Ambientale		Police civile
National Ministériél			Police civile
National Interministériel			
Transfrontalier			

FICHE XIII : LES MÉCANISMES DE CONTRÔLE A MONACO – sanctions

Risques naturels Niveau ↓	Tremblements de terre	Feux de forêt	Glissements de terrain
Local	Ordre de faire des modifications nécessaires, interdiction d'occuper un lieu, d'utiliser ou de maintenir en service des équipements, des installations, des machines ou un matériel, de mettre en œuvre certaines substances ou préparations, ordre d'évacuer les lieux, suspension des activités, amende administrative, amende pénale, peine d'emprisonnement		
National Ministériel			
National Interministériel			
Transfrontalier			

Risques technologiques Niveau ↓	Chimiques et industriels	Transport et stockage de produits dangereux	Accidents de la route
Local	Ordre de faire des modifications nécessaires, interdiction d'occuper un lieu, d'utiliser ou de maintenir en service des équipements, des installations, des machines ou un matériel, de mettre en œuvre certaines substances ou préparations, ordre d'évacuer les lieux, suspension des activités, amende administrative, amende pénale, peine d'emprisonnement		
National Ministériel			
National Interministériel			
Transfrontalier			

Réglementation actuellement en vigueur :

- ✓ Legge nr. 126 quadro per la tutela dell'ambiente e la salvaguardia del paesaggio, della vegetazione e della flora, 16.11.1995
- ✓ Legge forestale nr. 1, 15.1.1925
- ✓ Norme nr. 122 di sigurezza anticendio per l'edilezia ed impianti, 22.10.1985

**MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT
IN SPAIN³¹**

³¹ Sources : Spanish Ministry of the Interior
DISMAN - Disaster Management Database at
http://earth.esa.int/applications.dms/disman.db.synthesis_reports/SRSpain.html
National Structures of Civil Protection in the member states of the EUR-OPA Major Hazards
Agreement, Florival 1998 update

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN SPAIN

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Precisions :

Spain is divided in 17 Autonomous Regions, each with their own government, whose form is defined in the autonomous Statute of each Region (which can differ strongly from one Region to another, according to their economic strength and the availability of human resources and knowledge).

The State Central Government is present in each Autonomous Region with its Representatives and Civil Governors (Subdelegados del Gobierno).

The autonomous communities are divided into 50 provinces, headed by a provincial government and an elected provincial council. Local government is composed of approximately 8 060 municipalities, each with a municipal council.

According to articles 148 and 149 of the Constitution, the Central Government is vested with the authority to enforce the basic legislation on environmental protection, without prejudice to the authority of the Autonomous Regions to:

- put into effect additional and/or more stringent regulations, and
- take action to enforce the national environmental legislation at regional level.

In the field of major risk management, the Spanish Constitutional Court states that concurrent competencies exist between the Governments of the Autonomous Regions and the Central Government.

This means that continuous participation and consensus is required of all the Public Authorities concerned (State, Autonomous and Local). This permanent collaboration has been realised within the Civil Protection National Commission and within the Technical Commissions and Working Parties created.

SHEET II: RISK PREVENTION IN SPAIN – competencies

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.								
Provinc.								
Auton. Comm.	Regional Ministries of Environment ⁷							
						Fire Prevent. Services		Volcan. Station ⁸
National	Ministry of the Interior ¹ , Direccion General de Conservacion de la Naturaleza ² , Ministry of Environment ⁷							
				CNIS ³	DGOH ⁵		ITGE ⁴	
Intermin.								
Transb.								

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities	Munic. Services ⁶				
Provincial					
Aut. Commun.	Regional Min. Environm. ⁶	Regional Ministries of Environment ⁷			
National	Ministry of the Interior ¹ , Ministry of Environment ⁷				
				DCPE ⁵	
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions:

- (1) Within the Ministry of the Interior, the ‘Direccion General de Proteccion Civil’ is in charge of State level activities such as analyses and prevention. Analysis consists of study and forecast of situations of risk involving the analysis of possible disaster, its causes and the possible damages. Prevention consists of the study of natural disasters and decisions to reduce the potential risks, its occurrence and damage caused.
- (2) The ‘Subdireccion General de Politica Forestal’ of the Direccion General de Conservacion de la Naturaleza has a number of responsibilities towards natural disasters. These relate to the formulation and definition of plans for environmental restoration and forest fire prevention in coordination with Autonomous Communities.
- (3) The CNIS – ‘Centro Nacional de Informacion Sismica’ of the ‘Instituto Geografico Nacional’ – ING – National Centre for Seismic Information of the National Geographic Institute is responsible for the collection of seismic data and the management of the national seismic network for providing earthquake warnings. The CNIS is in permanent connection with the civil protection authorities and provides seismic risks maps for incorporation in emergency plans at the national, Autonomous Communities and local levels.

- (4) Similarly, the ‘Instituto Tecnologico y Geominero’ – ITGE provides information to the civil protection authorities regarding the risk of landslides and landslide hazards maps.
- (5) A great number of organisations are involved in flood protection and flood prevention activities. Spain has 9 river basin agencies ‘Confederaciones Hidrograficas’ which are responsible for basin management. The agencies are autonomous and are largely funded by the Ministry of the Environment (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente). The main responsibility in relation to disaster management is flood monitoring using networks of gauges which automatically record water levels and flow rates. The agencies are also responsible for issuing flood warnings to the civil protection authorities. The development of flood prevention and protection measures across the river basins is co-ordinated by the Direccion General de Obras Hidraulicas (DGOH). The Direccion General de Puertos del Estado (DCPE) carries out the co-ordination and management of 47 harbours constituting the Spanish Harbour System.
- (6) A specific framework exists for chemical and industrial risks (Seveso regulations): the division of competences and specific obligations in the field of major risk management are defined in the Royal Decree 1254/1999.

The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the representation and fulfilment of obligations in European fora, draws up the catalogue of activities covered by the Seveso II Directive, collects all the relevant information on major accidents and carries out studies, analyses the External Emergency Plans for the Chemical Sector that have been drawn up and approved by the Autonomous Regions and proposes ratification thereof by the Civil Protection National Commission, takes the direction of emergencies of national interest.

The Autonomous Regions receive, assess and use, in coordination with the other Authorities involved, Compulsory and Simplified Statements from the Companies involved, draw up and approve External Emergency Plans for the companies that fall within the scope of RD 1254/1999, promotes corporate self-protection and control the drawing up of Internal Emergency plans, gather information on major accidents on their territory, and put into effect the External Emergency Plan in coordination with the State Central Government Bodies and Local Authorities.

Local Authorities draw up the Municipal Operating Plan, integrated into the External Emergency Plan, approve the Municipal Operating Plans and report to the competent body of the Autonomous Region any incident or major accident occurring within their territory.

(7) Spain has a national Ministry for the Environment and 17 regional environmental ministries at the level of the Autonomous Communities.

(8) As an example: the Volcanological Station of the Canary Islands

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN SPAIN – consultation/deliberation structures

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.								
Provinc.								
A. Com.	Autonomous community civil protection commissions ¹							
National								
Intermin.	Civil Protection National Commission ²							
Transb.								

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities					
Provincial					
Aut. Commun.	Autonomous community civil protection commissions ¹				
National					
Interministerial	Civil Protection National Commission ²				
Transboundary					

Precisions :

- (1) At the level of the Autonomous Communities, there are Autonomous community civil protection commissions where the representatives of the three levels of the Community are integrated. These Commissions approve the territorial and special plans of lower levels: provincial, city, municipal grouping, etc.
 - (2) RD 1254/99 (Seveso regulations) explicitly foresees the obligation for all the concerned authorities to co-ordinate their activities and to collaborate.
- At national level, within the Ministry of the Interior, a Civil Protection National Commission has been established and within it Technical Commissions and Working Parties.

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN SPAIN – emergency planning

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.	Territorial and special plans							
Provinc.	Territorial and special plans							
A. Com.	Territorial and special plans							
National	Territorial and special plans							
Intermin.								
Transb.								

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear	
Municipalities	Mandatory internal plans ¹				National plan	
	Territorial and special plans					
Provincial	Territorial and special plans			National plan		
Aut. Commun.	Territorial and special plans			National plan		
National	Territorial and special plans					
Interministerial						
Transboundary						

Precision³² :

The role of different administrative organisations in disaster management activities is defined in the national civil protection plans. There are two types of civil plans which are formulated by the National Commission of Civil Protection.

Territorial plans: that are constructed to address the general emergencies that can happen at each territorial level: national/state, regional/autonomous communities or local.

Special plans: that are constructed to address specific risks (floods, earthquake, forest fires, and volcanoes).

The declaration of national interest for natural disaster is done by the Minister of the Interior. The initiative is from its own responsibility or from Autonomous Communities requirement.

This declaration implies that the corresponding authorities use their territorial plans (Autonomous Community, provincial, supra-municipal, insular and municipal plans), or special plans. The management and co-ordination of the actions being realised by the national level.

State plans corresponding to each specific risk (flood, earthquake, forest fire, volcano, etc.) establish the procedures of resources and services of the state necessary for:

- ensuring the management and co-ordination of the Public administrations involved for emergency situations when there is national interest,
- monitoring functions of potentially dangerous events to guarantee an appropriate operation of the alert systems,
- manage the technical support systems for the planning and management of possible emergencies,
- planning the means of co-ordination for state intervention when the Autonomous Community plans or the local entities plans are insufficient,
- planning the mechanisms of international aid reception.

Examples of plans:

INFOCAT: the special emergency forest fire plan of Catalonia

PLATERGA: the territorial plan of Galicia

¹ All ‘Seveso’ companies that fall within the scope of RD 1254/99 have to elaborate an ‘auto-protection’ or internal emergency plan. External emergency plans are mandatory for big Seveso companies.

Internal and external emergency plans are integrated in one operating plan. The information necessary for the drawing up of the external emergency plan is included in the ‘Compulsory Statement’ (Safety Report) which companies have to address to the competent authority of the Autonomous Region.

³² Source : ESA Disaster Management database at
http://earth.esa.int/applications/dm/disman/db/synthesis_reports/SRSpain.html

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN SPAIN – information to the population

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.								
Provinc.								
A. Com.								
National	Ministry of the Interior ¹							
Intermin.								
Transb.								

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear			
Municipalities								
Provincial								
Aut. Commun.								
National	Ministry of the Interior ¹							
Interministerial								
Transboundary								

Precision :

- (1) Within the Ministry of the Interior, the ‘Direccion General de Proteccion Civil’ is in charge of informing the public in order to increase the public awareness of civil emergency plans and situations operations.

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN SPAIN – competencies

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.	Local authorities together with the Agency in charge of civil protection							
Provinc.								
A. Com.	Regional authorities together with the Agency in charge of civil protection							
National	National authority: Ministry of Justice and Interior - General Directorate of Civil Protection							
Intermin.	National Commission for Civil Protection							
Transb.	Ministry of the Interior - Directorate-General for Civil Protection							

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities	Local authorities together with the Agency in charge of civil protection				
Provincial					
Aut. Commun.	Regional authorities together with the Agency in charge of civil protection				
National	National authority: Ministry of Justice and Interior, together with the General Directorate of Civil Protection				
Interministerial	National Commission for Civil Protection				
Transboundary	Ministry of the Interior - Directorate-General for Civil Protection				

Precision :

Civil Protection in Spain

The Law 2/1985 on civil protection is the basis and starting point for the current system of civil protection. This law has subsequently been developed via several regulatory provisions, among which we must highlight, because of its importance in the configuration of the national system of civil protection, the Basic Civil Protection Standards, which was approved by Royal Decree 407/1992 of 24 April 1992.

The Basic Standard lays down the requirements for civil protection plans. It sets out the criteria for coordination between the plans of various administrations and the general framework for developing the competencies of these administrations. Cooperation between the three administrations (central, autonomous and local) made it possible to develop standards derived from the Basic Standard. It is in particular within the framework of the National Commission on Civil Protection that this cooperation was developed.

Each administration can organize and manage its civil protection systems with complete autonomy but must respect the principles of inter-territorial complementarity, subsidiarity and solidarity. The first two principles mean that it is the local administration which initially copes with an emergency. The autonomous community level takes over if the local administration is unable to cope with the extent of the problem. The central level plays a similar role for the autonomous community. The principle of inter-territorial solidarity guarantees that the resources available outside the territory where the emergency occurred can be used, and this is the case with the intervention of resources available in the autonomous community plan outside the local territory, and intervention with resources provided for in the State plan for resources outside the territory of the autonomous community.

Following these principles, the Basic Standards stipulates that management and coordination of situations can be exercised through State authority, by means of a statement « of national interest » from the Minister of Justice and the Interior. In other cases, the general State administration with its own resources or those of other administrations will have the support function for measures envisaged in the autonomous community plan.

The Basic Standards establishes two types of plans : the territorial plan and the special plan. The first, intended to cope with general cases, can be a guideline plan, which defines the general framework for allowing access to territorial plans at a local level.

The special plan involves the implementation of methodologies and technical and scientific resources specific to each type of risk. This plan can relate to:

- nuclear power

- situations of war
- floods
- seismic activity
- chemicals
- transport of dangerous substances
- forest fires
- volcanic activity

The first two are of national interest, but the other administrations can be involved, both on the level of resources (sanitary installation, logistics, etc.) and on the level of planning (emergency municipal plans in the event of a nuclear accident).

The autonomy of the various administrations in management and organization does not exclude homogeneity as regards the content and objectivity of planning. Indeed, the territorial and special plans of the autonomous communities are approved by the National Commission for Civil Protection, made up of representatives of the various ministries involved in the management of emergencies, of the autonomous communities and of the local administration. The National Commission, a consultative body, expresses opinions on the basic guidelines which define the criteria and the minimal requirements that are needed to unite the plans of the three levels of Spanish administration (central, autonomous and local) must to assemble. All subsequent legislation is the subject of a consensus between the three administrative levels involved.

On the level of the autonomous communities there are autonomous community civil protection commissions where the representatives of the three levels of the community integrate. It is these commissions, which approve the territorial and special plans of lower levels, provincial, city, communal grouping, etc.

The Spanish system is therefore based on preliminary planning and cooperation between those who have at their disposal the various resources, which can be implemented to cope with emergencies. Its characteristic features are the use of the existing resources and not those own resources allocated to civil protection, and preliminary consensus between all the possible participants and those who have resources at their disposal. The system is decentralized and allows widespread intervention of all the resources of the country in order to cope with an emergency. It is through the Directorate-General for Civil Protection that requests for international assistance or the intervention of Spanish assistance outside Spanish borders are organized.

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN SPAIN - warning

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.								
Provinc.								
A. Com.								
National	Direccion General del Instituto Nacional de Meteo (INM) ¹							
					DGOH ²			
Intermin.								
Transb.	INM in collaboration with counterparts in Morocco and Portugal							

Precisions :

The Dirección General del Instituto Nacional de Meteo provides national meteorological services for Spain. In 1996, the INM initiated a new plan 'Plan Nacional de Prediccion y Vigilancia de fenomenos Atmosfericos Adversos' (National Plan for Weather disaster Prevention) which aims to help minimise the impacts of weather disasters by providing weather forecasts for the whole country all year around. The INM National plan has agreement with the meteorological centres of Morocco and Portugal to achieve the following objectives:

- weather condition monitoring for the country, 24 hours a day, year round.
- Define risk levels in co-operation with the Civil Protection authorities, and send specific risk reports (48h-24h-disaster observed);
- Generate information at national, regional and local level to aid disaster prevention;
- Distribution of reports to organisations involved in civil emergencies.

(2) The 9 river basin agencies 'Confederaciones Hidrograficas' (funded by the Ministry of the Environment) who are the competent bodies for basin management are also responsible for issuing flood warnings to the civil protection authorities.

No information available on warning for technological risks

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN SPAIN - crisis communication

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.								
Provinc.								
A. Com.	Regional Ministry of Environment ²							
National	Ministry of the Interior ¹							
Intermin.								
Transb.								

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities					
Provincial					
Aut. Commun.	Min. Environm. ³			Min. Environm. ²	
Nat: Min. Dep.	Ministry of the Interior ¹				
Nat.: Interim.					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

- (1) Within the Ministry of the Interior, the 'Direccion General de Proteccion Civil' is in charge of informing the public in order to increase the public awareness of civil emergency plans and situations operations.
- (2) Since informing of the public is the competence of the Autonomous Regions, as a consequence is handled differently in the various Regions.
- (3) On the request of the Autonomous Regions, the Civil Protection Directorate has published a specific Guide to Information to the Public in case of emergencies of chemical origin. A new project, called AIDA has been developed by the Directorate, this is a software tool that is made available on the Internet to help operators and competent authorities to interpret the Annex I of the new Royal Decree 1254/1999 (Seveso regulations).

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN SPAIN – operational forces

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.	Fire fighters, local police and other local resources, under the authority of the Agency in charge of civil protection							
Provinc.								
A. Com.	Resources of the Autonomous Community, resources assigned by other Administrators and private resources under the authority of the Agency in charge of civil protection							
National	Police and security forces, army and other state resources, public and private resources from outside the Autonomous Community affected, under the authority of the Agency in charge of civil protection							
Intermin.								
Transb.								

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities	Fire fighters, local police and other local resources, under the authority of the Agency in charge of civil protection				
Provincial					
Aut. Commun.	Resources of the Autonomous Community, resources assigned by other Administrators and private resources under the authority of the Agency in charge of civil protection				
National	Police and security forces, army and other state resources, public and private resources from outside the Autonomous Community affected, under the authority of the Agency in charge of civil protection				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

It is difficult to give precise figures on the resources available for civil protection because there are no special resources allocated to the various civil protection systems.

The Directorate-General for Civil Protection has more than 500 persons divided between the Madrid head office and the various units of civil protection in the civil governments of the provinces and the government's delegations in the autonomous Communities. These civil servants and agents basically work on planning and coordination. We can envisage a similar figure in the Autonomous Communities and in the local administrations.

The number of persons available for the interventions and the resources depend on the needs considered in planning. Fourteen thousand professional firemen supported by volunteers form an important core in these operations. The health services, the police force (national, autonomous and local), the civil guard, the Red Cross or the national aerial means for forest fire fighting dependent on ICONA (almost 20 planes in property and rented planes and helicopters) also are elements which provide intervening parties in case of emergencies.

Exceptional operations (Olympic Games 92, Universal Exhibition) involved major contingency and organizational activities, which exceeded by far the above-mentioned figures. An annual operation such as the passage of North African immigrants in the Straits of Gibraltar mobilizes more than 2000 persons.

SHEET X: **REHABILITATION IN SPAIN – competencies**

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.								
Provinc.								
A. Com.								
National	Ministry of the Interior ¹							
Nation. Interim.								
Transb.								

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities					
Provincial					
Aut. Commun.					
Nat: Min. Dep.	Ministry of the Interior ¹				
Nat.: Interim.					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

(1) Within the Ministry of the Interior, the 'Direccion General de Proteccion Civil' is in charge of rehabilitation which consists of the reestablishment of the essential public services and the essential environmental and socio-economic conditions.

SHEET XI: REHABILITATION IN SPAIN – compensation of the victims

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
State Fund								
Insurances								
Mixed system								

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
State Fund					
Insurances					
Mixed system					

No information available

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN SPAIN – competencies

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.	Local administrations							
Provinc.								
A. Com.	Regional administrations							
National	Seprona ²							
Intermin.								
Transb.								

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities	Local administrations				
Provincial					
Aut. Commun.	Seveso inspections ¹	Regional administrations			
National	Seprona ²				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

In general³³:

Administrative courts play the leading role in environmental affairs, since administrative agencies and bodies (a) grant licences to polluting activities (building permits, discharge permits, etc.) (b) impose restrictions or bans on private business and industries, (c) license new products and activities, (d) conduct inspections on polluting activities, (e) identify the environmental impact or proposed projects (f) impose fines and sanctions on polluters, illegal hunters, and so on. It can be said that any major environmental litigation in Spain involves either an administrative decision or the absence of it.

(1) Some Autonomous Regions have created regional Environmental Agencies and/or Inspection Agents vested with varying degrees of delegated control and inspection authority for major industrial risks. RD 1254/99 (Seveso regulations) explicitly foresees the organisation of specific inspections for the establishments covered by the RD. Whenever it is considered necessary; collaboration with accredited control organisms (cf. RD 2200/1995) can be established. Relevant information discovered during inspection that might interest other competent authorities must be transmitted to them.

(2) Recently, a specific division of the Guardia Civil (traditional national police) has been created for working in the field of environmental protection: the Seprona, which has a role to play in the detection and control of environmental violations.

³³ Source : National Report Spain, part A : Recent Developments in Spanish Environmental Law, by Angel Manuel Moreno

SHEET XIII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN SPAIN - sanctions

Natural hazards	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslide s	Volcanic eruptions
Municip.				Administrative fines				
Provinc.				Administrative sanctions				
A. Com.				Criminal sanctions				
National								
Intermin.								
Transb.								

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Municipalities			Administrative fines		
Provincial			Administrative sanctions: suspension of license, prohibition of use, ...		
Aut. Commun.			Criminal sanctions: fines and imprisonment		
National					
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions

Under Article 45.2. of the 1978 Constitution, the Spanish public administration has a duty to pursue persons for environmental responsibilities. This power is developed in national and regional laws that regulate activities, which require public authorisation.

Administrative sanctions include fines (including punitive fines) and revocations of permits, licenses or authorisations for contaminative activities. The administration may also require the harm caused to be put right – claiming civil liability for harm to the environment by invoking articles 1902 and 1908 of the Spanish Civil Code. In some cases, specified by law, where harm is caused to public property, the administration may also require damages for the harm caused.

Administrative liability

According to article 129 of the Criminal Code, the Courts are entitled to ask the relevant administrative authorities to order the ceasing or closing of the industrial activity or whatever other intervention measure could be necessary to preserve the right of the workers.

Criminal liability

Organic Law 10/1995 of 23.11.1995 introduced a new wording of Article 325 of the Spanish Criminal Code, developing the concept of Ecological Offence. This provision establishes penalties of imprisonment ('major arrest') between 6 months and 1 day to 4 years of prison and fines (up to 180 000 \$) in case of actions or omissions in breach of existing legislation and possibly causing emissions, spills, radiation, vibrations, injections or damage to land, atmosphere, underground or waters that may seriously 'affect the balance of natural systems'.

The highest penalties apply whenever these actions could imply the risk of an irreversible or catastrophic damage.

Liability lies upon 'the industries', which refers to both the company as a legal person and the natural person of his director.

Besides criminal sanctions for causing damage to nature, other criminal sanctions exist for non-compliance with the legal requirements. E.g. the sanctions for not respecting the obligations of the RD 1254/1999 are mentioned in the Law on Industry (dealing with industrial safety).

Access to jurisdictions.

Access to the civil or criminal jurisdictions is restrictive. For what concerns the first, only the person bodily injured, or the owner or possessor of an asset or damaged property, may sue the person who caused the damage.

As for the criminal courts, in the case of environmental, criminal offences, it is the sole competence of the Ministerio Fiscal (Government Attorney or Public prosecutor) to sue a person before the criminal courts. Direct access to courts is banned for citizens and NGOs who may only intervene in those proceedings at the preliminary stages, by way of reporting the actual activity to the competent administrative agency or to the public prosecutor's office.

As a rule, the role of the government in the redress of environmental impairment or damages is much stronger and executive than in other European countries: an environmental, administrative agency may by itself, without asking for the protection or permission of the judges, and after appropriate procedural safeguards, impose a fine on an individual or a corporation, close a polluting factory, seize property or goods which are illegal, etc. Consequently, the Spanish law does not allow an individual to 'substitute' in the institutional role of Public Administration. Of course, he might sue the pollutant under the civil courts, but in that case he has to demonstrate that there is a property, personal damage.

Most relevant regulations in Spain

At national level:

- ✓ Law 2/1985 of 21 January 1985 on Civil Protection defining the functions and general organization of civil protection
- ✓ Royal Decree 1254/1999 of 16 July 1999 on Risk Inherent to Serious Accidents Involving Dangerous Substances.
- ✓ Law 21/1992 on Industry, Title V: Offences and Sanctions
- ✓ Royal Decree N° 1547 of 24 July 1980 concerning the reorganization of civil protection
- ✓ Royal Decree N° 3117 of 22 December 1980 concerning the status of civil governors
- ✓ Royal Decree N° 692 of 27 March 1981 concerning coordination of the assistance destined to repair the damage or to relieve the areas affected by an emergency or natural disaster
- ✓ Royal Decree N° 1801 of 24 July 1981 concerning reform of the peripheral administration of the State
- ✓ Ordinances of 2 November 1981, 30 November 1984 and 23 October 1985, as well as Royal Decree N° 881 of 5 March 1982, concerning the planning and rescue services in the event of a road or rail accident involving dangerous substances
- ✓ Ordinance of 17 June 1982 for the basic plan to fight forest fires
- ✓ Royal Decree N° 1378 of 1 August 1985 concerning the resources to be provided for controlling cases of serious risk, disaster or public calamity
- ✓ Royal Decree N° 888 of 21 March 1986 setting out the composition, organization and functioning of the National Commission for Civil Protection
- ✓ Royal Decree N° 886 of 15 July 1988 concerning the prevention of major accidents in certain industrial activities
- ✓ Royal Decree N° 952 of 29 June 1990 amending and complementing the arrangements concerning the prevention of major accidents in certain industrial activities
- ✓ Royal Decree of 26 October 1990 establishing the Special Committee of the International Decade for Reducing Natural Disasters
- ✓ Resolution of the Council of Ministers dated 30 January 1991 approving the Basic Standards for setting up Special Plans for the chemical sector in a harmonized way
- ✓ Royal Decree N° 407 of 24 April 1992 approving the Basic Standards of Civil Protection

At regional level:

Each Autonomous Community has elaborated specific environmental protection regulations, in respect of the legal framework at national level.

Precisions:

The Basic Standards of Civil Protection set the framework for the integration of Civil Protection Plans in an operative environment, ready for rapid application; they define the planning range and establish the general criteria to be met by planning in order to ensure the necessary co-ordination of the various authorities at the national, regional and local levels, in cases of national emergencies, the national government may assume the general direction in relief operations.

National emergencies are:

- situations in which it is necessary to declare a state of alarm, of emergencies or of siege, in agreement with the Basic Law of 1981, to ensure the security of persons and of goods,
- situations in which the coordination of several administrations must be taken into account, the disaster extending beyond one single autonomous community, and which require the mobilization of resources at a level beyond the community level,
- finally, situations which, by their actual or forecast size, require national direction of the affected public administrations.

The Basic Standards provide for two types of emergency plans, namely territorial plans and specific plans. The former are for general emergency situations in a certain territory and are set up by the autonomous communities or lower-level authorities. They define the organization of relief services and resources provided by the authority setting up the plan and by other public authorities according to their function and the needs of the plan.

Specific plans are set up to meet specific risks requiring specific treatment. They will cover at least the following hazards: nuclear, war, flooding, seismic, chemical production and transport, forest fire, volcanic.

Specific plans related to nuclear and war hazards will always have to be elaborated in agreement with the Basic Plans, national interest being regularly affected. In these Basic Plans, the State is responsible and competent for all planning phases. The other specific plans will have to take into account the Basic Directions for each hazard.

National Government, being responsible for the coordination and direction of civil protection, approves the Basic Plans and specific plans of national interest as well as the Basic Directions, after these have been examined by the National Commission for Civil Protection. The autonomous communities, on the other hand, approve those territorial and specific plans related to their own territories. The direction and coordination of such plans are the responsibility of the autonomous communities if they are not declared to be of national interest. The local entities set up and approve those territorial plans that refer to their respective territories.

National interest can be declared by the Minister of Interior on his own initiative, on request by the President of an autonomous community or by a representative of the Government of an autonomous community.

Civil Protection in Spain

Law 2/1985 on civil protection is the basis and starting point for the current system of civil protection. This law has subsequently been developed via several regulatory provisions, among which we must highlight, because of its importance in the configuration of the national system of civil protection, the Basic Civil Protection Standards, which was approved by Royal Decree 407/1992 of 24 April 1992. The Basic Standard lays down the requirements for civil protection plans. Its sets out the criteria for coordination between the plans of various administrations and the general framework for developing the competencies of these administrations. Cooperation between the three administrations (central, autonomous and local) made it possible to develop standards derived from the Basic Standard. It is in particular within the framework of the National Commission on Civil Protection that this cooperation was developed.

Each administration can organize and manage its civil protection systems with complete autonomy but must respect the principles of inter-territorial complementarity, subsidiarity and solidarity. The first two principles mean that it is the local administration which initially copes with an emergency. The autonomous community level takes over if the local administration is unable to cope with the extent of the problem. The central level plays a similar role for the autonomous community. The principle of inter-territorial solidarity guarantees that the resources available outside the territory where the emergency occurred can be used, and this is the case with the intervention of resources available in the autonomous community plan outside the local territory, and intervention with resources provided for in the State plan for resources outside the territory of the autonomous community.

Following these principles, the Basic Standards stipulates that management and coordination of situations can be exercised through State authority, by means of a statement « of national interest » from the Minister of Justice and the Interior. In other cases, the general State administration with its own resources or those of other administrations will have the support function for measures envisaged in the autonomous community plan.

The Basic Standards establishes two types of plans : the territorial plan and the special plan. The first, intended to cope with general cases, can be a guideline plan, which defines the general framework for allowing access to territorial plans at a local level.

**MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT
IN TURKEY³⁴**

³⁴ Source : Answers provided by the Turkish Ministry of Public Works
Comparative Study on the National Structures of Civil Protection, Florival, 1998 update

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN TURKEY

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no ¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Yes/no ²	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Precisions :

(1) Legal references : Disaster Law N° 7269, Civil Defense Law N° 7126, Land Development Law N° 3194

(2) Legal references : Civil Defense Law N° 7126, Law N° 2690 Law of Turkish Atomic Energy Organization

Environment Law N° 2872

Others : Law of Hygiene, Law of Aqualife No.1380

The republic of Turkey has 3 administrative levels :

- the central level, with ministries dealing with specific fields of competence
- the regional level, with 79 provinces under the authority of a governor, who is the representative of the central government at regional level. At provincial level, most ministries have decentralised units who work under the jurisdiction of the governor.

SHEET II: RISK PREVENTION IN TURKEY – competencies:

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local				2 Mayors			
Regional				1 Governors of provinces			
Nation.: Minist. Depart.	1- Ministry of Public Works and Settlements a. General Directorate of Disaster Affairs b. . General Directorate of Technical Energy Research and Implementation Ministry of Internal Affairs 2.a. General Directorate of Civil Defence	3- Ministry of Agriculture 4- Ministry of Forests 5-- Ministry of Natural Resources and	5.a. General Directorate of Hydraulics 6- Ministry of Health 7-Ministry of Environment				
Nation.: Interim.		State Planning Organization through 5 year Development Plans					
Transb.							

Precisions :

¹Legal references : Disaster Law N° 7269, Civil Defense Law N° 7126, Forest Law N° 6831, Municipality Law N° 1580, Floods Law N° 4373 and Land Development Law N° 3194

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local – municipalities	Mayors - Police and Gendarmerie				
Regional	Governors - Police and Gendarmerie		Universities		
National: Min. Dep.	1. Ministry of the Interior 2. General Directorate of Highways 3. Ministry of Environment 7. Ministry of Industry 8. Ministry of Health		Ministry of Environment Ministry of Health TUBITAK : Scientific and Technical Research Council		TAEK ¹ : Turkish Atomic Energy Commission
Nat.: Interim.					
Transboundary					

Legal references: Disaster Law N°7269, Civil Defense Law N° 7126, Forest Law N° 6831, Municipality Law N° 1580, Floods Law N° 4373 Land Development Law N° 3194

¹ Environment Law N° 2872, Turkish Constitution, Law of Turkish Atomic Energy Organization No. 2690, Highmays Law N°2918, Law of Hygiene, Law of Aqualife N°1380

²Highways Law N° 2918, Environment Law N° 2872, Turkish Constitution, Law of Turkish Atomic Energy Organization N°2690, Highways Law N° 2918, Law of Hygiene, Law of Aqualife N°1380

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN TURKEY – consultation/deliberation structures

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local						Universities / Observatories of State Meteorological Affairs	
Regional							
National		1- Ministry of Public Works and Settlement 2- State Hydraulic Works General Director 3- TUBİTAK-Scientific and Technical Research Council 4- Universities Especially Kandilli Observatory of Boğaziçi University 5- Middle East Technical University Atatürk University in Erzurum					
Interminist.							
Transb.			International Research Organizations				

Precisions :

Legal references : Disaster Law N° 7269, Public Works Law N° 3194, Earthquake Insurance Law N° 587, Construction Laws N° 595, Floods Law N° 4373

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National	1- Ministry of Internal Affairs 2- General Directorate of Highways 3- Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources		4- Ministry of Industry 5- TUBİTAK 6- Universities		
Interministerial					TAEK
Transboundary					

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN TURKEY – emergency planning

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local	1- Provincial Governors 2 - Each individual Organization						
Regional				Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Civil Defense			
National			General Directorate of Disaster Affairs				
Interminist.		High Board of Disaster Management in Prime Ministry					
Transb.							

Precisions :

Legal references : Disaster Law N° 7269, Civil Defense Law N° 7126

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	1- Provincial Governors 2- Each individual Organization				
Regional					
National	1-Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Civil Defence 2-Ministry of Public and Settlement General Directorate of Disaster Affairs				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precision :

Legal references : Disaster Law N° 7269, Civil Defense Law N° 7126

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN TURKEY – information to the population

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local	1- Provincial Governors						
Regional							
National	1- Prime Ministry 2- Kandilli Observatory 3- Turkish Radio Television Organization TRT						
Interminist.							
Transb.	Ministry of External Affairs						

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	1- Provincial Governors				
Regional					
National	1- Prime Ministry 2- Kandilli Observatory 3- Turkish Radio Television Organization TRT				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

Legal references : Disaster Law N° 7269

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN TURKEY – competencies

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalan-ches	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local		1- Provincial Governors and their Emergency Centers					
Regional							
National		1- Prime Ministry Emergency Management Center 2- Related Ministries and their Emergency Centers 3- General Secretariat of National Security Institution					
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	1- Provincial Governors their Emergency Centers				
Regional					
National	1- Prime Ministry emergency Management Center 2- Related Ministries and their Emergency Centers 3- General Secretariat of National Securisty Institution				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

Legal references : Disaster Law N° 7269, related regulation N° 8716

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN TURKEY - warning

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquake s	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local		1- Provincial Governor Emergency Center					
Regional							
National		1- Prime Ministry Emergecy Management Center					
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	1- Provincial Governor Emergency Center				
Regional					
National	1- Prime Ministry Emergency Management Center				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

Legal reference : Regulation N° 8716

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN TURKEY - crisis communication

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local							
Regional							
National	1- Ministry of Communication 1.a. General Directorate of Turkey's Telecommunication						
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National	1- Ministry of Communication 1.a. General Directorate of Turkey's Telecommunication				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

Legal reference : Communication Law N° 3348

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN TURKEY – operational forces

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local	1- Municipality/ Fire brigade Organization						
Regional							
National	1- General Directorate of Civil Defense 2- General Directorate of Disaster Affairs 3- Army 4- General Directorate of Highways 5- Red Crescent						
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	1- Municipality/Firefighting Organization				
Regional					
National	1- General Directorate of Disaster Affairs 2- General Directorate of Disaster Affairs 3- Army 4- General Directorate of Highways				
Interministerial					
Transboundary					

Precision :

Legal references : Civil Law N° 7126, Disaster Law N° 7269, Municipality Law N° 1580

SHEET X: REHABILITATION IN TURKEY - competencies

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local							
Regional							
National	1- Ministry of Public Works and Settlement - Mass Housing Administration - Bank of Provinces - State Highways General Directorate						
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local					
Regional					
National	1- Ministry of Public Works and Settlement 2- Ministry of Health 3- Red Crescent 4- Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources 5- Ministry of Environment				
Interm.inist.					
Transboundary					

Precisions :

Legal references : Disaster Law N° 7269, Public Works Law N° 3194

SHEET XI: REHABILITATION IN TURKEY – compensation of the victims

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalan-ches	Storms	Drought	Earth-quakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
State Fund	Disaster Arrangement Account Fund for Social Solidarity and Help						
Insurances	Obligatory Earthquake Insurance						
Mixed system							

Precisions :

Legal references : Disaster Arrangement Account Regulation N° 4684, Obligatory Earthquake Insurance Law N° 587

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
State Fund					
Insurances	Trafic Insurance				
Mixed system					

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN TURKEY – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local				Municipalities			
Regional				Governors of the provinces			
National				Ministry of Public Works and Settlement Ministry of Interior			
Interminist.							
Transb.							

Precisions:

Legal references: Land Development Law N° 3194

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local		Police : local and State (Gendarmerie)			
Regional					
National		State Highways General Directorate Ministry of Interior General Directorate of State Police (Gendarmerie) Ministry of Environment			
Interministerial					
Transboundary	Army (Navy)				

SHEET XIII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN TURKEY - sanctions

No information available

Most relevant regulations in Turkey

- ✓ Turkish constitution
- ✓ Disaster Law N° 7269 and related regulation N° 8716
- ✓ Civil Defense Law N° 7126
- ✓ Land Development Law N° 3194
- ✓ Law of Turkish Atomic Energy Organization N° 2690
- ✓ Law on Environment N° 2872
- ✓ Law on Hygiene
- ✓ Law of Aqualife N° 1380
- ✓ Forest Law N° 6831
- ✓ Municipality Law N° 1580
- ✓ Floods Law N° 4373
- ✓ Highways Laws N° 2918
- ✓ Public Works Law N° 3194
- ✓ Earthquake Insurance Law N° 587
- ✓ Construction Law N° 595
- ✓ Communication Law N° 3348

MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT

IN UKRAINE³⁵

³⁵ Source : Victor Poyarkov, Director of European Centre of Technological Safety, TESEC

SHEET I: MAJOR RISKS IN UKRAINE

Natural hazards	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides	Volcanic eruptions
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Technological risks	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Yes/no	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Precisions:

1. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1099 from 15.07.1998 "Regulation on Emergency Classification".
2. "About a Single State System of Prevention and Response on Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character".
3. Order of the President of Ukraine from 28.10.1996 No. 1005/96 "About Ministry of Ukraine on Emergencies and Population Protection from Chernobyl Consequences"
4. Order of the President of Ukraine from 26.03.1999 No. 284/99 "About Concept of Protection of Population and Territories in Case of Threat and Appearance of Emergencies"
5. Order of the President of Ukraine from 27.01.2003 No. 47 "About Measures on Improvement of State Management in the Sphere of Fire Protection, Protection of Population and Territories from Consequences of Emergencies"

SHEET II: RISK PREVENTION IN UKRAINE – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local	Local authorities ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,10,11,12}						
Regional	Regional (oblast) authorities ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,10,11,12}						
National	Ministry on Emergencies and Population Protection from Chernobyl Consequences- (MNS) ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,12, 13} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴						
Interminist.	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,12} Council of National Security and Defense ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,12} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴						
Transb.	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,12} Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,12}						

Technological risk Level	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local	Local authorities ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,10,11,12, 21}				
Regional	Regional (oblast) authoritie ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,10,11,12, 21} s				
National	Branch ministry ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,12} MNS ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,12,13} State Committee on Labour Protection ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,12, 21, 22} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴				
Interministerial					State Committee on Nuclear Regulation ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,12, 21}
Transboundary	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,12, 21} Council of National Security and Defense ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,12, 21} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴				
	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,12, 21} Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{1,2,3,4,5,8,12, 21}				

Precisions:

Legal references for both natural and technological risks:

1. Constitution of Ukraine, Art. 13, 16, 85, 92, 106, 117, 119.
2. Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
3. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1567 from 16.11.2001 "On Adoption of Plan of Response on Emergencies of State Level".
4. "About a Single State System of Prevention and Response on Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character".
5. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2000 No. 1809-III "About Protection of Population and Territories from Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character"
6. Law of Ukraine from 5.03.1998 No. 183/98-BP "About Council of National Security and Defense".
7. Law of Ukraine from 06.12.91 No. 1932-XII "About Defence of Ukraine".
8. Law of Ukraine from 03.02.1993 No. 2974-XII "About Civil Defence of Ukraine".
9. Law of Ukraine from 24.02.1994 No. 4004-XII "On Provision of Sanitary and Epidemic Welfare of Population".
10. Law of Ukraine from 21.05.1997 No. 280/97-BP "About Local Self-Government in Ukraine"
11. Law of Ukraine from 09.04.1999 No. 586-XIV "About Local State Administrations"
12. Law of Ukraine "About Fire Protection"
13. Order of the President of Ukraine from 28.10.1996 No. 1005/96 "About Ministry of Ukraine on Emergencies and Population Protection from Chernobyl Consequences"
14. Order of the President of Ukraine from 26.03.1999 No. 284/99 "About Concept of Protection of Population and Territories in Case of Threat and Appearance of Emergencies"
15. Order of the President of Ukraine from 27.01.2003 No. 47 "About Measures on Improvement of State Management in the Sphere of Fire Protection, Protection of Population and Territories from Consequences of Emergencies"
16. Order of the President of Ukraine from 24.07.2000 No. 918 "About Decree on the Health Ministry of Ukraine"
17. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1099 from 15.07.1998 "Regulation on Emergency Classification".

Specific regulations on technological risks:

18. Law of Ukraine from 14.10.1994 No. 208/94-BP "About Responsibility of Enterprises, Their Associations, Establishments and Organisations for Infringement of the Law in the Sphere of Urban Construction".
19. Law of Ukraine from 16.11.1992 No. 2780-XII "About Basis of Urban Construction"
20. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2001 No. 2893-III "About Civil Responsibility for Nuclear Harm and Its Financial Support"
21. Law of Ukraine from 18.01.2001 No. 2245-III "About Objects of Enhanced Danger"
22. Order of the President of Ukraine from 16.01.2003 No. 29/2003 "Competence of the State Committee of Ukraine on Surveillance of Labour Protection"
23. Order of the President of Ukraine from 20.08.2002 No. 725/2002 "About Decree on the State Committee of Ukraine on Building Construction and Architecture"
24. Order of the President of Ukraine from 29.5.2002 n° 724/2000 « Issues of Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine »

SHEET III: RISK PREVENTION IN UKRAINE – consultation/deliberation structures

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local					Local administration ^{1,2,4,10,11}		
Regional				Regional (oblast) administration / Technological – Ecological Safety and Emergency Management Commission ^{1,2,4,10,11}			
National				Ministry on Emergencies and Population Protection from Chernobyl Consequences (MNS) ^{1,2,4,13}			
				Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴			
Interminist				National Technological – Ecological Safety and Emergency Management Commission of Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2,4,21} / Council of National Security and Defense ^{1,2,4,6}			
				Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴			
Transb.				Cabinet of Ministers / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{1,2,4,}			

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local				Local authorities ^{1,2,4,10,11, 21}	
Regional				Regional (oblast) administration / Technological – Ecological Safety and Emergency Management Commission ^{1,2,4,10,11}	
National			Branch Ministry ^{1,2,4, 21} / MNS ^{1,2,4, 13, 21} / State Committee on Labour Protection ^{1, 21, 24}		
			Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴		State Committee on Nuclear Regulation ^{1,2,4, 21}
Interministerial			National Technological – Ecological Safety and Emergency Management Commission of Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2,4, 21} / Council of National Security and Defense ^{1, 6, 21, 24}		
			Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴		
Transboundary			Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2,4, 21} / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{1,2,4, 21}		

Precisions:

Legal references for both natural and technological risks:

1. Constitution of Ukraine, Art. 13, 16, 85, 92, 106, 117, 119.
2. Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
3. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1567 from 16.11.2001 "On Adoption of Plan of Response on Emergencies of State Level".
4. "About a Single State System of Prevention and Response on Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character".
5. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2000 No. 1809-III "About Protection of Population and Territories from Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character"
6. Law of Ukraine from 5.03.1998 No. 183/98-BP "About Council of National Security and Defense".
7. Law of Ukraine from 06.12.91 No. 1932-XII "About Defence of Ukraine".
8. Law of Ukraine from 03.02.1993 No. 2974-XII "About Civil Defence of Ukraine".
9. Law of Ukraine from 24.02.1994 No. 4004-XII "On Provision of Sanitary and Epidemic Welfare of Population".
10. Law of Ukraine from 21.05.1997 No. 280/97-BP "About Local Self-Government in Ukraine"
11. Law of Ukraine from 09.04.1999 No. 586-XIV "About Local State Administrations"
12. Law of Ukraine "About Fire Protection"
13. Order of the President of Ukraine from 28.10.1996 No. 1005/96 "About Ministry of Ukraine on Emergencies and Population Protection from Chernobyl Consequences"
14. Order of the President of Ukraine from 26.03.1999 No. 284/99 "About Concept of Protection of Population and Territories in Case of Threat and Appearance of Emergencies"
15. Order of the President of Ukraine from 27.01.2003 No. 47 "About Measures on Improvement of State Management in the Sphere of Fire Protection, Protection of Population and Territories from Consequences of Emergencies"
16. Order of the President of Ukraine from 24.07.2000 No. 918 "About Decree on the Health Ministry of Ukraine"
17. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1099 from 15.07.1998 "Regulation on Emergency Classification".

Specific regulations on technological risks:

18. Law of Ukraine from 14.10.1994 No. 208/94-BP "About Responsibility of Enterprises, Their Associations, Establishments and Organisations for Infringement of the Law in the Sphere of Urban Construction".
19. Law of Ukraine from 16.11.1992 No. 2780-XII "About Basis of Urban Construction"
20. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2001 No. 2893-III "About Civil Responsibility for Nuclear Harm and Its Financial Support"
21. Law of Ukraine from 18.01.2001 No. 2245-III "About Objects of Enhanced Danger"
22. Order of the President of Ukraine from 16.01.2003 No. 29/2003 "Competence of the State Committee of Ukraine on Surveillance of Labour Protection"
23. Order of the President of Ukraine from 20.08.2002 No. 725/2002 "About Decree on the State Committee of Ukraine on Building Construction and Architecture"
24. Order of the President of Ukraine from 29.5.2002 n° 724/2000 « Issues of Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine »

SHEET IV: RISK PREVENTION IN UKRAINE – emergency planning

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local				Local administration ^{1,2,4,10,11}			
Regional				Regional (oblast) administration ^{1,2,4,10,11}			
National		Ministry on Emergencies and Population Protection from Chernobyl Consequences (MNS) ^{1,2,4,13}			Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴		
Interminist.	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2,4} / Security Service of Ukraine ^{1,2,4} / Council of National Security and Defense ^{1,2,4,6}				Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴		
Transb.		Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2,4} / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{1,2,4}					

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local			Local authorities ^{1,2,4,10,11, 21}		
Regional			Regional (oblast) authorities ^{1,2,4,10,11, 21}		
National	Branch Ministry ^{1,2,4, 21} / MNS ^{1,2,4, 21} / State Committee on Labour Protection ^{1,2,4, 21, 22}	Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴			
					State Committee on Nuclear Regulation ^{1,2,4, 21}
Interminist.	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2,4, 21} / Security Service of Ukraine ^{1,2,4, 21} / Council of National Security and Defense ^{1,2,4, 6,21}		Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴		
Transboundary		Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2,4, 21} / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{1,2,4, 21}			

Precisions:

Legal references for both natural and technological risks:

1. Constitution of Ukraine, Art. 13, 16, 85, 92, 106, 117, 119.
2. Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
3. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1567 from 16.11.2001 "On Adoption of Plan of Response on Emergencies of State Level".
4. "About a Single State System of Prevention and Response on Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character".
5. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2000 No. 1809-III "About Protection of Population and Territories from Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character"
6. Law of Ukraine from 5.03.1998 No. 183/98-BP "About Council of National Security and Defense".
7. Law of Ukraine from 06.12.91 No. 1932-XII "About Defence of Ukraine".
8. Law of Ukraine from 03.02.1993 No. 2974-XII "About Civil Defence of Ukraine".

- 9.Law of Ukraine from 24.02.1994 No. 4004-XII "On Provision of Sanitary and Epidemic Welfare of Population".
- 10.Law of Ukraine from 21.05.1997 No. 280/97-BP "About Local Self-Government in Ukraine"
- 11.Law of Ukraine from 09.04.1999 No. 586-XIV "About Local State Administrations"
- 12.Law of Ukraine "About Fire Protection"
- 13.Order of the President of Ukraine from 28.10.1996 No. 1005/96 "About Ministry of Ukraine on Emergencies and Population Protection from Chernobyl Consequences"
- 14.Order of the President of Ukraine from 26.03.1999 No. 284/99 "About Concept of Protection of Population and Territories in Case of Threat and Appearance of Emergencies"
- 15.Order of the President of Ukraine from 27.01.2003 No. 47 "About Measures on Improvement of State Management in the Sphere of Fire Protection, Protection of Population and Territories from Consequences of Emergencies"
- 16.Order of the President of Ukraine from 24.07.2000 No. 918 "About Decree on the Health Ministry of Ukraine"
- 17.Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1099 from 15.07.1998 "Regulation on Emergency Classification".

Specific regulations on technological risks:

- 18.Law of Ukraine from 14.10.1994 No. 208/94-BP "About Responsibility of Enterprises, Their Associations, Establishments and Organisations for Infringement of the Law in the Sphere of Urban Construction".
- 19.Law of Ukraine from 16.11.1992 No. 2780-XII "About Basis of Urban Construction"
- 20.Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2001 No. 2893-III "About Civil Responsibility for Nuclear Harm and Its Financial Support"
- 21.Law of Ukraine from 18.01.2001 No. 2245-III "About Objects of Enhanced Danger"
- 22.Order of the President of Ukraine from 16.01.2003 No. 29/2003 "Competence of the State Committee of Ukraine on Surveillance of Labour Protection"
- 23.Order of the President of Ukraine from 20.08.2002 No. 725/2002 "About Decree on the State Committee of Ukraine on Building Construction and Architecture"
- 24.Order of the President of Ukraine from 29.5.2002 n° 724/2000 « Issues of Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine »

SHEET V: RISK PREVENTION IN UKRAINE – information to the population

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local	Local administration ^{1,2,4,10,11}						
Regional	Regional (oblast) administration ^{1,2,4,10,11}						
National	Ministry on Emergencies and Population Protection from Chernobyl Consequences (MNS) ^{1,2,3,4,13} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴						
Interminist.	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2,3,4} / Security Service of Ukraine ^{1,2,3,4} / Council of National Security and Defense ^{1,2,3,4,6} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴						
Transb.	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2,3,4} / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{1,2,3,4}						

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local			Local authorities ^{1,2,3, 4, 10, 11, 21}		
Regional			Regional (oblast) authorities ^{1,2,3, 4, 10, 11, 21}		
National :	Branch Ministry ^{1,2,3, 4, 21} / MNS ^{1,2,3, 4, 21} / State Committee on Labour Protection ^{1,2,3, 4, 21} , ²² Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴				State Committee on Nuclear Regulation ^{1,2,3, 4, 21}
Interministerial	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2,3, 4, 21} / Security Service of Ukraine ^{1,2,3, 4, 21} / Council of National Security and Defense ^{1,2,3, 4, 6, 21} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴				
Transboundary	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2,3, 4, 21} / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{1,2,3, 4, 21}				

Precisions:

Legal references for both natural and technological risks:

1. Constitution of Ukraine, Art. 13, 16, 85, 92, 106, 117, 119.
2. Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
3. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1567 from 16.11.2001 "On Adoption of Plan of Response on Emergencies of State Level".
4. "About a Single State System of Prevention and Response on Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character".
5. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2000 No. 1809-III "About Protection of Population and Territories from Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character"
6. Law of Ukraine from 5.03.1998 No. 183/98-BP "About Council of National Security and Defense".
7. Law of Ukraine from 06.12.91 No. 1932-XII "About Defence of Ukraine".
8. Law of Ukraine from 03.02.1993 No. 2974-XII "About Civil Defence of Ukraine".
9. Law of Ukraine from 24.02.1994 No. 4004-XII "On Provision of Sanitary and Epidemic Welfare of Population".
10. Law of Ukraine from 21.05.1997 No. 280/97-BP "About Local Self-Government in Ukraine"
11. Law of Ukraine from 09.04.1999 No. 586-XIV "About Local State Administrations"
12. Law of Ukraine "About Fire Protection"
13. Order of the President of Ukraine from 28.10.1996 No. 1005/96 "About Ministry of Ukraine on Emergencies and Population Protection from Chernobyl Consequences"
14. Order of the President of Ukraine from 26.03.1999 No. 284/99 "About Concept of Protection of Population and Territories in Case of Threat and Appearance of Emergencies"
15. Order of the President of Ukraine from 27.01.2003 No. 47 "About Measures on Improvement of State Management in the Sphere of Fire Protection, Protection of Population and Territories from Consequences of Emergencies"
16. Order of the President of Ukraine from 24.07.2000 No. 918 "About Decree on the Health Ministry of Ukraine"
17. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1099 from 15.07.1998 "Regulation on Emergency Classification".

Specific regulations on technological risks:

18. Law of Ukraine from 14.10.1994 No. 208/94-BP "About Responsibility of Enterprises, Their Associations, Establishments and Organisations for Infringement of the Law in the Sphere of Urban Construction".
19. Law of Ukraine from 16.11.1992 No. 2780-XII "About Basis of Urban Construction"
20. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2001 No. 2893-III "About Civil Responsibility for Nuclear Harm and Its Financial Support"
21. Law of Ukraine from 18.01.2001 No. 2245-III "About Objects of Enhanced Danger"
22. Order of the President of Ukraine from 16.01.2003 No. 29/2003 "Competence of the State Committee of Ukraine on Surveillance of Labour Protection"
23. Order of the President of Ukraine from 20.08.2002 No. 725/2002 "About Decree on the State Committee of Ukraine on Building Construction and Architecture"
24. Order of the President of Ukraine from 29.5.2002 n° 724/2000 « Issues of Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine »

SHEET VI: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN UKRAINE – competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local				Local authorities ^{1,2,3, 4, 10, 11}			
Regional				Regional (oblast) authorities ^{1,2,3, 4, 10, 11}			
National		MNS ^{1,2,3, 4, 10, 13} / Ministry of the Interior ^{1,2,3, 4,} / Ministry of Defense ^{1,2,3, 4, 7}					
			Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁵				
Interminist.	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2,3, 4} / Security Service of Ukraine ^{1,2,3, 4} / Council of National Security and Defense ^{1,2,3, 4, 6}						
			Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁵				
Transb.		Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2,3, 4} / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{1,2,3, 4}					

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local			Local authorities ^{1,2, 4, 10, 11, 22}		
Regional			Regional (oblast) authorities ^{1,2, 4, 10, 11, 22}		
National	Branch Ministry ^{1,2, 22} / MNS ^{1,2, 13, 22} / Ministry of the Interior ^{1,2, 4, 22} / Defense Ministry ^{1,2, 7, 22}				
			Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁵		
Interministerial	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2, 22} / Security Service ^{1,2, 4, 22} / Council of National Security and Defense ^{1,2, 6, 22}				
			Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁵		
Transboundary	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2, 22} / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{1,2, 4, 22}				

Precisions:

Legal references for both natural and technological risks:

1. Constitution of Ukraine, Art. 13, 16, 85, 92, 106, 117, 119.
2. Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
3. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1567 from 16.11.2001 "On Adoption of Plan of Response on Emergencies of State Level".
4. "About a Single State System of Prevention and Response on Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character".
5. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2000 No. 1809-III "About Protection of Population and Territories from Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character"
6. Law of Ukraine from 5.03.1998 No. 183/98-BP "About Council of National Security and Defense".
7. Law of Ukraine from 06.12.91 No. 1932-XII "About Defence of Ukraine".
8. Law of Ukraine from 03.02.1993 No. 2974-XII "About Civil Defence of Ukraine".
9. Law of Ukraine from 24.02.1994 No. 4004-XII "On Provision of Sanitary and Epidemic Welfare of Population".
10. Law of Ukraine from 21.05.1997 No. 280/97-BP "About Local Self-Government in Ukraine"
11. Law of Ukraine from 09.04.1999 No. 586-XIV "About Local State Administrations"
12. Law of Ukraine "About Fire Protection"
13. Order of the President of Ukraine from 28.10.1996 No. 1005/96 "About Ministry of Ukraine on Emergencies and Population Protection from Chernobyl Consequences"
14. Order of the President of Ukraine from 26.03.1999 No. 284/99 "About Concept of Protection of Population and Territories in Case of Threat and Appearance of Emergencies"
15. Order of the President of Ukraine from 27.01.2003 No. 47 "About Measures on Improvement of State Management in the Sphere of Fire Protection, Protection of Population and Territories from Consequences of Emergencies"
16. Order of the President of Ukraine from 24.07.2000 No. 918 "About Decree on the Health Ministry of Ukraine"
17. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1099 from 15.07.1998 "Regulation on Emergency Classification".

Specific regulations on technological risks:

18. Law of Ukraine from 14.10.1994 No. 208/94-BP "About Responsibility of Enterprises, Their Associations, Establishments and Organisations for Infringement of the Law in the Sphere of Urban Construction".
19. Law of Ukraine from 16.11.1992 No. 2780-XII "About Basis of Urban Construction"
20. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2001 No. 2893-III "About Civil Responsibility for Nuclear Harm and Its Financial Support"
21. Law of Ukraine from 18.01.2001 No. 2245-III "About Objects of Enhanced Danger"
22. Order of the President of Ukraine from 16.01.2003 No. 29/2003 "Competence of the State Committee of Ukraine on Surveillance of Labour Protection"
23. Order of the President of Ukraine from 20.08.2002 No. 725/2002 "About Decree on the State Committee of Ukraine on Building Construction and Architecture"
24. Order of the President of Ukraine from 20.8.2002 n° 725/2002 « About Decree on the State Committee of Ukraine on Building Construction and Architecture »
25. Order of the President of Ukraine from 29.5.2002 n° 724/2000 « Issues of Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine »

SHEET VII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN UKRAINE - warning

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local				Local authorities ^{1,2,3, 10, 11}			
Regional				Regional (oblast) authorities ^{1,2,3, 10, 11}			
National		MNS ^{1,2,.., 13} / Ministry of the Interior ^{1,2} / Ministry of Defense ^{1,2, 7} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴					
Interminist.	Cabinet of Ministers. ^{1,2} /Security Service of Ukraine ^{1,2, 3} / Council of National Security and Defense ^{1,2, 3, 6} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴						
Transb.	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2} / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{1,2, 3}						

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local		Local authorities ^{1,2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 21}			
Regional		Regional (oblast) authorities ^{1,2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 21}			
National	Branch Ministry ^{1,2, 3, 4, 21} / MNS ^{1,2, 3, 4, 13, 21} / Ministry of the Interior ^{1,2, 3, 4, 21} / Defense Ministry ^{1,2, 3, 4, 7, 21} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴				
Interministerial	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2, 3, 4, 21} / Security Service ^{1,2, 3, 4, 13, 21} / Council of National Security and Defense ^{1,2, 3, 4, 6, 21} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴				
Transboundary	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2, 4, 21} / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{1,2, 4, 21}				

Precisions:

Legal references for both natural and technological risks:

1. Constitution of Ukraine, Art. 13, 16, 85, 92, 106, 117, 119.
2. Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
3. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1567 from 16.11.2001 "On Adoption of Plan of Response on Emergencies of State Level".
4. "About a Single State System of Prevention and Response on Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character".
5. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2000 No. 1809-III "About Protection of Population and Territories from Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character"
6. Law of Ukraine from 5.03.1998 No. 183/98-BP "About Council of National Security and Defense".
7. Law of Ukraine from 06.12.91 No. 1932-XII "About Defence of Ukraine".
8. Law of Ukraine from 03.02.1993 No. 2974-XII "About Civil Defence of Ukraine".
9. Law of Ukraine from 24.02.1994 No. 4004-XII "On Provision of Sanitary and Epidemic Welfare of Population".

10. Law of Ukraine from 21.05.1997 No. 280/97-BP "About Local Self-Government in Ukraine"
11. Law of Ukraine from 09.04.1999 No. 586-XIV "About Local State Administrations"
12. Law of Ukraine "About Fire Protection"
13. Order of the President of Ukraine from 28.10.1996 No. 1005/96 "About Ministry of Ukraine on Emergencies and Population Protection from Chernobyl Consequences"
14. Order of the President of Ukraine from 26.03.1999 No. 284/99 "About Concept of Protection of Population and Territories in Case of Threat and Appearance of Emergencies"
15. Order of the President of Ukraine from 27.01.2003 No. 47 "About Measures on Improvement of State Management in the Sphere of Fire Protection, Protection of Population and Territories from Consequences of Emergencies"
16. Order of the President of Ukraine from 24.07.2000 No. 918 "About Decree on the Health Ministry of Ukraine"
17. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1099 from 15.07.1998 "Regulation on Emergency Classification".

Specific regulations on technological risks:

18. Law of Ukraine from 14.10.1994 No. 208/94-BP "About Responsibility of Enterprises, Their Associations, Establishments and Organisations for Infringement of the Law in the Sphere of Urban Construction".
19. Law of Ukraine from 16.11.1992 No. 2780-XII "About Basis of Urban Construction"
20. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2001 No. 2893-III "About Civil Responsibility for Nuclear Harm and Its Financial Support"
21. Law of Ukraine from 18.01.2001 No. 2245-III "About Objects of Enhanced Danger"
22. Order of the President of Ukraine from 16.01.2003 No. 29/2003 "Competence of the State Committee of Ukraine on Surveillance of Labour Protection"
23. Order of the President of Ukraine from 20.08.2002 No. 725/2002 "About Decree on the State Committee of Ukraine on Building Construction and Architecture"
24. Order of the President of Ukraine from 29.5.2002 n° 724/2000 « Issues of Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine »

SHEET VIII: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN UKRAINE - crisis communication

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanche s	Storms	Drought	Earthquak es	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Local	Local authorities ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11}						
Regional	Regional (oblast) authorities ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11}						
National	MNS ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 13} / Ministry of the Interior ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5} / Ministry of Defense ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 7} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴						
Interminist.	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5} / Security Service of Ukraine ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5} / Council of National Security and Defense ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 6} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴						
Transb.	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5} / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5}						

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local			Local authorities ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 21}		
Regional			Regional (oblast) authorities ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 21}		
National		Branch Ministry ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 21} / MNS ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 21} / Ministry of the Interior / Defense Ministry ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 21} Ministry of Communications ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 21} / State Committee on TV and Broadcasting ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 21}			
			Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴		
Interministerial		Cabinet of Ministers / Security Service / Council of National Security and Defense Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴			
Transboundary		Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 21} / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 21}			

Precisions:

Legal references for both natural and technological risks:

1. Constitution of Ukraine, Art. 13, 16, 85, 92, 106, 117, 119.
2. Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
3. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1567 from 16.11.2001 "On Adoption of Plan of Response on Emergencies of State Level".
4. "About a Single State System of Prevention and Response on Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character".
5. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2000 No. 1809-III "About Protection of Population and Territories from Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character"
6. Law of Ukraine from 5.03.1998 No. 183/98-BP "About Council of National Security and Defense".
7. Law of Ukraine from 06.12.91 No. 1932-XII "About Defence of Ukraine".
8. Law of Ukraine from 03.02.1993 No. 2974-XII "About Civil Defence of Ukraine".
9. Law of Ukraine from 24.02.1994 No. 4004-XII "On Provision of Sanitary and Epidemic Welfare of Population".
10. Law of Ukraine from 21.05.1997 No. 280/97-BP "About Local Self-Government in Ukraine"
11. Law of Ukraine from 09.04.1999 No. 586-XIV "About Local State Administrations"
12. Law of Ukraine "About Fire Protection"
13. Order of the President of Ukraine from 28.10.1996 No. 1005/96 "About Ministry of Ukraine on Emergencies and Population Protection from Chernobyl Consequences"
14. Order of the President of Ukraine from 26.03.1999 No. 284/99 "About Concept of Protection of Population and Territories in Case of Threat and Appearance of Emergencies"
15. Order of the President of Ukraine from 27.01.2003 No. 47 "About Measures on Improvement of State Management in the Sphere of Fire Protection, Protection of Population and Territories from Consequences of Emergencies"
16. Order of the President of Ukraine from 24.07.2000 No. 918 "About Decree on the Health Ministry of Ukraine"
17. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1099 from 15.07.1998 "Regulation on Emergency Classification".

Specific regulations on technological risks:

18. Law of Ukraine from 14.10.1994 No. 208/94-BP "About Responsibility of Enterprises, Their Associations, Establishments and Organisations for Infringement of the Law in the Sphere of Urban Construction".

19. Law of Ukraine from 16.11.1992 No. 2780-XII "About Basis of Urban Construction"
20. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2001 No. 2893-III "About Civil Responsibility for Nuclear Harm and Its Financial Support"
21. Law of Ukraine from 18.01.2001 No. 2245-III "About Objects of Enhanced Danger"
22. Order of the President of Ukraine from 16.01.2003 No. 29/2003 "Competence of the State Committee of Ukraine on Surveillance of Labour Protection"
23. Order of the President of Ukraine from 20.08.2002 No. 725/2002 "About Decree on the State Committee of Ukraine on Building Construction and Architecture"
24. Order of the President of Ukraine from 29.5.2002 n° 724/2000 « Issues of Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine »

SHEET IX: MANAGEMENT OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS IN UKRAINE – operational forces

Natural risks ➔ Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local				Local authorities ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11}			
Regional				Regional (oblast) authorities ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11}			
National		MNS ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 13} / Ministry of the Interior ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5} / Ministry of Defense ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 7} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴					
Nat/Interm	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5} / Security Service of Ukraine ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5} / Council of National Security and Defense ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 6} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴						
Transb.	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5} / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5}						

Technological risks ➔ Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local			Local authorities ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 21}		
Regional			Regional (oblast) authorities ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 21}		
National	Branch Ministry ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 21} / MNS ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 21} / Ministry of the Interior ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 21} / Defense Ministry ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 21} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴				
Interministerial	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 21} / Security Service ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 21} / Council of National Security and Defense ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 21} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴				
Transboundary	Cabinet of Ministers ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 21} / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{1,2, 3, 4, 5, 21}				

Precisions:

Legal references for both natural and technological risks:

1. Constitution of Ukraine, Art. 13, 16, 85, 92, 106, 117, 119.
2. Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
3. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1567 from 16.11.2001 "On Adoption of Plan of Response on Emergencies of State Level".
4. "About a Single State System of Prevention and Response on Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character".
5. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2000 No. 1809-III "About Protection of Population and Territories from Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character"
6. Law of Ukraine from 5.03.1998 No. 183/98-BP "About Council of National Security and Defense".
7. Law of Ukraine from 06.12.91 No. 1932-XII "About Defence of Ukraine".
8. Law of Ukraine from 03.02.1993 No. 2974-XII "About Civil Defence of Ukraine".
9. Law of Ukraine from 24.02.1994 No. 4004-XII "On Provision of Sanitary and Epidemic Welfare of Population".
10. Law of Ukraine from 21.05.1997 No. 280/97-BP "About Local Self-Government in Ukraine"
11. Law of Ukraine from 09.04.1999 No. 586-XIV "About Local State Administrations"
12. Law of Ukraine "About Fire Protection"
13. Order of the President of Ukraine from 28.10.1996 No. 1005/96 "About Ministry of Ukraine on Emergencies and Population Protection from Chernobyl Consequences"
14. Order of the President of Ukraine from 26.03.1999 No. 284/99 "About Concept of Protection of Population and Territories in Case of Threat and Appearance of Emergencies"
15. Order of the President of Ukraine from 27.01.2003 No. 47 "About Measures on Improvement of State Management in the Sphere of Fire Protection, Protection of Population and Territories from Consequences of Emergencies"
16. Order of the President of Ukraine from 24.07.2000 No. 918 "About Decree on the Health Ministry of Ukraine"
17. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1099 from 15.07.1998 "Regulation on Emergency Classification".

Specific regulations on technological risks:

18. Law of Ukraine from 14.10.1994 No. 208/94-BP "About Responsibility of Enterprises, Their Associations, Establishments and Organisations for Infringement of the Law in the Sphere of Urban Construction".
19. Law of Ukraine from 16.11.1992 No. 2780-XII "About Basis of Urban Construction"
20. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2001 No. 2893-III "About Civil Responsibility for Nuclear Harm and Its Financial Support"
21. Law of Ukraine from 18.01.2001 No. 2245-III "About Objects of Enhanced Danger"
22. Order of the President of Ukraine from 16.01.2003 No. 29/2003 "Competence of the State Committee of Ukraine on Surveillance of Labour Protection"
23. Order of the President of Ukraine from 20.08.2002 No. 725/2002 "About Decree on the State Committee of Ukraine on Building Construction and Architecture"
24. Order of the President of Ukraine from 29.5.2002 n° 724/2000 « Issues of Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine »

SHEET X: REHABILITATION IN UKRAINE - competencies

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local					Local authorities ^{4, 5, 7, 10, 11}		
Regional					Regional (oblast) authorities ^{4, 5, 7, 10, 11}		
National					MNS ^{4, 5} / Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources ^{4, 5, 8}		
Interminist.					Cabinet of Ministers ^{4, 5} / Security Service ^{4, 5} / Council on National Security and Defense ⁴ , Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ^{4, 5, 8}		
Transb.					Cabinet of Ministers ^{4, 5} / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{4, 5}		

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local			Local authorities ^{4, 5, 7, 10, 11}		
Regional			Regional (oblast) authorities ^{4, 5, 7, 10, 11}		
National			Branch Ministry ¹⁷ / MNS ^{13, 17} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ^{4, 5, 8}		
Interministerial			Cabinet of Ministers / Security Service ^{4, 5} / Council on National Security and Defense ^{4, 5, 6} Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ^{4, 5, 8}		
Transboundary			Cabinet of Ministers ^{4, 5} / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{4, 5}		

SHEET XI: REHABILITATION IN UKRAINE – compensation of the victims

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
State Fund					Ministry of Finances ^{1, 2}		
Insurances					Private ^{1, 2}		
Mixed system							

Technological risks →	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Level ↓					
State Fund			Ministry of Finances ^{1,2}		
Insurances			The operator ^{1,2}		
Mixed system					

Precisions:

Legal references for both risks:

1. Law of Ukraine from 04.02.1999 No. 2745-III "About Insurance".
 2. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2000 No. 1809-III "About Protection of Population and Territories from Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character"
 3. Law of Ukraine from 5.03.1998 No. 183/98-BP "About Council of National Security and Defense".
 4. Law of Ukraine from 09.04.1999 No. 586-XIV "About Local State Administrations"
 5. Law of Ukraine "About Fire Protection"
- Specific regulations for technological risks :
6. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 733 from 16.11.2002 "On Order of Funding of the Emergency Prevention, Response and Rehabilitation".
 7. Law of Ukraine from 21.05.1997 No. 280/97-BP "About Local Self-Government in Ukraine"

SHEET XII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN UKRAINE - competencies

Natural risks →	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Landslides
Level ↓							
Local				Local authorities ^{1, 4, 5, 10, 11}			
Regional				Regional (oblast) authorities ^{1, 4, 5, 10, 11}			
National				Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴ / National Academy of Sciences ^{4, 5, 17}			
Interminist.				Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴ / National Academy of Sciences ^{4, 5, 17}			
Transb.				Cabinet of Ministers / Ministry of Foreign Affairs			

Technological risks →	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Level ↓					
Local	Operator		Local authorities ^{4, 5, 10, 11}		Operator
Regional			Regional (oblast) authorities ^{4, 5, 10, 11}		
National			State Committee of Labour Protection ²²		
			Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴		

				State Committee of Nuclear Regulation ²²
Interministerial	State Committee of Labour Protection ²² Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴			
				State Committee of Nuclear Regulation ²²
Transboundary	Cabinet of Ministers ^{4, 5} / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{4, 5}			

Precisions:

Legal references for both natural and technological risks:

1. Constitution of Ukraine, Art. 13, 16, 85, 92, 106, 117, 119.
2. Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
3. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1567 from 16.11.2001 "On Adoption of Plan of Response on Emergencies of State Level".
4. "About a Single State System of Prevention and Response on Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character".
5. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2000 No. 1809-III "About Protection of Population and Territories from Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character"
6. Law of Ukraine from 5.03.1998 No. 183/98-BP "About Council of National Security and Defense".
7. Law of Ukraine from 06.12.91 No. 1932-XII "About Defence of Ukraine".
8. Law of Ukraine from 03.02.1993 No. 2974-XII "About Civil Defence of Ukraine".
9. Law of Ukraine from 24.02.1994 No. 4004-XII "On Provision of Sanitary and Epidemic Welfare of Population".
10. Law of Ukraine from 21.05.1997 No. 280/97-BP "About Local Self-Government in Ukraine"
11. Law of Ukraine from 09.04.1999 No. 586-XIV "About Local State Administrations"
12. Law of Ukraine "About Fire Protection"
13. Order of the President of Ukraine from 28.10.1996 No. 1005/96 "About Ministry of Ukraine on Emergencies and Population Protection from Chernobyl Consequences"
14. Order of the President of Ukraine from 26.03.1999 No. 284/99 "About Concept of Protection of Population and Territories in Case of Threat and Appearance of Emergencies"
15. Order of the President of Ukraine from 27.01.2003 No. 47 "About Measures on Improvement of State Management in the Sphere of Fire Protection, Protection of Population and Territories from Consequences of Emergencies"
16. Order of the President of Ukraine from 24.07.2000 No. 918 "About Decree on the Health Ministry of Ukraine"
17. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1099 from 15.07.1998 "Regulation on Emergency Classification".

Specific regulations on technological risks:

18. Law of Ukraine from 14.10.1994 No. 208/94-BP "About Responsibility of Enterprises, Their Associations, Establishments and Organisations for Infringement of the Law in the Sphere of Urban Construction".
19. Law of Ukraine from 16.11.1992 No. 2780-XII "About Basis of Urban Construction"
20. Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2001 No. 2893-III "About Civil Responsibility for Nuclear Harm and Its Financial Support"
21. Law of Ukraine from 18.01.2001 No. 2245-III "About Objects of Enhanced Danger"
22. Order of the President of Ukraine from 16.01.2003 No. 29/2003 "Competence of the State Committee of Ukraine on Surveillance of Labour Protection"
23. Order of the President of Ukraine from 20.08.2002 No. 725/2002 "About Decree on the State Committee of Ukraine on Building Construction and Architecture"

SHEET XIII: CONTROL MECHANISMS IN UKRAINE - sanctions

Natural risks → Level ↓	Avalanches	Storms	Drought	Earthquakes	Floods	Forest fires	Land-slides
Local				Local authorities ^{1,4,5,10,11}			
Regional				Regional authorities ^{1,4,5,10,11}			
National	MNS ^{12,13} /Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴ /Public Prosecutor's Office/Security Service/Council of National Security and Defense ⁶						
Intermin.	Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴ /Public Prosecutor's Office/Security Service/Council of National Security and Defense ⁶						
Transb.	Cabinet of Ministers ^{4,5} / Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{4,5}						

Technological risks → Level ↓	Chemical and industrial	Transportation and storage of dangerous substances	Traffic accidents	Marine pollution	Nuclear
Local			Local authorities ^{4,5,10,11}		
Regional			Regional authorities ^{4,5,10,11}		
National	MNS ^{12,13} /Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴ /Public Prosecutor's Office ¹ /Security Service/Council of National Security and Defense ⁶				
Interministerial	Ministry for Ecology and Natural Resources ²⁴ /Public Prosecutor's Office ¹ /Security Service/Council of National Security and Defense ⁶				
Transboundary	Cabinet of Ministers ^{4,5} /Ministry of Foreign Affairs ^{4,5}				

Most relevant regulations in Ukraine

- Constitution of Ukraine, Art. 13, 16, 85, 92, 106, 117, 119, 121.
- Constitution of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.
- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1567 from 16.11.2001 "On Adoption of Plan of Response on Emergencies of State Level"
- "About a Single State System of Prevention and Response on Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character"
- Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2000 No. 1809-III "About Protection of Population and Territories from Emergencies of Technogenic and Natural Character"
- Law of Ukraine from 5.03.1998 No. 183/98-BP "About Council of National Security and Defense"
- Law of Ukraine from 06.12.91 No. 1932-XII "About Defence of Ukraine"
- Law of Ukraine from 03.02.1993 No. 2974-XII "About Civil Defence of Ukraine"
- Law of Ukraine from 24.02.1994 No. 4004-XII "On Provision of Sanitary and Epidemic Welfare of Population"
- Law of Ukraine from 21.05.1997 No. 280/97-BP "About Local Self-Government in Ukraine"
- Law of Ukraine from 09.04.1999 No. 586-XIV "About Local State Administrations"
- Law of Ukraine "About Fire Protection"

- Order of the President of Ukraine from 28.10.1996 No. 1005/96 "About Ministry of Ukraine on Emergencies and Population Protection from Chernobyl Consequences"
- Order of the President of Ukraine from 26.03.1999 No. 284/99 "About Concept of Protection of Population and Territories in Case of Threat and Appearance of Emergencies"
- Order of the President of Ukraine from 27.01.2003 No. 47 "About Measures on Improvement of State Management in the Sphere of Fire Protection, Protection of Population and Territories from Consequences of Emergencies"
- Order of the President of Ukraine from 24.07.2000 No. 918 "About Decree on the Health Ministry of Ukraine"
- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1099 from 15.07.1998 "Regulation on Emergency Classification".

Specific regulations on technological risks:

- Law of Ukraine from 14.10.1994 No. 208/94-BP "About Responsibility of Enterprises, Their Associations, Establishments and Organisations for Infringement of the Law in the Sphere of Urban Construction"
- Law of Ukraine from 16.11.1992 No. 2780-XII "About Basis of Urban Construction"
- Law of Ukraine from 13.12.2001 No. 2893-III "About Civil Responsibility for Nuclear Harm and Its Financial Support"
- Law of Ukraine from 18.01.2001 No. 2245-III "About Objects of Enhanced Danger"
- Order of the President of Ukraine from 16.01.2003 No. 29/2003 "Competence of the State Committee of Ukraine on Surveillance of Labour Protection"
- Order of the President of Ukraine from 20.08.2002 No. 725/2002 "About Decree on the State Committee of Ukraine on Building Construction and Architecture".

Specific regulations on rehabilitation:

- Law of Ukraine from 04.02.1999 No. 2745-III "About Insurance".
- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 733 from 16.11.2002 "On Order of Funding of the Emergency Prevention, Response and Rehabilitation".

All the abovementioned laws and documents can be found at the official site of the Supreme Rada (the Parliament) of Ukraine « www.rada.gov.ua » or the official site of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine « www.kmu.gov.ua ».

