



**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**

### **HAZARD MANAGEMENT**

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# **Structure of the presentation**

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Methodology

Outline of the Report

Similarities – general and specific

Differences – general and specific

Hazard Management Gaps

Prioritized action on Hazard Management

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**:
  - Hazard Management components**
    1. **Identification of hazardous activities**
    2. **Notification of hazardous activities**
    3. **Prevention**
- 4) Identification of **similarities, differences, gaps 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 countries in DDR

Implementation, enforcement, acceptance and compliance; institutional capacity

## 7 Conclusions.

Annexes

# Hazard Management

## Main **general** similarities

Commitment for implementing the international legislation on HM –  
within both the Danube River Basin, and  
UNECE Industrial Accidents Convention activities  
Transboundary cooperation + coherent action  
through bilateral commissions  
Foreign assistance for training

# Hazard Management

## Main **general** differences

**UNECE Convention: status**  
**Legal procedures**  
**The regular communication between**  
**point of contacts dealing with HM**

# Identification of hazardous activities

## Main **specific** similarities

Acceptance of the concept of identification of the HA,  
which corresponds with the UNECE Convention provisions,  
including the terminology and the criteria

Obligations of the operator for licensing of HA

Joint participation within the frame of the ICPDR - data collection process  
and preparation of inventories of Accident Risk Sites (ARS), Contaminated  
Sites Inventories (CSI) for waste disposal and contaminated sites, and  
Mining Sites Inventories (MSI), also based on  
agreed methodologies and templates.



# Identification of hazardous activities

## Main **specific** differences

**Application of procedure for identification of HA**  
**The continuity over time independently from staff changes**  
**within the responsible authority/ies**

# Notification of hazardous activities

## Main **specific** similarities

Procedures exist for notification and are enforced  
ICPDR - PIAC used for international notification  
UNECE IAN system

# Notification of hazardous activities

## Main **specific** differences

System in place, but not yet approved  
Differences in the specific procedures  
Communication between point of contacts

# Prevention

## Main **specific** similarities

The responsibility belongs to the operators of a hazardous activity  
The application of good practices to select and  
implement preventive measures  
Monitoring and controlling procedures

# Prevention

## Main **specific** differences

The integrated system of regime control and the safety reports  
Cooperation between competent authorities at all levels and between  
competent authorities and operators of hazardous activities

Training needs

The appropriate methodologies and procedures for analysis of  
consequences, risk assessment and preventive measures

The overlapping of the responsibilities of some agencies

Complicated procedures

The need of using the good and appropriate practices.

# Hazard management

## Main gaps

**Insufficient harmonisation and coherence  
in the application of an agreed procedure for notification**

**Overlapping of responsibilities**

**Discontinuity over time independently of specialized staff**

**The absence of regular communication between point of contacts in DDR**

**Lack of qualified experts**

**The integrated system of regime control, safety reports,  
international cooperation**

**The cooperation between competent authorities at all levels and between  
competent authorities and operators of hazardous activities**

**The insufficient and unstable funds for equipment and personnel training.**

# Hazard management

## Priority actions

### **NEED TO IMPROVE:**

**Specific approved regulations for identification and notification of installations having a major risk**

**Ranking, based on criteria for those installations having a major risk, not only generally for the dangerous ones**

**Continuity over time independently from staff changes**

**The comparison with the good available practices and European legislation is required for their improvement and refinement**

**Training of stakeholders involved in the data collection needs**

**Training of the authority on how to develop guidelines for operators and how to verify the safety declarations, methodologies models, procedures and methods for hazard identification, analysis of consequences, risk assessment and preventive measures.**

**Transboundary cooperation.**

# CONCLUSIONS

1. Harmonise procedures and methodologies considering the transboundary implications within the frame of existing agreements
2. Strengthen the expertise and facilitate training of the personnel
3. Ensure effective communication at all levels
4. The development of a Tri – lateral Agreement for HCM

**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 your attention!

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