



Financing and legal framework in Portugal

Tallinn seminar November 2011

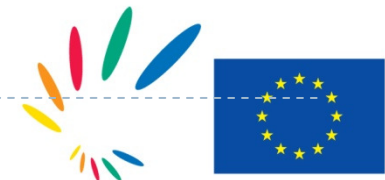




1. What national legislation is there on risk mitigation?

In Portugal the national legislation is separated into six levels

- **Structuring legislation**
- **Organic legislation**
- **Technical and operational legislation**
- **Concurrent legislation**
- **Complementary legislation**
- **Others**





1. What national legislation is there on risk mitigation?

But the relevant levels are four and are they:

1. Structuring legislation

- Basic law on Civil Protection: preventing collective risks inherent in situations or serious accidents or disasters;
- Institutional and operational framework for civil protection in the municipality scope, the municipality organization of civil protection and the skills of the municipality operational commander:
institutional and operational framework of Civil Protection at the municipality scope;
- Internal security law: it's against such terrorism, violent or highly organized crime, sabotage and espionage, to prevent and respond in situations of serious accidents or disasters;
- Integrated protection and relief operations (SIOPS): aims to respond in imminent situations or during occurrence of serious accidents or disasters.

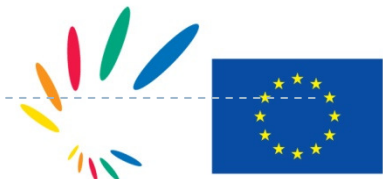




1. What national legislation is there on risk mitigation?

2. Organic legislation

- Organic law of the ministry of internal administration;
- Organic law of the national maritime authority;
- Organic law of the national guard;
- Organic law of the national civil protection;
- Decree-law of the national commission of civil protection;
- Special force of fire-fighters;
- Permanente intervention teams.

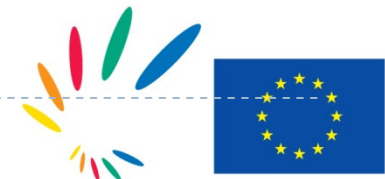




1. What national legislation is there on risk mitigation?

3. Technical and operational legislation

- Decree-law for national system for maritime search and rescue;
- Decree-law for search and rescue in the air;
- Decree-law for protection against ionizing radiation;
- Decree-law for prevention of serious accidents with hazardous substances;
- National commission of civil protection: criteria and technical standards for elaboration and operation of the emergency plans of civil protection.

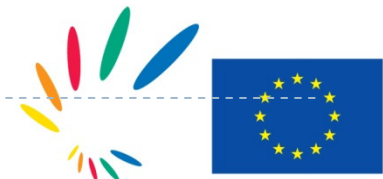




1. What national legislation is there on risk mitigation?

4. Concurrent legislation

- Law of the regime of state of siege and state of emergency;
- Organic law of the national council of civil emergency planning;
- Organic law of national system of crisis management.





2. Which public institutions have what responsibilities and what mandates? (in mitigation)

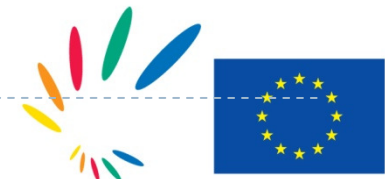
Public institution	Responsibilities/mandates
Ministry of internal administration	Decides about the law and structure all the risk mitigation for Portugal
Civil protection (National, District, Municipal)	All risk mitigation in respective level
Civil protection agents (national guard, fire brigades)	Vigilance and surveillance, needs assessment
National Forest Authority	Structural prevention (planning, organization of the territory and sensibilization of the population)
National commission for protection against radiation	Have the responsible services for protection against radiation, as well the associated procedures
National maritime authority	Have the responsible services for safety of life at sea, as well the associated procedures





2. Which public institutions have what responsibilities and what mandates? (in mitigation)

Public institution	Responsibilities/mandates
Ministry of Agriculture, the sea, the environment and spatial planning	Decides about the water law in Portugal and the national policy in the field of water resources
Water institute (National Water Authority) - INAG	Propose, monitor and ensure implementation of national policy in the field of water resources to ensure their sustainable management, and ensure the effective implementation of the water law – dams and measures on the coastline
Institute of mobility and land transport (IMTT)	Promote and support the implementation of strategies that contribute to minimizing environmental impacts





3. What are the legal responsibilities of private companies and civil society?

Private entity

Responsibilities

Private companies are obligated to have internal emergency and security plans for risk mitigation, have the legal responsibility to give training for all their workers and all the equipment (personal and collective) for preventing accidents

The civil society has the legal responsibility to help in case of serious accidents or disasters, per example: in a forest fire if in the area a few persons have tractors with takers and the civil protection contact this persons they have the obligation to provide the equipment





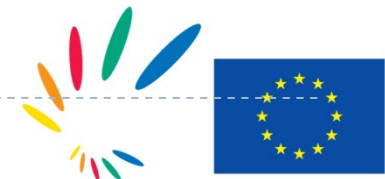
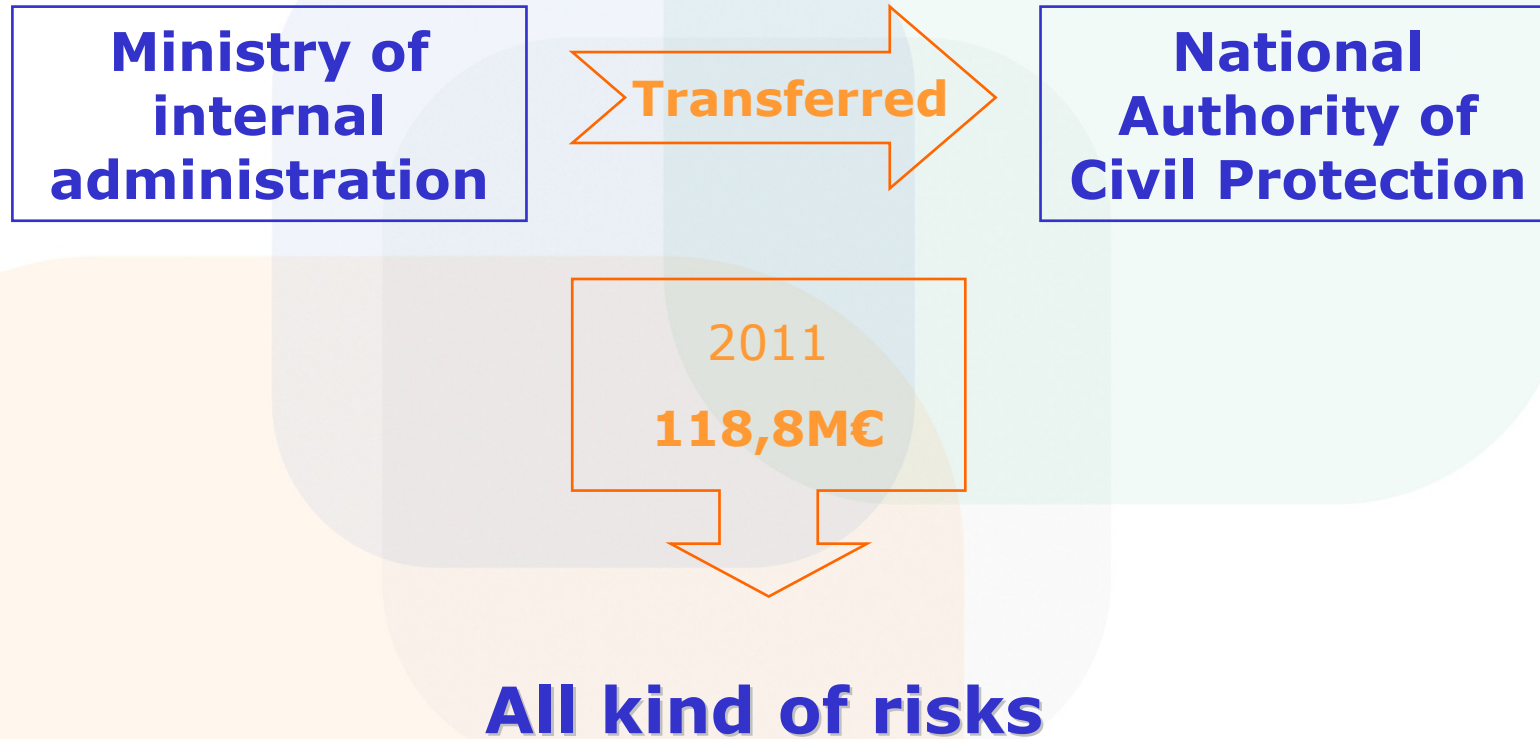
4. What different budgets can you define in relation to mitigation (public and private)?

Budget	Risk
Projects reimbursed of different sources of state funding or European Union	All kind of risks
Ministry of internal administration	All kind of risks
National Authority of Civil Protection	All kind of risks
Forest National Authority	Forest fires
Municipalities	All kind of risks that occur in the council area



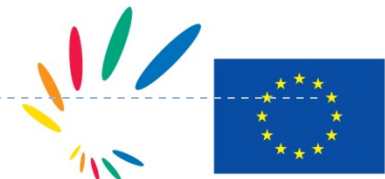
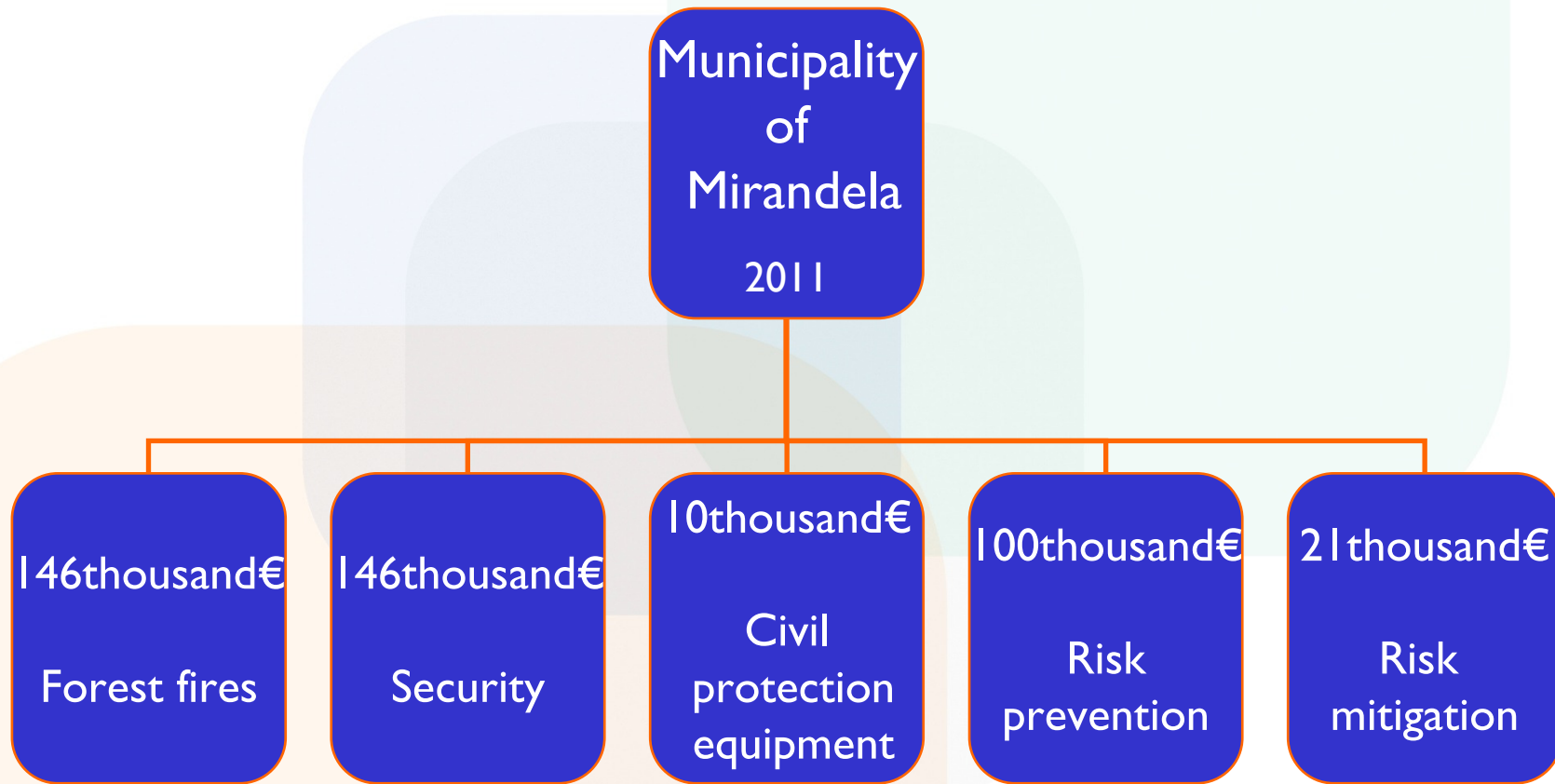


5. What is the estimated amount of these budgets?





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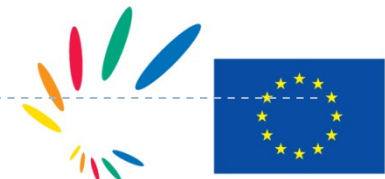
Municipality of Aveiro

2011



100thousand€

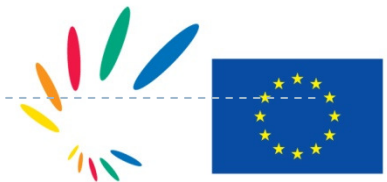
first actions in case of emergency





6. Who decides on these budgets?

- The same institutions that have the responsibilities





7. Best practice(s) on finding financing from other institutions

Mirandela national projects:

- Priority axis III – Agris, Action 3 “Sustainable management of forest and ecological stability”, Sub-action 3.4 “Prevention of risks caused by biotic and abiotic agents”;
- Area 1. Prevention and protection of forest against fires, Action 1.7. Citizens awareness campaigns for the defence of forest against fires;
- Area 1. Prevention and protection of forest against fires, Action 1.1. Forestry preventive interventions and other fuels reduction Operations;

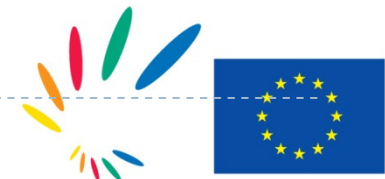




7. Best practice(s) on finding financing from other institutions

Mirandela international projects:

- INTERREG III C, Project NOÉ – Report about the “State of emergency planning in Northern Portugal”;
- INTERREG III A, Project RNT – Prevention and action system in emergencies caused by natural and technological hazards;
- INTERREG IV C, MiSRaR – Mitigation spatial relevant in European Regions and Towns.





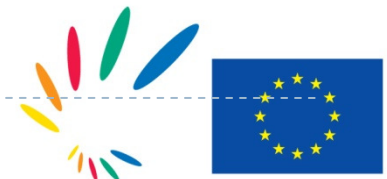
7. Best practice(s) on finding financing from other institutions

Aveiro projects:

- Aveiro Digital;
- SecurRia: Geo-referenced sensitive points and risks;

<http://sig.cm-aveiro.pt/securria/>

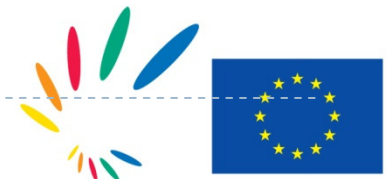
- INTERREG IV C, MiSRaR – Mitigation spatial relevant in European Regions and Towns.





8. Best practice(s) on Public Private Partnership (PPP) for financing mitigation

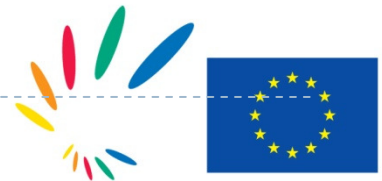
- No, we don't have best practices on PPP in risk mitigation





9. Best practices on making use of legal mandates of other public institutions

- No, we don't have best practices on making use of legal mandates of other public institutions in risk mitigation



**THANK YOU VERY MUCH
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

We wish you a Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year!!!

