



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 13 February 2013

**6090/10
ADD 13 EXT 1**

**ENFOPOL 38
PROCIV 15**

PARTIAL DECLASSIFICATION

of document:	6090/10 ADD 13 RESTREINT UE/EU RESTRICTED
dated:	5 March 2010
new status:	Public
Subject:	Second Round of Peer Evaluation Preparedness and consequence management in the event of a terrorist attack

Delegations will find attached the partially declassified version of the above-mentioned document.



ANNEX

**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Brussels, 5 March 2010

**6090/10
ADD 13 EXT 1 (13.02.2013)**

**ENFOPOL 38
PROCIV 15**

ADDENDUM TO THE NOTE

from : The Council General Secretariat
to : Working Party on Terrorism

Subject : Second Round of Peer Evaluation
Preparedness and consequence management in the event of a terrorist attack

Delegations will find enclosed the report of the evaluation mission in **Lithuania** (18-20 February 2009) in the framework of the above-mentioned round of peer evaluation.

Evaluation of Lithuania, 18-20 February 2009

1.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
2.	ARRANGEMENTS IN THE EVENT OF A TERRORIST ATTACK	4
2.1.	Structures and organisational framework of National Crisis Centres	4
2.2.	National arrangements in the event of a terrorist attack	10
2.3.	Competences of the national crisis centre for potential cross border targets for terrorist attacks	17
2.4.	Rules of internal communication in the event of a terrorist attack	19
3.	TRAINING/EXERCISES FOR TESTING THE NATIONAL CRISIS CENTRE AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS IN THE EVENT OF A TERRORIST ATTACK	20
4.	SOFT TARGETS	22
5.	GOOD PRACTICES	22
6.	RECOMMENDATIONS	23
7.	ANNEX	24
7.1.	Presentations were made by the following institutions.....	24
7.2.	Speakers	25
7.3.	Expert team	26

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- In the framework of the second round of peer evaluation covering "Preparedness and consequence management in the event of a terrorist attack", an evaluation visit was made to Lithuania from 18 to 20 February 2009.
- Generally speaking, Lithuania is attentive to new and emerging threats, such as international terrorism and transnational organised crime.

Lithuania has not had to face a terrorist attack on its soil in the recent past. The authorities believe that there is currently no specific threat to the country. However there is general terrorism threat similar to other EU member states.

According to the analyses shown to us, Lithuania's Muslim community has not been subject to any significant process of radicalisation which might lead to recruitment by terrorist organisations. The Muslim community is made up of around 4 000 people, 3 000 of whom are Tatars who have been part of Lithuania's population for 600 years. This peaceful community is fully integrated into Lithuanian life.

The other component of the Muslim community is represented by about a thousand immigrants, including some 500 Chechens. Of the thousand or so immigrants only about a dozen are from the Middle East and they do not pose any real threat.

In all, only between 20 and 30 people are thought to have embarked on a process of radicalisation.

The threat level is regularly assessed and intelligence does not suggest a deterioration of the situation in the foreseeable future. However, Lithuania's military presence in Afghanistan may constitute an exacerbating factor.

To date, there is no evidence of the presence of Al Qaeda and/or affiliated organisations in Lithuania.

- The impression of the main institutions visited by the evaluation team was positive. However, this image is partly tarnished by the excessive number of commissions and committees at strategic level and the problems posed by coordinating them. However, the tactical and operational level, which is essentially run by the Ministry of the Interior, seems to be operating smoothly.
- The main recommendations from the evaluation mission focus on the following areas:

NOT DECLASSIFIED

2. ARRANGEMENTS IN THE EVENT OF A TERRORIST ATTACK

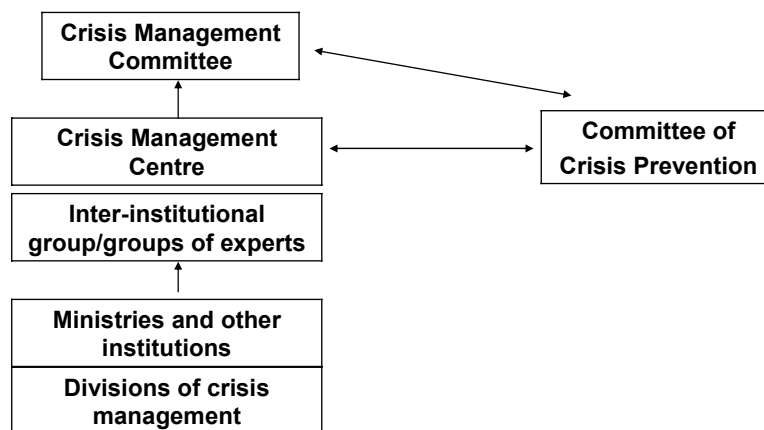
2.1. Structures and organisational framework of National Crisis Centres

Lithuania's main crisis management institutions are the:

- Crisis Management Committee,
- Crisis Prevention Committee,
- Crisis Management Centre under the Ministry of National Defence.

The system is evolving and its future is under discussion by the government. A reform is expected to be adopted by the end of 2009. The system described in this report is based on the current situation and does not deal with any possible new structures. It seems to be acknowledged by all partners that there are too many bodies and committees, and that their number should be reviewed and the duties reorganised in the interests of greater simplicity and efficiency.

Structure of the Lithuanian Crisis Management System



- The Crisis Management Committee (CMC)* is chaired by the Prime Minister and involves the Ministers for the Interior, National Defence, Foreign Affairs, the Economy and Finance. It is a strategic-level institution of the crisis management system, assisting the Government of the Republic of Lithuania in decision-making on the coordination of crisis management. Its main objective is to formulate crisis management strategy and coordinate crisis management by presenting to the Government suggestions on how to approach developing the crisis management system and strategy. The Crisis Management Committee identifies critical situations or crises and coordinates their management, and makes recommendations to the Government. The CMC is the highest body in the decision-making process and is assisted by the Crisis Prevention Committee and the Government Emergency Commission in its duties of analysing and assessing situations.

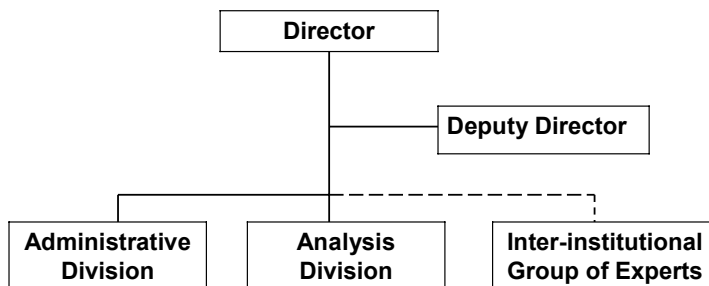
- The Crisis Prevention Committee is chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of National Defence. The Committee meets once a month. It assists the Crisis Management Centre in assessing conclusions and suggestions presented by the Risk Factors, Threats Monitoring and Crisis Prevention Expert Group, as well as in considering and approving recommendations on the localisation of critical situations for national authorities.

The Crisis Prevention Committee is composed of the:

- Secretary of the Ministry of National Defence
- Director of the Crisis Management Centre under the Ministry of National Defence
- Secretaries of the Ministries of the Environment, Finance, Social Security and Labour, Transport and Communications, Health Care, Economy, Interior, Foreign Affairs, and Agriculture; the Deputy Director-General of the State Security Department, and Director of the Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of the Interior.

- the Crisis Management Centre.

Structure of the Crisis Management Centre under the Ministry of National Defence



- The main objectives of the *Crisis Management Centre* are to:
 - systematically monitor risk factors and threats (including terrorism) and anticipate potential crises;
 - coordinate the activities of the national authorities in the area of crisis prevention;
 - ensure an efficient crisis management infrastructure;
 - ensure a continuous exchange of information between institutions in the area of crisis management and develop international cooperation in the area of crisis management.The Crisis Management Centre acts as a secretariat to the Crisis Management Committee.

The Crisis Management Centre does not currently operate round the clock.

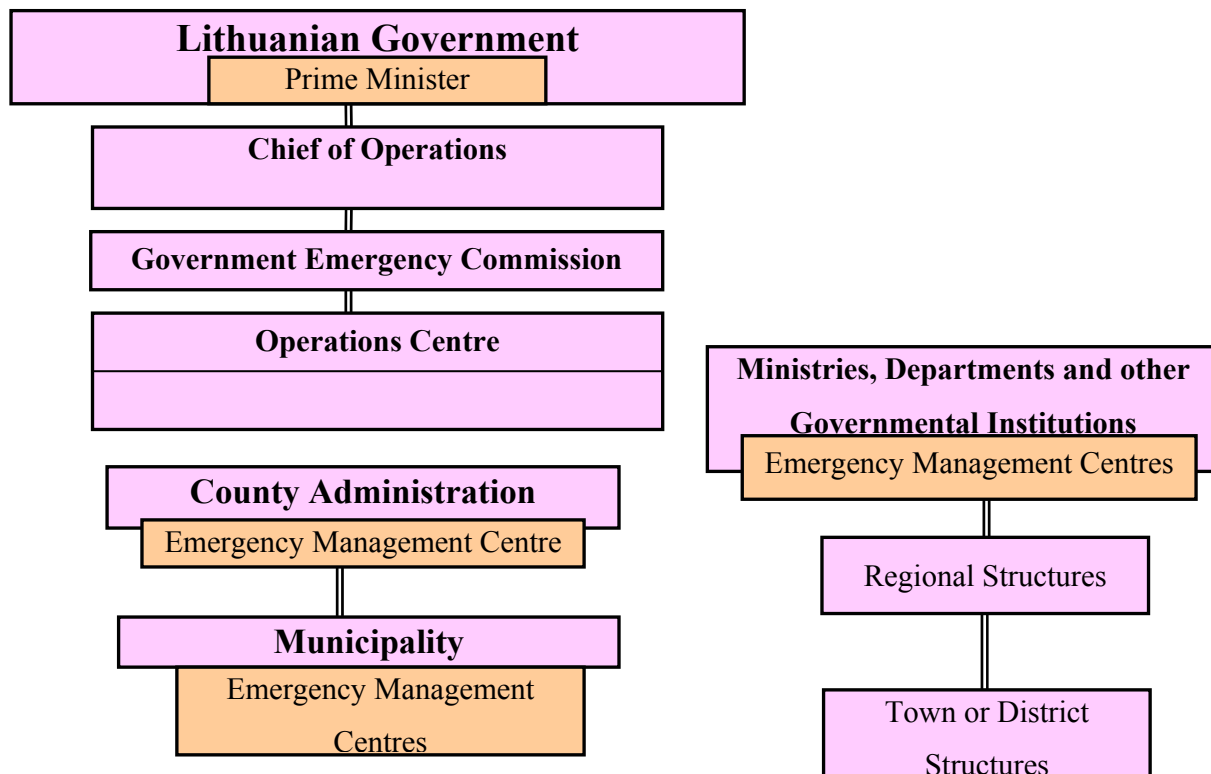
According to the regulations of the Crisis Management Centre under the Ministry of National Defence, the composition of the Risk Factors, Threats Monitoring and Crisis Prevention Expert Group is adjusted every year to take account of any transfers or departures. The group includes an expert from the Ministry of the Interior who acts as a contact point with all the police forces. Experts from the State Security Department (civil internal and external intelligence) and from the Second Investigation Department under the Ministry of National Defence are involved if required. The involvement of private entities is not envisaged in the initial configuration, but representatives may be invited if necessary.

The main objectives of the group are to comprehensively analyse the information provided by the institutions on the dynamics of the indicated threats and risks in the pre-crisis period and to predict the probability of a crisis occurring and the phases of its development. It also prepares, where necessary, conclusions, prognoses and recommendations on crisis prevention for the President, the Parliament and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, and provides information for the public. Ad hoc expert groups can also be created if needed. The groups are composed of experts and officials delegated by institutions to provide departmental assistance. Experts from any institution could be involved in the work if necessary.

These institutions mentioned are tasked to predict/anticipate and prepare for crises or manage them at strategic level, but not to react to the consequences or manage rescue services.

According to the legal provisions¹, a terrorist act is considered to be an emergency situation in terms of response strategy is no different from a natural disaster or technological emergency. Action to deal with the consequences is organised and carried out by the civil protection and rescue system (hereinafter CPRS).

CPRS is responsible for dealing with the consequences and follows the principle of subsidiarity. The first response is always at the lowest level and then the higher levels may become involved depending on the gravity and scale of the situation. CPRS is organised on three levels, namely local, regional (county) and national level. There is provision for coordination and interaction between the different levels.



¹ Article 3 of the Government Resolution of 2003 on the programme for resolving the consequences of crisis situations.

The main body of this system of the Republic of Lithuania is the Government Emergency Commission (hereinafter – the GEC), which has technical assistance from the Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter – the FRD). The GEC's work is directed by the Minister of the Interior. The GEC submits proposals on emergency management to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

The GEC consists of the:

Minister for the Interior (Chairman of the Commission);
State Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior (Deputy Chairman of the Commission);
Commissioner-General of the Lithuanian Police;
Vice-Minister of the Environment;
State Secretary of the Ministry of Finance;
State Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture;
State Secretary of the Ministry of Transport and Communications;
State Secretary of the Ministry of Health;
State Secretary of the Ministry of the Economy;
State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Chief of Defence Staff of the Ministry of National Defence;
Director of the FRD;
Deputy Director-General of the State Security Department;
Director of the Crisis Management Department under the Ministry of National Defence.
Commander of the State Border Guard Service at the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania

Depending on the situation, the GEC may involve other institutions.

Also depending on the scale of the consequences of the terrorist act, the Emergency Management Centres of the counties and the municipalities are responsible for the consequence management process in place.

2.2. National arrangements in the event of a terrorist attack

2.2.1. *The role of VSD in the prevention of terrorist attack :*

Threat assessment is one of the tasks of the State Security Department (hereinafter VSD).

The tasks and functions of the Department include:

- intelligence and counter-intelligence;
- public, political and economic analysis and forecast;
- the fight against terrorism;
- protecting the foundations of the national economy and averting acts posing a threat to strategic facilities,
- arranging technical security of the direct government communication link;
- protection of state secrets;
- submission of information, findings and recommendations on state security matters to the President of the Republic, the Parliament, the Government and other state institutions.

The VSD is an intelligence and counter-intelligence service accountable to the Parliament and President of the Republic of Lithuania. Its main objective is to protect the sovereignty of the Republic of Lithuania. Based on different laws¹, the Department coordinates the fight against terrorism by implementing and coordinating the prevention of terrorism, collecting anti-terrorism intelligence, defining guidelines for terrorism prevention, and presiding over the work of the **Interdepartmental Coordination Committee against Terrorism** (hereinafter ICCAT).

The ICCAT deals with national coordination of terrorism prevention and deals with interinstitutional issues concerning terrorism prevention. These duties include supervision of the implementation of the national anti-terrorism programme. The ICCAT was established in 2002 and meets at least once every three months. Its decisions are advisory for the institutions fighting terrorism.

¹ Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, Law on the Basics of National Security of Lithuania, Law on the State Security Department, Statute on the State Security Department, Law on Intelligence, Law on Operational Activities, Law on State and Service Secrets, Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure

The ICCAT includes high representatives of the:

- VSD (chairs the ICCAT);
- Government Office;
- Ministry of Justice;
- Ministry of the Interior;
- Ministry of Health Care;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ministry of National Defence;
- Ministry of the Environment;
- Ministry of Transport and Communications;
- Ministry of Finance;
- Ministry of the Economy;
- Prosecutor General's Office;
- Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior;
- Second Investigation Department under the Ministry of National Defence.

The Crisis Management Centre is represented in the ICCAT by the Ministry of National Defence.

Representatives from any competent institutions may also be invited to ICCAT meetings if there is a need for knowledge in a specific field. This means that the ICCAT has the advantage of bringing together all the relevant institutions under a single body. There is no provision for partnership between the public and private sectors.

VSD coordinates the fight against terrorism, for example by working to prevent terrorist actions and fighting causes which facilitate the spread of terrorism, as well as gathering and analysing information and identifying persons who belong to terrorist groups, support them or have extremist tendencies.

As part of this role in fighting terrorism, the VSD is responsible for the national threat-assessment plan. The terrorist threat assessment relates to internal and external terrorism and is submitted to the authorities every quarter, with a strategic assessment produced every year.

2.2.2. *Management of the consequences of a terrorist act*

Management of such consequences falls within the remit of the Ministry of the Interior. Almost all of the bodies listed below have their activities coordinated by the same Secretary at the Ministry of the Interior. The bodies concerned are the:

- Police Department;
- Public Security Service;
- VIP Protection Department;
- State Border Guard Service;
- Fire and Rescue Department;
- Financial Crime Investigation Service.

These bodies have legally binding agreements on operational information exchange with the VSD and supply it with all information which might be useful for threat assessment.

2.2.2.1. The Fire and Rescue Department

The Fire and Rescue Department under the Ministry of the Interior is an integral part of the Civil Protection and Rescue System. It leads the activities of the Civil Protection and Rescue System, and is responsible for organising disaster prevention, co-ordinating the civil protection activities of public institutions and economic entities and ensuring the preparedness to implement the planned civil protection measures in emergency situations during peacetime and war.

Within the Ministry of the Interior, the Fire and Rescue Department has a central role to play in managing the consequences of terrorist acts. It works in close collaboration with the different departments in the Ministry of the Interior, including the Police Department. The Fire and Rescue Department (FRD) is a part of the State Fire and Rescue Service. This service is made up of the following bodies: FRD and its 17 subordinate services (10 counties Fire and Rescue Boards, 3 Fire and Rescue Services for the protection of strategic establishments, the Specialized Fire and Rescue Service, the Firefighters Training School, the Fire Research Centre and the Emergency Response Centre). The Fire and Rescue Department (FRD) is a body of professionals consisting of firemen and civil protection personnel. There are 5 000 officials in the State Fire and Rescue Service.

The FRD has existed in its present structure since 2005. Civil protection was transferred from the Ministry of National Defence to the Ministry of the Interior in 2004. The FRD Situation Coordination Division Control Station works 24 hours a day. Upon receiving an instruction from the FRD management, its officers bring together the Operations Centre (hereinafter – OC). The main objectives of the OC are to ensure the provision of technical services to the GEC, facilitate the command and management by the assigned civil protection operations commander of the forces of the civil protection and rescue system, coordinate the actions of the institutions of the civil protection and rescue system in emergency situations, events or incidents (hereinafter – emergencies). Organising and performing its activities, the FRD OC also carries out other functions assigned to civil protection; it also performs the functions of the FRD Emergency Management Centre.

The FRD is responsible for the protection of human life, property and the environment in cases of emergencies. It formulates the fire and civil protection policy in Lithuania, lays down strategies for the fire and rescue services, draws up fire and civil protection legislation, carries out state fire prevention supervision, organises prevention and management of emergencies, gives recommendations to state institutions and economic entities and coordinates their activities in the field of civil protection; organises fire prevention and civil protection training, informs the public on fire prevention and civil protection matters, manages responses to large-scale emergencies, organises the rescue of people and property and responds to emergencies.

Since the consequences of terrorist acts are regarded in the same way as those of natural or technological disasters, the Fire and Rescue Department (FRD) is the main body acting in this area. Coordination with other departments in the Ministry of the Interior is carried out on the ground or, in the case of a major problem, by the Secretary in charge of all the agencies.

2.2.2.2. The Public Security Service

The Interior Service Units were permanently demilitarised on 1 April 2007 and transformed into the Public Security Service (PSS) under the Ministry of the Interior.

The PSS has the following tasks:

- 1) To restore and /or ensure public order in extraordinary situations and emergencies;
- 2) Within its sphere of competence, to eliminate the hazards posed to human life or health and property in extraordinary situations and emergencies;
- 3) To organise and carry out the transportation of persons detained, arrested and convicted;
- 4) To ensure the protection of important state objects;
- 5) To search for persons;
- 6) To support forces of the Lithuanian police, the State Border Guard Service, the Fire and Rescue Department and the VIP Security Department and to assist these institutions in carrying out the functions assigned to them;
- 7) To defend the State in the event of war;
- 8) To perform other tasks assigned to the Service by law.

The first two of these tasks, and perhaps also the fourth and sixth, confirm the PSS's role in managing the consequences of terrorist acts.

The Public Security Service provides support to other forces under the Ministry of the Interior (task 6) on the basis of requisitions issued by the Ministry of the Interior, which places the PSS under the orders of another force but leaves the Public Security Service free, within this framework, to choose its tactical options.

In critical situations, including the consequences of a terrorist attack, action by the PSS would consist mainly of:

- Blocking or/and securing the perimeter;
- Ensuring public security in limited/ compound territory;
- Evacuation of people;
- Reinforcement of the security of important/ state objects.

In all cases, the PSS acts in close coordination with the Fire and Rescue Department, the State Border Guard Service and the Police Anti-Terrorist Operations Unit "ARAS".

2.2.2.3. Lithuanian Police Anti-Terrorism Operations Unit (ARAS)

The "ARAS" group is Police Department's under the Ministry of the Interior anti-terrorism operations unit, tasked with locating and suppressing terrorist acts. The group acts in close collaboration with the other forces under the Ministry of the Interior. Its activities in the performance of its tasks are guided by a number of plans.

The main function of the "ARAS" unit is to organise, manage and implement antiterrorist operations inside Lithuania. The task of the unit is to carry out anti-terrorist operations to release hostages and detain dangerous criminals who require specially trained forces as well as the use of special techniques and equipment. This unit is responsible for searching for and neutralising improvised and military explosive devices which could be used for terrorist or criminal purposes. Cases of "dirty bombs" are handled jointly by ARAS and the FRD in accordance with coordinated plans.

"ARAS" collects and analyses information related to terrorism threats, cooperates with other institutions in this sphere (VSD), and participates in the preparation and implementation of plans and programme of anti-terrorist measures and other acts regulating the prevention of terrorism. It should be pointed out that the research and information analysis carried out by ARAS focuses solely on the methods used by terrorist groups, with a view to adopting an appropriate response.

2.2.2.4. Action plans

"ARAS" may be called on to implement a number of anti-terrorist plans. For this purpose, all departments are coordinated by "ARAS". These different response plans are approved by the Police Commissioner General, Minister of the Interior or Prime Minister. These plans cover the activities of all institutions and departments of the Republic of Lithuania, their forces and responsibility limits for the location and suppression of terrorist acts.

There are three response plans for hostage situations and one response plan for bomb threats.

- The response plan for hostage situations in aircraft. This plan is approved by the Prime Minister and is detailed and adapted for every international airport in Lithuania.
- The response plan for hostage situations in the nuclear power plant of Ignalina. This plan is approved by the Minister of the Interior.
- The response plan for general hostage situations is approved by the Ministry of the Interior. This plan is activated when a hostage situation occurs in any other locality. This is a general plan and provides for action in appropriate situations in regard to the place and the nature of the locality.
- The response plan for bomb threats is approved by the Police Commissioner General. This is a general plan and provides for the activity of the appropriate institutions in regard to the place and the nature of the bomb threat.

All these anti – terrorist plans are constantly adjusted and updated. Depending on the circumstances, the decision to implement them is taken by the Commissioner General of the Police or by his deputy. All these plans have been tested in exercises or in real situations. The "ARAS" unit is responsible for the preparation, compilation and updating of these plans.

2.2.3. *Investigations*

Investigations following a terrorist act are conducted by the police services under the direction of the **Prosecutor-General's Office**. The Prosecutor-General may also call on the VSD to conduct these investigations or simply consult that Department as an expert.

The **Prosecutor General's Office** is responsible for arranging and coordinating the investigation of terrorist acts.

Lithuanian laws do not provide for any special provisions on the prosecution of terrorist offences. These offences are investigated and dealt with under the general law of criminal procedure.

Prosecutors coordinate pre-trial investigations in criminal cases; they also lead the investigation in cases of terrorist acts. Prosecutors and courts may have direct liaison with intelligence services.

2.3. Competences of the national crisis centre for potential cross border targets for terrorist attacks

The State Border Guard Service (SBGS) has a special role to play in relation to cross-border targets. SBGS participates only as a support institution in the fight against terrorism. It collects and analyses information about possible terrorist threats at the borders and secured objects, and checks illegal migrants and their connections with terrorist organisations.

SBGS officers participate in training events on the fight against terrorism and this body exchanges information with the other institutions involved in the fight against terrorism.

The SBGS is responsible for the security of the Ignalina nuclear power plant¹ and, for two years now², has organised and carried out the transport of nuclear material from the Lithuanian borders to the power plant.

There are also joint border service contact points set up at the national border posts with the Republics of Latvia and Poland to exchange information including information, concerning terrorism.

The Government has concluded numerous treaties in the field of public safety, with 16 countries including Finland, Hungary, Turkey, Greece, Poland, Spain, France, Austria, Germany, Sweden and Slovakia.

The Ministry of the Interior has concluded agreements in the field of public safety with 13 countries including Latvia, Romania, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, Moldova and Ukraine.

¹ This nuclear power station is in the immediate vicinity of the border with Belarus.

² This transport had previously been carried out by the Ministry of National Defence (MND).

These agreements cover:

- prevention and control of criminal acts and other offences;
- maintaining public order;
- protection of the State border and control of migration;
- management of emergency situations by providing emergency aid in case of fire, accident or other incident;
- protection of VIPs and official guests of the Republic of Lithuania

There are also governmental agreements on cooperation and mutual assistance in the event of emergencies with European Union Member States (Germany, Hungary, Poland, Latvia and Sweden).

Additionally, there are cooperation agreements with non-EU countries (Ukraine, Belarus).

In 1999, the Agreement on Long-Term Co-Operation between Regions of the Republic of Lithuania and Kaliningrad Region of the Russian Federation was signed by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Russian Federation (hereinafter – the Agreement). Pursuant to the Agreement, a long-term cooperation board (hereinafter – the Board) of the Republic of Lithuania and Kaliningrad Region of the Russian Federation was formed. In 2002, the Board set up the Emergency Prevention and Elimination Commission (hereinafter – the Commission). The Commission deals with general prevention issues of civil protection, communicates information on emergencies, their hazard to residents, assets and the environment under the prescribed procedure, discusses joint actions for the elimination of consequences of emergencies and rescue of people, bilateral assistance issues, organises material provision for elimination and rescue work and coordinates the performance of such tasks.

A working group for cooperation in the area of prevention of calamities, natural disasters and other major accidents and elimination of the consequences thereof has been set up by the FRD and the Ministry of Emergencies of the Republic of Belarus.

2.4. Rules of internal communication in the event of a terrorist attack

NOT DECLASSIFIED

3. TRAINING/EXERCISES FOR TESTING THE NATIONAL CRISIS CENTRE AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS IN THE EVENT OF A TERRORIST ATTACK

The FRD organises and manages civil protection exercises at national level, organises preparedness of state institutions and the public for taking practical action in the event of an emergency, and establishes the operating procedure of emergency management centres of various levels.

Civil protection exercises cover: threats resulting from terrorist acts, factors or threats, emergency preparedness, emergency management and crisis management, informing the public and providing psychological assistance, civil protection and the rescue services, protection of the public and preparing for CBRN incidents.

The development and arrangement of national-level exercise and training sessions for emergency situations is the responsibility of the FRD. County governors are in charge of the preparation of exercise and training sessions at county levels. Municipal administrators are in charge of the preparation of exercise and training sessions at municipality levels.

Exercises and training are also held in accordance with the Government Resolution "On the approval of the procedure for civil protection exercising and training":

- national-level exercises are held once a year, lasting up to 4 hours; training sessions are held every three years, lasting up to 2 days;
- county-level exercises are held twice a year, lasting up to 4 hours; training sessions are held every three years, lasting up to 2 days;
- municipal-level exercises are held twice a year, lasting up to 4 hours; training sessions are held every two years, lasting up to 2 days.

Regular exercises of economic entities and forces are also held (at least twice a year). Within their sphere of competence the Police Department and the State Border Guard Service arrange additional training.

A national training "Smart Raven" exercise on the fight against terrorism under the PSI (Proliferation Security Initiative) was held at Zokniai military airport on 27 April 2007. The exercise was developed jointly with Poland, Latvia and Estonia.

On 7 November 2007 there was a county-level exercise session on "Actions by Vilnius County institutions in the event of intentional contamination of food products". The duration of this exercise session was 4 hours.

Other bilateral training sessions on combating terrorism took place on 23 November 2007 in co-operation with border service units of the Republic of Belarus. Only institutions that conduct checks at border control posts were involved in this training session.

Representatives of institutions participating in these exercises are invited to debriefings. These debriefings have yielded a number of conclusions concerning the strengths and weaknesses of the services taking part.

During the latest training sessions the following general weaknesses have been identified:

- insufficient human and material resources for eliminating the consequences of terrorist acts if weapons of mass destruction were to be used;
- additional funds are necessary to conduct practical training.

The following strengths have been identified during the training sessions:

- through cooperation at different levels, national and municipal institutions improve their practical readiness by employing required personnel and gaining material resources;
- the procedures required and the action necessary to respond to and eliminate the consequences inflicted by terrorist acts are identified.

Lastly, the Ministry of Health, together with a local hospital in Vilnius, is in the process of planning an exercise with more than 50 casualties.

In cooperation with the respective private companies the Communications Regulatory Authority of Lithuania (RRT) has recently simulated a power failure on GSM and Internet servers. The result showed that a "back to normal" timeframe of at least three days has to be taken into account.

4. SOFT TARGETS

The FRD compiles the Central Database of the Register of Establishments of National Significance and Dangerous Establishments, and coordinates the relations of the fire and rescue services with other specialised services and governmental institutions.

A special working group has currently identified nine strategic targets in Lithuania including the four airports and the nuclear power plant. The working group is due to complete its work in the course of 2009.

With regard to Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) the outstanding target is the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant at the border with Belarus. Besides this site, more than 50 targets dealing with hazardous chemical substances, communication systems, oil industry as well as gas and oil pipeline networks have been listed.

To date, however, an exhaustive list of soft targets has not been produced.

5. GOOD PRACTICES

- Numerous exercises are carried out, concerning both national or local services and with neighbouring countries. These exercises make it possible, in the course of debriefings, to identify points for improvement and refine action plans.
- Agreements on cooperation and assistance in preventing, and managing the consequences in the event of, major incidents (including terrorist attacks) exist with all neighbouring countries.
- An integrated fire and civil protection service with a staff of 5 000 is a good instrument for managing emergency situations.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

NOT DECLASSIFIED

7.1. Presentations were made by the following institutions

- Presentation by the State Security Department: *"The functions of the State Security Department implementing and coordinating terrorism prevention"*
- Presentation by the Government Communications Centre under the VSD: *"Government communications information systems (CIS) and classified electronic information security (INFOSEC)"*
- Presentation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: *"The role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in fighting against terrorism"*
- Presentation by the Fire and Rescue Department: *"Civil protection and rescue system of the Republic of Lithuania: emergency situation management"*
- Presentation by the Crisis Management Centre under the Ministry of Defence: *"National crisis management system"*
- Presentation by the State Border Guard Service at the Ministry of the Interior: *"Activities of State Border Guard Service at MOI in the field of civil protection, emergency situation management and special task performing"*
- Presentation by the Public Security Service under the Ministry of the Interior: *"Cooperation of Public Security Service under MOI with other statutory institutions during emergency situations"*
- Presentation by the Lithuanian Police Anti-terrorist Operations Unit "Aras": *"Location and suppression of terrorist acts. Anti-terrorist contingency plans"*
- Presentation by the Fire and Rescue Department: *"Consequence management of terrorist acts: leading rescue work and operational leadership"*
- Presentation by the FRD: *"Civil protection training, exercise planning and preparation of conclusions"*
- Presentation by the FRD Emergency Response Centre: *"Emergency Response Centre preparedness for terrorist acts"*
- Presentation by the Health Emergency Situation Centre under the Ministry of Health: *"Management of the Lithuanian national health system during emergency situations"*

- Presentation by the Communications Regulatory Authority of Lithuania (RRT):
"Electronic communications in Lithuania. Cyber incident management and network resilience"
- Presentation by Vilnius University Ambulance Hospital – capabilities in terrorist act consequence management.

7.2. Speakers

- Presentation by the VSD: speaker – **NOT DECLASSIFIED**
- Presentation by the Government Communications Centre under the VSD: speaker – **NOT DECLASSIFIED**
- Presentation by the MFA: speaker – **NOT DECLASSIFIED**

- Presentation by the FRD: speaker – **NOT DECLASSIFIED**
- Presentation by the Crisis Management Centre under the MND: speaker – **NOT DECLASSIFIED**

- Presentation by the State Border Guard Service at the MOI: speaker – **NOT DECLASSIFIED**
- Presentation the PSS: speaker – Presentation by the Lithuanian Police Anti-terrorist Operations Unit "Aras": speaker – **NOT DECLASSIFIED**
- Presentation by the Fire and Rescue Department: speakers – **NOT DECLASSIFIED**
- Presentation by the Emergency Response Centre: speaker – **NOT DECLASSIFIED**
- Presentation by the Radiation Protection Centre: speaker – **NOT DECLASSIFIED**

- Presentation by the Health Emergency Situation Centre under the Ministry of Health:
speaker – **NOT DECLASSIFIED**
- Presentation by the Communication Regulatory Authority of Lithuania (RRT):
speakers – **NOT DECLASSIFIED**
- Presentation by Vilnius University Ambulance Hospital – capabilities in terrorist act
consequence management: speaker – **NOT DECLASSIFIED**

7.3. Expert team

Council General Secretariat

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Police and Customs Cooperation Unit – DG Justice and Home Affairs

European Commission

NOT DECLASSIFIED

DG JLS – Directorate F – Unit F1

Europol

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Serious Crime Department – Counter Terrorism

Belgium

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Director – General Directorate Crisis Centre

Slovenia

NOT DECLASSIFIED

Ministry of Defence