

# Planning instruments and guidelines

## REGIONAL PLANNING

**Region** → spatial formation on a level between the state and the municipality, some states have organised regional adversary boards, in order to involve regional representatives into regional planning

**Regional planning** deals with efficient land use activities, infrastructure and settlement growth across a significantly larger area of land than an individual city or town. The related field of urban planning deals with the specific issues of city planning.

Regions require various land uses; protection of farmland, cities, industrial space, transportation hubs and infrastructure, military bases, and wilderness. Regional planning is the science of efficient placement of infrastructure and zoning for the sustainable growth of a region.

## SITUATION IN AUSTRIA

The concept “**Raumordnung**” (*spatial planning*) in Austria comprises land use planning as well as development planning and policy on the local, regional and national level.

### Spatial Planning Instruments

- **Land use Plan**

It is the most important instrument of spatial planning in Austria. It is binding for the building authorities and property owners, entitles to apply for building permit, but without obligation to build. It is also the basis for the building regulation plan.

- **Building Regulation Plan**

This plan is subordinated to the land use plan and regulates the building alignment lines, height of buildings, open areas etc. it is binding in case of development but without obligation to develop the land.

- **State Development Plan**

(*Landesraumordnungsprogramm/ -entwicklungsprogramm*)

The state development plan is a comprehensive plan for the state territory with (optional) regulation and development.

- **Development Concepts**

Development concepts can be created on local, regional and national level as framework/ guidance for plans or detailed programme for measures.

- **Regional Development Plan**

*(Regionales Raumordnungs- / entwicklungsprogramm)*

It is a comprehensive plan for a region with (optional) regulation and development policy elements.

- **Regional (Economic) Development Scheme**

*(Regional(wirtschaftlich)es Entwicklungskonzept)*

Regional development plan that is not legal binding in the meaning of spatial planning law; in the early nineties it was a joint exercise of Bund, Land and regional representatives in preparing the documents for EU regional policy

- **Sectoral State Plan on the Regional Level**

*(Regionaler Fachplan)*

It is a sectoral plan for a region (a spatial formation on a level between the state and the municipality districts or parts of districts (for example Test bed Ausseer Land). The sectoral state plan is also a project assessment with the framework of spatial planning.

- **Local Development Scheme**

This plan is a local planning instrument of the municipality, in some cases binding, in any case the framework for the land use plan.

## Forest Planning Instruments

The forest planning instruments are defined in the Austrian Federal Forest Act.

- **Forest Development Plan**

*(WEP = Waldentwicklungsplan)*

This plan, on basis of the Federal Austrian Forest Act 1975 as amended by, is produced by the forest authority and describes the different functions of forests. It is the basis for forestry in Austria and describes the Austrian forest areas and forest functions.

The foresighted planning should contribute to maintain the Austrian forest area's sustainability. All measures which are necessary for the sustainable forest management should be described, setting of priorities for the implementation into practise. This expertise about the forest functions of the Austrian forest areas describes the overall forest-ecological, economical and social basis for forest politically and spatial planning decisions.

The WEP is displayed as map and text. It is constructed at state level by the forest district and forest state authorities. The validity for the WEP is ten years. For the construction of the WEP, the whole Austrian forest was subdivided into single planning areas (as partial plans) regarding the political districts in Austria. Evaluation of the Forest functions/ contents of the WEP (Aus-

trian map 1:50.000) the leading function has the highest priority (highest public interest, importance 3).

Following leading functions are defined in the Austrian Federal Forest Act 1975:

- Economic function (N): Green
- Protection function (S): Red
- Welfare function (W): Blue
- Recreation function (E): Yellow

In the forest areas the leading function is displayed in the map with the corresponding colour.

- **Regional Study**

In the **Technical Guidelines of the Austrian Torrent and Avalanche Control Service** also the **Regional-Study** is one of the relevant hazard management instruments for general planning. It is an instrument for hazard management and describes the result of analyses about danger potential for a special area. It is a basic for the initiation of protection measures and for the evaluation and the efficient use of funds. The responsible institutions are the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management and the Austrian Torrent and Avalanche Control Service, State Authorities, Local and District Authorities and the affected people who are interested in measures against hazards. It needs coordination with other planning authorities (nature protection, spatial planning authorities).

For the construction all relevant information of danger zone mapping and other plans (forest development plan, spatial planning instruments and water-management-instruments, agriculture and forestry, infrastructure, tourism, nature protection, mining industry, national defence and others) are considered.

#### Map- and Text part

The regional study is a foreseeing illustration of the hazard potential, protection objectives; extend of measures, expected protection effect and of the expected costs. It is the basic for the construction of general projects (§2 Z 6 WBFV) (draft and detailed planning) and projects (§2 Z 7 WBFV) (draft of implementation into practice).

It is a basis for the initiative of protection measures and for the assessment and control of an efficient use of funds. The coordination with other planning authorities is obligatory.

- **Danger Zone Map / Hazard Zone Map (GZP = Gefahrenzonenplan)**

The Danger or Hazard Zone Map is the most relevant instrument for Hazard Management in Austria. It is used as basis for regional planning and the construction sector, but it does not have a normative character ex lege. Therefore the implementation of regional planning instruments has become all the more important. The objective is to develop settlements away from threatening

natural hazards (preventive regional planning). It is an expertise, legally binding if it is implemented in the local Land Use Plan (State Law).

### Hazard Zone Planning

The Hazard Zone Plan is prepared by the forest Engineering Service in Torrent and Avalanche Control. It informs about the qualitative and quantitative distribution of hazards due to torrents and avalanches in communities with torrent and/or avalanche catchment areas. Hazard zone planning requires comprehensive interdisciplinary assessment of the natural conditions prevailing in the area on the survey. In addition to the “historical approach” (earlier events) and the evaluation of traces bearing “silent witness” to events of nature, modern methods (GIS, EGAR) and simulation models (SAMOS, ELBA, FLOW2D) are also increasingly applied. The provision of the Forest act which requires that these draft plans be open for inspection by the public also assures the participation of the population concerned in the four-step review and approval procedure (development and internal coordination of the plan, preliminary technical review at the Ministerial level). The plans serve as basic information for area zoning and for setting aside construction sites in the municipalities (construction authorities). They should prevent the construction of settlements, residential buildings or roads in hazard zones.

## Water Management Instruments

- **Executive Water Plan**

This plan is an internal guideline with territorial reference, based on water related law.

- **Strategic Water Plan**

It is a guideline with territorial reference, based on water related law, binding municipalities and land owners and owners on water rights as well.

## Directives

- **Austrian Water Act**

*(1959 as amended by BGBl. Nr.82/2003)*

- **Austrian Railway Act**

*(Eisenbahngesetz 1957 as amended by BGBBl.Nr. 60/1957 (EisbG))*

- **Austrian Forest Act**

*(Forstgesetz 1975 as amended by; Bgb Nr. 440/1975, as amended by BGBl.I Nr. 87/2005)*

- **Act for the precautions for harmless drain off from torrents**

*(WLV Gesetz, RGBl.Nr. 117, idF BGBl. Nr. 54/1959)*

- **Hydraulic Engineering Assistance Act**

*(WBFEG 1985; BGBl. Nr. 148/1985 at last modified through BGBl. I Nr. 82/2003)*

- **National Act for Funds for Disasters**

*(KatFG 1996; BGBl. Nr. 201/1996, at last modified through Bundesgesetz BGBl. I Nr. 112/2005)*

- **National Act for Funds for recovering the damage concerned to the flood 2005**

*(HWG 2005; BGBl.Nr. 112/ 2005)*

- **National Act for Funds for Environmental Measures**

*(UFG; BGBl. Nr. 185/1993 vom 16. März 1993 as amended by BGBl. 57/2005)*

#### **Acts valid in Styria, Lower Austria, Vienna, Upper Austria etc.:**

- Nature Protection Acts
- Spatial Planning Acts
- Rescue Acts
- Alarming Acts
- Disaster Acts
- Fire Acts
- Nature Protection Acts
- National Park Acts
- Forest Acts

- **Technical Guideline for the Austrian Torrent and Avalanche Control Service**

*(Technische Richtlinie WLV LE.3.3.5/0004-IV5/2006 vom 23.01.2006 Verwaltungsanweisung TR LE.3.3.5/0322-IV5/2006 vom 17.10.2006)*

- **Technical Guidelines for the administrative authority of hydraulic engineering**

*(RIWA-T, Fassung 2006; Erlass ZI.UW.3.3.3/0028-VII/5-2006)*

- **Decree of Danger-Zone-Mapping**

*(Verordnung über Gefahrenzonenpläne, BGBl. Nr. 436/1976 vom 30. Juli 1976)*

- **Decree of Protected Forests**

*(Schutzwaldverordnung BGBl. Nr. 398/1977)*

- **Decree of Forest Pest Protection**

*(Forstschutzverordnung BGBl. II Nr. 19/2003)*

## **SITUATION IN SLOVENIA**

### **Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia (2003)**

“Natural processes that can endanger settlement and human activities should be considered as a restraint in spatial use planning and activities. Spatial development in all areas, especially the endangered ones, has to be planned pursuant to restraints due to natural and other disasters like floods, landslides, erosion, avalanches, fires in the natural environment and earthquakes. Potential risks have to be reduced by preventive planning, namely by displacement of activities in space, outside the areas of potential disasters, with

suitable management of primary activities in hazard and endangered areas, and with control of activities that could cause natural and other disasters.”

## Directives

- **Act on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters**

(Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, 64/94 and 2006)

"The Act on Protection against Natural and Other Disasters regulates this area systematically. Other special laws govern the areas of fire protection, fire-fighting and protection against drowning. Prevention is as a rule defined by the legislation of the field. All forms of protection, rescue and relief are carried out in accordance with the principles of international humanitarian law and the international law concerning the protection of people, animals, the cultural heritage and the environment against the harmful effects of natural and man-made disasters and international obligations that have been taken on by Slovenia. In addition, it provides the assurance that all of these activities are of humanitarian and non-military nature and that all of the available protection, rescue and relief resources can be used in the implementation of other forms of the humanitarian operations.

The control over the implementation of laws governing the area of protection against disasters is executed by the constituent body of the Ministry of Defence – the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection against Natural and Other Disasters and its branch offices."

- **Act on Fire Protection**

(Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, 71/93); Fire-Fighting Act 2005

- **Act on Fire Service**

(Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, 71/93)

- **Act on the Slovenian Red Cross**

(Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, 7/93)

- **Act on Protection against Drowning**

(Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, 44/2000)

- **Act on the Recovery from the Consequences of Natural Disasters**

(Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, 75/2003)

- **Resolution on the National Security Strategy of the Rep. of Slovenia**

(Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, 56/2001)

- **National Programme of Protection against Natural and Other Disasters for the period 2002 – 2007**

(Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, 44/2002)

"The National Programme is orientated in prevention and its basic aim is to reduce the number of accidents and to prevent or alleviate its consequences.

The priorities of each year are defined in years Programmes which are in accordance with a five-year plan."

"The objective of prevention is to prevent, eliminate or reduce safety risks. Prevention is primarily directed to the sources of endangerment. Its objective is primarily to prevent hazard, and to eliminate or at least reduce the existing hazards. Fundamental prevention measures should be done by competent ministries, local communities and economic companies, institutes and other organizations. Execution of preventive measures must be conceived on endangerment evaluations and other professional bases."

- **Doctrine on Protection, Rescue and Relief**

*(Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, 64/94, 33/00, and 87/01)*

"The Doctrine is a document which is comprised of common principles and views concerning professional and operational guidance, organisation, and conduct of protection, rescue and relief efforts in the event of natural and other disasters."

- **Act on Forests**

*(Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, 30/1993)*

Generally prohibition of clear cutting in Slovenia forest

- **Regulation on protective forests and forests with a special purpose**

*(Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, 88/2005)*

- **Water Act ((Ur.I. RS, št. 67/2002)**

*(Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, 67/2002)*

- Prohibition (in erosion areas) of deforestation of those forest elements that prevent landslides and avalanches, adjust drainage conditions or in any other manner protect low-lying areas against the adverse effects of erosion;

- Prohibition (in landslide areas) of deforestation and major rehabilitation of forest structures and shrubbery that accelerate the sliding of land

- Prohibition (in avalanche areas) of Deforestation, leveling of terrain and redirection of avalanches from standard natural routes to vegetation, unstable or otherwise at-risk land shall be prohibited in avalanche areas.

- **Water Act ((Ur.I. RS, št. 67/2002)**

*Protection against adverse effects of water (Article 82)*

The protection against adverse effects of water refers to the protection against floods, surface, deep and lateral erosion of continental waters, erosion of the sea, soil and rock landslides, avalanche activity, and ice cover in continental waters.

"To ensure the protection from adverse effects of water, areas shall be determined which are at risk of floods (flood area), erosion of continental and marine waters (erosion area), soil or rock landslides (slide area) and avalanches (avalanche area)."

- **"Resolution on National Environmental Action Programme" (2004)**

The objective of the programme of reduction of adverse effects of water is to reduce the endangerment against floods and landslides, and it foresees the identification of endangered areas with the making of hazard and danger maps, preparation of a programme of measures, start of construction measures in the frame of the Water Fund programme, and establishment of other instruments for endangerment reduction (land use, civil engineering standards, insurance).

## SITUATION IN ITALY

Spatial planning in Italy is as in Austria regulated on provincial level.

### Territorial Spatial Planning and Hazard Management in Bolzano

For the province Bolzano the **Landesraumordnungsgesetz** (*Landesraumordnungsgesetz 1997, Landesgesetz vom 11. August 1997, Nr. 131; Dekret des Landeshauptmannes vom 23. Februar 1998, nr. 51; Durchführungsverordnung zum Landesraumordnungsgesetz 1998*) is important.

### Spatial Planning Instruments

- **Provincial Development and Spatial Planning Map**

(Landesentwicklungs- und Raumordnungsplan)

A geological and hydro-geological map is integrated for the whole province area. Extensive development of the province area (Objectives for a regulated ecologic, economic, cultural and social development of the province)

- **Expert Plans**

(Fachpläne)

Concrete plans of the objectives, basics and guidelines for the province.

- **Urban Land use Plan**

(Bauleitplan)

For existing and planned settlements a study of the geological quality of the soil is obligatory. (Soil protection, Protection of water resources and rational land-use...)

The areas are described as geological risk areas with following classification: Areas with high geological and hydro-geological risk (strict prohibition of construction) for the settlements control measures as for example strengthening, otherwise evacuations are necessary.

Areas with controllable geological and hydro-geological risk: Construction only allowed under special conditions Geological stable zones: Construction without restrictions Protected water areas: Restrictions for the protection of ground water resources

- **Gemeindebauleitplan**

Each municipality must construct this plan. (Protective areas, ski slopes and other zones with special guidelines for the building regulations must be described.)

- **Danger Zone Map**

(Directives for the construction of danger zone maps / GZP and for the classification of the special risk (KSR) as basis of the State Law Nr. 267, 2. August 1998, Nr. 365 from the 11. Dez. 2000, Province Act Nr. 13 from 11. August 1997.

The danger zone map is a higher plan to the “Bauleitplan” of the municipality and has the same procedure for implementation as the province spatial planning law.

The construction and permission takes place in cooperation with the municipality and the province government. The province government provides all relevant information and advises experts in the construction-phase.

Only experts of geology, geo-techniques, water management and agriculture and forestry are authorized for the construction. The Danger Zone Map of the municipality refers to the overall area of the municipality. (Directives for the construction of GZP and for the classification of special risks (KSR)

The GZP is obtained an expert’s opinion and approved by the province government. The Danger Zone Map is available in paper and electronic version.

## Territorial Spatial Planning and Hazard Management in Veneto Region

- **PAI (Piano di Assetto Idrogeologico)**

The most important Italian instrument of geological risk monitoring and management is called **PAI**. It is drawn up by River Basin Authority on hydrographical basin scale. It contains landslide, avalanche and flood risk areas, classified on 4 hazard classes (from P1 = low hazard to P4 = very high hazard). The higher is the hazard, the more restrictive are land-use management rules.

PAI was established by National Law n. 183/1989 (**Planning and programming of the actions and interventions at hydrographical basin level**) and has been substituted by law n. 152/2006.

As a direct consequence, the River Basin Authority has been cancelled and is going to be replaced by some River Basin Districts.

## Regional Planning Instruments and Structures of Risk Management

The relevant risk management and monitoring is controlled directly by Veneto Region through **Co.R.Em** (Regional Centre of Coordination).

The new Regional law n. 11/2004 “*Rules for Territory Government*” introduces new urban planning at municipal scale called:

- **PAT = Territory settlement (arrangement) Plan.**

The PAT deals with territory knowledge of a specific municipality through the reading of four maps:

- **Bond Map,**
- **Invariant Map**  
(With cultural, environmental and geological elements which cannot be changed),
- **Fragility Map**  
(Areas suitable to be transformed, areas suitable under conditions and areas not suitable) and
- **Transformability Map**  
(Hypothetic/expected transformations of the territory)

Over the PAT there are some other planning instruments at lower scale:

- **PTCP – Provincial Planning Coordination**  
with geological map at 1:50.000 and
- **PTRC – Regional Territorial Coordination Plan –**  
with maps at 1: 250.000 scale.
- **Water Defence Plan (PTA, Piano di Tutela delle Acque)**  
is the Regional Planning Instrument which aims to reach coastal and river water standard qualities, according to the European Water frame directive 2000/60 and to Italian law n. 152/99 (actually substituted by law 152/2006). In this way, water provisioning for agriculture methods and for human consumption should be guaranteed.
- **The Regional Forest fire - fighting Plan**  
Established in 1999 by LR n. 6/1992. It is going to be updating by National law 353/2000.

In Veneto Region there are two kinds of forest plans that are submitted to National law 52/1978. They concern settlement and rearrangement of forests.

- Plan which has been established by public or private forest owners, useful to define ten-year program of wood collecting
- Forest Management Plan is defined by municipalities or Parks and is used for forest management

For natural or anthropical (chemical or industrial) emergency, National law n. 225/1992 established the National Civil Protection Department (coordination between national, regional and local level).

## Provincial and municipal plans

The main instruments for prevention and for emergency management are represented by provincial and municipal plans provided by Regional law 11/2001.

These plans contain a knowledge framework of risks, the definition of expected events, the intervention procedures and emergency management exactly.

## SITUATION IN CZECH REPUBLIC

Safe transportation of passengers and goods is one of the transportation priorities of Czech Railways, joint stock company.

In the framework of freight transportation also dangerous goods are transported. These things are carried under the European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID) and the Czech Government Regulation No. 1/2000 Coll. on railway transport regulations for public freight transportation.

Since January 1, 2003, every company, whose activities involve transportation of dangerous goods on the railway or are connected with its packing, loading, filling or unloading, is obliged to nominate one or more Dangerous Goods Safety Advisors. They are responsible for help at preventing risks with transportation regarding persons, property and environment. Czech Railways have established a group of Safety Advisors with competency for the whole of their network.

Safety Advisors are holders of Vocational training certificates for transportation of dangerous goods by railway. This Certificate is issued by the Ministry of Transport of the Czech Republic, Department for Railways, Railway and Combined Transport and to obtain it, the Safety Adviser has to undergo an examination.

Business of the Dangerous Goods Safety Advisors ranges from monitoring of the transported goods actual status over the immediate remedy of imperfections, elaboration of documents necessary in case of emergency, up to training seminars to clients and customers.

Czech Railways dispose of six Dangerous Goods Safety Advisors all together.

## Directives

- **Act on Crisis Management No. 240/2000 Coll. (Collection)**

This Act deals with a complex of control action of relevant authorities focused on analysis and evaluation of safety risks, planning, organizing, realization and audit of activities performed in connection with a solution of a crisis situation. Authorities can declare a state of emergency in case of a natural disaster, ecological or industrial accident or other danger if there are lives, health, property or environment endangered. Individuals as well as organizations can be placed a duty on them in state of emergency, if necessary. Crisis Management Authorities use information systems of crisis management for planning crisis measures and for solution of crisis situations. These information systems have to answer defined standards to fulfil required performance in capacity and reliability.

- **Act No. 239/2000 Coll. on Integrated Rescue System (amended by Act No. 320/ 2002 Coll.)**
- **European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID)**
- **Regulation No. 1/2000 Coll. on railway transport regulations for public freight transportation**

## SITUATION IN GREECE

Spatial Planning in Greece promotes the integrated and balanced distribution of human activities in space and aims at the economic development, social cohesion and protection of the environment.

According to the outline *law 2742/Law Gazette 2007/A/07-10-1999 of “spatial planning and sustainable development and other provisions”*, the spatial planning bodies in Greece are:

**A Government Policy Coordinating Committee** in which Ministers, under-Secretaries, Presidents, Organisations Administrators as well as District Secretaries-General participate.

Within the committee’s competence are such matters as the forming of a single policy about spatial (land-use) planning and sustainable development at national level, the approval of the spatial planning General and Specific Frameworks and the coordination and supervision of the implementation agencies.

**The National Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development Council** in which scientists, university professors, agents representing Chambers of Commerce and Industry and associations participate.

The Council is a social dialog body. More specifically, it delivers an opinion about the content of the Spatial Planning General and Specific Frameworks and participates in the process of monitoring, assessing and revising them by giving an advisory opinion and making comments.

**The Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works whose responsibility is to:**

Care for the constitution, organization and operation of a national system of information and observations about space and environment.

Open the proceedings of establishing national (general and specific) and regional spatial planning frameworks, see to their approval and application and supervise their implementation from other administrative bodies.

Finance and elaborate studies on editing, completing or amending the national and regional spatial planning frameworks.

Draw up special programs for the protection of the environment and supervise their implementation.

## **Spatial Planning Instruments**

The **General Spatial Planning Framework** with which:

- a) The factors which affect long-term spatial development and national space profile (structure) are recorded and assessed,
- b) The spatial effects of international, European and national policies are evaluated and
- c) The basic guidelines for integrated spatial development and sustainable organization of national space are designated.

The General Spatial Planning Framework constitutes the reference base for the planning of individual political and investment projects of the state as well as of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> degree regional and local authorities. These projects greatly affect the cohesion and development of national countries. It is drawn up by the Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, approved by the National Spatial Planning Council and revised every five (5) years.

The **Specific Spatial Planning Frameworks** are text and diagram sets which particularize and complement the guidelines of the **General Spatial Planning Framework** and mainly concern the spatial structure of certain branches of production activities, networks and services. They also determine specific areas (e.g. coastal and island regions, mountainous zones, regions which fall under international and European conventions relating to the protection of the environment).

The Specific Spatial Planning Frameworks are drawn up by the Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works in cooperation with competent ministries and organizations, approved by the National Spatial Planning Council and revised every five (5) years.

The **Regional Spatial Planning Frameworks** are drawn up for every region of the country and indicate the guidelines about the spatial structure of basic networks and services at regional level, the location of the primary, secondary and tertiary sector basic production activities which will determine areas of Organized Development of Production Activities, areas of Specific Spatial Intervention and projects of Integrated Urban Intervention.

The Regional Spatial Planning Frameworks are in accordance with the General and Specific Frameworks guidelines and specify and complement their basic priorities in order to promote sustainable, balanced and continuous development of every region.

There are 13 regions in the country and the development program of each one of them includes works and measures which promote the implementation of the **Regional Spatial Planning Framework** with a five-year forecast since its approval.

The drafting procedure of the Regional Frameworks is promoted by the Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works or with the initiative of the region and they are approved with a decree issued by the Minister for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works.

Finally, master plans, general town planning schemes of spatial and housing organization, development programs for secondary residence areas, urban planning zones or other land use plans which are approved after the entry into force of the outline law must be harmonized with the guidelines of the approved regional frameworks.

## Directives

- **Law 2503/1997 Management, Administration and Human Resources for Regions and Prefectures**  
(Government Law Publication Newspaper Page 107 Issue A)
- **Law 1892/1990 Modernising and Development**  
(Government Law Publication Newspaper Page 101 Issue A)
- **Law 2637/1998 Establishment Organism of certification account and others orders**  
(Government Law Publication Newspaper Page 200 Issue A)
- **Law 3013/2002 Upgrade of Civil Protection**

- **Law 3208/2003 Protection of Forest eco-systems, creation of forest record maps, legal issues concerning property law in relation to forests**  
(Government Law Publication Newspaper Page 303 Issue A)
- **Law 998/1979 Protection of Forests**  
(Government Law Publication Newspaper Page 289 Issue A)
- **Law 1590/1986 Encoding of Presidential Decrees on the internal regulation of the Fire Brigade**  
(Government Law Publication Newspaper Page 49 Issue A)
- **Law 2612/98 Forest Fires contracted by the Fire Brigade**  
(Government Law Publication Newspaper Page 112 Issue A)

## SITUATION IN BULGARIA

### **Basic methods, connected with torrential high waters of rivers:**

- Documentation of floods;
- Assessment of factors (rainfalls, soil, vegetation) with the use of GIS;
- Measurement and prognosis of rainfalls with accounting of intensive rainfalls;
- Observation of levels of water flows and accounting of water discharge;
- Methods for modelling of processes in watersheds and river beds;
- Analyses and assessment of risk of floods, prognoses.

### **State structures responsible for protection of population and national economy from disasters, accidents and catastrophes:**

- Permanent commission for protection of population during disasters, accidents and catastrophes at the Council of Ministers
- Ministry of state policy for disasters and accidents. General Department National Service "Civil Protection" is within the system of this ministry
- Regional governors and mayors have responsibility for the management during disasters and accidents
- Permanent commissions for protection of population during disasters, accidents and catastrophes in ministries, administrations, regions and municipalities
- Normative documents, related with activities for reduction and elimination of consequences of disasters

## Directives

- **Law for protection during disasters**  
(State Gazette, Nr.102/19.12.2006)
- **Law for management during crises**  
(State Gazette, Nr.102/19.12.2006)
- **Rules for the organization and activity for prevention and elimination of the consequences from disasters, accidents and catastrophes**  
(1998, changed and added in 2006)
- **State policy for protection of population and national economy from disasters**

## DIRECTIVES ON EU-LEVEL

- Water Framework Directive
- Directive of the EU-Parliament and of the Council on the assessment and management of floods (2006)
- Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21.05.1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora
- Conservation of NATURA2000
- Federal Soil Protection Act [August 1998]
- Transport of Dangerous Goods Act  
Gefahrgutbeförderungsgesetz (GGBG) BGBl. I Nr.145/1998 idF BGBl. I Nr. 118/2005
- Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy
- Habitats Directive: Art 12 – Strict Protection of Animal species
- Agreements for protection of the Alps (Alp Commission)
- Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC
- Directive 2003/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the re-use of public sector information
- Directive 2003/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2003 amending Council Directive 96/82/EC on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances
- Directive 2000/61/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2000 amending Council Directive 94/55/EC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States with regard to the transport of dangerous goods by road
- Commission Directive 2006/90/EC of 3 November 2006 adapting for the seventh time to technical progress Council Directive 96/49/EC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States with regard to the transport of dangerous goods by rail

- Council Directive 96/35/EC of 3 June 1996 on the appointment and vocational qualification of safety advisers for the transport of dangerous goods by road, rail and inland waterway
- Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2121/2004 of 13 December 2004 amending Regulation (EC) No. 1727/1999 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2158/92 on protection of the Community's forests against fire (and Regulation (EC) No. 2278/1999 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3528/86 on the protection of the Community's forests against atmospheric pollution), as regards the competent bodies to be designated by the Member States
- The Council of the European Union Regulation No. 2158/92 of 31 July 1992 on protection of the Community's forests against fire
- Commission Regulation No. 804/94 of 11 April 1994 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation No. 2158/92 as regards forest fire information systems
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 2278/1999 of 21 October 1999 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3528/86 on the protection of the Community's forests against atmospheric pollution
- Regulation (EC) No 2152/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 concerning monitoring of forests and environmental interactions in the Community (Forest Focus)