



COM
093

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 24.01.2000
SEC(2000) 136

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING PAPER

Council Resolutions in the field of Civil Protection – Developments since their adoption

INTRODUCTION

1. The Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council adopted since 1987 six resolutions in the field of Civil Protection (Annex 1).
2. The present document contains the following parts:
 - a consolidated overview of the political considerations developed in the preambles of the Resolutions,
 - an analysis of the actions requested in the operative parts of the Resolutions and of their implementation status and
 - a separate analysis for the Resolutions of 1990 and 1991 on improving mutual aid between Member States in the event of natural or technological disaster.

(In the following paragraphs the Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council are simply referred to as «The Council»).

PREAMBLES - A CONSOLIDATED OVERVIEW OF POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

3. ***Civil Protection benefits European citizens.*** The Council was convinced that initiatives at Community level in all the sectors linked with the protection of people and property, and with assistance and solidarity in the event of serious crises, or natural or man-made disasters, benefit directly the European citizen and help establish a People's Europe» [1987, 1989]:

The Council was also convinced that the Community and the Member States should continue to develop Community co-operation in this field in order to be able to deal more effectively with disasters and to develop in Europe's 340 million citizens a greater sense of solidarity [1990-1].

The Council was aware that Community co-operation in the area of civil protection makes a real contribution to the establishment of a people's Europe by fostering in Europeans the sense of belonging to the same community [1990-1].

4. ***Information and education for improving self-protection.*** The Council was convinced of the need to conduct extensive civil-protection information campaigns [1989], as well as, education and awareness-raising initiatives aimed at the public and in particular at young people [1994] with the objective of increasing the degree of self-protection [1994].
5. ***Preparedness and management of disasters, a national responsibility (subsidiarity).*** The Council emphasised the fact that all the Member States have made arrangements for taking action to deal with any disasters which might occur in their territory and that these arrangements vary, according to the State concerned, with regard to their organisation, extent and the resources available for mobilisation [1987].

The Council recognised that there was no need for Community intervention in the Member States' management or drawing up of emergency plans when confronted by disasters [1987]. It also emphasised that measures envisaged do not interfere with Member States' preparation or management of emergency plans for dealing with disasters [1989, 1990-1].

6. ***Co-operation and co-ordination repeatedly underlined.*** Initially the Council considered that such co-operation seemed likely to increase the ability of all Member States to respond according to circumstances and requirements. Co-operation in this field can improve the efficiency of individual disaster management operations [1987].

In 1989 the Council was convinced that the action taken in response to the 1987 resolution, has provided the starting point for more rational and co-ordinated handling of crisis situations arising from disasters, which can be on a scale beyond the intervention capacity of the Member State concerned [1989]. It was also convinced that new initiatives and appropriate measures in this field would also promote the co-ordination and integration of present knowledge and of existing scientific and technical means and facilities, with more effective mobilisation of human resources [1989].

In 1994 the Council considered that subject to Member States' operational responsibilities, the maintenance and reinforcement of the operational arrangements already in place are a major asset for mutual assistance in the event of disasters [1994]. It also emphasised that those involved in civil protection should be given the opportunity of pooling their experience within a European perspective [1994].

The Council also requested that every effort must be made to ensure the best possible co-ordination of measures taken at international level in order to rationalise the use of the resources involved in such measures, without prejudice to Member States' responsibilities in this regard [1994].

Finally the Council recognised that the permanent network of correspondents from the Member States and the Commission that has been established in 1987 plays an essential role in the drawing up of any Community initiatives that are undertaken [1994].

7. ***Electronic means for Communication and Information exchange the basis for co-operation.*** The Council underlined repeatedly the necessity for using data banks [1987] and advanced telecommunications systems [1989, 1990] including aerospace resources [1990-1]. In 1990 the Commission had completed a study to assess the means and requirements for a pilot computerised information system for civil protection. The Council also considered desirable a system to make more effective use of existing specific information and to improve technical co-operation between rescue teams helping in emergencies outside their own countries or regions [1990-1].

In 1994 the Council considered that the experience acquired in data transmission between Member States had demonstrated the need to set up a committee of users within the existing permanent network of national correspondents arrangements to guide any new initiative in this field [1994].

8. ***Exchanges of Experts and Simulation Exercises: useful tools.*** The Council considered that exchanges should be organised or stepped up between Member States

as part of staff training, particularly in the course of simulation exercises [1987]. It also recognised the benefit afforded to those involved in civil protection by the training activities and simulation exercises organised by the Commission. These exchanges of experts and exercises have helped both to improve the level of preparation of Civil Protection personnel and to develop interpersonal links between them ensuring an improved exchange of experience at Community level and an increase of the efficiency and speed of mutual assistance operations [1994].

9. ***The important role of Volunteers.*** Although some Member States' laws allow young people engaged in civilian or voluntary service to take part in activities relating to civil protection, the Council considered that it could be of benefit to increase the scope for mobilising young people in disaster prevention, rescue and repair work [1990-1]. It also noted the important role played by volunteers in many areas of civil protection and drawn attention in this context to the resolution on voluntary work adopted by the European Parliament¹ [1994].
10. ***Specific risks.*** The Council considered that a certain number of risks, including nuclear risks, will continue to be covered by their own special procedures [1987, 1989], and underlined the need to develop Community actions to protect forests from destruction by fire involving global environmental consequences [1990-1].

OPERATIVE PARTS - ANALYSIS OF ACTIONS REQUESTED AND IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Actions requested in the area of co-operation instruments

11. ***Guide to Civil Protection in the European Community.*** The Council requested the Commission to finalise this guide and ensure regular updates [1987]. This Guide should contain a list of liaison officers from the Member States and the Commission [1987].

STATUS: *A Vade-mecum of Civil Protection in the European Union was prepared and is available on paper and on the internet on the EUROPA server². The Vade-mecum contains a brief introduction on Community co-operation in the field of Civil Protection, and chapters on: a) the types, main characteristics and disasters in the European Union; b) Methodology of emergency planning; c) Multilateral and Bilateral agreements; d) National organisation of Civil Protection in the European Union; e) Legal foundations relating to the organisation of intervention in an emergency; f) list of documentation centres; g) list of legal texts concerning Community co-operation in the field of Civil Protection; and h) an annex on Nuclear Emergencies.*

12. ***Regular meetings of persons responsible for Civil Protection.*** The Council requested the organisation of such meetings to ensure that the Member States are implementing the various initiatives for the determination of which they will be responsible [1987]. The Council also acknowledged that the permanent network of national correspondents represents an essential framework, which ensures the consistency of Community co-operation on civil protection. It recognised that the national correspondents must continue to play an active part, in particular in order to :

¹ OJ No C 10, 16. I. 1984, p. 288.

² See at <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/civil/index.htm>

facilitate the participation of experts in Community measures, to communicate information on these measures to those concerned, and to provide better access to the advantage of Community backing for projects initiated by the Member States. Furthermore the Council agreed that, the necessary human resources will be assigned or kept available within administrations of Member States, as required, for the smooth operation and possible development of the role of the network, and that they will arrange for the directors-general for civil protection or their counterparts to meet regularly and in principle once a year [1994].

STATUS: *The Permanent Network of National Correspondents in the area of Civil Protection (PNNC) meets regularly ($\pm$ 3 times a year). Following the establishment of the Community action programme in the field of Civil Protection³ some of the functions of the Network related to the management of projects have been transferred to a Management Committee. General Directors of Civil Protection meet annually.*

13. *Pool experiences together.* The Council also called upon the Commission to give consideration, in accordance with the conclusions of the Europe 93 exercise and in collaboration with the network in order give the opportunity to those working in this to pool their experiences together [1994].

STATUS: *Still under consideration.*

- *Ongoing and future actions:* The Joint Research Centre (Ispra) is at present developing and implementing a Natural and Environmental Disaster Information Exchange System (NEDIES) whose main aims are the collection and dissemination of endorsed information and the extraction and exchange of lessons learnt.

14. *Co-operation with EFTA countries.* The Council noted the co-operation which has developed between the Community and the EFTA countries. It welcome the fact that this co-operation has been strengthened by the participation in Community training activities of experts from the countries which are Contracting Parties to the EEA Agreement but do not belong to the Community [1994].

STATUS: *These countries are fully participating in Civil Protection activities as EEA countries.*

15. *Co-ordination with international organisations.* The Council called upon the Commission, through its regular contacts with international organisations active in the sphere of civil protection, to contribute to better co-ordination between civil protection measures on the international level, without prejudice to Member States' responsibilities in this regard [1994].

STATUS: *Co-ordination with UN/ECE Geneva. Regular participation at meetings of EUR-OPA (Council of Europe). It should be noted that more recently, co-ordination with NATO was also requested and progressively implemented.*

³ OJ L 8 of 14/1/1998, p. 8

16. The co-ordinated presentation of European activities at the UN *World Conference for the prevention of natural disasters* (Yokohama, 1994) was requested by the Council [1994] and ensured by Commission services.

Actions requested in the area of Electronic means for Communication and Information exchange.

17. *Databanks.* The Council agreed to work towards better use of the databanks, which exist in the civil protection field in order to promote detailed exchanges of information by all the Member States on the structures and resources available to deal with disasters. To that end Member States undertook, to draw up, in co-operation with the Commission, an inventory of the existing databanks with a view to improving their effectiveness [1987]. In 1989 the Council took note of work done and agreed to encourage a better exchange of the information contained in the data banks existing in the Member States. It also took note of the Commission's intention of assessing in co-operation with national experts, within the next 12 months at most, Member States' needs with particular reference to the feasibility of a system for interconnecting data banks as described in its communication. If appropriate, subject to further referral to the Council, a pilot scheme concerning the organisation of a common response to needs could have been launched [1989]. In 1990 the Council agreed to the implementation of a pilot project for a computerised information system for civil protection and to the introduction in collaboration with the network of national liaison officers, of a complementary data bank of specialised human and material resources available in the Member States [1990].
18. *Telecommunication systems.* The Council agreed that it was necessary to improve the transmission of the information needed to prevent and cope with disasters by promoting the use of advanced information and telecommunications systems and, in particular, aerospace resources. For this purpose, the Council supported the Commission proposal to compile before the end of 1989, together with national experts, an inventory of requirements and an analysis of ways of satisfying them and to draw, from the simulation exercises planned for 1989, practical lessons as regards the most promising communication systems, also taking into account the use of satellites [1989]. Later the Council noted with satisfaction the development of the Commission departments' work on the use of advanced telecommunications systems. Furthermore the Council supported the Commission's intention to assess and determine, in collaboration with the network of national liaison officers, the options for advanced telecommunications systems to meet civil protection requirements, including the feasibility of using satellite systems; in this connection, agreement to study, within the appropriate Community fora, whether new frequency bands need to be allocated for civil protection purposes [1990-1]. The Council also considered that the requirements of civil protection services needed to be taken into account in the context of the trans-European information networks between administrations [1994].

STATUS: The studies requested above were completed in 1989. The pilot project was completed and implemented in 1991. However, rapid changes in technologies

and in the user needs - in particular following the implementation of the 1991 resolution on mutual assistance - require at present a more efficient solution⁴.

- **Ongoing and future actions:** In the context of the IDA programme (Interchange of Data between Administrations) two initiatives are foreseen:
 - Firstly, in the context of the PNNC it is proposed to construct a new password-protected common repository⁵ for the electronic exchange of preparatory documents in the context of the Committee and the PNNC, as well as for the meetings of General Directors. This action will be launched immediately with some interested Member States and will be extended gradually to the other Member States. It will facilitate the exchange of preparatory documents for these meetings and improve efficient communications with the network of National Correspondents).
 - Secondly, a preparatory study for the interconnection of National contact points (competent authorities, operational contact points and national correspondents) as well as other relevant information systems will be conducted. Based on the results of this study the decision will be taken to proceed with the feasibility study that will lead to the establishment of an implementation plan followed by a development, a validation and a deployment phase. The study can cover both Civil Protection and Accidental Marine Pollution given the fact that the needs are similar. The proposed solution⁶ can then be implemented in the two separate environments with the creation of two similar but interoperable networks.

In both the above initiatives Member States will be closely involved through a user committee.

- The Council also requested that the Commission defines a new generation of satellite navigation services (Galileo)⁷. Civil protection requirements will be incorporated in the system's definition phase, which will be finalised before the end of 2000.

19. Teleconference. The Council called upon the Commission to assess the need for and the feasibility and cost of a teleconference system which would be permanently accessible for emergencies in particular [1994].

STATUS: *An audio-conference system has already been established. Videoconferencing will be provided in the context of the IDA projects mentioned above.*

⁴ Some provisions on frequency bands provided in the Context of the International Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations (Tampere 1998). The relevance of the TETRA standard should also be considered.

⁵ Proposed project denomination: **PROCIV-COMM** (Civil Protection - European Communications). A similar system will be set up to facilitate electronic exchange of documents in the context of the Committee dealing with Accidental Marine Pollution (ACPH).

⁶ Proposed project denomination: **PROCIV-NET** (Civil Protection and Environmental Emergencies European Network).

⁷ Council Resolution of 19 July 1999 on the involvement of Europe in a new generation of satellite navigation services – Galileo – Definition phase, OJ C221 of 3.8.1999 p. 1

Actions requested in the area of Exchanges of Experts, Training and Simulation Exercises.

20. Exchanges of experts. The Council decided to encourage, in co-operation with the Commission, exchanges of persons responsible for civil protection as part of training programmes undertaken by the Member States [1987]. The Council also considered that action at Community level was needed in the form of appropriate new initiatives and measures to step up exchanges between Member States and to encourage the training of personnel concerned with natural and man-made disasters, including combating forest fires [1990]. Later the Council noted with satisfaction the preparatory work initiated by the Commission for the creation of an expert-exchange system for an initial pilot phase of two years, in line with the request made in the resolution of 23 November 1990. It agreed, furthermore, to assess by the end of this initial stage whether this system should be continued and if so, to have the arrangements for it examined, in particular with regard to the system of financing, within the network [1994].

STATUS: *The Commission set up an operational arrangement managed by Belgium to facilitate the exchanges of experts. During the period 1995-1997 the system ensured 409 exchanges. The following appeared to be topics of particular interest in the past : crisis management, fires, forest fires, chemical accidents, transport of dangerous substances, emergency medicine, floods, communication, information and documentation as well as nuclear safety. The duration of these exchanges varies in length from a few days to a few weeks depending on the type of the exchange involved. Since 1998 the Exchanges of Experts are dealt with under the Community action programme in the field of civil protection⁸. Thus for the period 1.11.98 to 31.7.2000, 302 exchanges are expected for a duration of about 8 days per exchange.*

21. Training of Civil Protection Personnel. The Council considered that action at Community level was needed in the form of appropriate new initiatives and measures to encourage the training of personnel concerned with natural and man-made disasters, including combating forest fires [1990]. It welcome the progress made especially as regards the development of training activities and called upon the Commission to continue and reinforce this action [1994]. ; Requested in 1987, 1990 and 1994.

STATUS: *The Commission has co-financed several self-tuition workshops for Civil Protection personnel organised by the Member States. Since 1998 the Self tuition workshops are dealt with under the Community action programme in the field of civil protection⁹.*

22. Simulation exercises. The Council decided to encourage, in co-operation with the Commission, exchanges of persons responsible for civil protection as part of training programmes undertaken by the Member States, in particular in the course of regular simulation exercises which could possibly receive Community support in a form to be determined and be co-ordinated at Community level. The experience gleaned from such exercises will be made available to the Member States [1987]. Later the Council welcome the progress made especially as regards the development of

⁸ OJ L8 of 14/1/1998, p. 8

⁹ OJ L8 of 14/1/1998, p. 8

simulation exercises and called upon the Commission to continue and reinforce this action [1994].

STATUS: *The Commission has co-financed several simulation exercises for Civil Protection personnel organised by the Member States. Since 1998 simulation exercises are dealt with under the Community action programme in the field of civil protection¹⁰.*

23. Co-operation between Civil Protection schools and National Training Centres. The Council desired that co-operation may be developed between schools and national training centres that are active in the field of civil protection without prejudice to Member States' responsibilities in this regard [1994].

STATUS: *Several efforts were undertaken over the years and the co-operation progress slowly.*

Actions requested in the area of Civil Protection Terminology.

24. Multilingual Glossary of Civil Protection Terminology. The Council called upon the Commission to take steps to compile before 1990 a multilingual glossary on civil protection terminology. The Council stipulated that the need for such a glossary was recognised not only from the technical angle (data banks) but also in order to improve technical communication between rescue teams called upon to help in emergencies beyond their frontiers [1989]. The Council noted with satisfaction the progress towards completion of a multilingual glossary of civil protection terminology, and urged the Commission to publish it by June 1991 [1990-1].

STATUS: *The Glossary is available on the internet within EURODICAUTOM, the multilingual terminological database of the Commission's Translation Service¹¹.*

Actions requested in the area of the Single European emergency call number - 112.

25. 112. The Council stressed the desirability of a standard Community-wide single additional emergency telephone number which will in particular enable the public in an emergency to call the relevant national emergency services, and which should be introduced gradually in the Member States [1989].

STATUS: *The 112 was introduced in 1991 through Council Decision of 29 July 1991 on the introduction of a single European emergency call number (91/396/EEC)¹². A report on the status of the implementation of this number was submitted at the PNNC in early 1999 and is publicly available on the EUROPA server.*

- ***Future actions:*** *A self-tuition workshop to be organised in Luxembourg in May 2000 will examine all aspects of the future development of the 112 in Europe with the view of formulating suggestions.*

¹⁰ OJ L8 of 14/1/1998, p. 8

¹¹ See at <http://europa.eu.int/comm/sdt/edic/index.html>

¹² Official Journal No. L217, 06/08/1991 p. 0031 - 0032

Actions requested in the area of Information and Communication with the Public.

26. European Year of Civil Protection. This action was initially requested for the period May 1990 to April 1991 [1989]. Then the Council agreed to carry out a co-ordinated campaign in the Member States to inform, educate and raise the awareness of Community citizens and to declare a European Year of Civil Protection from June 1993 to June 1994. To this end, the Council undertook to take a decision on the content of this campaign on the basis of the Commission's communication on this question. Moreover, it invited the Commission to present a proposal for actions to be carried out during the above-mentioned European Year, for consideration by the Council [1990].

STATUS: *This action was not organised. The Commission asked the necessary credits in the context of the budgetary procedures. However, during the discussions on the draft budget for 1993, the Council decided not to include credits in the budget line «European year of Civil Protection». Furthermore the European Parliament, that had the possibility to modify this decision, took no action. Under these conditions it became impossible for the Commission to maintain an initiative that was not supported politically from the Council and the European Parliament¹³.*

27. Other initiatives. The Council reiterated the wish to see the development of initiatives to ensure that citizens, in particular at school level, become better informed, better educated and more aware so that, among other things, their level of self-protection can be increased [1994].

STATUS: *Since 1998, Information and Communication activities are dealt with under the Community action programme in the field of civil protection¹⁴. A Major Project in this area has been launched with Finland, Germany, Sweden and Portugal. A call for proposals in this area will be probably organised in the year 2000.*

Actions requested in the area of Volunteers.

28. Young volunteers. The Council called on the Commission to continue investigating the scope, in the context of Community co-operation, for enhancing the training of young people doing civilian or voluntary service who are engaged in civil protection-related activities, and to submit relevant proposals during 1991 [1990-1]

STATUS: *Several projects involving young volunteers have been financed in the context of the Commission's programme for Voluntary service in Europe.*

29. Volunteers. The Council encouraged the Commission's initiative for pooling, in close co-operation with the national administrations, different experience in the voluntary sector in order to identify actions which contribute to better use of the resources of this sector and accordingly emphasise the usefulness of the organisation in Portugal of a self-tuition workshop on voluntary work in June 1994 [1994]

STATUS: *The Portuguese workshop successfully organised in 1994. Two exercises involving Red Cross volunteers were also supported in the past.*

¹³ See minutes of the 8th meeting of the PNNC (Brussels, 9 November 1992).

¹⁴ OJ L 8 of 14/1/1998, p. 8

Actions requested in the areas of Prevention and Preparedness

30. Prevention and Preparedness. The Council believed in particular that in its proposals for actions, the Commission should emphasise preparation to cope with disasters, disaster prevention and risk management. It also expressed support in this respect for the Commission's move to undertake, in close co-operation with the network, measures to ensure that those required to prevent and deal with emergencies are better prepared [1994].

STATUS: *Major project on Prevention (covering the areas of risk assessment, floods and fires) has been initiated in the context of the Action Programme. In addition to other workshops and exercises, several European fire-service summer schools, organised by Member States, have been co-financed by the Commission.*

- **Ongoing and future actions:** *The Joint Research Centre (Ispra) is currently developing tools for flood risk assessment and flood forecasting for transnational catchment basins like Oder and Meuse.*

Actions requested in the area of Specific risks

31. Inventory. In 1989, the Council requested the Commission to draw up within six months, a summary of all the protection measures it has taken to combat risks of fire and disaster and to ensure civil protection [1989].

STATUS: *A full description of all projects co-financed by the Commission in the field of Civil Protection is available on line on the EUROPA server.*

32. Forest fires. The Council called upon the Commission to undertake consultations and studies with a view to developing actions for the improvement of intra-Community co-operation in order to establish basic conditions for preventing and combating forest fires with the better utilisation of available resources, for improved means of preventing and detection of forest fires, and better exchange of information and training in that field. They requested the Commission to take part in the organisation of an experts' seminar on the various aspects of the overall problem of forest fires to be held in 1991 [1990-1].

STATUS: *The Commission has co-financed several workshops on forest fires organised by Member States. A Group of Experts in forest fires was also set up.*

- **Ongoing and future actions:** *The Joint Research Centre (Ispra) is currently developing tools for the establishment of structural and dynamic risk indicators for the Mediterranean Member States through the use of modern space and information technologies.*

Action requested in preparation of the Treaty of Amsterdam.

33. Report provided for in Art. N(2) of the Treaty of the European Union. The Council undertook to co-operate closely and actively with the Commission in preparing this report on the question of introducing a Title relating to civil protection into the Treaty establishing the European Community [1994].

STATUS: *The Report of the Commission to the Council relative to Civil Protection, Tourism and Energy was submitted in April 1996 [SEC(96)496 final of 3 April 1996].*

General observations [1990-1].

34. The Council welcome the progress resulting from implementation of those resolutions and the initial measures taken in that framework.
35. The Council reaffirmed the importance of civil protection and encouraged initiatives taken by the Commission as a complement to existing national measures.
36. The Council supported the implementation of the measures set out above, which where necessary should be accompanied by appropriate financial resources.

ANALYSIS OF ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING MUTUAL AID BETWEEN MEMBER STATES IN THE EVENT OF NATURAL OR TECHNOLOGICAL DISASTER

37. Following a first resolution in 1990 [1990-2] a resolution on improving mutual aid between Member States in the event of natural or technological disaster was adopted in 1991 [1991].
38. As mentioned above the Commission has implemented several instruments to facilitate this mutual aid, namely:

- *An Operational Manual of Civil Protection in the European Union was prepared following the resolution of the Council on improving mutual aid between Member States in the event of natural and technological disaster [1991-2]. The Council appreciated the availability of this Manual, especially the following : inclusion of national and Community points of contact; points of access to expert opinion on certain areas of intervention; registers of the resources that are available in each Member State as well as procedures and arrangements for making such resources available subject to the operational responsibilities of the Member States [1994].*
- **Future actions:** *An electronic version is planned for end 1999 in the context of an internet site available only to Member States (password-protected). In the future, the Commission will consider the inclusion of data for the European Economic Area, and candidate countries.*
- *24-hour standby service and secondment of experts. The Commission made the arrangements for a 24-hour standby service in 1993. The Council welcome them and called upon the Commission to consolidate these arrangements and when necessary to plan for the expansion of their scope by setting up groups of experts specialising in specific areas, in close co-operation with the network [1994]. Actually the 24-hour standby service is operational. Since its creation the service responded in several cases (Annex 2). The secondment of experts is provided as a standard operational procedure and provisional budgetary engagements are committed to face eventual requests from Member States.*
- **Future actions:** *As mentioned above, a password-protected environment for online communication of PNNC members is currently set up.*

ANNEX 1 - Council Resolutions in the field of Civil Protection

- (1) [1987] Resolution of the Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council of 25 June 1987 on the introduction of Community Co-operation on Civil Protection - Official journal No. C 176 , 04/07/1987 P. 0001 - 0001; Celex document number 487Y0704(01)
- (2) [1989] Resolution of the Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council of 13 February 1989 on the new developments in Community co-operation on civil protection - Official journal No. C 044 , 23/02/1989 P. 0003 - 0004; Celex document number 489Y0223(01)
- (3) [1990-1] Resolution of the Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council of 23 November 1990 on Community co-operation on civil protection - Official journal No. C 315 , 14/12/1990 P. 0001 - 0002; Celex document number 490Y1214(01)
- (4) [1990-2] Resolution of the Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council of 23 November 1990 on improving mutual aid between Member States in the event of a natural or man-made disaster - Official journal No. C 315 , 14/12/1990 P. 0003 - 0003; Celex document number 490Y1214(02)
- (5) [1991] Resolution of the Council and of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council of 8 July 1991 on improving mutual aid between Member States in the event of natural or technological disaster - Official journal No. C 198 , 27/07/1991 P. 0001 - 0003; Celex document number 491Y0727(01)
- (6) [1994] Resolution of the Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, of 31 October 1994 on strengthening Community co-operation on civil protection - Official journal No. C 313 , 10/11/1994 P. 0001 - 0003; Celex document number 494Y1110(01)

ANNEX 2 - Responses of the 24-hour standby service

<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Place, date</i>
Alert	Community network alerted following an earthquake in the Izmit region in Turkey (information collation and relay)	Turkey, 1999
Alert	Community network alerted following the collapse of a waste retention of the Aznalcollar mining complex which has lead to a flow of toxic waters and muds in the Doñana National Park.	Spain, 1998
Alert	Community standby service alerted following the mudslides in the region of Napoli (information collation and relay)	Italy, 1998
Alert	Assistance requested to the Permanent Network of National Correspondents in the field of Civil Protection following the earthquake in Umbria and Marche,	Central Italy, 1997
Alert	Community standby service alerted following the earthquake near Thessaloniki	Greece, 1997
Mission	Community mission in co-operation with External Relations DG after the great forest fires in South Eastern Asia	South Eastern Asia, 1997
Alert	Community network alerted following an oil leakage near the town of Ufa in Russia (region of the Ourals)	Russia, 1996
Mission	Community mission (French and Belgian experts) with a view to suggesting emergency and medium-term measures for the local authorities to step up their fire and rescue services	Madagascar, 1995
Mission	Community mission (Swedish expert) to assess the environmental impact and determine the disposal of waste following a chemical accident	Rwanda, 1995
Alert	Community standby service alerted following an earthquake in Kozani in the north of the country (information collation and relay)	Greece, 1995
Alert	Community standby service alerted following an earthquake in the northern Peloponnese/Gulf of Corinth (information collation and relay)	Greece, 1995
Mission	Community mission (French and Dutch experts) sent to assess the scale of the problem following the rupture of a pipeline in the Republic of Komi (joint missions with the UNEP/DHA environment unit)	Russia, 1994
Alert	Community standby service alerted following particularly bad weather in the South of Europe (Piedmont) (observation mission and information collation and relay)	Italy, 1994
Alert	Community standby service alerted following strong seismic tremors in the regions of Adra, Berja and Almeria (information collation and relay)	Spain, 1994
Alert	Community standby service alerted following an earthquake in Patras (information collation and relay)	Greece, 1993
Mission	Community mission (Italian experts) to assess the risk posed by the degradation of the Mojcovac dam on the river Tara, a tributary of the Danube	Montenegro, 1992
Mission	Community mission following proliferation of algae	Spain, 1992