

DECISION

No 664, dated 18. 02 2002

On

CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES OF PROCLAMATION OF THE CIVIL EMERGENCY SITUATION

Pursuant to Article 100 of the Constitution, and Article 5 and 35 of the Law no 8756, dated 26. 03. 2001 "On Civil Emergencies", at the proposal of the Minister of Local Government and Decentralization, the Council of Ministers

DECIDED:

- 1. The civil emergency situation can be announced in a part of the territory of the country, or in the whole territory of the country.
- 2. The civil emergency situation is proclaimed when the possibilities and resources possessed in normal conditions cannot respond to the consequences deriving from the disaster.
- 3. For proclamation of the emergency situation, the following data are necessary:
 - a. The territorial extension of the damaged zone;
 - b. Impact of the damages on distortion of the community normal life balance;
 - c. Scientific data from the respective institutions on the concrete case of the disaster;
- 4. In case of earthquakes, the civil emergency situation can be proclaimed when the natural disaster meets the data mentioned in point 5 of this decision;

The procedures followed for proclamation of the civil emergency situation in cases of earthquakes are:

- a. The seismologic institute, within two hours, submits to the department of civil emergency planning and response the preliminary registered data, and updates the data on a periodical basis, until termination of the seismic strikes.
- b. Civil Emergency Planning and Response Department presents the respective report to the Minister of Local Government and Decentralization after

receiving the data the preliminary assessment of the damages caused from the seismologic institute, commune/municipality and the region.

- c. After collecting the necessary data, the Council of Ministers, decides on proclamation on the emergency situation in the respective zones.
- 5. In cases of floods, the civil emergency situation can be proclaimed when:
- The water level reaches critical points in some measured zones;
- One or more rivers that run through the area have run out of the river beds, causing dangerous situations;
- Reservoir dikes and lake dams are heavily damaged;
- The life of the civil population, of the livestock and of the property is seriously damaged.
- 6. The procedure for proclamation of the civil emergency situation in the case of floods will be the same with the procedure defined in point 6 of this decision. The recorded data will be issued by the hydro-meteorological institute and/or the local government bodies, case by case, and periodically (every four hours from initiation of rain falls).
- 7. The Council of Ministers, after collection of the necessary data, proclaims the emergency situation in a specific zone, or in the whole country, where the extension of the emergency surpasses the possibilities of the zone to respond to the situation, and when the assistance of the neighboring regions or central government structures is needed.
- 8. The main criteria for proclamation of civil emergency on disasters caused by people, epidemics, industrial accidents and radio-active radiations, etc. are defined case by case according to the effects that will be produced in the stricken zone, and on basis of the existing possibilities for disaster responses in the local government units' level.
- 9. The proposal for proclamation of the civil emergency in these cases is undertaken by line ministries, according to the specifics of the occurring phenomena and depending on the competencies and functions covered, in co-operation with the respective institutions and local government bodies affected by the disaster.
- 10. All ministries, respective research and scientific institutes, public enterprises that are related with the emergencies and the responsible local government units are charged with implementation of this decision.

This decision enters power after publication in the "Official Journal".

PRIME MINISTER

FATOS NANO

MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION BEN BLUSHI