



UNECE

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

**Project on hazard and crisis management
in the Danube Delta
Hazard and Crisis Management Week**

**Results of the comparative analysis
of the national legal frameworks**

CRISIS MANAGEMENT

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Structure of the presentation

Objectives of the Comparative Analysis

Methodology

Outline of the Report

Similarities – general and specific

Differences – general and specific

Gaps

Prioritized action

Conclusions

Objectives of the Comparative Analysis

A cross national analysis may improve HCM, through:

- Improved understanding of the shortcomings and challenges
- Enhanced acceptance of transboundary dimension and the need of the international cooperation to provide solutions when dealing with accidental pollution with transboundary impacts
- Exchange of concepts and attitude towards responding to industrial accidents
- Learning from successes and failures to improve the HCM practices
- Enhanced national contribution towards meeting the international commitments.

Comparative Analysis: methodology

- 1) **Analysis of the existing national legal frameworks for HCM**, in the context of the most relevant international frameworks:
 - UNECE Industrial Accidents Convention, the DRPC, the WFD, and
 - relevant material like the benchmarks (criteria and indicators for self-assessment of the progress achieved towards the implementation of the Industrial Accidents Convention).

- 2) Assessment on how the efforts for implementing the respective Conventions facilitate **meeting the WFD objectives for a Good Ecological Status**.

- 3) The Comparative analysis is performed for **specific HCM components**:
 - Crisis Management components**
 - 1. Preparedness**
 - 2. Response and mutual assistance**
 - 3. Information to the public and public participation.**

- 4) Identification of **similarities and differences, gaps and contradictions, and priority actions**.

Outline of the Report

List of Acronyms

Glossary of Terms and Definitions used in the legal instruments

1 Introduction

Overview of the UNECE Project on HCM in DD; Aims of the report; Methodology.

2 The legal reference frame

Global policy context, Industrial Accidents Convention; DRPC, WFD

3 Synergies between the Conventions and the WFD

4 Introduction to the studied area

Description of Danube Delta Region; Characteristics, SWMIs

5 Comparative analysis of national legal frameworks per working area

Identification; Notification; Prevention; Preparedness; Response and mutual assistance; Information to the public and public participation

6 Gap analysis and prioritized actions in hazard management within and across the DRR

Implementation, enforcement, acceptance and compliance; institutional capacity

7 Conclusions

Annexes.

Crisis Management

Main **general** similarities

DRPC, UNECE: platform for cooperation
EU WFD Driving forces, similar arguments
Synergetic aspects
Danube Delta, Black Sea – sensitive areas
Legislation in place
Existing Agreements in DDR which include provisions for response and mutual assistance during industrial accidents
Concept of transboundary pollution and its impacts
Measures for prevention, control and reduction of transboundary impact
Transboundary cooperation + coherent action
Foreign assistance (projects, training)
Mutual assistance
Commitment and enthusiasm!

Crisis Management

Main **general** differences

UNECE Convention: status

Focus: UNECE Convention – industrial accidents

Implementing mechanisms: Secretariats/ Platform

Synergy with other policies, conventions

Accidental pollution – compensation mechanism

EU commitments/ reporting obligations

Binding provisions in the existing legislation

Dissemination and public involvement

Insufficient awareness

Emergency Preparedness

Main **specific** similarities (1)

The main common elements of the preparedness for interventions:

- the **on-site emergency plans**, prepared by the operator, and implemented under the supervision of the authorities and
- the **external emergency plans**, prepared by the competent authority

These plans are revised, tested, updated and harmonized in the transboundary context.

It is assessed that **the plans are the most advanced existing mechanism capable to respond to the accidents and satisfy international requirements.**

Emergency Preparedness

Main **specific** similarities (2)

Participation in the Danube AEWS – activated when there is a risk of a transboundary pollution

UNECE: mechanisms in place for accidental pollution - Safety Management System in place for sites under the UNECE Convention
UNECE IAN system

Emergency Preparedness

Main **specific** differences

Information, dissemination and public involvement
Legal procedures
Technical resources

Response and mutual assistance

Main **specific** similarities

Procedures exist for notification, warning, dissemination

ICPDR: PIAC used for international notification

UNECE: mechanisms in place for accidental pollution - Safety Management System in place for sites under the UNECE Convention, UNECE IAN system

The system for ensuring adequate response and mutual assistance exists
(active intervention, damage containment, remediation,
mobilization of human and material resources)

Response and mutual assistance

Main **specific** differences

Legal arrangements

System in place, but not yet approved

Differences in the specific procedures

PIAC system not completely tailored to the needs

Use of the Industrial Accident Notification (IAN) System of the Convention

Discontinuous communication between point of contacts

Information and public participation

Main **specific** similarities

Exchange of information during workshops

Public access to safety reports

Information and public participation

Main **specific** differences

Dissemination and public involvement
Insufficient awareness

Crisis management

Main gaps

MAIN GAPS

Insufficient legal procedures in place
Lack of qualified experts
Insufficient awareness
Limited resources: staff, equipment, financial

Crisis management

Priority actions (1)

NEED TO IMPROVE:

- The involvement of the local authorities**
- The process of informing and preparing the population**
- The necessary materials and means of intervention forces**
- The detection and assessment of incidents**
 - Information at the plant level**
 - Crisis communication at all level**
- Cooperation for alarm management and mutual assistance**
 - Transboundary cooperation**
 - Training the personal.**

Crisis management

Priority actions (2)

NEED TO:

Harmonise the external emergency planning between countries

Conclude a tri - lateral agreement on HCM

Develop a joint contingency plan

Ensure early warning and alert systems

Organize joint exercises for testing the existing systems and quantifying the needs and exchange experience

Establish an integrated response and clear responsibilities for involvement of operators, also from a different country in the DDR

Develop procedures for assistance request

Ensure capacity for response of the operators: staff and equipment

Improve information needed on the capabilities of the involved countries in the DDR.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The preparation of the **Joint Contingency Plan for the DDR**
2. The development of a **Tri – lateral Agreement for HCM**
3. Harmonise **procedures and methodologies** considering the transboundary implications
4. Strengthen the expertise and **facilitate training of the personnel**
5. Ensure **effective communication** with the public
6. Improve **awareness and public involvement**

Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine committed to meet the challenges that exist regarding transboundary cooperation on HCM activities, following good international practices.



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Thank you for attention!

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