

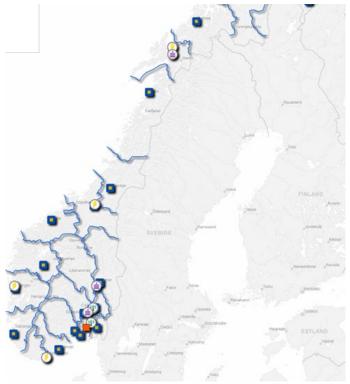
The Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection, DSB

- Established in 2003
- A merger between three former directorates
- Head Office in Tønsberg, 100 km south west from Oslo
- DSB works under the jurisdiction of the Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security



Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection, DSB.

- Approximately 700 employees, 300 stationed at Head Office in Tønsberg
- In addition:
 - 20 Civil Defence districts including a training centre
 - The Norwegian Fire and Rescue Academy
 - The DSB College
 - 5 regional electrical safety inspectorates
 - National Emergency Communication System – Nødnett





Areas of responsibility

- National Civil protection
 - Focal point UCPM
 - Focal point Sendai Framework
- Local and regional civil protection
- Civil Defence
- National fire protection authority
 - Fire protection and firefighting
- Safe handling of Hazardous substances safety and security
 - Focal point to the UNECE industrial accidents convention
 - Competent authority to the Seveso III directive
 - National Authority to the CWC
 - Explosives and explosives precursors
 - Transport of dangerous goods
- National Emergency Communication System -Nødnett
- Electrical safety authority
- Individual Safety









The Over All Challenges

- Climate change
- Terrorism
- Health
- Technology
- Trust
- Security Policy Situation
- Migration
- Hybride threats/incidents

- Analyses of Crisis Scenarios 2019
- National risk assessment method and process



Extreme weather "Hans"

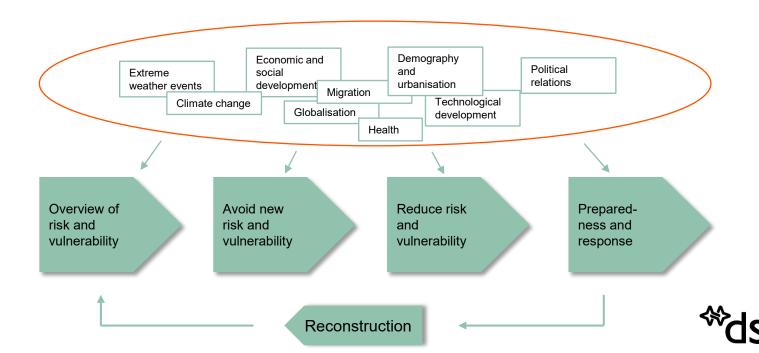
- August 2023
- Heavy rainfall, flood, landslides
- 4,000 evacuated
- Severe damage to buildings and infrastructure
- No casualties
- Follow-up: Focus on prevention



Weather forecast for 8 August 2023 (NRK)

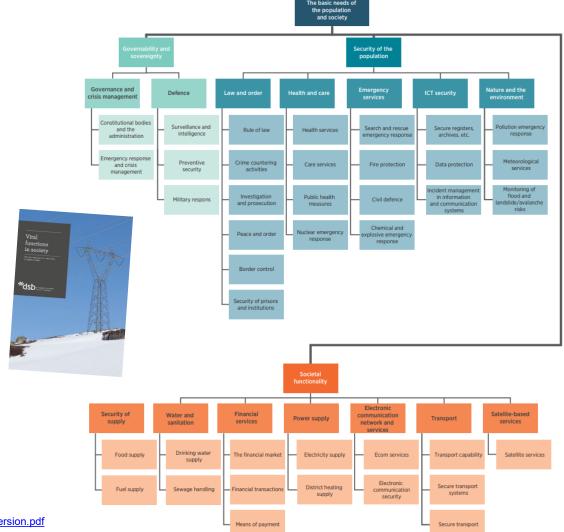
Risk and vulnerability – today and future

- multiple drivers, cascading effects



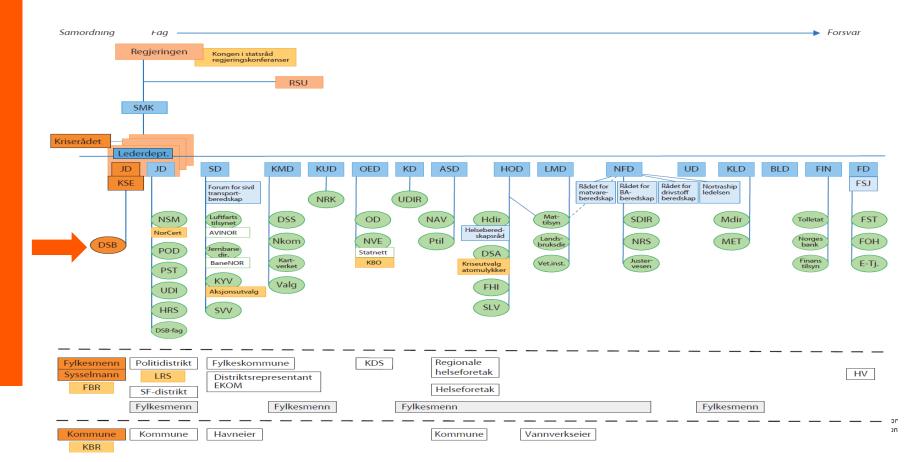
Vital functions in society

- Which functional capabilities must society maintain at all times?
 - Basic needs of population
 - Societal functions
 - Critical infrastructure
- National level

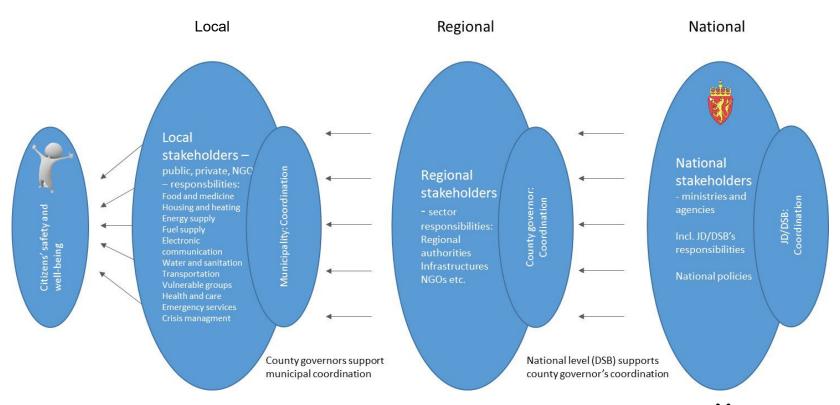


Report: https://www.dsb.no/globalassets/dokumenter/rapporter/kiks-ii english version.pdf

Coordination – sectors and levels



Societal safety – local, regional and national coordination





Coordination

- The principle of responsibility. Coordination both vertically and horizontally - is demanding
- Support work on prevention and preparedness in all sectors and to make resources meet
- Dependent on the involvement of all stakeholders
- Mechanisms: Coordinating authority: MoJ, DSB, County Governors, municipalities



Coordination regime

- The Ministry of Justice and Public Security is the coordinating Ministry for public security and emergency preparedness
- Important role for DSB:
 - Bringing together the relevant authorities and resources when crisis occur
 - Exercises
 - Gather the authorities and stakeholders in «times of peace»







Coordination and cooperation in the area of Industrial Accident Prevention, Preparedness and Response

- Seveso Coordination Committee
- Chaired by DSB
- Representatives from five authorities
- Annual reports to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security





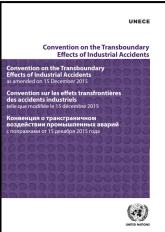
Seveso Authorities – specialized regulation

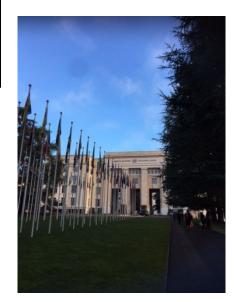
Authority	Legislation
Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection	Act relating to the Prevention of Fire, Explosion and Accidents involving Hazardous Substances and the Fire Services (The Fire and Explosion Prevention Act)
Norwegian Environment Agency	Pollution Control Act
Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority	Working Environment Act
Norwegian Industrial Safety and Security Organization	Regulations relating to industrial safety and emergency preparedness (Legal Authority from the Civil Protection Act)
The Petroleum Safety Authority Norway	Act relating to petroleum activities Working Environment Act The Fire and Explosion Prevention Act (on shore activities)



The UNECE Convention on Transboundary effects of Industrial Accidents

- Signed the Convention 18 Sept1992, and approved 1 April 1993
- No installations or activities capable of causing transboundary effects as defined in the Convention
- The Convention is implemented through five acts
 - Fire and Explosion Prevention Act
 - Civil Protection Act
 - Pollution Control Act
 - Working Environment Act
 - Planning and Building Act





The implementation of the Seveso directive:

- One joint Seveso regulation in Norway:
 - Legally founded in each authorities' specialized legislation (determined by royal decree)
- In this regulation all duties for establishments are stated
- Duties for authorities are covered in other legislation and/or in authorites' practices:
 - Inspection Duties
 - Reporting to the EU
 - External Emergency Plans
 - Land Use Planning
 - Public Consultation





The Work of the Coordinating Committee

Inspection related:

- Annual planning of Seveso-inspections
- Preparation of long term inspection plans
- Guidance on annual inspection themes
- Preparation of inspection tools for Seveso-inspectors
- Annual conference for inspectors

Other tasks:

- Evaluation of safety reports and notifications, and joint feedback to the establishments
- Identification of domino establishments
- Clarification of technical and legal aspects
- Implementation of Seveso amendments/ revisions from the EU
- National Seveso Conference for establishments













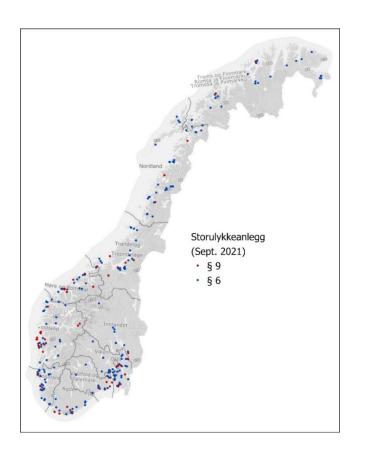
The Secretariat in DSB

- Technical and legal competence
- Administration of the Coordinating Committee
- Responsible for correspondance with establishments.
- Annual summing up of all inspection results
- Reports to the The Ministry of Justice and Public Security
- International follow up Norwegian obligations:
 - Reporting according to the 4-yearly interval to EU and ESA
 - Reporting to the EU databases (eMARS eSPIRS)
 - Representing Norway in meetings of the Committee of Competent Authorities/ Seveso Expert Group
 - Representing Norway in technical working groups under Seveso.





Seveso sites in Norway



Seveso sites in Norway by October 2023

- ➤ 96 upper tier
- ≥ 231 lower tier

(Hereby a majority approx 80 %, of relatively uncomplicated plants: eksplosives storage, gas and fuel oil depots

- ➤ Seveso sites in appr 140 municipalities
- ➤ No installations or activities capable of causing transboundary effects as defined in the Convention

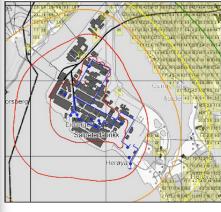


Special Challenges

Land Use Planning

 The processes from risk contoures to consideration zones







Vysus Group

Guidelines for quantitative risk analysis of facilities handling hazardous substances

Revised editio

Report for:

The Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB)

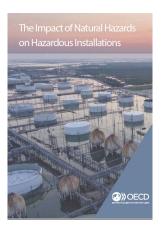




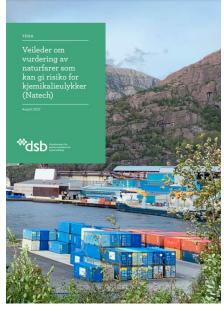
Special Challenges

Natech Risk Management





Our work Themes SDGs Open UNECE Events The Industrial Accidents Convention and natural disasters: What is Natech? About us 'Natural Hazards Triggering Technological Disasters' or Natech refers to the interaction between natural disasters and industrial accidents. Natech accidents are technological side effects of natural disasters: a natural disaster leads to a cascading technological disaster, accumulating its Technological and industrial accidents can be a result of human factors such as operational errors, lack of maintenance or monitoring, ownership continuity or investment. They can also be the result of natural events such as earthquakes, floods and heavy storms. This can happen in several ways; natural events can trigger damage, pressure and extreme temperatures leading pollution caused by industrial accidents across national borders faster and further than in 'normal' conditions, through heavy winds, floods or tsunamis. Frequently occurring natural events triggering Natech events are lightening, floods, frost, accidents in the past. Many of these natural hazards listed are climate-related extreme weather Naterh events can lead to transboundary pollution through air or water systems. Naterh accidents can range from interruptions and technical failures to hazardous substance spills, fire explosions, mine tailings dam failures, among other things. Examples of past Natech events with wide-ranging impacts are . The Raia Mare and Raia Rorsa accidents in Romania in 2000, with overflows of mine tailings dams caused by extreme snow-fall combined with exceptionally high temperatures resulting in peak discharges, in addition to other technical failures. Notably the Baia Mare accidents caused wide-spread transboundary water pollution of the Meetings and Events Danube, through Romania into Hungary, Serbia and Bulgaria, finally entering the Black The explosions at a chemical plant following Hurricane Harvey in Texas in the United



https://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/chemical-accidents/risks-from-natural-hazards-at-hazardous-installations.htm

https://unece.org/industrial-accidentsconvention-and-natural-disasters-natech

States, 2017, and the unexpectedly high water levels it provoked - see the UNECE Press

Release following the event.



Special Challenges

External Emergency Plans

Inspection resources



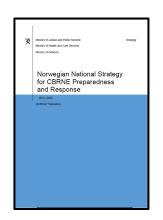


Other relevant cooperation areas

 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; Naural Disaster Forum



 CBRNE preparedness and response









Cross sectoral cooperation within CBRNE preparedness and response



Crisis Committee for Nuclear and Radiological Preparedness

Chaired by DSA



National Platform for chemical and explosive preparedness

Chaired by DSB



Crisis Committee for biological preparedness

Chaired by the Directorate of Health



Working together

Cooperation – Collaboration - Communication







Thank you for your attention



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