

Reference list (WP 3 output 3.1.1)

1.Introduction

The normal flow from upstream to downstream of all surface waters originated in the catchment basin constitutes the natural hydrographic network (emergence of groundwater, surface runoff from rainfall, melting of snow and ice, etc.). When for various reasons [of which the most common and important is the contribution induced by precipitation] the influx of all of the water supply exceeds the drainage capacity in a certain part of the basin, conditions of flooding in surrounding areas and downstream occur.

The methods adopted in every time and in every place by communities located within a river basin to protect themselves from flood disasters can be conceptually divided into two types of intervention:

- a. structural methods
- b. non-structural methods

a. The structural methods consist in the adoption of physical measures of passive defence, and solutions developed by construction operations, creating hydraulic works, hydraulic protections (e.g. levees, sea walls, beams, bridles, brushes, channels, drains, reservoirs rolling, etc.) and their management infrastructure.

b. The non-structural methods consist in adopting a set of not physical or constructing measures, like planning and operational measures that ensure a more flexible and more adequate to time responses in the evolution of the flash flood disaster. To be effective, this type of response to floods requires a huge comprehension of the environmental, geomorphological, climatological, hydrological, hydraulic characteristics of the basin to be defended from flooding and therefore it is needed a system of monitoring, warning, prevention and intervention operating in a very structured and organized way.

The list of regulations given is for non-structural measures as defined by the directives and other administrative measures indicated by the EU and consequently adopted by the five project partners INARMA.

2. Italy laws and regulations

In Italy, a place with good (but ancient) water infrastructures and densely populated areas in riverside, there is a tendency today to implement mixed strategies that combine the adoption of structural methods (very expensive and essentially for completion or adjustment of the obsolete hydraulic infrastructures) in conjunction with the application of non-structural measures, in a context of coordinated planning.

The recent Italian laws on the prevention and defence against natural disasters reflects the ratio of non-structural methods as they divided into two broad regulation areas:

1. spatial planning and the administrative tools to protect the territories which basically deals - for the purposes of flood defence - to:
 - a. preliminary identification of risks occurring in sites that may be flooded
 - b. delimitation - for each site - of areas exposed to main risks
 - c. imposition of restrictions to safeguard the areas of high hazard
2. coordinated organization of Civil Protection, in particular in these points:
 - a. strict connection with the scientific and technical organizations which estimate water emergencies
 - b. organization of preventive measures among the people involved
 - c. organization of relief measures and mitigation of the effects induced by flood disasters

2.1. National level

The National Service of Civil Protection was institutionalized by Act n. 225 adopted on 24 February, 1992.

The Legislative Decree 112/98 has redefined the tasks of each component, considering civil protection all the more as a subject having mixed competence (the State, the regions and the local authorities).

The Legislative Decree 112/98, while respecting the general structure set by Legislative Decree no 225/92, which is still the legislative core of the system, has sensibly renewed the distributions of functions between the different levels of Government towards a stronger decentralization and reinforcement of local powers, and assigned new tasks to the regions and local authorities (both provinces and municipalities).

2.2. Ministerial level

Art. 107 of Legislative Decree no 112/98 lists the national tasks that forcibly belong to the State and are implemented by the Department of Civil Protection, which is part of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

The national tasks are:

- Orientation, promotion and coordination of the various activities of the state administrations (at different levels), of the territorial and public authorities, and of any other organisation and institution, including private entities, that exist on the national territory in matters of civil protection
- Deliberation and annulment, in agreement with the regions concerned, of the state of emergency following type C incidents (extraordinary incidents) as referred to in Art. 2 of Legislative Decree no 225/92
- Issue of orders for the activation of emergency interventions in accordance with the regions concerned, to avoid dangerous situations or additional damage to persons and properties and to facilitate the recovery of normal conditions of life in the areas hit by disasters where a state of emergency declaration is in force
- Establishing general criteria concerning forecasting and prevention, emergency planning and relief coordination
- Laying down general rules on security for various activities (industrial, civilian and commercial)
- Establishing a set of specific operational activities, among which the guidelines for prevention and forecasting programmes, emergency plans in accordance with the local authorities concerned, technical urgent relief, aerial prevention and extinction of forest fires, periodical exercises, promotion of studies on forecasting and prevention of risks.

Some of these tasks are carried out in accordance with the local authorities at the Unified Conference (State, Regions and local Authorities); others are directly implemented in accordance with the Regions concerned.

The national tasks, in the framework of the functions attributed to the State level, are the same tasks as those laid down in Art. 81 of Legislative Decree no 300/99 to the civil protection agency, i.e. the Department of Civil Protection.

2.3. Regional level

The functions ascribed specifically to the regions by Legislative Decree no 112/98 are described in Art. 108, which defines how to address emergencies and planning and operational functions, such as the activation of urgent interventions in case of crisis (e.g. by using the Fire-Fighters Corps), the extinction of forest fires and so on.

The most important regional tasks can be summarized as follows:

- Making regional programmes for risk prevention and forecasting
- Launching interventions through the National Fire-Fighters Corps in case of a crisis caused by an emergency or an imminent danger
- Formulating the guidelines for the drafting of emergency provincial plans.

2.4. Local level

The provinces are mainly responsible for the forecasting and prevention activities. Their functions are summarized below:

- to carry out, at the provincial level, forecasting and risk prevention activities established by regional programs and plans through the adoption of the necessary administrative acts
- to draft provincial emergency plans on the basis of the regional guidelines
- to control how the provincial structures of the emergency services are set up by the civil protection, including the technical services to be activated in case of disasters.

2.5. Italian legislative glossary

Since the legislative, regulatory and administrative structures are specific to each country, we should set up a glossary of legal instruments in force in Italy today.

We define :

- **Direttiva:** (*Directive*) : it is a binding measure adopted by the EU for each individual EU Member States but it is not compulsory for the citizens of the state it belongs until it is adopted by the specific State. So in the case of the European Union, the Directive requires certain obligations to the State in regard to that question, but the legislative initiative on how to articulate and implement these obligations is up to the Member State. Only after the EU Directive was transposed into national legislation, it becomes mandatory for the citizens of each state.
- **Legge:** (*Law*) :. In Italy the enactment of laws is the sole responsibility of the legislative power, i.d. the Italian Parliament (Chamber of Deputies and Senate).
- **Decreto Legislativo (Dlgs)** (*Legislative Decree*) : means an act having the force of law, adopted by the Government in the Council of Ministers and arising from Parliament's delegation (delegation limited to the

specific subject matter of the measure and to time of issue). The Decree is provided by art. 76 of the Italian Constitution and is a mean by which the Legislative Chambers (Deputies and Senators) decide not to regulate a given matter (for reasons of technical specificity of the topics discussed), but reserving the right to determine the "frame" within which the Government - in person of the various ministers - must legislate.

- **Other types of decree** which have the force of administrative acts and implements specific regulations and materials are:
Decree of the President of the Republic (DPR), Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers (DPCM), Decree of the President of the Regional Council (DPGR), Decree of the President of the Provincial Government (DPGP). As into the Italian laws survive very old regulations, dating back to when (prior to 1946) Italy was a kingdom (and not a republic like today), you can still find the existing Royal Decrees (RD).
- **Decreto Legge (DL) (Decree Law)** : it is a temporary and provisional measure adopted in cases of extraordinary need and urgency by the Government, having the force of law according to art. 77 of the Italian Constitution. The Decree Law shall enter into force immediately after its enactment. The extraordinary nature of the instrument is due to the fact that DL bypasses the Parliament immediate power of legislating for reasons of urgency. The DL, however, has a limited validity, only for a period of 60 days, after which the DL decays, unless it was converted into law by Parliament by the end of the 60-days period. This particular "modus legiferandi" is closely supervised by the Italian Constitutional Court.
- **Ordinanza (Ordonnance)** : it is a measure by which a Management Authority (especially a minister, a prefect or a mayor) in accordance with the dictates of law, requires a certain behavior to an individual or a way of doing to an organization.
- **Circolare (Circular letter)** : it is a public administration written communication sent to multiple recipients in order to give clarification and explanation of operation, to make internal arrangements, to transmit information. It has no force of law as it relates only to an administrative practice and cannot assume value of self-regulation.
- **Delibera (Resolution)** : it is a legal act attributed to a panel of decision makers. E.g. are approved by resolution: budgets, regulations, all planning acts. Regulations are the main instruments of administrative action of the Regional Administration, of the Provincial Government and of the City Council.

3. Hungarian laws and regulations

The tasks of the Civil Defence in catastrophe situation or after hostile aggressive strike are rescue, decontamination, disinfection and planning, organization and accomplishment of the utmost necessary reconstruction activity, furthermore evacuation from the health service, temporary accommodation and supply of the population at the endangered area.

In order to accomplish these tasks :

- Civil Defence plans, organizes and accomplishes the warning, information and evacuation of the population at endangered areas, settlements and their rescue from the damaged area ;
- Plans, organizes the personal protective kit supply for the population at endangered areas and protection of material properties,
- Prepares the citizens, civilian organizations to prevent emergencies, diminish the consequences.

3.1. National level

- Constitution of the Republic of Hungary
- Act XXXVII of 1996 on Civil Protection
- Act LXXIV of 1999 on Disaster Management (direction and structure of protection against disasters and the protection against major accidents involving hazardous materials)
- Act CV of 2004 on the Hungarian Defence Forces and National Defence
- Gov. Decree No. 60/1997. (IV. 18.) on the General Rules of Air-raid Sheltering, Supply of Individual Protective Equipment, Public Alarm and Evacuation and Reception of the Population.

3.2. Ministerial level

- Decree of the Minister of the Interior No. 55/1997. (X. 21.) on the Rules of Establishment, Control, Financial and Technical Support and Operation of Civil Protection Organisations Based on Civil Protection Liabilities
- Decree of the Minister of the Interior No. 20/1998. (IV. 10.) on the System and Requirements of Civil Protection Planning.

3.3. Inter ministerial cross cutting coordination

- Gov. Decree No. 179/1999. (XII. 10.) on the Implementation of the Act on Disaster Management.

3.4. Hungarian legislative glossary

4. German laws and regulations

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.

4.1. National level

From Germany's 1949 Constitution (*Grundgesetz*) follows that protection of the population in peacetime is the responsibility of the 16 constituent states. Federal responsibility and legislation is only applied to protect the population in case of war or if the Parliament (the *Bundestag*) has determined that a state of tension exists (e.g. a preliminary stage of war). Therefore, the responsibility for emergency planning and operational preparation in peacetime lies with the states and their structures (agencies, procedures, and organisations). The states therefore have their own laws regulating the measures for urgent medical assistance and fire fighting, as well as procedures for disaster management. The federal government supplements the states' equipment with wartime resources, e.g. special NBC-vehicles, which can be used during peacetime as well.

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

The competences and tasks at federal level have thus been recently revised and laid down in the 2009 German Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance Act.

4.2. Regional (Länder) level

According to the traditional allocation of competency, the legal basis for the states to respond to disasters or emergencies has been laid down in a number of state laws.

Essential provisions have been stipulated in the legislation on fire prevention and fire services, which assign local governments the duty of removing fire and explosion hazards, fighting fires and providing adequate technical support in case of other accidents or emergencies. Fire prevention and fire-fighting, rescue and disaster management may be covered by separate legislation, as in Bavaria (the Bavarian Disaster Management Act, the Bavarian Fire Services Act and the Bavarian Act Regulating Emergency Rescue, Ambulance and Rescue Services); or they may be covered fully or partly by a single law as in the Act on Emergency Response Assistance for the city-state of Bremen and the state of Hesse's Act on Fire Prevention and Fire-Fighting, General Aid and Relief and Disaster Management.

4.1 German legislative glossary

On federal level the basic laws are relevant, also the Zivil- und Katastrophenhilfegesetz (ZSKG, 25/03/1997) regulating the competences and measures.

5. Austrian laws and regulations

Austria's political system (Federal Republic) is organised at three levels: 1) federal, 2) land/federal province/state, 3) municipality. 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.

In the field of environmental protection, an agreement on the transnational effects of industrial accidents was signed within the framework of the UN/ECE (Economic Commission for Europe). Furthermore, special treaties on cooperation in the field of environmental protection were signed between Austria and the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland.

5.1 National level

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

5.2 Regional level

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

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

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

5.3. Austrian legislative glossary

- EU-Directives: Binding measure adopted by the EU for Member States
- Constitution on national level
- Laws on state level
 - “Katastrophenschutzgesetz” regulating disaster management
 - “Rettungsdienstgesetz” regulating emergency management in combination with emergency services
 - Legislative Decrees regulating special measures of disaster management planning, risk assessment, weather services
 - Guidelines (Richtlinien) of voluntary organisations

6. Poland laws and regulations

Poland consists of 16 regions (*Wojewodztwa, singular - Wojewodztwo*); Dolnoslaskie (Lower Slesia), Kujawsko-Pomorskie (Kuyavia-Pomerania), Lodzkie, Lubelskie (Lublin), Lubuskie (Lubusz), Malopolskie (Lesser Poland), Mazowieckie (Masovia), Opolskie, Podkarpackie (Subcarpathia), Podlaskie, Pomorskie (Pomerania), Slaskie (Slesia), Swietokrzyskie, Warminsko-Mazurskie (Warmia-Masuria), Wielkopolskie (Greater Poland) and Zachodniopomorskie (West Pomerania). There are 2,478 municipalities (*Gmina*) in Poland, including 892 towns

6.1 National level

The following main acts provide the administrative and operational framework for the protection of the population of Poland:

- I. The Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 2 April 1997 stipulates that in situations of particular danger, if ordinary constitutional measures are inadequate, any of the following appropriate extraordinary measures may be introduced: martial law, a state of emergency or a state of natural disaster. Extraordinary measures may be introduced only by regulation, issued according to the statutes, and additionally are required to be publicized (article 228)
- II. The Crisis Management Act of 26 April 2007 specifies the authorities responsible for crisis management, their tasks and the general principles for crisis management.

The act also formulates the definition of Civil Emergence Planning (CEP) as:

- Organization guidelines entailing the development of plans (including crisis response plans) and programs aimed at the effective use of

available capabilities and resources for responding to crisis situations during states of emergency and during war, the necessity of preventing crisis situations, preparations to take control of them, response in crisis situations, as well as reconstruction of infrastructure and restoring it to its original state

- Planning the support for the armed forces in case they are used, and planning the use of the armed forces for conducting crisis management tasks.

CEP tasks shall therefore include:

- Gathering and processing information on capabilities and resources that can be used in crisis situations during states of emergency and during war
- Developing procedures, which shall be applied in case of emergencies
- Preparing crisis response plans.

The above-mentioned tasks aim at:

- Ensuring the functioning of public administration
- Ensuring the functioning and the ability to reconstruct infrastructure or restore it to its original state
- Rationally managing capabilities and resources in crisis situations during states of emergency and during war
- Providing people with conditions to survive in crisis situations, during states of emergency and during war.

III. The Act on the State of Natural Disaster of 18 April 2002 specifies the conditions for implementing extraordinary measures in case of disasters, which may be either natural or man-made. The Act provides definitions, rights and restrictions on the public during the announced state of disaster, specifies the authorities responsible for implementing tasks and draws general principles for consequence management.

IV. International multilateral agreements, European Union legislation, bilateral agreements on cooperation in disaster prevention and mutual assistance in response to their effects.

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

6.2. Regional level

The Regions are headed by representatives of the Council of Ministers (*Voivodes*). Their main tasks are to co-ordinate the prevention of all types of

hazards, support efforts at self-government levels and assist lower government levels if resources are inadequate. The Voivodes have Emergency Response Teams and Regional Crisis Management Centers at their disposal.

6.3. Lower regional level

- Powiat (the higher self-government level) : responsibilities at this level include protection of the population in events that exceed the capabilities of the local level. The Starosta (head of authority at this level) has an Emergency Response Team and a Crisis Management Centre.
- Gmina (lower self-government level, Municipal level) : responsibilities at municipal level are all local public matters, in particular fire protection and the maintenance of public order.

Additional responsibilities are the monitoring of threats, early warning systems, alarms and the co-ordination of rescue operations and evacuations. The Mayor defines the tasks of Civil Defence for all institutions that are operational within the municipality.

Finally, the heads and employers of plants, institutions and associations are responsible for developing and maintaining activities and training in order to meet the possible threat situations accounted for in the Mayor's Civil Defence Plan.

6.4. Polish legislative glossary

7. UE Legislation (Directives, Conclusions, Resolutions, Communications)

7.1 Introduction

There are two main pieces of legislation that cover European civil protection :

- Council Decision 2007/779/EC, establishing a Community Civil Protection Mechanism (recast)
- Council Decision establishing a Civil Protection Financial Instrument (2007/162/EC)

Three Commission Decisions have been issued after the adoption of these two main pillars of civil protection legislation, each of them having a specific purpose within the meaning of the Council Decisions. One of these Decisions (2007/606/EC, Euratom) deals with laying down implementing rules for transport; the other two (2008/73/EC, Euratom and 2010/481/EU, Euratom) provide for the implementation of the modules concept.

The Community Civil Protection Mechanism and the Civil Protection Financial Instrument together cover three of the main aspects of the disaster management cycle – prevention, preparedness and response. The Mechanism itself covers response and some preparedness actions, whereas the Financial Instrument enables actions in all three fields. The two pieces of legislation are moreover complementary as the Financial Instrument finances the Mechanism.

There are of course other legal texts which are not yet legislative pieces but contain proposals or observations which will have a bearing on civil protection. These include the Commission Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity, the Communication on strengthening Early Warning Systems in Europe.

As both of the Council Decisions were adopted in 2007, the current framework is a relatively new one. It however builds upon several years of previous legal texts

Legislation in force

29/07/2010	Commission Decision 2010/481/EU, Euratom amending Decision 2004/277/EC, Euratom as regards rules for the implementation of Council Decision 2007/779/EC, Euratom establishing a Community civil protection mechanism
20/12/2007	Commission Decision 2008/73/EC, Euratom amending Decision 2004/277/EC, Euratom as regards rules for the implementation of the Mechanism
08/11/2007	Council Decision 2007/779/EC, Euratom establishing a Community Civil Protection Mechanism (recast)
08/08/2007	Commission Decision 2007/606/EC, Euratom laying down rules for the implementation of the provisions on transport
05/03/2007	Council Decision establishing a Civil Protection Financial Instrument (2007/162/EC, Euratom)
29/12/2003	Commission Decision 2004/277/EC laying down rules for the implementation of Council Decision 2001/792/EC

Other legal texts

26/10/2010	COM(2010)600 Communication Towards a stronger European disaster response: the role of civil protection and humanitarian assistance.
05/03/2008	COM(2008)130 Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity.
14/12/2007	Commission Staff Working Document SEC(2007) 1721, Towards Better Protecting Citizens against Disaster Risks: Strengthening Early Warning Systems in Europe

Council Conclusions and Resolutions

28/11/2008	Council Conclusions calling for civil protection capabilities to be enhanced by a European mutual assistance system building on the civil protection modular approach (16474/08)
16/06/2008	Council Conclusions on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity – towards an integrated approach to managing disasters
06/12/2007	Council Conclusions on the establishment of an Early Warning System for tsunamis in the North East Atlantic and the Mediterranean region
06/12/2007	Council Conclusions on the development and establishment of Early Warning Systems in the EU
12/06/2007	Council Conclusions on enhancing the coordination capacity of the MIC
12/06/2007	Council Conclusions on CBRN-related incidents

European Parliament Resolutions

19/06/2008	European Parliament resolution of 19 June 2008 on stepping up the Union's disaster response capacity
10/04/2008	EP resolution on Commission Green Paper on Adapting to climate change in Europe - options for EU action [P6_TA(2008)0125]
11/03/2008	EP Declaration of the European Parliament on early warning for citizens in major emergencies [P6_TA-PROV(2008)0088]
20/02/2008	EP Resolution on the Treaty of Lisbon [P6_TA(2008)0055]
12/12/2007	EP Resolution on the Commission legislative and work programme for 2008 [P6_TA(2007)0613]
04/09/2007	EP resolution on this summer's natural disasters [P6_TA(2007)0362]

7.2 Historical background

There were two other legal texts that were the direct precursors to the current framework. The first dates back to 1999 establishing the Community Action Programme in the field of civil protection. A first two-year Action Programme (1998-1999) was followed by a five-year Action Programme (2000-2004). This was extended till 2006 through Council Decision of 20 December 2004.

The second major legal text was Council Decision of 23 October 2001 establishing the original Community Mechanism. A later Commission Decision of 29 December 2003 laid down the rules for the implementation of the Community Mechanism, defining its duties and the functioning of the various tools made use of in the Mechanism.

The tsunami that hit South Asia in December 2004 however beckoned a major overhaul of system as a whole. Both the Council and the European Parliament called on the Commission to explore areas of improvements to the Mechanism. This resulted in a series of Commission Communications aiming at developing a more robust European civil protection capacity, enabling the Union to react more rapidly and effectively to any type of disaster in the future. As a result, the Commission tabled a recast of Council Decision (2001/792/EC) on 27 January 2006 intended to reshape the Mechanism. Council Decision 2007/779/EC, Euratom was mainly based on this Communication.

The Commission also adopted a Proposal for a Council Regulation establishing a Rapid Response and Preparedness Instrument for major emergencies on 20 April 2005. This proposal provided the future legal framework for the financing of civil protection operations. The Commission proposed a major increase in the future financing for European civil protection actions, with annual amounts ranging from €16 million in 2007 to €30 million in 2013. In doing so, the Commission recognised the importance of immediate civil protection assistance as a tangible expression of European solidarity in the event of major emergencies. Renamed the Civil protection financial instrument this legislation was adopted on 5 March 2007.

The very foundations of civil protection co-operation at a Community level go back as far as May 1985 in the May ministerial meeting (Rome). Six resolutions were consequently adopted over the following 9 years. The results of these resolutions were a number of operational instruments covering both preparedness and response. Activities were organised on the basis of the subsidiarity principle laid down in the Maastricht Treaty. Of importance is the Resolution of 8 July 1991 on improving mutual aid between Member States in the event of technological disasters.

The Commission Communication of 11 June 2002 described progress achieved in preparedness for emergencies, amongst

others the set-up of a mutual consultation mechanism to deal with any crisis involving bioterrorist threats. Furthermore a joint Commission - pharmaceutical industry task force was launched, that drew up an inventory of the availability and capacities of production, stockpiles and distribution of serums, vaccines and antibiotics likely to be used to counter any bacteriological attack.

Commission Communications and Staff Working Documents

27/01/2006	COM (2006) 29 Commission proposal for recast of Council Decision 2001/792/EC
20/05/2005	COM (2005) 137 on improving the Community Civil Protection Mechanism
20/05/2005	COM (2005) 113 on establishing Rapid Response Preparedness Instrument
25/03/2004	COM (2004) 200 on reinforcing the EU's civil protection capacity
11/06/2002	COM (2002) 302 on progress made in implementing programme for preparedness for possible emergencies
28/11/2001	COM (2001) 707 on the state of preventive alert against possible emergencies
24/01/2000	SEC(2000)136 Developments since adoption of Council Resolutions on civil protection

Previous legal texts

20/12/2004	Council Decision 2005/12/EC amending Decision 1999/847/EC as regards the extension of the Community action programme
23/10/2001	Council Decision (2001/792/EC, Euratom) establishing a Community Mechanism
09/12/1999	Council Decision establishing a Community action programme in the field of civil protection (2000-2004)
19/12/1997	Council Decision establishing a Community action programme in the field of civil protection

Council Conclusions and Resolutions

11/12/2006	General Affairs and External Relations Council (GAERC) Brussels 11 December 2006
04/12/2006	Justice and Home Affairs Council (JHA) meeting Brussels 4-5 December 2006
18/07/2005	General Affairs and External Relations Council (GAERC) Brussels 18 July 2005
4-5/11/ '04	European Council Presidency Conclusions (Incl. Hague Programme) Brussels 4-5 November 2004
22/12/2003	Council Resolution on strengthening Community co-operation in the field of civil protection research
27/11/2003	Council Conclusions on strengthening Community cooperation in the field of civil protection assistance
19/12/2002	Council Resolution on special civil protection assistance to outermost and isolated regions, to insular regions, to regions which are not easily accessible, and to sparsely populated regions, in the European Union
28/01/2002	Council Resolution on reinforcing cooperation in the field of civil protection training
26/02/2001	Council Resolution on strengthening the EU's capabilities in the field of civil protection
31/10/1994	Resolution on strengthening Community co-operation on civil protection
08/07/1991	Resolution on improving mutual aid between Member States in the event of natural or technological disaster
23/11/1990	Resolution on Community cooperation on civil protection
23/11/1990	Resolution on improving mutual aid between Member States in the event of a natural or man-made disaster
13/02/1989	Resolution on the new developments in Community cooperation on civil protection
25/06/1987	Resolution on the introduction of Community co-operation on Civil Protection

European Parliament Resolutions

05/10/2006	Joint Public Hearing: For a European civil protection force: Europe aid 5 October 2006
07/09/2006	EP Resolution on forest fires and floods [P6_TA(2006)349]
06/09/2006	Joint Motion for a Resolution on forest fires and floods 6 September 2006
18/05/2006	EP Resolution on Natural Disasters (fires, droughts and floods) - environmental aspects [P6_TA(2006)0224]
18/05/2006	EP Resolution on natural disasters (fires, droughts and floods) - regional development aspects [P6_TA(2006)0223]
18/05/2006	EP Resolution on natural disasters (forest fires, droughts and floods) - agricultural aspects [P6_TA(2006)0222]
08/09/2005	Resolution of 8 September 2005 on natural disasters (fires and floods) in Europe
13/01/2005	European Parliament resolution on the recent tsunami disaster in the Indian Ocean [P6_TA(2005)0006]

1a. ITALIAN NATIONAL LAWS

30/12/1923	RD n. 3267/1923 : tutela del territorio montano
13/02/1933	RD n. 215/1933 : nuove norme per la bonifica integrata
11/12/1933	RD n. 1775/1933 : testo unico delle disposizioni di legge sulle acque e impianti elettrici
08/12/1970	legge n. 996/70 : norme sul soccorso e sull'assistenza alle popolazioni colpite da calamità naturali
22/06/1982	DPCM 22 giugno 1982 : istituzione del Dipartimento di Protezione Civile
18/05/1989	legge 183/89 : norme per il riassetto organizzativo e funzionale della difesa del suolo
24/02/1992	legge 225/92 : Istituzione del servizio nazionale della protezione civile
14/04/1993	DPR 14 aprile 1993 : Criteri e modalità per la redazione dei programmi di manutenzione idraulica
14/04/1994	DPR 14 aprile 1994 : delimitazione dei bacini idrografici di rilievo nazionale ed interregionale
18/07/1995	DPR 18 luglio 1995 : criteri per la redazione dei piani di bacino
16/07/1997	legge 228/97 : rilocalizzazione delle attività produttive in aree a rischio di inondazione
31/03/1998	Dlgs 112/98 : conferimento di funzioni e compiti amministrativi dello Stato alle regioni ed agli enti locali (Capo VIII - Protezione Civile)
24/02/1992	legge n. 225/92 : istituzione del servizio Nazionale di Protezione Civile
03/08/1998	legge 267/98 : misure urgenti per la prevenzione del rischio idrogeologico

24/07/1998	DPCM 24 luglio 1998 : approvazione del Piano Stralcio delle fasce Fluviali (PSFF)
15/12/1998	DPCM 15 dicembre 1998 : approvazione del programma di potenziamento delle reti di monitoraggio meteoroidropluviometrico
28/04/2001	Delibera Comitato Istituzionale AdbPO n. 18 : norme di attuazione del Piano stralcio per l'Assetto Idrogeologico (PAI)
09/11/2001	legge 9 novembre 2001, n. 401/01 : Conversione in legge, con modificazioni, del decreto-legge 7 settembre 2001, n. 343, recante disposizioni urgenti per assicurare il coordinamento operativo delle strutture preposte alle attività di Protezione Civile
02/03/2002	DPCM 2 marzo 2002 : costituzione del Comitato Operativo della Protezione Civile
27/02/2004	DPCM 27 febbraio 2004 : indirizzi operativi per la gestione organizzativa e funzionale del sistema di allertamento nazionale e regionale per il rischio idrogeologico ed idraulico ai fini della Protezione Civile
25/02/2005	DPCM 25 febbraio 2005 : ulteriori indirizzi operativi per la gestione organizzativa e funzionale del sistema di allertamento nazionale, statale e regionale per il rischio idrogeologico ed idraulico ai fini di protezione civile, recanti modifiche ed integrazioni alla Dir.P.C.M. 27 febbraio 2004
03/04/2006	Dlgs 152/06 : Norme in materia ambientale
27/10/2008	DPCM 27 Ottobre 2008 : Indirizzi operativi per prevedere, prevenire e fronteggiare eventuali situazioni di emergenza connesse a fenomeni idrogeologici e idraulici
03/12/2008	DPCM 3 dicembre 2008 : Indirizzi operativi per la gestione delle emergenze
27/02/2009	legge 13/09 : misure straordinarie in materia di risorse idriche e di protezione dell'ambiente

- 24/07/2009 DM 139/09 : regolamento recante la disciplina delle forme di consultazione della popolazione sui piani di emergenza esterni, ai sensi dell'articolo 20, comma 6, del decreto legislativo 17 agosto 1999, n. 334
- 23/02/2010 Dlgs 49/10 : attuazione della direttiva 2007/60/CE relativa alla valutazione e alla gestione dei rischi di alluvioni

1b. Italian set of regional (Regione Piemonte) and local (Provincia di Alessandria) regulations

- 19/11/1975 legge regionale Piemonte n. 54/75 : interventi regionali in materia di sistemazione di bacini montani, oper idraulico-forestali, opere idrauliche di competenza regionale
- 05/12/1977 legge regionale Piemonte n. 56/77 : tutela ed uso del suolo
- 29/06/1978 legge regionale Piemonte n. 38/78 : disciplina ed organizzazione degli interventi in dipendenza di calamità naturali
- 13/04/1995 legge regionale Piemonte n. 60/95 : istituzione dell'Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione Ambientale (ARPA)
- 06/08/2001 DGR n.31-3749 : adempimenti regionali conseguenti l'approvazione del PAI
- 28/12/2001 legge regionale Piemonte n. 38/01 : costituzione dell'Agenzia Interregionale per la gestione del fiume Po
- 15/07/2002 DGR n.45 :indirizzi per l'attuazione del PAI a livello urbanistico
- 20/11/2002 legge regionale Piemonte n. 28/02 : ampliamento delle attività dell'Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione Ambientale (ARPA)
- 07/04/2003 legge regionale Piemonte n. 7/03 : disposizioni in materia di Protezione Civile

18/10/2004	DPGR n. 7/R Regolamento regionale di programmazione e pianificazione delle attività di Protezione Civile
18/10/2004	DPGR n. 8/R Regolamento regionale di disciplina degli organi e delle strutture di Protezione Civile
18/10/2004	DPGR n. 9/R Regolamento regionale del volontariato di Protezione Civile
18/10/2004	DPGR n. 10/R Regolamento regionale della scuola di Protezione Civile
18/10/2004	DPGR n. 11/R Regolamento regionale recante: " Utilizzo del fondo regionale di Protezione Civile"
27/11/2006	DPGR n. 12/R Regolamento regionale recante: "Modifiche ai regolamenti regionali 18 ottobre 2004 n. 7/R e 8/R in materia di protezione civile."
17/02/2007	DCR n. 117-10731 Piano di tutela delle acque (PTA) della Regione Piemonte

2. HUNGARIAN NATIONAL LAWS

01/01/1996	Water Management Act
25/07/1997	Protection against flood and inland water
01/01/1997	Edict on the Rules of protection against the damages of water
15/02/2006	Edict on Procedures linked to use and utilization of highwater bed, coastal margins and vulnerable areas due to underseepage; furthermore the depreciation of areas protected by inner dykes

01/01/2009	Technical regulations of utilization and protection of water, prevention of damages linked to water and the establishments
14/05/2010	Directive on the issue of Prevention of damages of water by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
14/05/2010	Edict on the General rules of activities of utilization and protection of water, prevention of damages linked to water and the establishments
01/01/2007	Edict on the Appointment of organizaions for environment protection, nature protection, water authority and administrative tasks
01/01/1996	Edict on Water Management Associations
02/01/2010	Act on Water Associations
17/12/2003	Categorization of settlements based on their vulnerability to flood and inland water
28/05/2010	Determining exposed to risks of excess water, maps of critical points and risk points, development of risk management plans and their content
23/07/1991	Act on the Tasks and competences of local municipalities and their organizations, deputies of the republic and certain centrally subordinative organizations
30/09/1990	Act on Local municipalities
01/09/1991	Act on the Conveyance of certain state-owned assets into municipal-owned status
01/01/2000	Tasks of disaster prevention bodies under the direction of Home Secretary, the implementation method of prevention and the order of management and operation.

14/06/1996	Act on Civil Protection
01/08/1996	Act on Protection against fire, Technical rescue and Fire Brigades
01/01/2000	Act on the Control and structure of disaster prevention, prevention of severe accidents linked to hazardous substances
01/01/2000	Edict on the Execution of Law No. LXXIV/1999
01/01/2005	Act on National defence and Hungarian Army
12/01/2006	Act on The modification of Act LXXIV. on the control, structure of disaster prevention, and prevention of severe accidents linked to hazardous substances
05/10/1995	Rules on the categorization of settlements per civil protection, and civil protection requirements
19/06/2005	Control and tasks of protection against catastrophes by the national defence sector
05/11/1997	Establishment and control of civil protection organizations for civil protection duties, their financial and technical supply, and rules on their engagement
03/05/1997	Edict on general rules of air-raid shelters, supply with protective clothing and tools, alerting of inhabitants and evacuation and sheltering

3a. GERMAN NATIONAL LAWS

Zivilschutz- und Katastrophenhilfegesetz - ZSKG

Zivilschutz- und Katastrophenhilfegesetz vom 25. März 1997 (BGBl. I S. 726), das zuletzt durch Artikel 2 Nummer 1 des Gesetzes vom 29. Juli 2009 (BGBl. I S. 2350) geändert worden ist

Zuletzt geändert durch Art. 2 Nr. 1 G v. 29.7.2009 I 2350

3b. German set of regional (land Bavaria) and local (Munich) regulations

Bayerische Katastrophenschutzgesetz (BayKSG) vom 31. Juli 1970 (BayRS 215-4-1-I)

Bayerisches Katastrophenschutzgesetz (BayKSG) vom 24. Juli 1996

Änderung: Inhaltsübersicht geänd., neuer Art. 3b eingef., Art. 19 geänd. (G v. 27.7.2009, 392)

BayKSG - Bayerisches Katastrophenschutzgesetz vom 24. Juli 1996 (GVBl. 1996 S. 282; 1999 S. 130; 24.4.2001 S. 140; 24.05.2007 S. 342 07; 06.05.2008 S. 160 08;:: 27.07.2009 S. 392 09) Gl.-Nr.: 215-4-1-I

Zivischutzgesetz (ZSG) vom 25.März 1997

Zivischutzgesetz (ZSG) vom 25.März 1997, in der ab dem 1.Mai 2004 geltender Fassung

§§ 2, 4 geändert durch Artikel 3 des Haushaltssanierungsgesetzes, geändert vom 22. Dezember 1999 (BGBl.I S.2534

§ 24 (3) geändert durch Artikel 11 des Sechsten Euro-Einführungsgesetzes vom 03. Dezember 2001 (BGBl. I S. 3306)

§ 16 (2) und § 24 (4) geändert durch Artikel 22 des Dritten Gesetzes für moderne Dienstleistungen am Arbeitsmarkt vom 23. Dezember 2003 (BGBl. I S. 2848)

§ 4 (1) und (2) geändert durch Artikel 2 des Gesetzes über die Errichtung des Bundesamtes für Bevölkerungsschutz und Katastrophenhilfe vom 27. April 2004 (BGBl. I S. 630)

4a. AUSTRIAN NATIONAL LAWS

Wasserrechtsgesetz 1959 - WRG 1959 (Stammfassung)

Bundesgesetz über die Förderung des Wasserbaues aus Bundesmitteln (Wasserbautenförderungsgesetz 1985 - WBFG); Stammfassung

Vereinbarung über die Aufteilung und Verwendung der nach § 4 Z 2 des Katastrophenfondsgesetzes 1986, BGBl. Nr. 396, zur Verfügung stehenden Mittel für ein Warn- und Alarmsystem sowie die Einräumung wechselseitiger Benützungrechte an den Anlagen dieses Systems (Stammfassung)

Bundesgesetz vom 3. Juli 1975, mit dem das Forstwesen geregelt wird (Forstgesetz 1975); Stammfassung; Bestimmungen über Wildbach- und Lawinerverbauung

4b. Austrian set of regional (Steiermark) and local (Graz) regulations

Gesetz vom 16. März 1999 über die Abwehr und Bekämpfung von Katastrophen (Steiermärkisches Katastrophenschutzgesetz); Stammfassung

Verordnung der Steiermärkischen Landesregierung vom 4. Dezember 2000 über Vorbereitungsmaßnahmen zur Abwehr und Bekämpfung von Katastrophen

Steiermärkisches Raumordnungsgesetz 2010 (StROG)

5a. POLISH NATIONAL LAWS

23/10/2000	Dyrektywa 2000/60/WE Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady ustanawiająca ramy wspólnotowego działania w dziedzinie polityki wodnej
23/10/2007	Dyrektywa 2007/60/WE Parlamentu Europejskiego i Rady w sprawie oceny ryzyka powodziowego i zarządzania nim
18/07/2001	Ustawa Prawo wodne
17/12/2002	Rozporządzenie Rady Ministrów w sprawie śródlądowych wód powierzchniowych lub ich części stanowiących własność publiczną
27/03/2003	Ustawa o planowaniu i zagospodarowaniu przestrzennym
27/04/2001	Ustawa Prawo ochrony środowiska
16/04/2004	Ustawa o ochronie przyrody
26/04/2007	Ustawa o zarządzaniu kryzysowym
03/10/2008	Ustawa o udostępnianiu informacji o środowisku i jego ochronie, udziale społeczeństwa w ochronie środowiska oraz ocenach oddziaływania na środowisko
09/11/2010	Rozporządzenie Rady Ministrów w sprawie przedsięwzięć mogących znacząco oddziaływać na środowisko
07/07/1994	Ustawa Prawo budowlane
05/06/1998	Ustawa o samorządzie województwa
05/06/1998	Ustawa o samorządzie powiatowym
24/06/2010	Ustawa o szczególnych rozwiązaniach związanych z usuwaniem skutków powodzi z 2010 r.

08/07/2010	Ustawa o szczególnych zasadach przygotowania do realizacji inwestycji w zakresie budowli przeciwpowodziowych
12/08/2010	Ustawa o zmianie ustawy o szczególnych rozwiązaniach związanych z usuwaniem skutków powodzi z maja i czerwca 2010 r. oraz ustawy o wspieraniu rozwoju obszarów wiejskich z udziałem środków Europejskiego Funduszu Rolnego na rzecz Rozwoju Obszarów Wiejskich
12/08/2010	Ustawa z dnia o wspieraniu przedsiębiorców dotkniętych skutkami powodzi z 2010 r.
14/09/2010	Rozporządzenie Ministra Pracy i Polityki Społecznej w sprawie szczegółowych warunków i trybu przyznawania środków z Państwowego Funduszu Rehabilitacji Osób Niepełnosprawnych w związku z likwidacją skutków powodzi z 2010 r.

5b. Polish set of regional (Mazowieckie) and local (Płock) regulations

23/10/2009	Zarządzenie nr 357 Wojewody Mazowieckiego Szefa Obrony Cywilnej Województwa w sprawie organizacji wojewódzkiego Systemu Wykrywania i Alarmowania na terenie województwa mazowieckiego
20/07/2010	Zarządzenie nr 307/2010 Wojewody Mazowieckiego z dnia 20 lipca 2010r. w sprawie planowania i realizacji w województwie mazowieckim zadań na potrzeby obronne państwa przez jednostki organizacyjne publicznej i niepublicznej służby zdrowia oraz jednostki samorządu terytorialnego
16/11/2010	Zarządzenie nr 466 Wojewody Mazowieckiego w sprawie wydania zaleceń do powiatowych planów zarządzania kryzysowego
21/10/2010	Zarządzenie nr 83/2010 Starosty Płockiego Szefa Obrony Cywilnej Powiatu w sprawie organizacji powiatowego Systemu Wykrywania i Alarmowania na terenie powiatu płockiego
15/02/2011	Zarządzenie nr 6/2011 Starosty Płockiego z w sprawie powołania Powiatowego Zespołu Zarządzania Kryzysowego oraz utworzenia Powiatowego Centrum Zarządzania Kryzysowego