

## Competence list (WP 3 output 3.2.1)

### 1. Civil Protection organization in Italy

Italy is divided into 20 regions, 110 provinces and about 8,100 municipalities.

The regions are the first-level administrative divisions of the State. There are 20 regions, of which 15 with ordinary statute and 5 with special statute (regions with special statute are marked with an asterisk\*): Abruzzo, Aosta Valley\*, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia\*, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy, Marche, Molise, Piedmont, Sardinia\*, Sicily\*, Tuscany, Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol\*, Umbria and Veneto.

Since the constitutional reform of 2001, regions have had legislative as well as administrative powers. All the regions have exclusive legislative power with respect to any matters not expressly reserved to state law.

The 5 regions with special statute are granted by the Italian Constitution home rule in relation to legislation, administration and finance. Heads of the administrative units are elected by the local population.



Civil Protection in Italy is not a structure, but an integrated system that allows the coordinated use of all available state and private resources. The operational structure set-up in case of major disasters takes into account the administrative organization of the country.

The general mission of national Civil Protection is, both at central and local levels, to protect the lives, goods, properties and environment from damage or threats caused by natural and technological disasters and other calamities.

The "National Service of Civil Protection" was institutionalized by Act no 225 adopted on 24 February 1992. As stated in its first article, the Act is drawn up by the state administrations, both central and peripheral, the regions, the provinces, the municipalities and the mountain communities, the national public and local institutions and all other institutions or organizations, both public and private, present on the national territory. Together, they constitute the National Service of Civil Protection with designated components and operational structures.

The responsibility to decide Civil Protection policies is assigned to the president of the Council of Ministers, or to the Minister of the Interior appointed by him.

The coordination of the national service and the promotion of Civil Protection activities are undertaken by the **DPC - Department of Civil Protection (Dipartimento della Protezione Civile)** under the office of the President of the Council of Ministers. The Department of Civil Protection is thus the operative arm of the President of the Council, when it comes to coping with the protection of the country's people and goods.



The DPC is managed by a Head of Department and is divided into eight main offices, where each one is managed by a General Director. Each office is furthermore divided into two or more "Services" carrying out specific tasks.

In general, when a disastrous event occurs, the Department of Civil Protection is able to define within very short time, the significance of the disaster and to assess whether local resources are sufficient to face up to them. In case of necessity, support to provinces, regions and municipalities will be guaranteed. In the most serious situations, the Department of Civil Protection takes on the overall coordination of the operations, while all concerned authorities at regional, provincial and municipal levels perform their specific roles.

Civil Protection activities are defined according to three basic categories:

- Forecast and prevention: According to the type identification and the distribution and probability of risk occurrence.
- Rescue and assistance to the population involved: This phase requires fast and immediate intervention following the breakout of an emergency and requires immediate response by the civil protection.
- Overcoming the state of emergency and recovery of the socio-economic system: Refers to the phase providing welcoming structures and assistance to the affected population, the recovery of essential services, structures and productive activities in order to guarantee as far as possible the return to ordinary living conditions.

The above activities are implemented by the national service of Civil Protection components and national operational structures, i.e. the National Fire-Fighters Corps, the police and the armed forces, the State Forest Corps, the Italian Red Cross, the National Health Service, the National Alpine Rescue Corps, the volunteer forces, the state administrations, the regions, the provinces and

municipalities, the technical-scientific experts and private institutions and organizations. Intervention activities involving rescue operations are coordinated by the Operational Committee including the administrations and institutions involved at national and local levels.

This structured plan represents the ground for a series of intense activities essentially designed to improve, on the one hand, the ability to respond to emergency incidents, starting from the local level by use of ordinary tools through the availability of extraordinary tools and measures from the state resources' and, on the other hand, to improve the ability to mobilize and organize relief or rescue operations.

The regions' responsibilities in the field of Civil Protection have recently been increased. As part of an ongoing process, the aim is to stimulate regional and local institutions' competences and responsibilities, while safeguarding the State's role of overall guidance and coordination. Many regions have their own Civil Protection organization and structure, which they use in case of disasters that do not overwhelm their capacities. This process has given regional governments the possibility to build up Civil Protection structures matching their territorial specificities.

For this reason, the regional governments may activate the most appropriate Civil Protection structure based on territorial and risk characteristics pertaining to the region's specificity, still abiding by the fundamental principles of Civil Protection defined by the State.

In the Italian system, the responsibility for implementing Civil Protection measures falls with the lowest possible administrative level. The Mayor is for this reason the primary Civil Protection Authority within his municipality and thus responsible for planning and rescue operations. In case of large disasters, the responsibility escalates progressively through the provincial and the regional levels to the state level (national disasters).

Hence, the regions are responsible for defining risk forecast and prevention programs; the provinces are responsible for defining and implementing the related emergency plans; and the municipalities are responsible for the draft municipal emergency plan and the coordination of relief operations on their respective territories.

In case of emergencies, coordination and operational activities are carried out through a multi-level hierarchical organization:

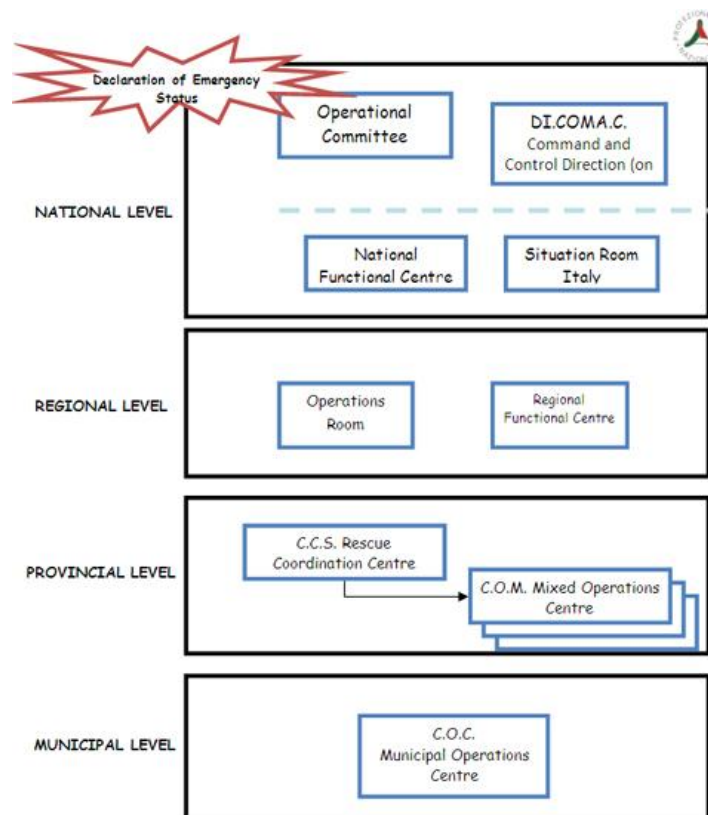
- \* **C.O.C.** : (*Centro Operativo Comunale*) at municipal level responsible for the activities at local level, whose top reference is the Mayor or his delegate;
- \* **C.O.M.** : (*Centro Operativo Misto*) Operational Centre at province level (comparable in some respects to CCS). During a large area emergency, C.O.M. should be more than one, and should be constituted "ad hoc" in

order to have "an eye and an operational arm" as close as possible to the disaster place;

- \* **C.C.S.** : (*Centro Coordinamento dei Soccorsi*) main emergency council at province level it is chaired by the Prefect or his delegate.
- \* **C.O.R.** : (*Centro Operativo Regionale*) it is a regional level council and it is constituted for multi-province emergencies; C.C.S. is chaired by the Region President or his delegate. (seldom activated during emergencies).
- \* **DI.COMA.C.** : (*Direzione di Comando e Controllo*) at national level it is activated in the event of huge calamities and usually located at the headquarters of the Department of Civil Protection in Rome. Even though the DI.COMA.C represents the national level, it is physically set up on the disaster site or close thereby.

Furthermore, the Department of Civil Protection has institutionalized the National Situation Room (Sit.I.) at its premises, ensuring the 24 hours' presence of the National Service of Civil Protection's main operational structures representing the permanent monitoring and control center of incidents occurring throughout the national territory and determining risk situations endangering the population, goods, buildings and the environment while guaranteeing the coordinated intervention on behalf of a number of institutions or administrations.

→ **Civil Protection organization general scheme :**



## 2. Civil Protection organization in Hungary

The national Civil Protection Authority is the **National Directorate General for Disaster Management (NDGDM)** supervised by the Ministry of Local Government. The Minister of Local Government is thus responsible for the overall disaster management and is in charge of the management of Civil Protection and the implementation of related tasks. The Civil Protection organization structure is:

- Ministry of Local Government
- National Directorate General for Disaster Management (NDGDM)
- County Disaster Management Directorates (19)
- Civil Protection Directorate of the Capital (1)
- Civil Protection Branch Offices (99)
- Civil Protection Offices (68)

Hungary is divided into 19 counties (*megye, plur. megyék*): Bacs-Kiskun, Baranya, Bekes, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Csongrad, Fejér, Győr-Moson-Sopron, Hajdu-Bihar, Heves, Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok, Komarom-Esztergom, Nógrád, Pest, Somogy, Szabolcs-Szatmar-Bereg, Tolna, Vas, Veszprem and Zala.



There are 23 urban counties: Bekescsaba, Debrecen Dunaujvaros, Eger, Erd, Győr, Hodmezovasarhely, Kaposvar, Kecskemet, Miskolc, Nagykanizsa, Nyiregyhaza, Pecs, Salgotarjan, Sopron, Szeged, Szekesfehervar, Szekszard, Szolnok, Szombathely, Tatabanya, Veszprem and Zalaegerszeg. The capital city is

Budapest.

The Civil Protection structure is organized at three levels:

- national
- regional (counties)
- local level (municipalities).

At **national level**, the Parliament establishes the principles of Civil Protection and the main directions and conditions of implementation. The government may order the parallel deployment of Civil Protection organs, provide the fiscal basis for its development, coordinate related activities to Civil Protection Civil Protection, such as education and technical upgrade, and decide on the

total number of Civil Protection organizations and their total number of personnel.



At **regional level**, the Chairperson of the county General Assembly, (in Budapest the Mayor) directs and organizes the enforcement of Civil Protection tasks.

This includes:

- deployment of Civil Protection organizations
- organization of cooperation of the administration, armed forces, the community organizations and Civil Protection organizations
- preparation and implementation of alerts and public awareness measures
- harmonization of local protection and the resettlement/reception of inhabitants and property
- establishment of local Civil Protection organizations, based on Civil Protection duty obligation, and for managing the Civil Protection system and its proper operation.

At **local level**, the mayor manages, within his competence, the implementation of Civil Protection tasks. This includes responsibility for:

- requests to citizens to undertake Civil Protection duties and to receive training and exercises in the regional or settlement organization
- operation of equipment used for public alert
- pursuance the first jurisdiction in Civil Protection related matters
- drafting of Civil Protection plans
- conservation and appropriate storage of equipment and devices taken over from central reserves
- management of public awareness, individual and shelter protection, evacuation, rescue, reception and resettlement facilities
- management of the protection of equipment, provides for the necessary means of public subsistence
- deployment of Civil Protection organizations
- organization of the armed forces, law enforcement bodies and community organizations, cooperation with mayors of other settlements in implementing Civil Protection tasks.

During the period of prevention, the **Governmental Coordination Committee (GCC)** coordinates the tasks related to the preparations of a forecasted disaster, including analysis and evaluation of the forecasted situation. It also manages the national assessment of disaster-prone areas.

During the period of protection, the GCC coordinates the activities of participating organizations, both at central and local levels. It monitors and

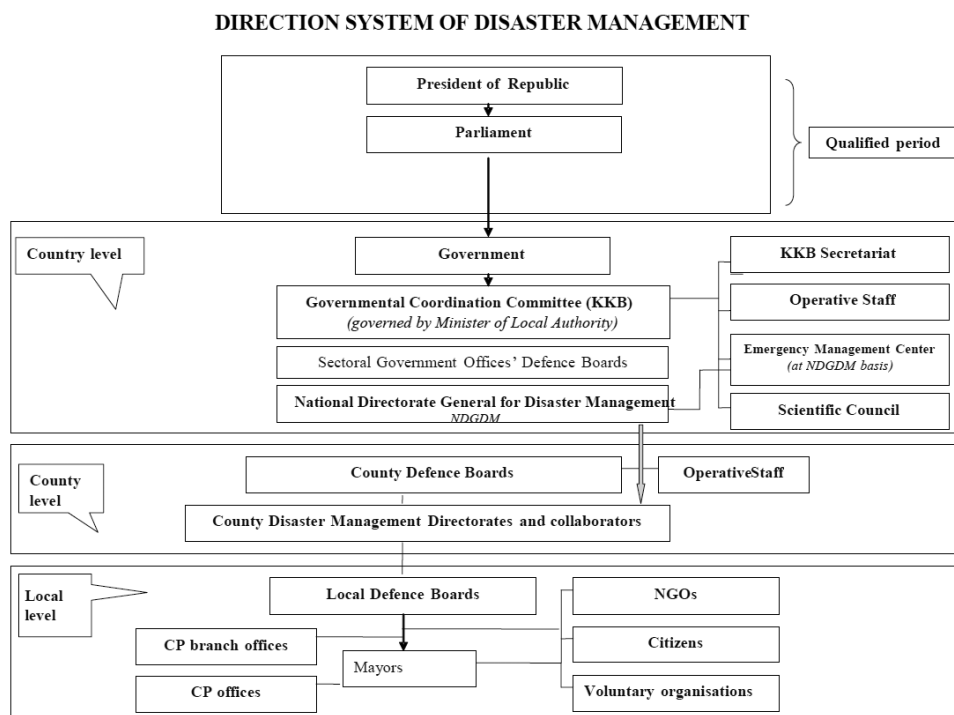
coordinates, on demand, nuclear emergency or accident prevention and protection against water damage. The GCC directs rehabilitation tasks based on the governmental decision.

In case of disaster, the GCC Preliminary Protection Working Committee coordinates the implementation of professional tasks.

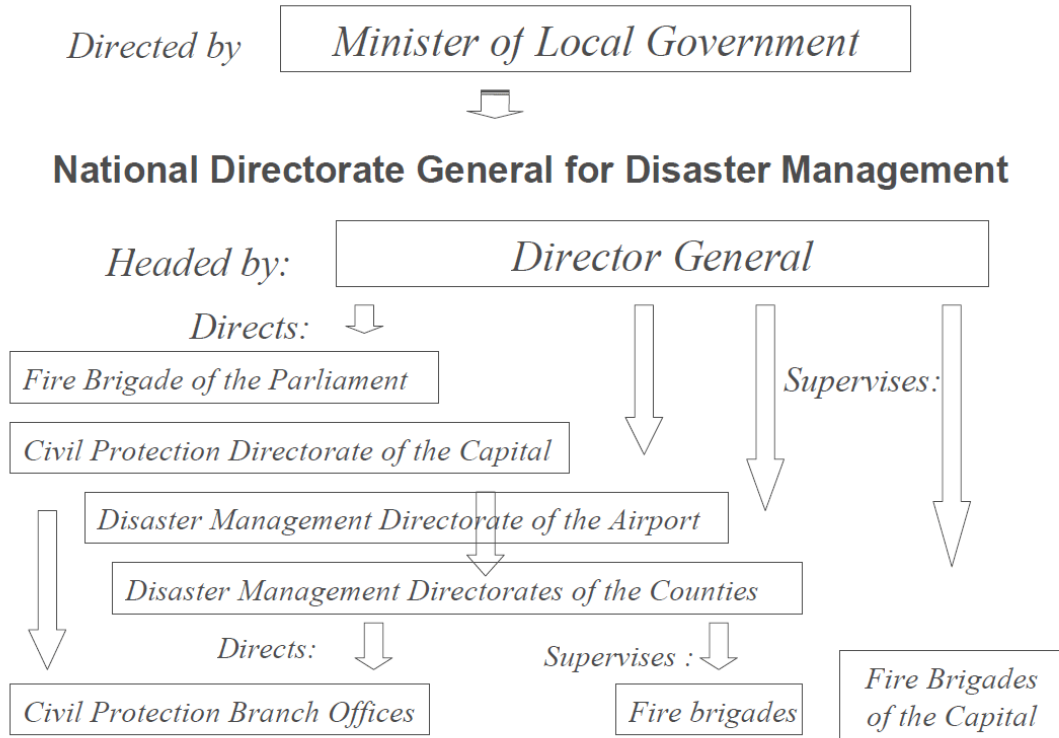
The competent minister who is the primary responsible for the disaster occurred, establishes and operates protection working committee with a view to managing and eliminating the consequences of:

- floods and inland waters
- extreme weather
- environmental pollution: damage to surface and sub-surface waters and air
- nuclear accidents
- dangerous industrial plants
- industrial disasters during the storage of hazardous materials in industrial factories and the transportation thereof
- incidents reaching the level of emergency (industrial disaster) in the production of hydrocarbons
- mass migration
- human epidemics
- emergency level heat waves
- animal epidemics and food safety related incidents, to ensure food chain safety
- air, road, rail, waterway accidents reaching the level of emergency and to providing transportation capacities in international disasters
- malfunctioning or breakdown of governmental or public information systems
- damage to the water works' infrastructure.

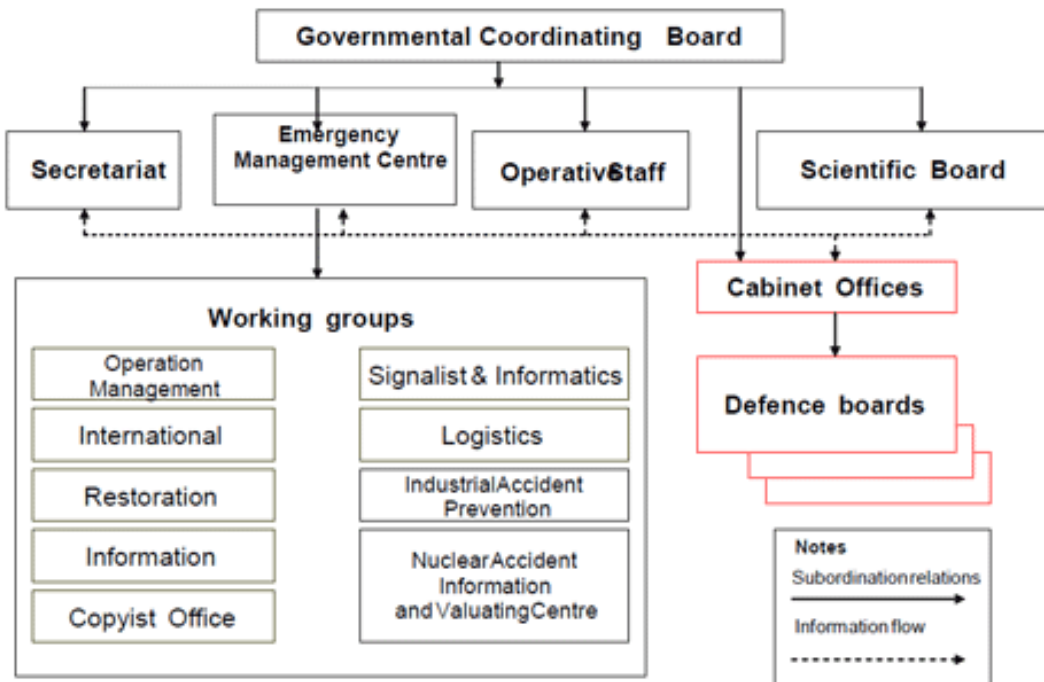
→ **Civil Protection organization general scheme :**



→ **Lines of command scheme :**



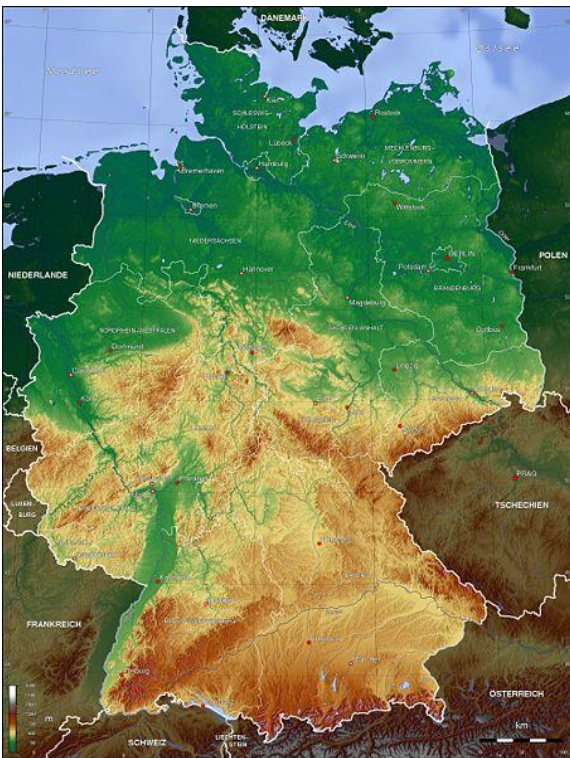
→ **Lines of coordination scheme:**



### 3. Civil Protection organization in Germany

Germany is a federal republic and each constituent state has its own parliament and government, and a high degree of autonomy.

Most states are divided into administrative districts (*Regierungsbezirke*), and each district is divided into administrative counties (*Landkreise*) and county boroughs (*kreisfreie Städte*). The local self-government (municipalities "*Kommunen*") administrates inter alia local transport and road construction, electricity, water and gas supply, sewerage and daily life protection.



According to the respective laws of each "Land", the first authority in charge during a peacetime disaster is the cognizant rural district, county or municipal authority. The director of administration for each of these authorities manages the local response to emergencies and disasters. According to the needs of the situation, a staff composed of the officials of his own administration, representatives of other authorities and services as well as other organizations involved in disaster management assist him in carrying out his administrative duties. For the technical and tactical execution of the required measures, he appoints a director of operations, who is assisted by a staff that includes the representatives of the organizations and units participating in the operation (e.g. the police, fire departments, non-governmental organizations and private enterprises). When a disaster affects several districts or exceeds the capabilities of the local government, the next highest hierarchical authority ensures the coordination.

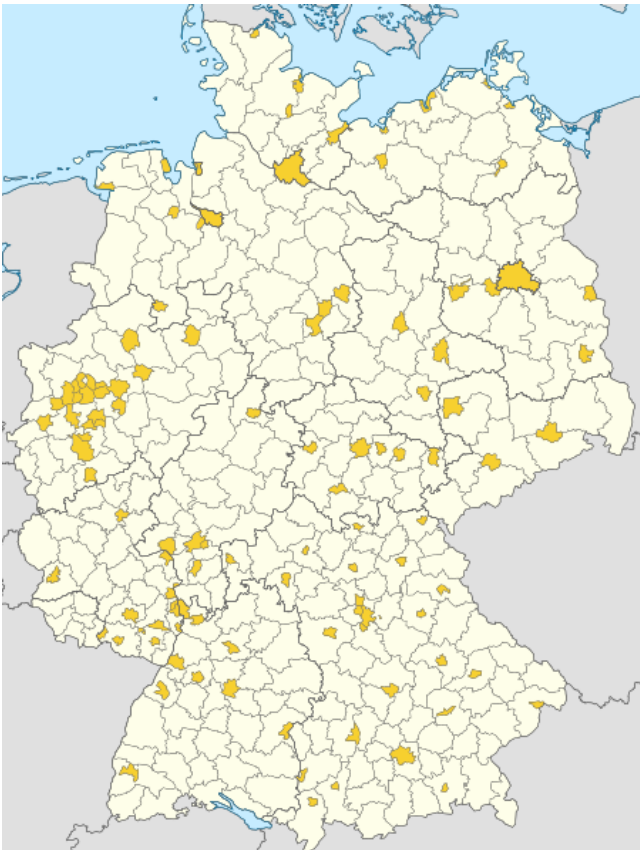
The federal government supports local and regional authorities and the states with their own operational forces (e.g. the Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW), the federal police, and, with certain limitations as regards the use of weapons, the Armed Forces) when asked for assistance, and with services provided by the Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (Bundesamt für Bevölkerungsschutz und Katastrophenhilfe – BBK).

In times of war, the federal government is overall responsible for the civil defence.

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

- Emergency Planning in peacetime : the competence of the states
- "Extended" Emergency Planning (e.g. in case of war) : the responsibility of the federal state.

Moreover, Civil Protection in Germany is carried out at each administrative level according to the tasks laid down in the respective laws. The operational organizations perform tasks ordered by Civil Protection Authorities. When conducting operations on site, the competent authorities are supported by fire-fighters, private relief organizations and NGOs (at federal level).



Germany consists of 16 constituent states (*Länder, singular: Land*); Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bayern (Bavaria), Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania), Niedersachsen (Lower Saxony), Nordrhein-Westfalen (North Rhine-Westphalia), Rheinland-Pfalz (Rhineland-Palatinate), Saarland, Sachsen (Saxony), Sachsen-Anhalt (Saxony-Anhalt), Schleswig-Holstein and Thuringen (Thuringia).

**Note: Bayern, Sachsen, and Thuringen refer to themselves as free states (*Freistaaten, singular - Freistaat*).**

Germany has different authorities according to their legally stipulated competences:

- The Federal Ministry of the Interior (*Bundesministerium des Innern*). The Federal Ministry of the Interior is assisted by the following authorities according to their legal basis:
  - The Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance (*Bundesamt für Bevölkerungsschutz und Katastrophenhilfe*)
  - The Federal Agency for Technical Relief (*Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk*)
- 16 Ministries of the Interior of the states
- Administrative districts (where applicable)
- Counties and county boroughs
- Municipalities.

The overall objective of German Civil emergency planning is to protect the State and its citizens. The operational responsibilities for the protection of the population in times of emergency lie with the constitutional states as representatives of the federal government. Federal preparedness for the protection of the population during war or imminent threat of war is regarded as "extended" civil emergency planning and the responsibility of the federal state. All Civil Protection Authorities contribute in the form of planning, administration and material resources to the prevention of disaster management during and recovery from all kind of disasters and emergencies and during armed conflicts.

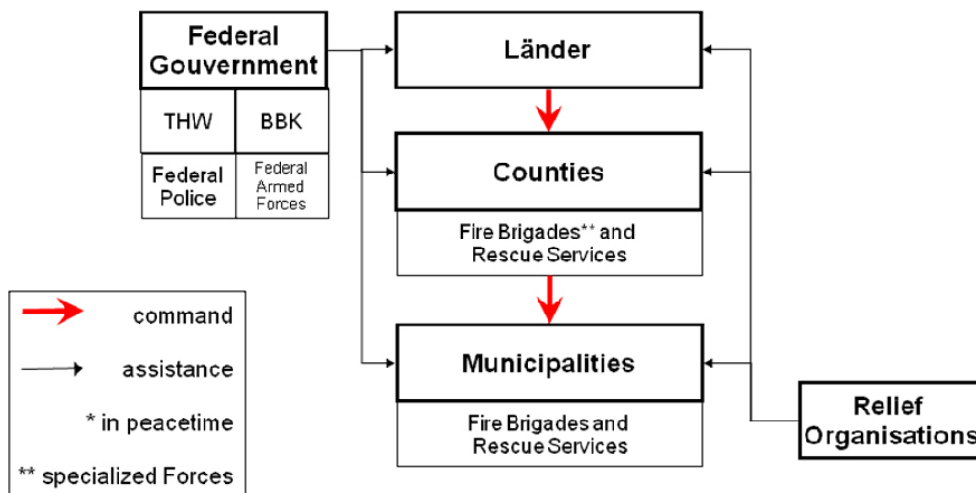
According to the German Constitution, the states are responsible for the management of all kinds of disasters in a peacetime situation. There are no structural differences between the different kinds of disasters.

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

At each level the coordination among organizations is ensured by the respective competent authority.

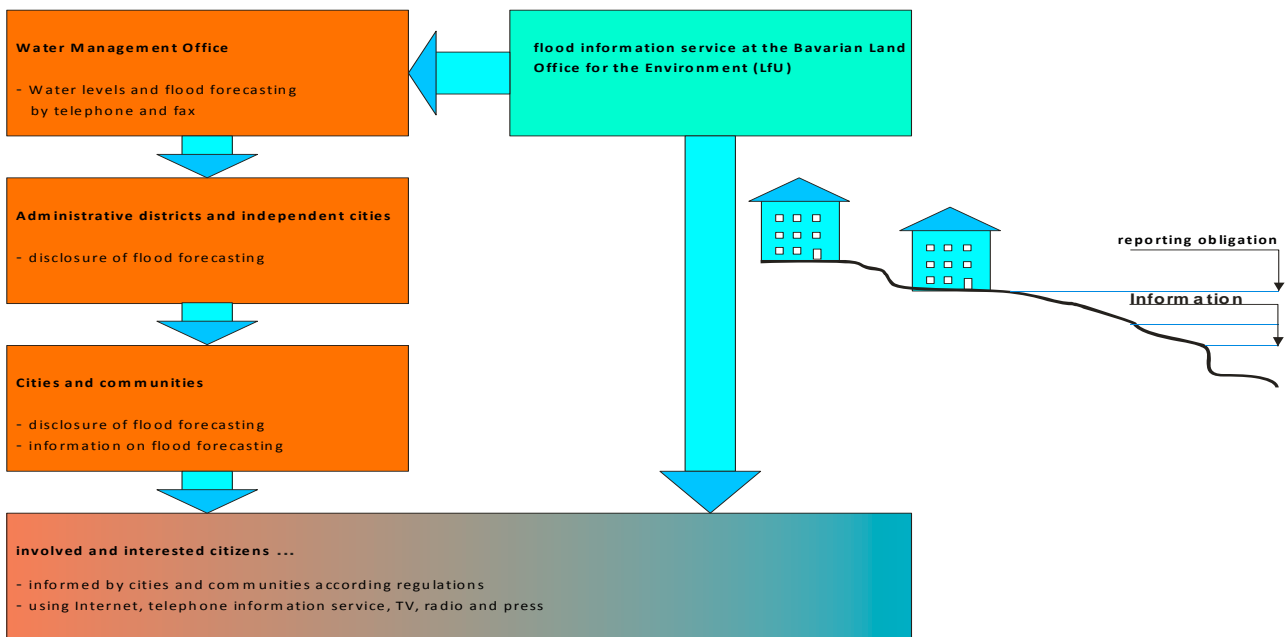
In case of a military crisis, 13 different ministries are responsible for civil emergency planning within their own respective areas, while the Ministry of the Interior has an overall coordinating function. Federal planning for civil emergencies consists of taking measures to ensure the continuity of social functions in times of emergency. These include the continuity of Government, Civil Protection, supply of goods and services and support of the armed forces.

→ **Civil Protection organization general scheme :**



In Bavaria the flood risk warning is passed from the flood information service of Bavaria on the water management office, further on the administrative districts and independent cities and also on the cities and communities. The citizens are informed by the local authorities and additionally by internet, telephone information service, TV, radio and press in time.

Source: <http://www.hnd.bayem.de/>



## 4. Civil Protection organization in Austria

Austria is a federal republic and the Government is composed of the Chancellor and the Ministers. The President has primarily representative functions such as appointing the Chancellor.

The bicameral Federal Assembly (*Bundesversammlung*) consists of the Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) and the National Council (*Nationalrat*). The Federal Council can delay bills approved by the National Council, but has no veto power.

Austria's political system is organised at three levels:

- I. federal
- II. land/federal province/states (*Land, plural Länder*)
- III. municipalities (*Gemeinde*).

In addition, there is a level of governance between the provinces and the municipalities known as districts (*Bezirke*). These are purely administrative bodies carrying out a number of Heads of State and Länder administrative duties at local level.

The principle of federation is reflected in the fact that the federal provinces have their own authority in legislative matters (through the provincial parliaments) and administrative matters (with the provincial government being the highest authority) and that they are involved in federal legislation through the Federal Council (*Bundesrat*).



Austria has 9 regions (*Bundesländer, singular - Bundesland*) with far-reaching autonomy: Burgenland, Kaernten (Carinthia), Niederoesterreich (Lower Austria), Oberoesterreich (Upper Austria), Salzburg, Steiermark (Styria), Tirol (Tyrol), Vorarlberg and Wien (Vienna). Each region has its own parliament and government, led by a regional governor (*Landeshauptmann*). There are 9 state governments, 99 administrative districts and 2.359 municipalities in Austria.

The safety architecture of Austria consists in the well structured and well trained cooperation between authorities and voluntary organizations. These authorities especially the mayor on municipality level, the *Bezirkshauptmann* on district level and the *Landesregierung* on state level are cooperating with in total 410.000 volunteers of fire brigades and emergency rescue services.

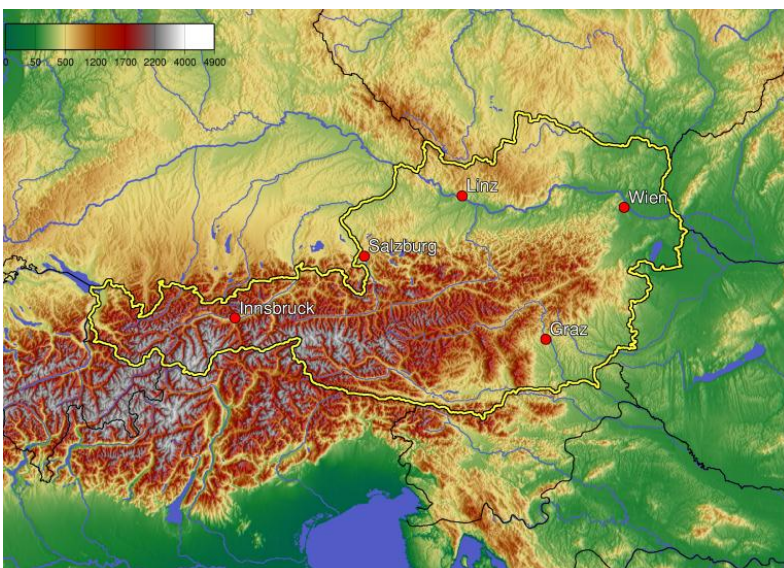
The responsibility for Civil Protection and crisis and disaster protection management lies with Department II/4 – Civil Protection, Crisis and Disaster Protection Management of the Ministry of the Interior (MOI).

The Department is organized into two units:

- International Civil Protection and Disaster Relief Affairs
- National Crisis and Disaster Protection Management

Should disasters affect several federal provinces at a time, or in fact the entire territory of Austria – as would be the case with accidents occurring in nuclear plants near the border or "large-scale events" within the EU or elsewhere in the international community of nations – coordination would invariably be conducted by this coordinating body.

Besides representatives from the ministries, this body also includes the officers responsible for disaster protection from the federal provinces. In the event of concrete relief tasks, the body even includes rescue services, fire brigades and other units and, if required, the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation and the Austrian Press Agency.



In case of an emergency occurring in Austria or abroad, the Federal Alarm Centre of the MOI serves as an operational tool of coordination and information and becomes the single focal point for the federal provinces, neighbouring countries, the European Union and international organizations.

The Federal Alarm Centre can operate 24 hours a day and take the appropriate initial steps. Preventive measures to protect from disasters fall within the responsibility of both the federal government and the provinces.

At regional level, competence is principally incumbent on the federal provinces. The regional alarm centers assume operational responsibility for the coordination of interventions. Under their special tasks, the federal authorities support the provinces in disaster relief operations. Operationally, the provinces rely chiefly on voluntary relief organizations.

## **Disaster Management in Austria**

### **National level**

Disaster protection is in the responsibility of the 9 State Governments of Austria. The Federal Ministry of the Interior is coordinating the federal resources (helicopters, army forces) of the State Governments in case of disasters.

A National Crisis Management Committee, chaired by the Director General for public security, supports the state authorities and coordinates resources of the federal level. Liason officers of voluntary organizations, army, federal police and experts are members of this committee.

The Federal Alarm Center in the Federal Ministry of the Interior, staffed 24/7, is the point of contact for neighboring countries, the EU-Mechanism and other International organizations.

### **Crisis Management of the State Governments**

The state governments established crisis management committees in the same frame work of the federal level. Chaired by the Landeshauptmann (Governor) the heads of responsible offices and also liason officers of special organizations have the duty to manage disasters.

The state governments in the case of disaster are using state alarm and warning centers similar to the federal level staffed 24/7 to secure the information network on state level.

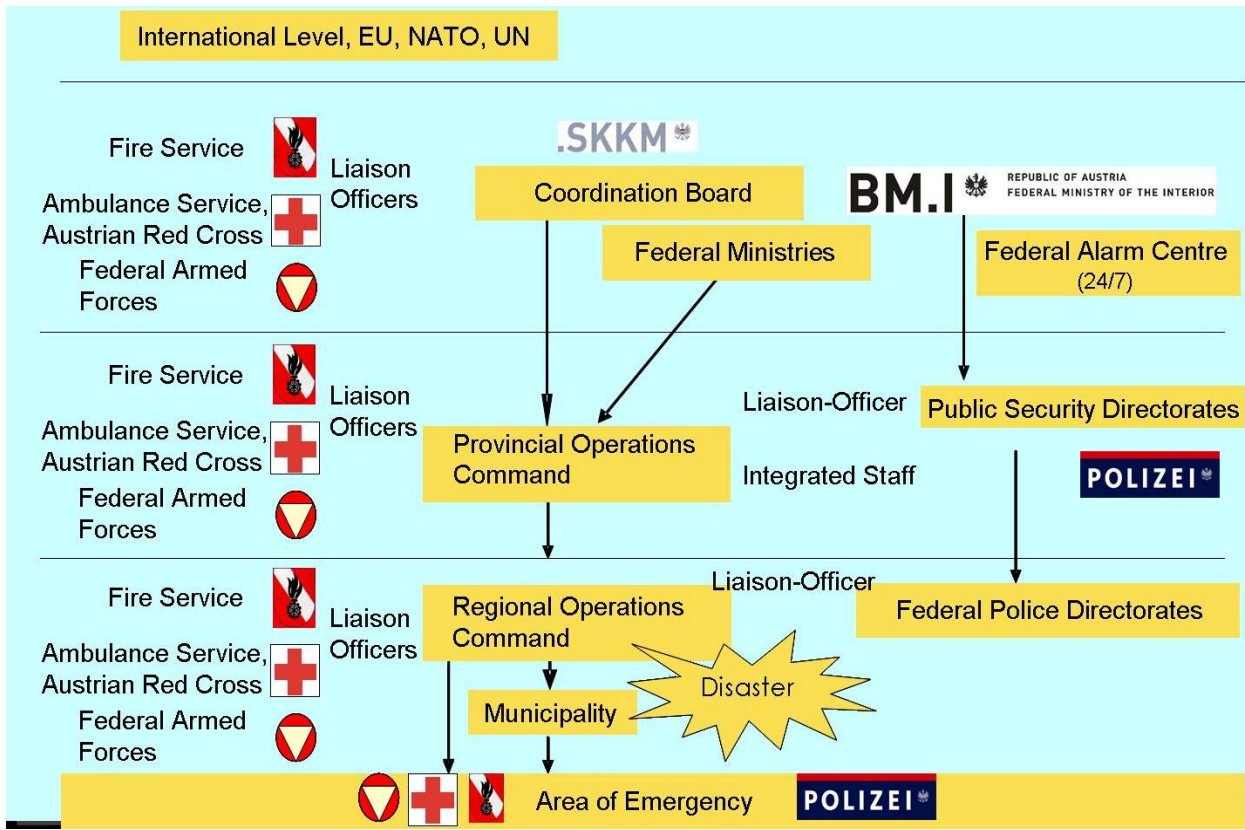
### **District Administration Authorities**

In case of disaster an operational staffed chaired by the Bezirkshauptmann is coordinating measures.

### **Local level**

The mayor of municipalities is responsible for managing disasters in different dimensions.

→ **Civil Protection organization general scheme :**



## 5. Civil Protection organization in Poland

Poland is a republic. The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers constitute the Polish Government. The executive power rests with the President and the Council of Ministers.

There are two houses of Parliament: the Sejm and the Senate, which are the legislative bodies. The Council of Ministers is responsible for law enforcement and national security and defence. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Prime Minister and the Sejm. The President has limited responsibility for defence policy. The President nominates the Prime Minister, who proposes the composition of the Council of Ministers and appoints the Prime Minister together with other members of the council. Within 14 days following the President's appointment of the Council, the Sejm holds a vote of confidence.

At national level, the Council of Ministers is responsible for the maintenance of public order and the internal security of the state. It is empowered to declare a state of emergency. In urgent cases, crisis management is executed by the

Minister competent for Internal Affairs, who informs the Prime Minister of his actions.



The crisis management act establishes the composition and function of the crisis management system and specifies the tasks to be conducted by the authorities, the ministries and state administration and territorial self-government units at all levels.

The basic elements of the system are the constitutional institutions, in particular the Council of Ministers.

The Parliament and the President act only when extraordinary measures need to be taken, e.g. during a state of natural disaster.

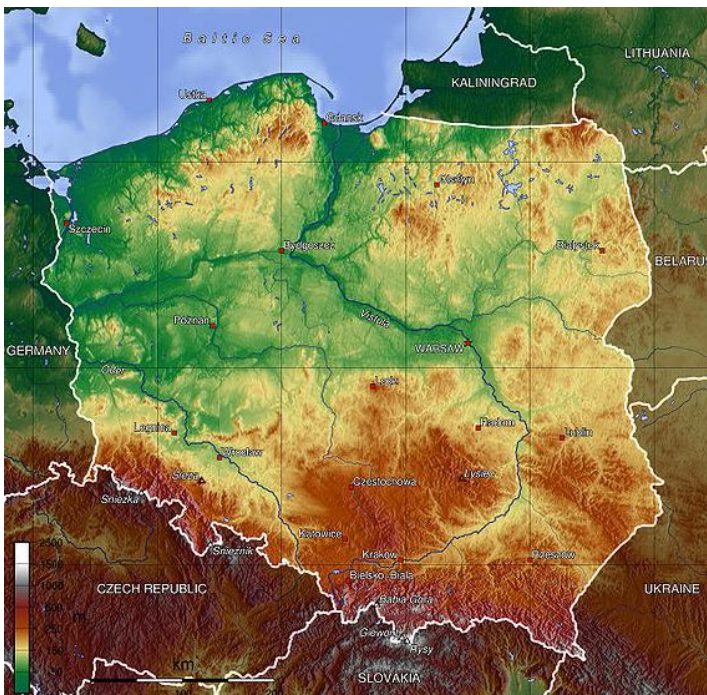
In order to further assist the Council of Ministers in the field of crisis management, the **Government Crisis Management Team (GCMT)** has been established, chaired by the Prime Minister with the Minister of the Interior and Administration and the Minister of National Defence as deputy chairs. The main task of the GCMT is to provide advice and opinions on issues related to initiating and coordinating activities in the field of crisis management, including **civil emergency planning (CEP)** at the national level. According to regulations, each minister is responsible for actions in the field of CEP within

their own area of competence. Most of the emergency services are subordinate to the Minister of the Interior and Administration. The Minister of the Interior and Administration is responsible for the maintenance of public order, the protection of the population in emergency situations and the prevention of disasters.

The main tasks of the GCMT are as follows:

- Develop proposals to use the capabilities and resources necessary to restore control of emergency situations
- Provide advice in the field of coordinating the activities of government administrations, state institutions and emergency services during emergencies
- Give opinions on the national emergency response plan and submit it to the Council of Ministers for approval
- Provide opinions on national and provincial critical infrastructure protection plans and submit them to the Council of Ministers for approval.

The GCMT performs its tasks in line with the Defence Response Plan, unless martial law is introduced and the system of managing state defence is activated.



The Director of the **Government Centre for Security** is the secretary of the GCMT. The Government Centre for Security is a new institution dealing with the coordination of efforts in the field of crisis and emergency management. This include e.g. a detailed presentation of methods and means of reacting to threats and mitigating their results, gathering information on threats and analyzing collected materials as well as developing conclusions and recommendations for preventing and counteracting threats.

At each administrative level, **Crisis Management Teams (CMT)** are established (not mandatory at the municipal level) as supporting bodies for the heads of authorities at the given level. The provinces are headed by representatives of the government (Voivodes). Their main tasks are to coordinate the prevention of all types of hazards, support efforts at self-governmental levels, and assist lower governmental levels if their resources are inadequate.

Responsibilities at municipal level are all local public issues, in particular fire protection and the maintenance of public order. Additional responsibilities are the monitoring of threats, early warning systems, alarms and the coordination of rescue operations and evacuations. The head of a municipality (*Wójt*) defines Civil Protection tasks for all institutions that are operational within the municipality.

Territorial self-government is the primary organizational structure of local government.

Legal owners and possessors of facilities, institutions and associations of critical infrastructure are responsible for developing and conducting activities and training in accordance with the Crisis Management Act.

The **national authorities** for Civil Protection are:

- The Ministry of the Interior and Administration
- The Government Centre for Security
- The National Headquarters of The State Fire Service with the Chief Commandant acting also as Chief of the National Civil Defence (subordinated to the Ministry of the Interior and Administration).

→ **Civil Protection organization general scheme :**

