

Experience in Capacity Building in East Neighbour Countries

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TOGETHER AGAINST DISASTERS

EU-funded Programme for the Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Man-made and Natural Disasters in the ENPI East Region (PPRD East)



- Programme on Prevention, Preparedness and Response to man-made and natural Disasters in the ENPI East Region (PPRD East) is an Eastern Partnership Flagship Initiative.
- Financed by the EU
- Time frame: 2010–2014

Participant Countries



- Eastern Partnership Countries in the programme: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine



Objectives and purposes

- To contribute to peace, stability, security and prosperity in the Eastern Partner Countries;
- To protect the environment, population, cultural heritage, resources and infrastructures of the region;
- To contribute to the development of the Partner Countries' civil protection capacities for disaster prevention, preparedness and response;
- To bring the Partner Countries closer to the EU Civil Protection Mechanism and improve their bilateral and regional cooperation.

Seveso Capacity Building Programme

- Prevention of major accidents involving dangerous substances
- Limitation of consequences of such accidents not only for man but also for the environment
- ❑ Study tour and workshop on Seveso II Directive , Poland in February 2012, and
- ❑ A full Seveso Capacity building programme initiated in April 2013 in Moldova and finalized in May 2014 in Brasov,Romania

Seveso Capacity Building Programme

There were organized 4 workshops:

- 1 regional workshop:
 - 22 - 24 April 2013 - Chisinau, Moldova
- 2 sub-regional workshops:
 - 23 - 27 September 2013 - Kiev, Ukraine
 - 2 - 6 December 2013 - Minsk, Belarus
- 1 Exchange of Experts
 - 28 April -1 May 2014 - Brasov, Romania



Objectives

- To introduce the specialists from the Eastern Partnership Countries in the COMAH field,
- To achieve an understanding of the scope of Seveso Directive and of the main requirements and future challenges in this field,
- A better knowledge of the importance of legislative, administrative and operational capacities for the implementation of Seveso Directive requirements.



Expected results

- A better understanding of the requirements of Seveso Directives and its practical application;
- To strengthen in the partner countries, capacities for prevention, preparedness and response;
- To identify possibilities of a common approach in this field;
- To understand the necessity of teamwork, cooperation and coordination between different authorities involved in the implementation of the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (COMAH) requirements;



Organizational concept

- **Regional workshop** was meant to introduce the participants from all Eastern Partnership Countries to the project in the basics of the control of major accident hazards domain,
- **Sub-regional workshops** concentrated more on practical implementation issues
- **Exchange experience** was oriented on the practical implementation of SEVESO Directives - teamwork and cooperation of Romanian competent authorities in implementing and enforcing the requirements of the Directives and demonstrated in practice how the requirements of Seveso Directives were implemented in Romania



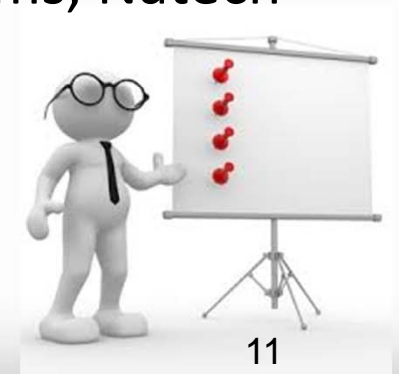
Main aspects tackled during the workshops

- Legal framework (Council Directive 96/82/EC and Directive 2012/18/EU)
- Aim, scope, definitions and exclusions
- Obligation of the operators and authorities
- Application of the Directive
- Presentation of Annex I;
- Notification;
- Inventory of Seveso establishments;
- Transposition and the importance of subsequent legislation
- TEIA Convention



Main aspects tackled during the workshops

- Major-Accident Prevention Policy and Safety Management System (Integrated management system: safety, health, environment and quality, EMAS)
- Safety report (Essential elements of a safety report, Definition of “accident scenario”)
- Risk analyses (Initiating causes of accidents, Hazard identification, Accident scenario selection, Scenarios’ likelihood and consequence assessment);
- NaTech (Natural Hazards: Mapping and Warning Systems, Natech Risk Management, Natural Hazard Sources)



Main aspects tackled during the workshops



- Domino Effects
- Land Use Planning issues
- Inspections (Check lists, Prohibition of use, Best practices)
- Emergency planning (internal and external emergency plans)
- Accident scenarios to be considered in developing a contingency plan
- Data and information to be included in the emergency plans;
- Public information
- Information to be supplied by the operator following a major accident

Practical exercises

- Application of summarization rule;
- Table top exercises;
- Practical exercises using the ECHA database on dangerous chemicals or
- A dedicated software for estimating the consequences of a major accident;
- Using EU e-mars data base on Seveso accidents.



Exchange of experts workshop

- Were tackled theoretical issues regarding the implementation of Seveso Directives in Romania (transposition and the subsequent legislation, the authorities involved and their tasks, the operators' obligations, the inspection system implemented, the notification and inventory of the establishments etc.);
- How the requirements Seveso Directives are applied at local level, in Brasov county



26-27 March 2015, Ispra, Italy



Brainstorming Workshop on a Capacity Building Strategy for Seveso Programme Implementation in EU Neighbour Countries



Exchange of experts workshop

- site visits -

- **Purolite Ltd.** Victoria, an American chemicals manufacturer – ions exchange resins, situated in Victoria city, where was **checked the safety report and tested the Internal Emergency Plan(IEP)**;
- **Schaeffler Romania Ltd.**, part of the Schaeffler Group, a German company, manufacturer of parts and accessories for the automobile industry, situated in Cristian village, where was **tested the External Emergency Plan (EEP)** and was simulated an **inspection**



Exchange of experts workshop

- site visits -

- The exercises aimed to simulate and test **the activation of the External Emergency Plan (EEP) and of the Red Plan of Intervention (RPI)**
- **Was simulated a common inspection** of the local competent authorities inspection team (Emergency Inspectorate, Environmental Agency, Commissariat of National Guard) .
- Were presented the checklist, the legal documents on which the inspection is based, the inspection procedure, the dialogues with the operator and the conclusions of the inspection team and the report.



National presentations

- There was a request addressed to the resource persons before the workshops to organize teams and working groups in order to prepare a national presentation.
- The work of the teams was supported by a framework with the main issues to be tackled prepared by the facilitators
- In the **sub regional workshops** the national presentations concentrated on a study case for a simple Seveso activity, while in
- the **exchange of experts workshop**, due to the two exercises – testing the internal and external emergency plans at the two visited sites, it concentrated on the contingency planning in the participant countries.

National presentations – main facts

- In all countries there is an industrial safety declaration/passport in order to mitigate risks. The declaration contains the description of the establishment, list of dangerous substances, the responsible people, and the safety equipment.
- The information about an establishment which deal with dangerous substances and the inventory of all dangerous substances is known
- Risk analysis is performed during planning at the authorization

National presentations – main facts

- All countries perform inspections (planned and unplanned inspections). It is checked the compliance with the legislation, the documents, the approved plan for intervention/emergency plan, the documentation of the project, the certificates for the pressure vessels, manuals, instructions, licenses, certificates etc.;
- All project countries develop contingency plans;
- Internal and external emergency plans are based on scenarios;
- Based on these plans there are scheduled exercises and trainings.

Conclusions on the workshops

- Theoretical training in the main COMAH aspects increased the knowledge of participants in this field;
- Almost all issues presented and discussed in the theoretical part of the programme were putted into practice, offering an applied training;
- Vivid discussions and exchanges of opinions as well as sharing of experience between participants and between countries were accomplished;

Conclusions on the workshops

- There were created the premises for team work between different authorities of the same country
- Created the premises for a good transboundary cooperation through working in mixed teams of representatives from different countries;
- Increased the knowledge of the participants in organizing / planning inspections and emergency response exercises;

Possible issues to be considered (based on the participants proposals)

- Help for transposition, implementation and adaptation of the national legislation to the Seveso Directive into participant countries;
- Help for capacity building and raise the inter-institutional interest and cooperation for the Seveso Directive implementation;
- Training on the connection of Seveso Directives with other EU Directives for a broader view on industrial safety

Possible issues to be considered (based on the participants proposals)

- Developing trainings programmes for:
 - Seveso inspections;
 - Emergency planning in case of major accidents involving dangerous substances;
 - Industrial accidents investigation;
 - Support to elaborate a training programme for CA's based on accidents happened in industry;
 - Risk assessment, risk measurement and acceptable risk;
 - Land-use planning in the context of Seveso Directives;
- Risk mapping and data bases
- Programmes for rising up the public implication and involvement in the COMAH domain

Thank you for attention!

