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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 25 EXT 1 (23.07.2013)**

**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 **Slovakia** (28-30 October 2009) in the framework of the above-mentioned round of peer evaluation.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- In the framework of the second round of peer evaluation covering "Preparedness and consequence management in case of a terrorist attack" an evaluation visit was made to Slovakia from 28 to 30 October 2009.
- The Slovak authorities started the process of amending their crisis management structures and legal provisions in 2008. The draft **Security System Strategy** was prepared for presentation to the Security Council at the end of November 2009. As the full implementation of the new system is expected to be finalised by 2017, this report focuses on describing the current structure. Nevertheless planned changes of major impact will be mentioned in this report. On the basis of amendments to legal provisions, the repeal of existing legal provisions and the preparation and adoption of new regulations, the structures will have to be amended.
- The key changes in the organisational structure will be the setting up National Crisis Centre which part will be the Situation Centre operating 24/7 and harmonisation of the cooperation between all partners involved in crisis management.
- Slovakia's political structure comprises three levels. From top to bottom these are:
 - National Level
 - Regional level (8)
 - District Level (50 Political Districts; 43 Police Districts).
- The State administration is responsible also for security issues. In addition to the national level, there are elected **Bodies of Self – Governing Regions (SGR)** dealing with certain political topics other than those managed by the State administration, including health care, social care and education. These SGR cover the regional level (12 8 regions), and municipalities (2 891, including 138 towns).
- So far, no terrorist attacks have occurred in Slovakia. No home-grown terrorist organisations are active for the time being.

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2. ARRANGEMENTS IN THE EVENT OF A TERRORIST ATTACK

2.1. Structures and organisational framework of National Crisis Centres

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At national level, crisis management is performed by the Central Crisis Staff "Ústředný krízový štáb" (CCS). The CCS was established by Law No 387/2002 on the management of the State in crisis situations other than war and warfare. The CCS is not active 24/7. Each participating ministry has designated permanent representatives to the CCS. The Crisis Management and Civil Protection Section of the Ministry of the Interior serves as the permanent secretariat of the Central Crisis Staff and also has national contact place.

This law also regulates the decentralised command and control structure of crisis management including ministries, regional State administrations and local crisis staff. The main tasks of the CCS are to:

- analyse and evaluate the risks of a crisis situation occurring
- recommend crisis situation response arrangements and records for the Government to adopt a decision
- coordinate the activities of crisis staff in the State administration authorities and municipalities
- cooperate with the Security Council on the development of measures and procedures
- recommend the Government to use financial resources reserved for crisis situation management and dealing with the consequences

- propose that the Government ask for assistance from abroad, including humanitarian aid
- control the performance of tasks and measures dictated by the Government
- evaluate crisis management procedures, generalise experience and make use of it in subsequent work.

The CCS is activated and chaired by the Minister for the Interior in the case of emergency and too crisis relating to terrorism but it can be activated by other ministries depending on the circumstances. Depending on the scale and nature of the crisis, the structure provides for additional representatives:

- Ministry of Defence (MoD)
- Ministry of Health (MoH)
- Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
- Ministry of Transport, Post and Telecommunication (MoTPT)
- Ministry of the Environment (MoE)
- Ministry of Finance (MoF)
- Ministry of Economy (MoEC)
- Ministry of Justice (MoJ)
- Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and the Family (MoLSF)
- Ministry of Culture (MoC)
- Ministry of Construction and Regional Development (MoCRD)
- President of the Police Forces (PF)
- Director of the Slovak Intelligence Service (SIS)
- Nuclear Regulatory Authority
- State Administration of Material Reserves
- Slovak Red Cross.

Private entities do not participate in this body but in case emergency is possible to invite them for consultations. However, the involvement of private and scientific partners is under discussion for the new structure.

The Crisis Management and Civil Protection Section within the MoI acts as the permanent secretariat for the CCS.

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The central procedure concerning a declaration of emergency is prepared by the Law No 387/2002 on the management of the State in crisis situations other than war and warfare. With regard to fight against the terrorism the President of the Slovak Republic can declare the Extraordinary State. The Constitutional Act on State security in times of War, Warfare, Extraordinary State and Emergency State stipulates for how long and what restrictions of fundamental rights and liberties, as well as the extent of measures are possible to apply on threat territory. On the basis of an annual review by a Working Group, composed of various relevant Ministries, recommendations for modifications to national arrangements are made to the Government. Consideration is also given to compatibility with measures relating to critical infrastructure protection.

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Another important document is the Counter-Terrorism Action Plan (CTAP), a strategic document adopted by Slovak Government Resolution No 369/2005. It lists 18 sources of potential risks and threats and defines the tasks of all competent authorities (government departments, law enforcement, security and intelligence agencies) in the fight against terrorism, measures to be implemented and international obligations.

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Within the scope of their activities, central State administration authorities determine **Economic Mobilisation (EM)** entities. These are central State administration authorities, district offices, municipalities and designated entities (business, public universities, legal authorities, budgetary organisations). At the request of the MoI and the MoD, the Ministry of the Economy (MoEC) has identified 95 EM. Objects whose destruction is likely to disrupt the political and economic life of the country are “vital resources”.

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The **National Security Authority (NSA)** was established by Law No 215 of 11 March 2004. It is “empowered to issue generally binding legal regulations governing details on personnel security, administrative security, physical security and building security, the security of technical devices and industrial security” (Art. 6(10)). Part IV of this law stipulates the competences, status, obligations and powers of members of the NSA.

According to Art. 17 and 18 of Law No. 215, the NSA carries out security clearance for security classification at Confidential, Secret or Top Secret security classification levels. Excluded from this responsibility of the NSA are the SIS, the Military Intelligence Service and the Police Force. Mutual assistance in providing information for the conduct of security clearance between the aforementioned bodies is compulsory.

National Security Authority (NSA) was established in May 2001 and it started its activities in November 2001. Currently effective Law No. 215 of 11 March 2004 governs its competencies. NSA is “empowered to issue generally binding legal regulations governing details on personnel security, administrative security, physical security and building security, the security of technical devices and industrial security” (Art. 6(10)). Part IV of this law stipulates the competences, status, obligations and powers of members of NSA.

According to Art. 8 and 17 of Law No. 215, NSA carries out personnel security clearances for security classification at Confidential, Secret or Top Secret security classification levels. Excluded from this responsibility of NSA are SIS, Military Intelligence Service and Criminal Intelligence of Police Force. Mutual assistance in providing information for the conduct of security clearance between the aforementioned bodies is compulsory.

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At operational level, the Integrated Rescue System (IRS) was established by Law No 129/2002, adopted on 15 February 2002. Key elements of the IRS are the Fire and Rescue Service, Civil protection (control chemical laboratories), Mountain rescue service, Mine rescue service , the ambulance services and the police. Additional services, such as, the Red Cross, and other legal entity which provides help in emergency situations, can be called upon if needed.

The Integrated Rescue System (IRS) is in charge of the first response to an accident. Initially, incidents will be dealt with at the lowest level, the local level. If additional resources are needed, the management of the situation is transferred to district, regional or national level.

At regional level, IRS Coordination Centres were set up in 2003.

In these centres, ambulance, fire brigade and civil protection officials are working under one roof to arrange swift coordinated responses. These centres also manage the 112 emergency number. The technical system for handling 112 calls is the CoordCom.

The police are not physically represented but electronically connected to the centre. Whether the police command centres should be fully integrated is currently under discussion within the MoI.

Besides the Europe-wide 112 emergency number, the following national emergency numbers exist:

- 150 (Fire and Rescue Service)
- 155 (ambulance)
- 158 (police).

All four numbers are interconnected.

In practical terms, the Fire and Rescue Service takes take the lead on the location of the incident; the police are responsible for security and for the holding of the perimeter. If a criminal offence of any kind is suspected, police take over the command, always in coordination with the emergency services.

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

3.1. Training/exercises for testing the National Crisis Centre and communication systems in the event of a terrorist attack.

Training and exercises follow Directive No 2/2007 of the Minister of the Interior on managing training and exercises as supplemented by implementing regulation No 25/2007 from the Director of the Crisis Management Office of the Ministry of the Interior on planning and organising crisis management structure exercises. In such training the main participants are the Police Force, the Fire and Rescue Service (FRS) the Ambulance Service and the Mountain Rescue Service (MRS) as the services of the Integrated Rescue System (IRS). The main goal of these exercises is to test local and regional crisis scenarios and plans for providing assistance.

Training is partially coordinated by the MoI. The MoI issues documents to the municipalities with guidelines and evaluation in order to adjust the system at national level.

In principle, the training system also addresses both the private and the public sector MoI, in particular pupils and staff under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Education.

The Ministry of the Interior administers the budget for crisis management and response exercises, and undertakes "train-the-trainer" exercises. Training is carried out via specialist schools/institutes and in three regional centres.

On the basis of different scenarios, Slovak authorities regularly undertake training exercises covering a broad range of crisis events. These exercises variously test regional, national and cross-border capacities. The fire-fighters keep 'method sheets' to improve the education and training exercises across a variety of crisis scenarios, and cooperate with the Ministry of Defence regarding exercises of a specialist nature, i.e. CBRN accidents/attacks.

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4. RECOMMENDATIONS

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