

MAPPING OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CBRNE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION



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Editorial note

This report has been commissioned by the coordinators of Policy Area Secure (PA Secure) within the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR), and authored by a consultant under the supervision of the coordinators. PA Secure is coordinated by the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS) Secretariat, and the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB). The report has been made possible through financial support from the Swedish Institute, and the Interreg Baltic Sea Region Programme.

The aim of this report is to create a basis for structured cooperation on CBRNE (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives) agents related emergencies in the Baltic Sea Region, through mapping the responsible actors and the strategic objectives across the region. The recommendations at the end of the report are to be considered as possible ways forward in the field of CBRNE cooperation and should be paid particular attention to.

To strengthen the cross-sectoral cooperation in terms of CBRNE preparedness in the Baltic Sea Region is one of the prioritized strategic actions in the [Joint Position on Enhancing Cooperation in the Civil Protection Area](#), adopted by the Directors General for Civil Protection in the Baltic Sea Region, at their 15th meeting on 12 May 2017 in Keflavik, Iceland. This report offers an information basis on the state of play of the CBRNE management in the Baltic Sea Region, thus contributes to promoting cooperation in this field.

We would like to thank all the Member States in the PA Secure Steering Group for contributing to this report, thus making possible its materialization.

Janusz Gąciarz, Senior Adviser Civil Security, CBSS Secretariat

Jacek Paszkowski, Adviser Policy Area Secure, EUSBSR, CBSS Secretariat

Andriy Martynenko, Project Officer for PA Secure and HA Climate, EUSBSR, CBSS Secretariat

Nina Jernberg, Project Assistant Civil Security, CBSS Secretariat

Bengt Sundelius, Strategic Adviser to the Director General of the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB)

Julia Fredriksson, Strategic Adviser, EU and International issues, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB)

Stockholm, 6 November 2017

Consultant: Egle Obcarkskaite

Contributions/editing: The Policy Area Secure (EUSBSR) Coordination teams at the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS) Secretariat and the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB)

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The Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS) Secretariat is co-coordinating Policy Area Secure in the European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR) together with the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB). However, the content of this report does not reflect the official opinion of the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS) Secretariat, or the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB). Responsibility for the information and views expressed therein lies entirely with the author, and/or the contributors.



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Introduction

This report presents the results of a survey entitled **Mapping of responsibilities for CBRNE emergency management in the Baltic Sea region** which was commissioned by the coordinators of Policy Area Secure (PA Secure) in the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR), namely the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) and the Secretariat of the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS). It was intended as a first step towards laying a foundation for cross-sectoral project activities in the area of civil protection and security in the region. To this end understanding is needed of which institutional actors (authorities) have responsibilities in the Baltic Sea Region (BSR) countries when it comes to CBRNE incidents. Establishing this was the main aim of the study.

Since the results of the current study are to inform future collaboration projects in the region, in accordance with the PA Secure mandate, it was decided in consultation with the coordinators of PA Secure that the most suitable mapping method was to send an inquiry to the countries concerned about the distribution of institutional responsibilities throughout the entire CBRNE emergency management process. Therefore, a questionnaire was created and a survey was launched, the results of which are provided in this report.

Using such methodology entails that the provided lists of institutions per country may not necessarily be exhaustive. CBRNE emergency management is an area of high complexity and therefore a differentiation margin has to be maintained. It also must be observed that the survey did not impose any limits on how detailed the description of institutional participation at different stages of emergency management should be, and therefore the results vary per country.

While the intention was for this report to be as descriptive as possible without being too definite or exclusive, a number of conclusions to be drawn from it are outlined. They largely take into account the operational rationale which follows from PA Secure, namely focus on opportunities for cross-sectoral cooperation between sectors of civil protection and civil security as in law enforcement. However, they remain open for further discussion among relevant stakeholders.

The current report comprises three main parts: (1) a short presentation of the rationale to this survey and its context, as well as a description of the design of the survey questionnaire; (2) a descriptive summary of survey results (country profiles); (3) annexes featuring comprehensive per-country tables listing all institutions that were identified by the respondents. This raw data is important as it provides an opportunity for subsequent consideration and interpretation of the results from this mapping exercise.

Background

RATIONALE AND FOCUS

The rationale behind this survey lies within the mandate of Policy Area Secure, as it is outlined in the EUSBSR Action Plan¹.

The EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR) was adopted in 2009, recognising the need for a coordinated macro-regional action to address key challenges that were identified as requiring urgent attention. One of the four challenges put forward in the European Commission's Communication on the matter, as well as in the accompanying Action Plan, was ensuring safety and security in the region. In the EUSBSR Action Plan in 2009, this civil protection area-related challenge was addressed through actions structurally located under three priority areas, numbered as 13, 14 and 15. Following the revision of the EUSBSR Action Plan that took place in 2012 (a communication released in 2013), the focus shifted from the four key challenges within the EUSBSR framework to the following three objectives: Save the Sea, Connect the Region and Increase Prosperity. The priority areas (PA) were subsequently renamed and became respectively PA Safe, PA Secure, and PA Crime. PA Safe thus addressed maritime safety, PA Secure focused on emergencies and disaster risk reduction (DRR) on land, whereas PA Crime centered around fighting cross-border crime.

In 2015, a further revision of the EUSBSR Action Plan was adopted where priority areas were renamed policy areas and the previous PA Crime was merged with PA Secure to form a new policy area under the latter name. The merging of the two areas was the first time when the societal security paradigm was introduced into a policy framework on the macro-regional level in the Baltic Sea region. The societal security paradigm within Policy Area Secure is understood as covering "prevention, preparedness, response to all sorts of threats, regardless whether the origin is natural disaster, man-made disasters or intentional, organised action of human beings. By applying this concept, Policy Area Secure promotes a comprehensive and coherent approach to reduce trans-boundary vulnerabilities and to build common capacities for societal security in the Baltic Sea region. This holistic approach allows addressing a broad spectre of challenges, from civil protection to prevention of criminal exploitation and trafficking in human beings, as well as combating organised and serious crime."²

The introduction of a new holistic paradigm within Policy Area Secure has expanded the spectrum of policy area stakeholders, bringing new opportunities for cross-sectoral cooperation in order to achieve the objectives within the policy area. PA Safe thus addressed maritime safety, PA Secure focused on land-based emergencies and disaster risk reduction (DRR), whereas PA Crime centered around fighting cross-border crime.

¹<https://www.balticsea-region-strategy.eu/action-plan/17-action-plan-2015/download>

²Ibid. p. 125.

It has been identified by the policy area coordinators and the Policy Area Secure Steering Group members that one of the areas for cross-sectoral cooperation between stakeholders involved in Policy Area Secure is CBRNE contingency management. It was also identified that in order to facilitate cooperation and better use the opportunities that this cooperation might bring, a better overview was needed of what roles and responsibilities relevant authorities have in terms of CBRNE emergency management in BSR. Mapping of authorities' responsibilities in CBRNE emergency management in the BSR was the first step in achieving this.

As it is further described in the section on the questionnaire design, the survey examined the responsibilities in the event of incidents that may include any subset of the full range of agents (C, B, R, N, and/or E). Therefore, the mapping eventually supposed to include even health authorities and/or radiological institutes. However, the entry point into this inquiry remained civil protection and law enforcement (which together constitute societal security) authorities, mainly due to the scope and mandate of Policy Area Secure as described above.

POLICY AND COOPERATION FRAMEWORKS IN THE EU AND THE BALTIC SEA REGION

On the EU level the policy framework for CBRNE security is provided through the Commission's Communication from 2009 accompanied by the CBRN³ Action Plan⁴. These documents indicate that the Member States are primarily responsible for many of the areas of activity which are covered by the policy package as outlined in the Action Plan. The documents recognize that there is a number of responsible institutions across several sectors involved in protecting citizens from CBRN threats, such as law enforcement, civil protection, and medical authorities, as well as first responders and forensic measures. It is acknowledged that many Member States are relatively well prepared to deal with a CBRN threat, and all have developed their own solutions to the significant coordination and other challenges posed by preventing, detecting and eventually dealing with a CBRN incident within their national context. However, as it is outlined in the EU CBRN Action Plan, initiatives at the EU level should be guided by the principle of EU solidarity.

It is worth noting that the rationale for preparing an EU CBRN policy, as it is described in the introductory paragraph of the document, is built upon the risk that a terrorist group could acquire CBRN materials and not on the cross-border nature of such a threat. Such reasoning follows from the fact that the CBRN Task Force, whose work resulted in the EU CBRN Action Plan, was institutionally affiliated with the European Commission's Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs (DG HOME), and not the Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO). Other policy documents that the introduction refers to are:

³ EU policy documents from 2009 use the term "CBRN." The latest discussions including comments from the Member States allow to expect that the next Communication will use the term "CBRNE." Commission Communication from 2014 already used term "CBRN-E" ("The new EU CBRN-E Agenda"). Following the latest developments in the policy and in expert discourse, this current survey and report is using the term "CBRNE." The term "CBRN" is used in where it directly refers to the EU CBRN Action Plan and Communication from the Commission from 2009.

⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/pdf/com_2009_0273_en.pdf

European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted by the Council on 1 December 2005, and the “EU Strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery (WMD)” adopted by the European Council on 12 December 2003.

Nevertheless, both the Communication and the EU Action Plan introduce the all-hazards approach when it comes to CBRN threats. The EU Action Plan indicates that “its overall goal is to reduce the threat and damage from CBRN incidents of accidental, natural and intentional origin, [and is] broadly based on all-hazard approach (...).” The Communication states that “when considering preparedness and response in this context, it is unavoidable to start from an all-hazards approach, since no matter whether a CBRN incident is accidental or intentional, man-made or not, the response in terms of civil protection and health is likely to be similar. The CBRN policy package is therefore broadly based on all-hazards-approach, but with a strong emphasis on countering the terrorist threat, in particular with regard to preventive actions.”

It is equally significant that the Communication highlighted that there are no commonly accepted definitions of CBRN materials, threats or incidents: for example earlier (i.e. pre-2009) EU policy documents in this domain merely refer to CBRN incidents without defining what these incidents could be. Other terminology related to CBRN materials refers to terrorist attacks using unconventional means as opposed to the more conventional means of explosives and arms. In the military context, the terminology mainly refers to the use of unconventional weapons or WMDs. Taking into account the absence of common terminology, which was also recognised by the Communication, it was specifically explained in the current survey what definitions are used for this particular mapping exercise (see the section on Survey design and definitions).

The EU CBRNE policy framework is a comprehensive framework that applies to all the Member States, without regional specification. There are no transnational policy packages that would apply to the countries in the Baltic Sea Region specifically. However, even now there are a number of regional fora that bring together some key institutions which may be considered relevant to CBRNE emergency management.

The main intergovernmental forum for civil protection in the Baltic Sea Region is the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS) Civil Protection Network (CPN). The Network convenes annually at the level of Directors General to exchange views on ongoing activities and to coordinate joint measures in the field of civil protection, critical infrastructure protection and other emergency preparedness issues in the Baltic Sea region. Additionally, the network meets annually at the senior experts level. The countries are represented at the CPN mainly by national authorities responsible for civil protection, that is, either the Ministry of the Interior, or the relevant civil protection authorities at the national level (with the exception of Germany,

where representation at the CPN is at the federal state level). The countries in the CBSS Civil Protection Network are the Member States of the Council of the Baltic Sea States, namely Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia and Sweden.

While the Civil Protection Network does not have a defined policy focus on CBRNE issues, there is another affiliated body among the CBSS structures that specifically addresses one part of CBRNE safety: the CBSS Expert Group on Nuclear and Radiation Safety (EGNRS). This group was established already in 1992 and consists of experts coming either from national radiological institutes, civil contingency or nuclear safety authorities. The main tasks of the group are: to collect information about nuclear facilities and waste storage in the Baltic Sea region; to identify the sources of radioactivity which pose a potential risk in the Baltic Sea Region; to identify potential nuclear and radiological risks that require immediate concerted remedial action; to take stock of and monitor various projects aimed at enhancing nuclear and radiation safety in the Baltic Sea Region; and to prepare relevant recommendations as well as to suggest and develop initiatives accordingly. Besides this, the group maintains an Early Warning System within its network. The EGNRS is also an expert forum for initiating cooperation activities related to radiological emergency planning. Members of the EGNRS are CBSS Member States as defined above, as well as CBSS observer states upon an expressed interest.

Finally, the EUSBSR Action Plan provides the policy forum for cooperation within the area of societal security through Policy Area Secure, as described above in this report. While the policy area description in the Action Plan does not explicitly identify CBRNE security as a defined collaboration area, it leaves open to further developing the dialogue on cooperation among the Member States with respect to the principle of cross-sectoral, transboundary and all-hazards approach to societal security.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECTS

Following the prioritisation of the CBRNE area on the European Agenda on Security⁵ and as indicated in the EU CBRN Action Plan, a variety of projects have been financed and implemented at the EU level and beyond (e.g. EU CBRNE Centers of Excellence Initiative⁶ extends to at least 54 countries, including those outside the EU). The projects and initiatives related to the Action Plan implementation have been of various form and of various length and level of financing. This included capacity building and exchange of knowledge and experiences for the development of National Action Plans, and training and exercises as indicated in the Action Plan, as well as research projects from three different perspectives: the threat of a CBRNE crisis; civil protection management in relation to natural disasters (ex. earthquakes, volcanos, tsunamis, climate extremes); disaster risk and crisis

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/e-library/documents/basic-documents/docs/eu_agenda_on_security_en.pdf

⁶ <http://www.cbrn-coe.eu>

management addressing the issue of man-made disasters (ex. terrorist acts or pandemics). Further classification of a given project may take into consideration the stage of emergency management cycle it addresses, e.g. prevention/preparedness, detection/surveillance, response/recovery. A snapshot of research activities in the CBRNE sector (primarily response and recovery), prepared by the DG HOME (2015), shows an active field with several initiatives. However, the research activities are not connected to each other, rather, the information in the field is fragmented due to a lack of connection between various research activities, and therefore opportunities for possible synergies are also lost. A need to raise awareness and align various relevant EU funding programmes was highlighted and calls within them in order to achieve better synergy.

For the purpose of this project, in addition to reviewing EU legislation, a search for EU projects listed in the CORDIS database has been performed that could be used as a background for the mapping activity. The challenge was to identify projects that: aim at mapping of roles and responsibilities of authorities in case of an CBRNE incident; would include all agents within the CBRNE spectrum; would include in their geographical scope Member States from the Baltic Sea region; would specifically address cross-sectoral aspect of CBRNE emergency management.

As an overview, several projects can be mentioned that have been implemented at the EU level (the below list includes projects from the response/recovery area which were included in the above mentioned DG HOME overview):

PROJECT	AIM	COUNTRIES	WEBSITE
AVERT	To provide a unique capability to Police and Armed Services to rapidly deploy, extract and remove both blocking and suspect vehicles from vulnerable positions such as enclosed infrastructure spaces, tunnels, low bridges as well as under-building and underground car parks.	DE, GR, UK, CH	http://avertproject.eu/
HYPERION	The objective with the HYPERION project is to develop and test a system concept for the on-site forensic analysis of an explosion.	DE, NL, TR, IT, FR, PL, SE, ES	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/104277_en.html
PSYCRIS	The overall objective to improve psycho-social support in crisis management.	ES, AT, LT, DE, IL, LU	http://psycris.eu/
ACRIMAS	To develop a roadmap that would elaborate a systematic development process for crisis management systems, procedures and technologies in Europe.	DE, GR, UK, CH	http://avertproject.eu/
PRACTICE	The objective of PRACTICE project is to improve the preparedness and resilience of the EU member states and associated countries to an attack from a terrorist group using non conventional weapons such as CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and/or Nuclear agents) materials.	DE, NL, TR, IT, FR, PL, SE, ES	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/104277_en.html
CATO	To develop a comprehensive Open Toolbox for dealing with CBRN crises due to terrorist attacks using non-conventional weapons or on facilities with CBRN material.	ES, AT, LT, DE, IL, LU	http://psycris.eu/
INDIGO	The INDIGO project aims to research, develop and validate an innovative system integrating the latest advances in Virtual Reality, Simulation and Artificial Intelligence in order to homogenise and enhance both the operational preparedness and the management of an actual complex crisis.	IT, FR, BE, NL, SE	http://indigo.diginext.fr/EN/index.html

PROJECT	AIM	COUNTRIES	WEBSITE
COUNTER-FOG	COUNTERFOG will be a new, rapid response system for collapsing all kinds of dispersed agents (smoke, fog, spores, etc.) by using a fog made of a solution that could eventually contain any kind of neutralizing component.	UK, BG, ES, CZ, SE, DE	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/110930_en.html
FRESP	The purpose of this activity is to develop new nanoporous adsorbents that offer a sufficient protection for a wide range of toxic chemicals (industrial and military) and biological threats, under severe and wide-range environmental conditions.	HU, UK, ES, NL	http://www.rma.ac.be/fp7-fresp/
IF REACT	IF REACT answers to the call SEC-2011.4.4-1 CBRN individual Protective Clothing where the task is “to develop innovative protective clothing for first responders and/or for the public in case of a CBRN crisis.”	DE, NL, FR, UK, CZ, HR	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/101817_en.html
MULTIBIO-DOSE	The purpose of this multi-disciplinary collaborative project is to analyse a variety of biodosimetric tools and adapt them to different mass casualty scenarios.	DE, BE, UK, FR, IT, NO, FI, ES, PL	http://www.multibiodose.eu/
COPE	The objective of the Common Operational Picture Exploitation (COPE) project was to achieve a significant improvement in emergency response management command and control performance, reliability, and cost. New solutions were created by combining a user oriented human factors approach with the technology development.	UK, SE, DE, FI, PT, IE, RO	http://cordis.europa.eu/result/rcn/56062_en.html
CRISYS	The CRISYS project aim was to assist the population, environment, economy and, in general, the whole society by helping to achieve better protection and a more rapid return to a reasonable quality of life in the aftermath of a crisis.		http://cordis.europa.eu/result/rcn/57148_en.html

PROJECT	AIM	COUNTRIES	WEBSITE
HELP	Project HELP has defined a comprehensive solution framework for the provisioning of Public Protection and Disaster Relief (PPDR) communications based on the exploitation of network sharing and spectrum sharing principles between Public Mobile Networks (PMNs) and Public Safety Networks (PSNs).		http://cordis.europa.eu/result/rcn/162403_en.html
SGL FOR USAR	The Second Generation Locator for Urban Search and Rescue Operations (SGL for USaR) is mission oriented towards solving critical problems following large scale structural collapses in urban locations.	GR, HU, ES, FR, IT, FI, DE, BE, AT, UK, PT	http://www.sgl-eu.org/
INFRA	The objective of project INFRA is to research and develop novel technologies for personal digital support systems as part of an integral, secure emergency management system to support First Responders (FR) in crises occurring in various types of Critical Infrastructures (CI) under all circumstances.	IL, IE, ES, GR, UK, NL	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/90304_en.html
GERYON	Nowadays there is a growing uncertainty about the near future evolution of classical PMR solutions due to spectrum scarcity, digital dividend issues and economic crisis. GERYON aims at facing this situation by seizing the existing window of opportunity due to the convergence of the IMS as a predominant enabler for future multimedia networks and the imminent deployment of commercial LTE networks	ES, UK, FR, GR	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/101577_en.html
DITSEF	DITSEF aims at increasing the effectiveness and safety of First Responders by optimal information gathering and sharing with their higher command levels.	NL, FR, GR, IT, CZ, BG	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/93079_en.html

PROJECT	AIM	COUNTRIES	WEBSITE
SPARTACUS	SPARTACUS will design, develop, test and validate in simulated and real world scenarios GALILEO-ready tracking/positioning solutions for critical asset tracking and crisis management.	IT, UK, RO, RS, AT, NO, DE, BA, CH, FR	www.spartacus-project.eu
HELI4RES-CUE	The proposal addresses the possibility for Civil Security operators to use large air transport systems for deploying heavy loads on crisis sites (last mile). It investigates in particular the deployment in civil missions of systems which are now targeted only for military use.	DE, FR, IT, CZ	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/104351_en.html
RAIN	The RAIN vision is to provide an operational analysis framework that identifies critical infrastructure components impacted by extreme weather events and minimise the impact of these events on the EU infrastructure network.	DE, SK, NL, IE, ES, FI, IT, BE, GR	http://rain-project.eu/
DESSI	To develop a highly structured and versatile method for Decision Support on Security Investment, which provides a participatory assessment process, which takes into account the many and complex societal dimensions of security investment decisions.	DK, AT, NO, DE	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/97602_en.html
FASTID	An information management and decision support system for improved disaster victim identification (DVI) will be developed for crisis management.	DE, DK, UK	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/94293_en.html
DARIUS	The main objective of DARIUS is to reach effective levels of interoperability so unmanned systems can be shared between several organisations.	FR, CH, IE, UK, GR, NO, BE	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/102362_en.html

PROJECT	AIM	COUNTRIES	WEBSITE
BRIDGE	The goal of BRIDGE is to increase safety of citizens by developing technical and organisational solutions that significantly improve crisis and emergency management. The key to this is to ensure interoperability, harmonization and cooperation among stakeholders on the technical and organisational level.	NL, SE, DE, UK, NO, AT, CH	http://www.bridgeproject.eu/en
C2-SENSE	C2-SENSE project's main objective is to develop a profile based Emergency Interoperability Framework by the use of existing standards and semantically enriched Web services to expose the functionalities of C2 Systems, Sensor Systems and other emergency/crisis management systems.	FR, IT, AT, TR, PL	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/185495_en.html
E-SPONDER	The E-SPONDER is a suite of real-time data-centric technologies which will provide actionable information and communication support to first responders that act during abnormal events (crises) occurring in critical infrastructures.	GR, IT, NL, DE, FR, ES, PL, CH, TW,	http://www.e-sponder.eu/
SOTERIA	The overall aim of the SOTERIA project is to improve the understanding of the ageing phenomena occurring in reactor pressure vessel (RPV) steels and in the internal steels (internals) in order to provide crucial information to regulators and operators to ensure safe long-term operation (LTO) of existing European nuclear power plants (NPPs).	FR, UK, DE, ES, CZ, BE, SK, SE, CH, FI	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/196910_en.html

PROJECT	AIM	COUNTRIES	WEBSITE
DESTRIERO	DESTRIERO aims at developing a next generation post-crisis needs assessment tool for reconstruction and recovery planning, including structural damage assessment through advanced remote sensing enriched by in-field data collection by mobile devices (buildings, bridges, dams) and related data integration and analysis, based on international standards, novel (automated) data and information interoperability across organisations and systems, in combination with an advanced multi-criteria decision analysis tool and methodology for multi-stakeholder information analyses, priority setting, decision making and recovery planning.	IT, FR, ES, DE, PL, IE, UK	http://www.destriero-fp7.eu/
S(P)EED-KITS	Innovative equipment solutions for first responders in humanitarian response.	BE, LU, NL, IT, DE, NO	http://www.speedkits.eu/
IMPRESS	IMPRESS will improve the efficiency of decision making in emergency health operations, which will have a direct impact on the quality of services provided to citizens. It will provide a consolidated concept of operations, to effectively manage medical resources, prepare and coordinate response activities, supported by a Decision Support System, using data from multiple heterogeneous sources.	BE, UK, IT, CY, GR, BG, DE, LU	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/185510_en.html
SICMA	The proposal focuses on computer assisted decision making for Health Service crisis managers; it will aim at improving decision-making capabilities through an integrated suite of modelling and analysis tools providing insights into the collective behaviour of the whole organisation in response to crisis scenarios.	IT, PL, IE, IL, DE, DK	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/86253_en.html

PROJECT	AIM	COUNTRIES	WEBSITE
ISITEP	To develop procedures, technology and legal agreements to achieve a cost effective global communication solution for Public Protection & Disaster Relief (PPDR) cooperation.		http://cordis.europa.eu/result/rcn/162403_en.html
COBACORE	To support common needs assessment and recovery planning efforts in complex multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder crisis environments by building upon the community as an important source of information and capabilities.	GR, HU, ES, FR, IT, FI, DE, BE, AT, UK, PT	http://www.sgl-eu.org/
RECONASS	To develop a monitoring system for constructed facilities that will provide a near real time, reliable, and continuously updated assessment of the structural condition of the monitored facilities after a disaster, with enough detail to be useful for early and full recovery planning.	IL, IE, ES, GR, UK, NL	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/90304_en.html
EVACUATE	eVACUATE aims to address the needs of the safety of citizens during complex evacuation processes following normal and abnormal events (crises) towards the creation of a holistic system that a) will enhance the effectiveness of complex evacuation operations at any type of venue or infrastructure, b) adapt evacuation plans to the current conditions, c) dynamically survey how an evacuation is evolved and d) support civil protection authorities.	ES, UK, FR, GR	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/101577_en.html
INACHUS	Crisis incidents result in difficult working conditions for Urban Search-and-Rescue (USAIR) crews. INACHUS aims to achieve a significant time reduction and increase efficiency in USAIR operations.	GR, SE, NL, FR, ES, DE, IT, FI, TR, NO, UK	cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/192570_en.html

PROJECT	AIM	COUNTRIES	WEBSITE
ISAR+	To research and develop guidelines and an associated platform that, in emergencies or crises, enables citizens using new mobile and online technologies to actively participate in the response effort, through the bi-directional provision, dissemination, sharing and retrieval of information essential for critical PPDR intervention, in search and rescue, law enforcement and medical assistance.	PT; UK; IT; FR; FI; DE; PL; NO; IE	http://isar.i112.eu/
CAERUS	To identify humanitarian relief actions that pave the way for human development and stability in post-conflict societies.	BE; NO; NL; AT; UK; IN	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/185505_en.html
SNOWBALL	To increase preparedness and response capacities of decision-makers, emergency planners and first responders in respect to amplifying hazards in large disasters.	FR; DE; IT; BE; PL; FI; BG; HU	cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/185475_en.html
CASCEFF	To improve our understanding of cascading effects in crisis situations through the identification of initiators, dependencies and key decision points..	SE; BE; FR; UK; NL	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/185490_en.html
ICARUS	The goal of ICARUS is to decrease the total cost (both in human lives and in €) of a major crisis. In order to realise this goal, the ICARUS project proposes to equip first responders with a comprehensive and integrated set of unmanned search and rescue tools, to increase the situational awareness of human crisis managers and to assist search and rescue teams for dealing with the difficult and dangerous, but life-saving task of finding human survivors.	BE; IT; ES; BE; DE; PL; FR; AT; CH; PT; UK	http://www.fp7-icarus.eu/

PROJECT	AIM	COUNTRIES	WEBSITE
TACTIC	To increase preparedness to large-scale and cross-border disasters amongst communities and societies in Europe. To achieve this, TACTIC will consider studies on risk perception and preparedness (including good practices and preparedness programmes) in order to develop a participatory community preparedness audit enabling communities to assess, impacts in a multi-hazard context, their motivations and capacities to prepare for large-scale and/or cross-border disasters.	DE; UK; GR; PL; TR	http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/185509_en.html
SAFE-COM-MS	To provide effective communication strategies for the aftermath of terror attacks. By analyzing the communication activities that followed terror attacks in many different countries, as well as the requirements for effective crisis communications, the project will develop a comprehensive and flexible communication strategy for authorities to react after terror attacks.	IL; DE; GR; UK; ES; BG	https://faculty.biu.ac.il/~ssapiro/

The project that investigated the CBRNE area in several EU Member States from a somewhat similar perspective to the one taken in the current survey is "CBRN Integrated Response Italy."⁷ As a deliverable of one of its Work Packages, a mapping report was presented based on a study carried out. This report identifies and analyses Italy's and - in a comparative perspective - ten other EU Member States' institutional and legal framework for responding to CBRN⁸ emergencies or crises in their territories. The countries that have been surveyed, besides Italy, are: Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The great value of this mapping study lies in that it provides a very comprehensive legal framework overview which explains schematically where the CBRN area is located within the general civil protection and civil defense mechanisms in a particular country, and provides a more detailed description of roles of each actor involved. However, even though detailed, this overview focuses on the response stage of CBRN emergency management, and it does not differentiate between an intentional and accidental incidents. The goal of the EUSBSR PA Secure CBRNE Mapping activity was specifically

⁷ <https://www.santannapisa.it/sites/default/files/u39/common-training-curriculum.pdf>

⁸ CBRN rather than CBRNE is the term of choice in the project and the report.

to determine which institutions have responsibilities throughout the full cycle of CBRNE emergency management, and to identify differences and similarities in terms of which institutions acquire responsibilities in the event of either an intentional or an accidental CBRNE incident. Describing how these responsibilities are embedded in the national legal and institutional frameworks for civil protection and defense in each country, as well as providing a detailed description of roles that the relevant institutions have, was outside the scope of this mapping activity. However, it would be useful to study these issues in the future.

RESPONDENTS

The mandate of Policy Area Secure indicates that its focus is on the Baltic Sea region EU Member States, namely: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden. These countries, therefore, defined the geographical scope of the survey. As the commissioners of the survey, the Policy Area Secure coordinators requested that the Member States represented in the policy area should nominate focal points to receive the questionnaire. It was then up to each focal point to decide whether the questionnaire should be forwarded to a different institution. In the table below the list of the nominated focal points is provided. The list reveals that the nominated focal points were civil protection authorities and that they were further named as the responding institutions in the survey. Nominations and later responses were received from all eight EUSBSR Member States: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden.

Country	Nominated Focal Point for the Survey*	Responding institution**
Denmark	Danish Emergency Management Agency	Danish Emergency Management Agency
Estonia	Estonian Rescue Board	Estonian Rescue Board
Finland	Ministry of the Interior	Ministry of the Interior
Germany	State Fire Department of Hamburg	State Fire Department of Hamburg
Latvia	State Fire and Rescue Service of Latvia	State Fire and Rescue Service of Latvia
Lithuania	Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania	Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania
Poland	The National Headquarters of the State Fire Service	The National Headquarters of the State Fire Service
Sweden	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency MSB	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency MSB

* Also: the Member State focal point for the Policy Area Secure

** Institution as indicated in survey responses; however, this does not exclude the possibility that the response was collectively prepared by several institutions

SURVEY DESIGN AND DEFINITIONS

After consultation with survey commissioners and MSB experts, it was proposed that the survey questionnaire should be designed according to the following principles:

- 1) The questionnaire should make it possible to differentiate situations where specific agents C, B, R, N, or E are involved, as this may determine which institutions have responsibilities.
- 2) The questionnaire should differentiate between intentional and accidental CBRNE incidents.
- 3) The questionnaire should be designed so as to include the full emergency management cycle, and thus to capture which institutions have responsibilities at the various stages of emergency management, i.e. prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

The following matrix was developed as the basis for designing the survey questionnaire.

	C	B	R	N	E
Intentional incident	Authorities	Authorities	Authorities	Authorities	Authorities
Accidental Incident	Authorities	Authorities	Authorities	Authorities	Authorities

DEFINITIONS

As it was mentioned above, the 2009 CBRN Action Plan stated that there are no commonly accepted definitions of CBRN materials, threats or incidents. For the purpose of aligning definitions across the survey, it was indicated in the beginning of the questionnaire what particular terms mean in this survey. Definitions for the terms used in the survey were formulated using the EU CBRN Glossary⁹ as the first basis. Additionally, definitions were informed by those used by The Centre for Excellence in Emergency Preparedness (CEEP).¹⁰ The following definitions were provided in the survey questionnaire:

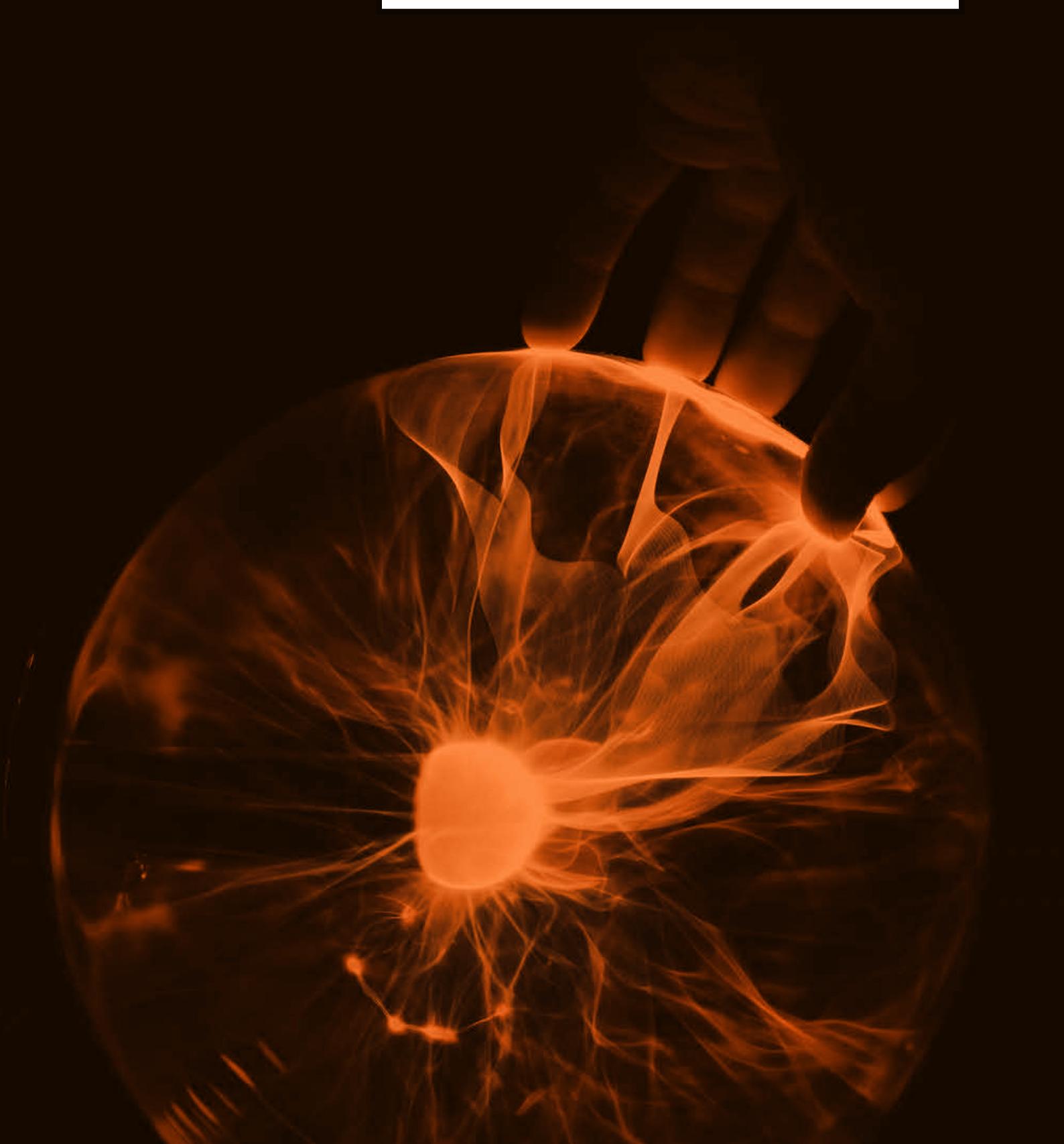
- The questionnaire uses the definition of CBRNE as it is outlined in the EU CBRNE Glossary: CBRNE is an acronym for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive issues that could harm the society through their accidental or deliberate release, dissemination or impacts.

- CBRNE incidents in this questionnaire mean incidents that include CBRNE agents.

⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/crisis-and-terrorism/securing-dangerous-material/docs/cbrn_glossary_en.pdf

¹⁰ www.ceep.ca/education/CBRNintrosheet.pdf

- An intentional CBRNE incident is caused by the deliberate, malicious use of CBRNE substances/materials with the intention to harm society or deliberate dumping or release of hazardous materials to avoid regulatory requirements.
- An accidental CBRNE incident is an event caused by human error or natural or technological reasons, including naturally occurring biological incidents.
- CBRNE Threat: Threat of incidents that include CBRNE agents.



Mapping of Institutional Responsibilities in CBRNE Management in the Baltic Sea Region

Country Profiles

The survey has identified which authorities have responsibilities in CBRNE emergency management in seven Baltic Sea region countries, based on national legislation and national emergency management plans. The inquiry was designed so as to include the full emergency management cycle, and to be able to differentiate between incidents depending on which agent (i.e. C, B, R, N or E) is involved, as well as to distinguish between accidental and intentional incidents. Below is an overview of the results per country.

Denmark

Authorities:

- Danish Police
- Danish Security and Intelligence Service
- Danish Environmental Protection Agency
- Centre for Biosecurity and Biopreparedness
- Danish Health Authority, Radiation Protection
- Danish Emergency Management Agency
- Danish Defence (Defence Command Denmark)
- Local emergency units

OVERVIEW

Nominated contact point for the survey: Danish Emergency Management

Agency National action plan or equivalent for emergency management related to incidents that include CBRNE agents: YES

In Denmark, the authority that was identified as having responsibilities in the **national action plan** for emergency management of CBRNE incidents is the Police, whether the incidents are of intentional or accidental nature. There was no differentiation of responsibilities in the action plan depending on the agent involved.

In **threat prevention**, **risk assessment** and **threat detection** for intentional incidents that involve CBRNE agents, responsibilities are assigned to the Danish Security and Intelligence Service, irrespective of the agent(s) involved (Security and Intelligence Service is responsible in all cases C, B, R, N and E).

When it comes to accidental CBRNE incidents, threat prevention is the responsibility of the Danish Environmental Protection Agency when C agents are involved, the Centre for Biosecurity and Biopreparedness when B agents are involved, and the Danish Health Authority, Radiation Protection when R agents are involved.¹¹

Risk assessment and threat detection in the case of accidental CBRNE incidents are carried out by the relevant local authorities.

No distinction between intentional and accidental incidents is made when it comes to the issues of preparedness for and awareness raising about CBRNE threats. In both kinds of situation, if C or N agents are involved, responsibilities lie with the Danish Emergency Management Agency, if B agents are involved, with the Centre for Biosecurity and Biopreparedness, if R agents are involved, with the Danish Health Authority, Radiation Protection, whereas incidents involving E agents are handled by the Danish Defence. The same outline of institutional responsibilities applies at the stage of response when it comes to intentional and accidental incidents that involve CBRNE agents with the exception of accidental incidents involving R agents, in which case responsibility is acquired by the Danish Emergency Management Agency. The Danish Defence participates in response actions by supporting local emergency units.

In recovery from CBRNE incidents of both intentional and accidental nature and irrespective of the agent(s) involved responsibilities lie with the local emergency units.

Estonia

Authorities:

- Internal Security Service
- Police and Border Guard
- Estonian Rescue Board
- Environmental Board
- Estonian Health Board
- Emergency Medical Service
- Veterinary and Food Board
- Tax and Customs Board
- Technical Surveillance Authority
- Maritime Administration

¹¹ It was determined that prevention measures in this instance are not applicable for N incidents as Denmark does not have nuclear sites.

- Environmental Inspectorate
- Environment Agency
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of the Interior
- Emergency Call Centre
- Ambulance service provider
- Emergency medical service provider
- Defence Forces
- Municipalities

OVERVIEW

Nominated contact point for the survey: Estonian Rescue Board

National action plan or equivalent for emergency management related to incidents that involve CBRNE agents: YES

In Estonia the authorities that have responsibilities according to the national action plan for emergency management related to incidents that involve CBRNE agents and are of intentional nature are the Internal Security Service, the Police and the Border Guard, the Estonian Rescue Board, the Environmental Board, the Estonian Health Board, the Emergency Medical Service, the Veterinary and Food Board, the Tax and Customs Board, the Technical Surveillance Authority, the Maritime Administration, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the emergency medical service provider, the ambulance service provider. When it comes to accidental incidents the responsible institutions according to the national plan are the Estonian Rescue Board, the Police and the Border Guard, the Environmental Board, the Environment Agency, the Estonian Health Board, the Emergency medical service, the Veterinary and Food Board, the Technical Surveillance Authority, the Environmental Inspectorate, the Maritime Administration, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Emergency Call Centre, the emergency medical service provider and the Defence Forces.

The Police and Border Guard, the Estonian Rescue Board and the Emergency Medical Service are the authorities that have responsibilities across the entire range of intentional and accidental CBRNE incidents irrespective of the agent(s) involved, whereas the Estonian Rescue Board EOD Centre is responsible for handling intentional and accidental incidents involving E agents. The Estonian Health Board, the Environmental Board, and the Veterinary and the Food Board acquire responsibilities in case of incidents that involve C, B, R or N agents and these incidents being of both intentional and accidental nature.

The Environment Agency has responsibilities in case of intentional

incidents that involve C agents as well as both intentional and accidental ones involving R and N agents. The Environmental Inspectorate, while also having responsibilities in handling intentional and accidental incidents involving both intentional and accidental ones involving R and N agents, acquires responsibilities in cases incidents involving C agents of accidental nature.

Further variations continue as follows. The Emergency Call Centre has responsibilities in handling incidents that include R, N, E agents (both intentional and accidental), whereas the Internal Security Service has responsibilities in handling incidents that include any of the C, B, R, N and E agents, but only if the incident is of intentional nature. The Technical Surveillance Authority has responsibilities for intentional and accidental incidents that include any of the agents except B. As for incidents that involve C agents, responsibilities are also acquired by the Tax and Customs Board (only with intentional incidents), and the Maritime Administration (both intentional and accidental ones). The Defence Forces have responsibilities in case of accidental incidents that involve E agents.

In threat prevention related to intentional incidents that include C agents, responsibilities are acquired by the Internal Security Service, the Police and Border Guard, as well as the Tax and Customs Board. The same allocation of responsibilities is valid for this type of incidents (i.e. intentional and involving C agents) when it comes to risk assessments, threat detection and preparedness. For threat prevention related to accidental incidents that involve C agents responsibilities are acquired by the Estonian Rescue Board, the Environment Agency and the Estonian Health Board. The same institutions, with the addition of the Technical Surveillance Authority, are responsible for preparing risk assessments for accidental incidents that involve C agents.

In threat prevention related to intentional incidents that involve B agents responsibilities are acquired by the Internal Security Service, the Estonian Health Board, the Estonian Rescue Board, the Environmental Board, and the Veterinary Board. With respect to accidental incidents that involve B agents, the authorities that have responsibilities are the Estonian Health Board, the Veterinary and Food Board, and the Technical Surveillance Authority. The Internal Security Service, the Police and the Border Guard, the Estonian Rescue Board, the Environmental Board and the Tax and the Customs Board have responsibilities in threat prevention related to intentional incidents that involve R, N, and E agents (with the exception of Environmental Board as far as intentional incidents involving E agents are concerned). The Environmental Board, the Technical Surveillance Authority, the Environment Agency and the Maritime Administration have responsibilities in threat prevention related to accidental incidents involving R and N agents. When it comes to accidental incidents that involve E agents, the responsible authorities are the Technical Surveillance Authority, the Estonian Rescue Board, the Police and the Border Guard and the Maritime Administration.

In preparation of risk assessment with respect to intentional incidents, the Internal Security Police has responsibilities when it comes to incidents that involving any of the C, B, R, N and E agents. So does the Estonian Rescue Board, with the exception of incidents of accidental nature with B agents involved. Similarly, the Technical Surveillance Board has responsibilities in relation to incidents that involve any of the C, B, R, N and E agents, but when they are of accidental nature. The Police and Border Guard is responsible for risk assessment related to intentional incidents involving C, R and N agents and both accidental and intentional ones involving E agents. The Tax and Customs Board is responsible for risk assessment regarding intentional incidents involving C, R and N agents and accidental ones involving E agents. The Environmental Board is responsible for risk assessment with respect to accidental incidents involving C agents, intentional ones involving B agents, and both intentional and accidental ones involving R and N agents. The Environment Agency is responsible for risk assessment as far as accidental incidents involving C, R and N agents are concerned. The Estonian Health Board acquires responsibilities when risk assessment is related to accidental incidents that involve C, as well as both intentional and accidental ones involving B agents. For the latter responsibilities are further acquired by the Veterinary and Food Board. The Maritime Administration is responsible for risk assessment for accidental incidents that involve R, N and E agents.

In the area of threat detection responsibilities across authorities are distributed as follows. As it was mentioned above, the Internal Security Police, the Estonian Rescue Board and the Tax and Customs Board have responsibilities in case of intentional incidents that involve C agents, whereas accidental incidents involving C agents are the responsibility of the Estonian Rescue Board, the Estonian Forensic Science Institute and the Environmental Board. When it comes to intentional incidents that include B agents, the responsible authorities are the Internal Security Service, the Estonian Rescue Board and the Estonian Forensic Science Institute (incidents of intentional nature), as well as the Estonian Health Board and the Veterinary and Food Board (incidents of accidental nature). As for incidents that involve R and N agents, responsibilities for threat detection lie with the Internal Security Service, the Police and Border Guard, the Estonian Rescue Board, the Environmental Board and the Tax and Customs Authority if the incident is intentional, as well as with the Environmental Board, the Technical Surveillance Authority, the Environment Agency and the Estonian Rescue Board for incidents of accidental nature. The Internal Security Service, the Estonian Rescue Board, the Police and the Border Guard and the Estonian Forensic Science Institute have further responsibilities related to threat detection in connection to incidents that involve E agents and are of intentional nature, whereas the Estonian Rescue Board and the Technical Surveillance Authority in connection to incidents that are of accidental nature.





In the area of preparedness for threats, the Internal Security Service has responsibilities when it comes to intentional incidents involving any of the C, B, R, N or E agents. The Estonian Rescue Board has responsibilities related to both intentional and accidental incidents irrespective of the agent(s) involved, with the exception of accidental incidents involving B agents. In addition to that, responsibilities related to intentional incidents that involve C agents and are acquired by the Police and Border Guard, as well as the Tax and Customs Board, whereas for those of accidental nature, by the Environmental Board, the Estonian Health Board, the Environment Agency and the Technical Surveillance Authority. The latter two are further responsible for preparedness to threats related to incidents that involve R and N agents and are of accidental nature. In addition to that, the Technical Surveillance Authority has responsibilities related to accidental incidents that involve E agents, in which case it is also joined by the Maritime Administration and the Tax and Customs Board.

Furthermore, the Estonian Health Board is responsible for preparedness to threats related to both intentional and accidental incidents that include B agents, in which case it cooperates with the Veterinary and Food Board. The Police and Border Guard have responsibilities in the area of preparedness to threats related to incidents that involve R, N (intentional and accidental) and E (intentional only) agents. Along with the above mentioned responsibilities in case of incidents involving C agents, the Environmental Board has additional responsibilities concerning preparedness to threats with respect to intentional and accidental incidents that involve R and E agents. The Tax and Customs Board (besides the above mentioned incidents involving C agents) acquires responsibilities in case of intentional incidents involving R, N agents and accidental ones involving E agents.

The distribution of responsibility for awareness raising about CBRNE threats remains identical to that in the area of preparedness as discussed above for all incidents irrespective of the agent(s) involved and whether intentional or accidental. The only difference is that the authorities cooperate with the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences in those cases when intentional or accidental incidents involve C agents or when intentional incidents involve R, N or E agents.

At the response stage in dealing with CBRNE incidents, the Internal Security Service remains responsible in relation to intentional incidents irrespective of the agents involved. The Police and the Border Guard, the Estonian Rescue Board, and the Emergency medical service (or the Emergency medical service provider) have responsibilities across the whole range of agents too and irrespective of whether the event is intentional or accidental.

The Veterinary and the Food Board has responsibilities at the response stage to intentional and accidental incidents that involve C, B, R and N agents. Almost the same applies also to the Estonian Health Board,

with the exception of incidents that involve B agents, in which case they have responsibilities only concerning accidental incidents. The Technical Surveillance Authority has responsibilities in the area of intentional incidents that involve C, R, and N agents, as well as accidental ones involving E agents. The Environmental Board has responsibilities in the area of response when it comes to both intentional and accidental incidents that involve C, R and N agents.

When R and N agents are involved, in dealing with incidents of both intentional and accidental nature, the authorities responsible for response cooperate with the Environmental Agency, the Environmental Inspectorate, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior and the Emergency Call Centre. Finally, the Tax and Customs Board and the Maritime Administration have responsibilities at the response stage when it comes to incidents that involve C agents and are of either intentional or accidental nature, whereas the latter authority also acquires responsibilities in responding to incidents that involve E agents and are of accidental nature.

As for recovery from incidents that involve CBRNE agents distribution of responsibilities is similar to the response stage described above, with the following changes. The Internal Security Services no longer have responsibilities at the recovery stage, whereas the new actor that acquires responsibilities in case of both intentional and accidental incidents that involve any of the agents C, B, R, N and E is municipalities. The Tax and Customs Board does not have responsibilities at the recovery stage, and the Maritime Authority no longer has responsibilities from response to accidental incidents involving E agents. The Estonian Health Board acquires responsibilities in connection to recovery from intentional incidents that involve B agents, whereas the Technical Surveillance Authority, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior and the Emergency Call Centre extend their responsibilities at the recovery stage to include also intentional and accidental incidents that involve E agents.

Finland

Authorities:

- Finnish Police
- Regional rescue services
- Municipal Environmental Health Protection
- Health care
- Municipal Environmental Protection
- Finnish Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK)
- Border protection authorities

- Customs
- National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health (Valvira)
- Finnish Food Safety Authority (Evira)
- Finnish Chemical and Safety Agency (TUKES)
- Finnish National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL)

OVERVIEW

Nominated contact point for the survey: Ministry of the Interior of Finland

National action plan or equivalent for emergency management related to incidents that include CBRNE agents: NO*

*Finland has a partial plan depending on the area of legislation under which the incident falls. Examples of plans: Exceptional situations related to environmental health; CBRNE emergency response guidebook; CBRNE ensitoimintaopas 2011 (not available to the public)

In the equivalent to the national plan, authorities that have responsibilities in case of intentional CBRNE incidents when any of the C, B, R, N and E agents are involved are the Police, regional rescue services and health care units. In case of C and/or B agent-related intentional incident, these actors are joined by Municipal Environmental Health Protection authorities (under the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health) and Municipal Environmental Protection authorities (under the Ministry of the Environment). When it comes to R and/or N agent-related intentional incidents the three above-mentioned authorities (i.e. the Police, regional rescue services and health care units) are joined by Municipal Environmental Protection authorities and the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK). Each of these authorities acts according to its own jurisdiction. In case of accidental CBRNE incidents, the outline of responsibilities in the equivalent of the national action plan is the same in terms of division across different agents as for intentional incidents, except that the Police have responsibilities in relation to accidental incidents only if required.

In the area of CBRNE threat prevention related to intentional incidents responsibilities lie with the Police, border protection authorities, Customs and Regional rescue services. This grouping remains the same for every incident in this category irrespective of the agent(s) involved. As for CBRNE threat prevention related to accidental incidents, the delegation of responsibilities depends on which agent is involved in the incident. With C and/or E agents, responsibilities lie with the Finnish Chemical and Safety Agency (TUKES) and regional rescue services. With B agents, responsibilities for threat prevention lie with the National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health (Valvira) and the Finnish Food Safety

Authority (Evira). In case of an incident related to R and/or N agents, responsibilities with respect to threat prevention lie with the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK) and regional rescue services. Additionally, all relevant permit authorities have responsibilities depending on their area of activity. The list of authorities and their respective responsibilities in the area of risk assessment for intentional and accidental incidents is exactly the same as in the case of CBRNE threat prevention.

In the area of CBRNE threat detection (in relation to intentional incidents) the Police has responsibilities for incidents related to each agent. the Municipal Environmental Health Protection authorities and health care units have responsibilities in the case of incidents that involve C and/or B agents. Regional rescue services have responsibilities in the case of incidents that involve C, R, and/or N agents. As for incidents involving B agents, the authorities that also have responsibilities are the Authority for Welfare and Health (Valvira) and the Finnish Food Safety Authority (Evira). When it comes to incidents involving R and/or N agents, the previously mentioned Police and Regional Rescue services are joined by the Border Protection, Customs and Radiation and the Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK).

For CBRNE threat detection in relation to accidental incidents, the outline remains mainly the same as in the case of intentional incidents as described above, with the exception that if E agents are involved in accidental incidents, responsibilities are divided between the Police and regional rescue services.

Responsibilities in the area of preparedness for CBRNE threats related to intentional incidents lie with the Police, the regional rescue services, health care units irrespective of the agent involved. The Municipal Environmental Protection authorities also have responsibilities when it comes to incidents involving C, B, R, and N agents, whereas the Municipal Environmental Health Protection authorities only join in for incidents involving C and/or B agents, and the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK), when R and/or N agents are involved. This outline remains the same in the area of preparedness for CBRNE threats related to accidental incidents, with the exception that in relation to the latter the Police only have responsibilities if required.

In terms of awareness raising about CBRNE threats related to incidents of both intentional and accidental nature (the same for both), authorities that have responsibilities the Police, the Emergency Services College and the Police University College when it comes to incidents involving all five agents C, B, R, N and/or E. In the case of incidents involving C and/or E agents, responsibilities also lie with the Finnish Chemical and Safety Agency (TUKES); in the case of incidents involving B agents, with the Authority for Welfare and Health (Valvira) and the Finnish Food Safety Authority (Evira) as well as with the National Institute for Health and

Welfare (THL). In the case of R and/or N agent the Police, the Emergency Services College and the Police University College are accompanied by the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK).

In the area of response to CBRNE incidents the authorities that have responsibilities in relation to intentional incidents involving any of the agents are the Police, regional rescue services and health care institutions. In the case of C and/or B agents, these actors are joined by the municipal environmental health protection authorities and the municipal environmental protection authorities. For intentional incidents involving R and/or N agents the three above-mentioned authorities (the Police, the Regional rescue services and health care units) are joined by the Municipal Environmental Protection authorities and the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK). Each of these authorities acts according its' own jurisdiction. In the case of accidental CBRNE incidents, the outline of responsibilities for response is the same in terms of division depending on the agent as for intentional incidents, except that in the area of response to accidental incidents the Police only have responsibilities if required.

The map of institutional responsibilities in the area of recovery from incidents that include CBRNE agents is the same for incidents of both intentional and accidental nature. When it comes to incidents involving agents C, B, R and/or N responsibilities lie with three authorities, Municipal Environmental Health Protection, Municipal Environmental Protection and health care units, whereas if E agents are involved, responsibilities lie with health care units. Additionally, there is a provision for institutions that provide psychosocial support.

Germany

Authorities:

- Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)
- Federal Ministry of Interior (BMI)
- Federal Ministry of Health (BMG)
- Fire Departments and Civil Protection
- Police
- Biology Task Forces
- Additional Country Authorities

OVERVIEW

Nominated contact point for the survey: State Fire Department of Hamburg

National action plan or equivalent for emergency management related to incidents that include CBRNE agents: YES

In Germany, there are three federal authorities that have responsibilities according to the national action plan for emergency management related to incidents that include CBRNE agents. These authorities are: the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), the Federal Ministry of Interior (BMI) and the Federal Ministry of Health (BMG). In general these institutions have responsibilities when it comes to both accidental and intentional incidents involving CBRNE agents, and further division of responsibility depends on which particular agent is involved in an incident. Along with these institutions, the national action plan delegates responsibilities to fire departments and civil protection authorities, as well as the Police and the Biology Task Forces, but only in the case of accidental incidents. Further stratification of responsibilities in the action plan depending on which agent is involved in the particular accident indicates that in general the Ministry of the Interior (BMI) has responsibilities in the case of both intentional and accidental incidents involving any of the agents.

Looking from the perspective of full-cycle emergency management, the Federal Ministry of the Interior has responsibilities throughout the stages of prevention, risk assessment, threat detection, preparedness, awareness raising and response, independent of which CBRNE agent is involved and irrespective of the intentional or accidental nature of the incident. Among the authorities listed in the survey, the only institution that has responsibilities in the area of awareness raising is the Federal Ministry of the Interior (additional authorities may contribute, as per a comment provided in the survey). The recovery stage is the only one where the Federal Ministry of the Interior is listed as having responsibilities only for incidents involving E agent, in both of intentional and accidental nature.

Variations arise when it comes to other authorities that have responsibilities according to the national action plan, depending on which agent is involved in an incident. The overview of responsibilities does not indicate any differences depending on the nature of incidents (intentional or accidental), and thus the same authorities that have responsibilities in both cases. However, the constellation of authorities have responsibilities for an incident involving a particular agent does not change throughout the stages of threat prevention, risk assessment, threat detection, preparedness and response. At all of these stages responsibilities in the case of incidents that involve C, R and N agents are delegated to the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI) and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), and in the case of the incidents involving B agents, to the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI) and the Federal Ministry of Health (BGM). When it comes to incidents

involving E agents responsibilities lie with the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI)

Responsibilities in the area of recovery from incidents that involve CBRNE agents are delegated to the following authorities: the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) in the case of incidents involving C, R and N agents, the Federal Ministry of Health (BMG) in the case of incidents involving B agents, and the Ministry of the Interior with respect to incidents involving E agents.

According to the comments provided along with the response to the questionnaire, additional authorities may acquire responsibilities on the case by case basis, at all stages of emergency management of an incident that involves CBRNE agents, for both intentional and accidental incidents.

Latvia

Authorities:

- State Police
- Security Police
- State Environmental Service Radiation Safety Centre
- State Fire and Rescue Service of Latvia
- Centre of Disease Prevention and Control
- Emergency medical service
- Armed Forces

OVERVIEW

Nominated contact point for the survey: State Fire and Rescue Service of Latvia

National action plan or equivalent for emergency management related to incidents that include CBRNE agents: YES

In Latvia CBRNE emergency management is included in the national civil protection plan and responsibilities are delegated to authorities (ministries) according to their disaster management coordination competence.

The National Contingency Plan for Cases of Pollution of Oil, Hazardous or Harmful Substances in the Sea regulates emergency management related to incidents at the sea. In the event of an intentional CBRNE incident, actions are carried out in accordance with the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation regarding actions

of institutions responsible in the event of finding a substance or object of unknown origin that allegedly contains explosive, radioactive, dangerous chemical or biological substances, as well as if indications of terrorist attack are detected. In terms of the division of responsibilities depending on the agent(s) involved, whenever a C agent is involved, responsibilities lie with the State Police and the Security Police. Request for clarification was sent to the survey focal point.

In the event of an accidental CBRNE incident, responsibilities are divided among the authorities mainly depending on which agent is involved and what the scenario of the incident is. With chemical incidents, in the event of a leakage from a transmission gas pipeline responsibilities lie with the Ministry of Economy (JSC Latvijas gaze). When it comes to a chemical release responsibilities are shared among the Ministry of the Interior (Rescue Service) and the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development (the State Environmental Service). If a chemical release occurs at sea, responsibilities are shared among the Ministry of Defence (the Armed Forces when at sea) and the Ministry of the Interior (the rescue service when at the coastline). When B agents are involved, the responsibilities lie with the Ministry of Health (emergency medical services and Centre for Disease Prevention and Control). As for an incident that involves R agent(s), responsibilities lie with the Ministry of Environmental Protection (State Environmental Service Radiation Safety Centre), and when E agent(s) are involved, with the Ministry of Defence (the Armed Forces when the subject is found) and the Ministry of the Interior (the National or Security Police when the consequences of an explosion have to be dealt with).

When it comes to CBRNE threat prevention in relation to intentional incidents, the Security Police undertake counter-terrorism measures, surveillance and other actions according the regulatory provisions. With accidental incidents prevention measures fall under the same institutional responsibility division scheme as defined above according to a specific scenario. Thus the authorities implement a full-cycle disaster management scheme, which includes risk assessment, prevention, preparedness, response, consequence management and recovery.

For CBRNE threat detection in relation to both intentional and accidental incidents, the division of responsibilities is as follows: the State Police is responsible if the incident involves a C agent; the Centre of Disease Prevention and Control, if the incident involves a B agent; the State Environmental Service Radiation Safety , if an R agent is involved; the State

Fire and Rescue Service, if an N agent is involved, and the Armed Forces, if the incident involves an E agent. Additionally, other legal entities may have responsibilities when it comes to an accidental incident, depending on existing agreements or on their availability to perform detection on-site.

The division of responsibilities in the area of awareness raising about CBRNE threats related to incidents of both intentional and accidental nature depend on the specific scenario. However, it was identified in the survey response that no actions are tailored specifically to be carried out in relation to CBRNE issues.

In terms of recovery from incidents that involve CBRNE agents and are of both intentional and accidental nature, if the incident occurs on a private territory responsibilities lie with the owner, and if no owner can be identified, with the state authority according to the disaster type as described above. There is a legal procedure for ministries as well as for local municipalities to prepare a request for the funds provided in a separate budget programme "Funds for Unforeseen Events." Such funds are granted for expenditure on managing unforeseen events, for the elimination of the consequences of catastrophes and natural disasters, the compensation of losses and other unforeseen events and measures. The institutional responsibilities regarding incidents either of intentional or accidental character may be attributed differently if there is an ongoing criminal investigation.

Lithuania

Authorities :

- Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of the Interior
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Environment
- Radiation Protection Centre
- Ministry of Energy
- State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate
- Police
- State Enterprise Radioactive Waste Management Agency
- State Border Guard Service at the Ministry of the Interior
- Municipalities

OVERVIEW

Nominated contact point for the survey: Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania

National action plan or equivalent for emergency management related to incidents that include CBRNE agents: YES

In the legal acts that define CBRNE emergency management in Lithuania no distinction is made between intentional and accidental incidents. Responsibilities are divided across institutions depending on which agent is involved in the incident, and to lesser extent depending on which stage of emergency management cycle they relate to.

The authorities that have responsibilities according to the equivalent of a national action plan for emergency management related to both intentional and accidental CBRNE incidents are as follows: the Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of the Interior (FRD), the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Environment when it comes to incidents that include C agents; the Ministry of Health in the case of incidents that include B agents; the Radiation Protection Centre in connection to incidents that include R agents; the Ministry of Energy and the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate in the case of incidents that include N agents, and the Police under the Police Action Plan on Explosive Threats with regard to incidents that include E agents. For this last type, if the incident in question is of accidental nature, the Police are also joined by the FRD.

This distribution of responsibilities applies also in the areas of CBRNE threat prevention, risk assessments, preparedness and response when it comes to both intentional and accidental incidents that include CBRNE agents. Additionally, in the areas of risk assessment, preparedness and response when it comes to both accidental and intentional incidents that include R agents, responsibilities are also assigned to the FRD.

As for CBRNE threat detection related to intentional and accidental incidents, if C agents are involved responsibilities are assigned to the State Border Guard Service at the Ministry of the Interior, and, as in the previously described stages, to the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Environment. When B agents are involved, responsibilities in the area of threat detection lie with the Ministry of Health. In the case of incidents that include both R and N agents, the Radiation Protection Centre (for R incidents) and the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate (for N incidents) are joined again by the State Border Guard Service, which performs radiation control of cargo, vehicles and persons that cross the state border. In the area of threat detection for incidents that involve E agents, responsibilities lie with the Police in the case of an intentional incident, and Police and FRD in the

case of an accidental incident.

When it comes to awareness raising about CBRNE threats in relation to incidents of both intentional and accidental nature, responsibilities lie with the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Health if C agents are involved; the Ministry of Health, if B agents are involved; the Radiation Protection Centre, if R agents are involved, the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate, if N agents are involved, and the Police, if E agents are involved. Additionally, the FRD has awareness raising responsibilities and cooperates with the above listed authorities in dealing with incidents involving any of these agents, with the exception of intentional incidents that include E agents.

The survey results indicated that in terms of recovery from incidents that involve CBRNE agents no difference is made between recovery from an intentional incident or an accidental radiological incident. In terms of recovery from both intentional and accidental incidents with C agents involved, responsibilities lie with the municipality, the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Health; from both intentional and accidental incidents involving B agents, with the municipality and the Ministry of Health. When it comes to incidents that involve R agents responsibilities lie with the municipality, the Ministry of the Interior and the State Enterprise Radioactive Waste Management Agency. The Radiation Protection Centre in this case gives technical support and controls the recovery actions. As for incidents involving N agents, responsibilities related to recovery lie with the municipality, the Ministry of Energy and the State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate. Responsibilities in the area of recovery from intentional and accidental incidents that involve E agents lie with the municipality and the FRD.

Poland

Authorities:

- Ministry of the Interior and Administration
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Environment
- Ministry of Infrastructure and Construction
- Ministry of Maritime Economy and Inland Waterway Transport
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Development
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Council of Ministers
- President of the Republic of Poland

- Government Centre for Security
- Governor of Province
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
- Ministry of Digital Affairs

OVERVIEW

Nominated contact point for the survey: National Headquarters of the State Fire Service

National action plan or equivalent for emergency management related to incidents that include CBRNE agents: YES.

Overall comment on the National action plan, as indicated by the respondents:

In Poland, the National Crisis Management Plan is an overall plan that includes not only CBRNE threats, but also other threats such as floods or extreme weather. As it is not solely dedicated to CBRNE threats, the authorities that are mainly mentioned there are the central institutions. The agents that are described in the plan are mainly C, B and R:

CHEMICAL:

- Chemical contamination (land and maritime);

BIOLOGICAL:

- Epidemics;
- Epizootics;
- Epiphytotic;

RADIOLOGICAL:

- Radiological contamination.

Explosives are not directly mentioned. There is no distinction between accidental and intentional incidents in the plan, but the latter could be referred to as terrorist acts, a category which is discussed in the plan.

The authorities that have responsibilities defined in the national action plan with respect to emergency management of both intentional and accidental CBRNE incidents in Poland, are the Ministry of the Interior and Administration, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Construction, the Ministry of Maritime Economy and Inland Waterway Transport, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Council of Ministers, the Government Centre for Security and the Voivode (Governor of Province). Specifically in the case of intentional incidents, responsibilities

¹² When it comes to incidents involving N agents, whether intentional or accidental, the survey response was "non-applicable" in relation to all emergency management stages included in the questionnaire.



are also carried out by the President of the Republic of Poland, whereas in the case of accidental incidents, the above listed institutions are joined by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, as well as the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage.

When it comes to the distribution of responsibilities in the national action plan depending on the agent involved (C, B, R or E),¹² the list remains the same as described above for both intentional and accidental incidents. The distribution is as follows. The President of the Republic of Poland has responsibilities when it comes to incidents involving all C, B, R and E agents, but only if they are intentional in nature. The Ministry of Culture and Natural Heritage acquires responsibilities in concerning incidents of accidental nature that involve C and E agents, whereas the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, incidents of accidental nature that involve B agents. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has responsibilities in all cases except incidents of accidental nature that involve C, B and E agents, whereas the Council of Ministers, in all cases.

Further differentiation between the authorities may be observed when overviewing the different stages of the emergency management cycle. In CBRNE threat prevention with respect to intentional incidents irrespective of the agent(s) involved responsibilities lie with the police, the Border Guard, the Government Protection Bureau (all under the Ministry of the Interior and Administration), the Internal Security Agency, the Intelligence Agency, the Government Centre for Security, the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Maritime Economy and Waterway Transport, the Military Counterintelligence Service, the Military Intelligence Service and the Military Police (the latter three under the Ministry of Defence), the Ministry of Development, the Customs Service (under the Ministry of Finance), the Voivode (Governor of Province).

In CBRNE threat prevention related to incidents of accidental nature, the Ministry of Defence and the Government Centre for Security have responsibilities in dealing with incidents involving all C, B, R and E agents. The Governor of Province has responsibilities when it comes to accidental incidents that involve C, B and E agents. The Ministry of Interior and Administration has responsibilities concerning accidental incidents involving all these four agents, but a different service is engaged with each: the State Fire Service with incidents involving C agents, the MIA Sanitary Inspection with incidents involving B agents, The State Fire Service, the Police and Border Guard with incidents involving R agents, and the Ministry of the Interior and Administration and the Ministry of Defence in general with incidents involving E agents. Similarly, the Ministry of Environment has responsibilities in different capacities depending on which agent is involved in an accidental incident: the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection and the General Directorate for Environmental Protection with incidents that involve C agents, the Chief Inspectorate for Environmental

Protection only with incidents that involve B agents and the National Atomic Energy Agency with incidents that involve R agents. The Ministry of Health has responsibilities in the area of threat prevention when it comes to incidents of accidental nature that involve C and B agents (the latter also as the State Sanitary Inspection).

In threat prevention related to incidents involving C agents responsibilities are acquired by the Ministry of Maritime Economy and the Inland Waterway Transport (the Maritime Offices), the Ministry of Infrastructure and Construction (the General Inspectorate of Road Transport) and the Ministry of Development (the Office of Technical Inspection). The Ministry of Development also has responsibilities in threat prevention concerning accidental incidents involving R agents, whereas the Ministry of Infrastructure and Construction, for accidental incidents involving E agents. In terms of threat prevention with regard to accidental incidents, when B agents are involved responsibilities are also acquired by the Ministry of Finance and the Council of Ministers, when R and E agents are involved, by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, whereas when E agents are involved, by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage.

In the area of risk assessment for intentional incidents the list of institutions that have responsibilities remains the same irrespective of the agent(s) involved (whether C, B, R or E). These institutions are: the Government Centre for Security, the Internal Security Agency, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration (the Police, the Border Guard, the Government Protection Bureau), and the Ministry of Defence (the Counterintelligence Service, the Military Intelligence Service).

In the area of risk assessment for accidental incidents, the Government Centre for Security and the Governor of Province have the same responsibilities irrespective of the agent(s) involved (whether C, B, R or E). The Ministry of Maritime Economy and the Inland Waterway Transport, as well as the Ministry of Defence have responsibilities in the area of risk assessment for incidents of accidental nature that involve C and E agents, whereas the Ministry of Health (the State Sanitary Inspection) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, for incidents of accidental nature that include B and R agents.

In CBRNE threat detection with respect to intentional incidents that involve all C, B, R and E agents, the following authorities acquire responsibilities: the Intelligence Agency, the Internal Security Agency, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration (the Border Guard, the Police), the Ministry of Defence (the Counterintelligence Service, the Military Intelligence Service, the Military Police), the Governor of Province and the Ministry of Finance (Customs Service).

In CBRNE threat detection with respect to accidental incidents that involve all C, B, R and E agents, responsibilities lie with the Ministry for the

Interior and Administration through the services of the State Fire Service, the Police and the Border Guard when it comes to incidents involving E agents, only the latter two. The Ministry of Defence has responsibilities in threat detection in connection to accidental incidents involving B, R and C agents (for the latter - through the Polish Navy and the Epidemiological Response Centre of the Polish Army). In addition to the institutions mentioned, the Ministry of Maritime Economy and the Inland Waterway Transport has responsibilities in threat detection with respect to accidental incidents involving C agents, the Ministry of Health (the State Sanitary Inspection) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (the State Veterinary Inspection), to those involving B agents, the Ministry of Environment (the National Atomic Energy Agency), to those involving R agents, and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Construction, to those involving E agents.

In preparedness for CBRNE threats related to incidents of intentional nature responsibilities do not differ depending on which agent is involved. The authorities that have responsibilities in preparedness for accidents of intentional nature with any of C, B, R or E agent involved, are as follows: the Intelligence Agency, the Internal Security Agency, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration (the Border Guard, the Police, The State Fire Service), the Ministry of Defence (the Counterintelligence Service, the Military Intelligence Service, the Military Police), the Council of Ministers, the Government Centre for Security and the Governor of Province.

The authorities that have responsibilities in the area of preparedness for CBRNE threats when it comes to accidental incidents that involve all C, B, R and E agents are the Governor of Province, the Government Centre for Security and the Ministry of Defence. The Ministry of the Interior and Administration also has responsibilities for incidents that involve any of these agents, albeit, in various capacities: for incidents that involve B agents, through the MIA State Sanitary Inspection; for incidents that involve R agents, through the State Fire Service, the Police and the Border Guard; for incidents that involve C agents, the Ministry of the Interior and the Administration in general; and for incidents that involve E agents, the Ministry itself including the State Fire Service and the Police. The Ministry of Health has responsibilities when it comes to preparedness for CBRNE threats related to accidental incidents that involve C, B (through the State Sanitary Inspection) and E agents, whereas the Ministry of Environment, for incidents that involve C, B and E agents (through the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection) as well as R agents (through the National Atomic Energy Agency). The Ministry of Development acquires responsibilities in connection to preparedness for CBRNE threats related to accidental incidents that involve C, B (through the Material Reserves Agency) and R agents, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Construction, for incidents involving C and E agents, and the Ministry for Maritime Economy

and the Inland Waterway Transport, for incidents involving R and C agents (the latter through the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management). Responsibilities in the area of preparedness for CBRNE threats related to accidental incidents lie also with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development when it comes to incidents that involve B and R agents, the Council of Ministers regarding incidents that involve B agents, and the Ministry of Finance in connection to incidents that involve C agents.

The acquisition of responsibilities by the authorities does not vary depending on which of the C, B, R, E agent is involved when it comes to awareness raising about CBRNE threats related to incidents of intentional nature. The responsibilities lie with the following authorities: the Intelligence Agency, the Internal Security Agency, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration (the Border Guard, the Police, the State Fire Service), the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Environment, the Government Centre of Security and the Governor of Province.

The Governor of Province has further responsibilities in awareness raising about CBRNE threats related to incidents of accidental nature involving all C, B, R and E agents. The Ministry of the Interior and Administration (State Fire Service) has responsibilities in awareness raising about accidental incidents that involve C, R and E agents, whereas the Ministry of Health (the State Sanitary Inspection), the Ministry of Defence (Military Sanitary Inspection), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (State Veterinary Inspection), and the Ministry of Environment (the National Atomic Energy Agency) are responsible for awareness raising about accidental incidents that involve R and E agents.

Authorities that have responsibilities in the area of response to CBRNE incidents of intentional nature that involve any of the C, B, R or E agents are: the Ministry of the Interior and Administration (State Fire Service, the Police, the Border Guard, the Government Protection Bureau), the Internal Security Agency, the Ministry of Development, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the President of the Republic of Poland, the Ministry of Maritime Economy and Inland Waterway Transport, the Ministry of Health and the Governor of Province.

In the area of response to incidents of accidental nature that involve CBRNE agents, responsibilities lie as follows. The Ministry of the Interior and Administration (State Fire Service, the Police, the Border Guard), the Ministry of Defence, the Government Centre for Security and the Governor of Province are responsible for response to incidents that involve all C, B, R and E agents. The Ministry of Maritime Economy and the Inland Waterway Transport is responsible for response to accidental incidents that involve C, R and E agents (the latter, through the Maritime Offices and the Maritime Search and Rescue Service). The Ministry of Finance has responsibilities in the area of response to accidental incidents that include all C, B, R and E agents (through the Customs Service if B agents are involved), so does the

the Ministry of Health (through the State Sanitary Inspection when it comes to incidents involving B agents), as well as the Ministry of Environment (through the National Atomic Agency whenever R agents are involved). The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has responsibilities in the area of response to incidents that involve B and R agents, so does the Trade Inspection (with R agents involved, through the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection). The Ministry of Digital Affairs has responsibilities in the area of response to incidents of accidental nature that involve R and E agents, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs , when it comes to incidents that involve R agents, and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Construction, in relation to incidents that involve E agents.

The authorities that have responsibilities in the area of recovery from incidents of intentional nature that involve all C, B, R and E agents, are: the Ministry of the Interior and Administration (State Fire Service, Police, Border Guard, Government Protection Bureau), the Internal Security Agency, the Intelligence Agency, the Ministry of Maritime Economy and Inland Waterway Transport, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Health, the Government Centre for Security, the Ministry of Finance (Customs Service), the Ministry of Development and the Governor of Province.

The authorities that have responsibilities in the area of recovery from incidents of accidental nature that involve all C, B, R and E agents are: the Governor of Province, the Government Centre for Security, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration (when it comes to incidents that involve B agents through the MIA State Sanitary Inspection), the Ministry of Health (when it comes to incidents that involve B agents through the the State Sanitary Inspection) and the Ministry of Environment (when it comes to incidents that involve C and E agents through the Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection). Additionally, the Ministry of Culture and the National Heritage, the Ministry of Digital Affairs and the the Ministry of Maritime Economy and the Inland Waterway Transport (Maritime Offices, Maritime Search and Rescue service) have responsibilities in the area of recovery from accidental incidents that involve C and E agents, whereas the Ministry of Development, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development as well as the Ministry of Finance, when it comes to incidents of accidental nature that involve B and R agents.

To sum up, in Poland the distribution of responsibilities related to intentional incidents depends more on the stage in the emergency management cycle than on the agent involved, whereas when it comes to accidental incidents it is the kind of agents involved that determine the responsibilities to a greater extent.

Sweden

Authorities:

- Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB)
- Police
- Rescue Service
- Health care system
- Public Health Agency of Sweden
- National Board of Health and Welfare
- National Food Agency
- Swedish Radiation Safety Authority
- Swedish Security Service

OVERVIEW

Nominated contact point for the survey: Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency MSB

National action plan or equivalent for emergency management related to incidents that include CBRNE agents: YES

The Swedish emergency preparedness system is primarily built on the principle of responsibility, which means that whichever institution is responsible for an activity in normal conditions should retain that responsibility during major emergencies, while at the same time engaging in cross-sectoral cooperation. In general, every government agency is responsible for crisis emergency preparedness in its own area of expertise. This applies to all stages of emergency management: prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. In this respect, the map of responsibilities outlined below is not exclusive and cannot be reduced solely to the authorities that appear in it. The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency MSB has the task of coordinating work of various stakeholders, as it is outlined in the national collaboration plan for CBRNE emergencies. The Police has this responsibility in the case of all terrorism-related incidents.

The authorities that have responsibilities defined in the national action plan for emergency management related to intentional incidents that include CBRNE agents are the Police and the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency MSB (the latter as the coordinating authority) for incidents that include any of the C, B, R, N and E agents. If intentional incidents with B, R, N and



E agents occur, these authorities are joined by the National Board of Health and Welfare. When it comes to intentional incidents that involve B agents, responsibilities are acquired also by the Public Health Agency of Sweden, and the National Food Authority. In the event of intentional incidents involving R and N agents, responsibilities are also acquired by the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority, whereas when dealing with intentional incidents that involve N agents, they are joined by the Swedish Army as well.

The authorities which, according to the national action plan for emergency management, have responsibilities related to accidental incidents that involve CBRNE agents are the rescue service, health care and the Police. In general, Swedish municipalities have a high degree of autonomy and play an important role in civil emergency planning and preparedness. During a major emergency the Municipal Executive Board is the highest civilian authority in a given municipality and is responsible for all civilian command and crisis management at a local level. To this end municipalities are supported and assisted by the County Administrative Board.

In CBRNE threat prevention related to intentional incidents, each government agency has responsibility in its own area of expertise, but they cooperate according to the regulations on cross-sectoral cooperation during an emergency. Additionally, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency MSB has responsibilities for incidents which involve C agents, according to the new regulation on explosives precursors (2014: 799). In terms of threat prevention related to accidental incidents, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency MSB has responsibilities as defined in the aforementioned regulation with regard to incidents that involve C agents. As for accidental incidents that involve B agents, threat prevention responsibilities lie with the Public Health Agency of Sweden, the National Food Authority, as well as the National Board for Health and Welfare. Furthermore, the latter has responsibilities in this respect with regard to incidents that involve R, N and E agents. In cases of accidental incidents that include R, N and/or E agents, it is joined by the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority and the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency MSB. Additionally, in threat prevention related to accidental incidents that involve E agents, responsibilities are acquired also by the Police.

Risk assessment related to intentional CBRNE incidents that involve agents of any type is carried out by the Police and the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency MSB (the MSB chemicals coordination group deals with incidents involving C agents). These institutions are joined also by the rescue service when it comes to intentional incidents that include C agents, by the Public Health Agency of Sweden and The National Food Authority when B agents are involved; by the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority if R or N agents are involved, and by the National Board for Health and Welfare when it comes to incidents that involve B, R, N and E agents.

The authorities that are responsible for risk assessment with regard to accidental incidents that include CBRNE agents, are the Swedish Security

Service and the Police (irrespective of the agent(s) involved), Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency MSB (when dealing with C, R, N and/or E agents), the Public Health Agency of Sweden and the National Food Authority (with B agents), the National Board of Health and Welfare (with B, R, N and/or E agents), as well as the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority (with R and/or N agents). As mentioned above, the same responsibility principle applies: every government agency is responsible for carrying out risk assessment in its own area of expertise.

CBRNE threat detection related to intentional incidents is the responsibility of the Swedish Security Service and the Police irrespective of the agent(s) involved. In some cases responsibilities may be shared with the Coast Guard and Swedish Customs.

The Police remains the authority responsible in managing incidents irrespective of the agent(s) involved even when it comes to threat detection, preparedness and awareness raising related to accidental incidents, along with the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency MSB. The Swedish Security Police, however, also joins in when dealing with incidents involving B agents, in which case responsibilities also lie with the Public Health Agency of Sweden, the National Food Authority and the National Board for Health and Welfare. The latter further carries out responsibilities in threat detection, preparedness and awareness raising in the case of incidents that involve R, N and/or E agents. The Swedish Radiation Safety Authority has responsibilities for the same tasks in the case of incidents that involve R and/or N agents. Additionally, for threat detection, preparedness and awareness raising related to accidental incidents that involve C agents, responsibilities are acquired by the rescue service and health care.

When it comes to preparedness for intentional incidents that involve any of the agents C, B, R, N and/or E, responsibilities are carried out by the Swedish Security Service, the Police, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency MSB and the National Board of Health and Welfare. Additionally, responsibilities are acquired by the Public Health Agency of Sweden and the National Food Authority (in dealing with incidents that involve B agents), as well as by the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority (with incidents that involve R and N agents). In some cases responsibilities may be acquired also by the Coast Guard and the Swedish Customs.

As for awareness raising about CBRNE threats related to intentional incidents responsibilities are carried out by the Swedish Security Service and Police, irrespective of the agent(s) involved. In terms of response to both intentional and accidental CBRNE incidents responsibilities are carried out by the Police, the rescue service and the health care irrespective of the agent(s) involved. In some cases of intentional incidents responsibilities may also be carried out by the Coast Guard and the Swedish Customs.

Recovery from both intentional and accidental CBRNE incidents is the responsibility of all stakeholders that were affected by the incident according to the principle of responsibility, and authorities according to their mandate. In many cases insurance companies carry out recovery actions.

Conclusions

1. In general, all countries have either a national action plan for CBRNE emergency management, or an equivalent one. In the latter case, it is common that emergency management measures related to CBRNE incidents are integrated into the overall national disaster risk reduction plan.

2. Survey results in some cases indicated differences in terms of authorities that have responsibilities defined in the national action plan or its equivalent and authorities that have responsibilities in specific stages of emergency management processes (i.e. authorities that may appear at specific stages may not necessarily be identified in the national plan, according to the survey responses). The reasons may include the fact that the national plan mainly names the authorities with the highest mandate, those responsible for overall coordination, whereas at specific stages tasks may be delegated to authorities with a more restricted mandate. Additionally, a further split may occur based on administrative territory division (local, regional, national) – an element that is implicit in emergency management as it involves first, second and a further line responders as well as strategic coordinating authorities. This shows another layer of complexity and indicates that in order to uncover the full constellation of authorities that may participate in CBRNE emergency management, further concretisation of situations may be needed.

3. There is no commonly applied principle when it comes to the differentiation between incidents according to the CBRNE agent involved and depending on their accidental or intentional character. Several respondents indicated that the latter distinction is not defined in their national legislation at all and that an intentional incident would be treated as a terrorist act (under separate legislation). However, where the aforementioned distinctions are used, the intentional-accidental dichotomy is the most relevant when it comes to differences in responsibility between civil protection authorities and law enforcement authorities. Furthermore, there is greater variation in the case of accidental incidents in terms of authorities responsible depending on the agent involved than for intentional ones. It may be anticipated that should a definition of intentional incidents with CBRNE agents involved be further developed beyond what is understood as a terrorist act, further authorities that have responsibilities in emergency management of such incidents will be uncovered. This in turn may reveal other possibilities for collaboration and links between the sectors of civil protection and law enforcement.

4. There is no uniform approach to how countries align the full-circle



emergency management principle with the distribution of responsibilities among different authorities and across incidents involving different CBRNE agents. One of the models applied is that if an authority has responsibilities for incidents within the area related to a specific CBRNE agent or agents, it remains responsible throughout the full emergency management cycle (prevention-preparedness-response-recovery). Another model that could be identified is one in which the aforementioned principle is preserved to some extent, but at the same time the different stages of the emergency management cycle are kept apart. This is quite common for such stages as threat detection, awareness raising, response or recovery and means that at these stages responsibilities may be acquired by institutions that were not present at other stages.

5. There is no uniform principle of delegating responsibilities depending on the CBRNE agent involved in an incident. However, the relevant countries exhibit greatest similarities when it comes to incidents that involve B agents, as well as those involving R/N agents. The latter, especially those incidents that are accidental in nature, mostly involve specialised institutions such as Radiation and Nuclear Safety authorities. Management of incidents involving B agents (whether accidental or intentional) commonly requires participation of health care units, authorities responsible for preparedness to and control of health threats (incl. communicable diseases), as well as equivalents of units responsible for food safety. The presence of civil protection and law enforcement authorities in incidents that include B, R/N agents varies across countries, ranging from lack of allotted responsibilities to having some responsibilities. The latter is more common for intentional incidents than for accidental incidents.

The greatest similarities between the countries as to the delegation of responsibilities depending on the agent involved, are to be found with incidents involving C and E agents. These areas exhibit the highest involvement of civil protection and law enforcement authorities.

6. It was noted in several responses that emergency management plans are often considered an organizational obligation of a given authority and therefore it can be taken that each of them has their own responsibilities in case of an emergency. Thus, it becomes challenging to establish the responsibilities of particular authorities in case of emergency without making reference to a specific situation. Nevertheless, the respondents were asked to determine this based on the fact that some authorities may have more responsibilities in a given incident and may be more crucial to its successful management.

ANNEX I:

Responsibilities of civil protection and law enforcement authorities in CBRNE emergency management in the Baltic Sea region

MAP: civil protection and law enforcement authorities having responsibilities in BSR countries.

AGENDA

	Civil protection (rescue services)
	Law enforcement (police)
	Both

DENMARK

	C	B	R	N	E
Intentional Incident					
Accidental Incident					

ESTONIA

	C	B	R	N	E
Intentional Incident					
Accidental Incident					

FINLAND

	C	B	R	N	E
Intentional Incident					
Accidental Incident	Police if required				

GERMANY

	C	B	R	N	E
Intentional Incident	All – through Ministry of the Interior				
Accidental Incident					

LATVIA

	C	B	R	N	E
Intentional Incident					
Accidental Incident					

LITHUANIA

	C	B	R	N	E
Both					

POLAND

	C	B	R	N	E
Both					

SWEDEN

	C	B	R	N	E
Intentional Incident					
Accidental Incident					

ANNEX II:

Survey results – Country tables

See Excel file attached

ANNEX III:

Survey Questionnaire

Responder's details.

1. Does your country have a national action plan or equivalent for emergency management related to incidents that include CBRNE agents?

YES

NO

The document is available online for the public
(please include a link in the commentary field)

2. Which authorities have responsibilities defined in the national action plan or equivalent for emergency management related to incidents that include CBRNE agents?

INTERNATIONAL:

ACCIDENTAL:

3. Which authorities have responsibilities defined in the national action plan or equivalent for emergency management related to intentional incidents that include CBRNE agents?

C	
B	
R	
N	
E	

Comment:

4. Which authorities have responsibilities defined in the national action plan or equivalent for emergency management related to accidental incidents that include CBRNE agents?

C	
B	
R	
N	
E	

Comment:

5. Which authorities have responsibilities in CBRNE threat prevention for intentional incidents?

C	
B	
R	
N	
E	

Comment:

6. Which authorities have responsibilities in CBRNE threat prevention for accidental incidents?

C	
B	
R	
N	
E	

Comment:

7. Which authorities have responsibilities in preparing risk assessments for intentional incidents that include CBRNE agents?

C	
B	
R	
N	
E	

Comment:

8. Which authorities have responsibilities in preparing risk assessments for accidental incidents that include CBRNE agents?

C	
B	
R	
N	
E	

Comment:

9. Which authorities have responsibilities in CBRNE threat detection related to intentional incidents?

C	
B	
R	
N	
E	

Comment:

10. Which authorities have responsibilities in CBRNE threat detection related to accidental incidents?

C	
B	
R	
N	
E	

Comment:

11. Which authorities have responsibilities in preparedness to CBRNE threats related to intentional incidents?

C	
B	
R	
N	
E	

Comment:

12. Which authorities have responsibilities in preparedness to CBRNE threats related to accidental incidents?

C	
B	
R	
N	
E	

Comment:

13. Which authorities have responsibilities in awareness raising for CBRNE threats related to intentional incidents?

C	
B	
R	
N	
E	

Comment:

14. Which authorities have responsibilities in awareness raising for CBRNE threats related to accidental incidents?

C	
B	
R	
N	
E	

Comment:

15. Which authorities have responsibilities in response to intentional incidents that include CBRNE agents?

C	
B	
R	
N	
E	

Comment:

16. Which authorities have responsibilities in response to accidental incidents that include CBRNE agents?

C	
B	
R	
N	
E	

Comment:

17. Which authorities have responsibilities in recovery from intentional incidents that include CBRNE agents?

C	
B	
R	
N	
E	

Comment:

18. Which authorities have responsibilities in recovery from accidental incidents that include CBRNE agents?

C	
B	
R	
N	
E	

Comment:

19. Which international cooperation frameworks is your country a part of for emergency management related to incidents that include CBRNE agents?