

Ministry of Health of Ukraine  
Ukrainian Medical Stomatological Academy

APPROVED  
at a meeting of the department  
disaster medicine  
and military medicine  
«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2020  
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Head of Department

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**Methodical instructions  
for independent work of students  
during preparation for a practical (seminar) lesson  
and in class**

Academic discipline	<b>Training of reserve officers</b>
Module № 2	Essentials of Civil and Combat Medical Support
Topic of the lesson	Regulatory and legal framework of civil protection in Ukraine. Organization of population and territory in situations emergency.
Course	2
Faculty	foreign students training specialty "Medicine", "Stomatology".

## **1. Relevance of the topic:**

The current development of Ukraine under conditions of systemic transformation is characterized as permanently complex, and sometimes even with failures of extremity. The global development of human civilization, in addition to positive achievements, has posed numerous threats to the vital interests of man and citizen, society and the state. A significant place among these threats is occupied by the dangers of the technogenic and natural spheres. Many of them are to some extent inherent in Ukraine. In this regard, a large role in ensuring man-made and natural security is given to the Unified State System of Civil Protection of Population and Territories. A significant number of major catastrophes that have occurred recently in the world and in Ukraine, among which a special place is occupied by Chernobyl (1986), have changed the traditional orientation of the civil defense system to solve exclusively wartime tasks to protect the population and territories from peacetime emergencies. also the transition from the sectoral (departmental) to the functional (integrated) principle of response.

Civil protection is carried out in order to implement state policy aimed at ensuring the safety and protection of the population of territories, material and cultural values and the environment from the negative effects of emergencies in peacetime and special periods, overcoming the consequences of emergencies, including emergencies in foreign countries. to international treaties of Ukraine, the binding nature of which has been approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Civil protection is based on the provisions of international humanitarian law and Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which states that man, his life, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are defined in Ukraine as the highest social value, and the establishment and protection of human rights and freedoms is the main duty of the state.

## **2. Specific objectives:**

-Study the main provisions of international humanitarian law.

-Know the tasks and activities of Civil Defense in accordance with the Geneva Conventions; formation of civil defense of Ukraine. State Service of Ukraine for Emergencies.

- Know the main directions, legal bases, principles and objectives of state policy in the field of civil protection. Composition and main tasks of civil defense forces. Organization of civil protection in foreign countries and international cooperation of Ukraine in the field of civil protection.

Competences and learning outcomes, the formation of which is facilitated by the discipline (the relationship with the normative content of training of higher education, formulated in terms of learning outcomes in the Standard).

In accordance with the requirements of the standard, the discipline provides students with the acquisition of competencies:

-integral: The ability to solve typical and complex specialized problems and practical problems in professional activities in the field of health care, or in the learning process, which involves research and / or innovation and is characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements. The ability of the individual to organize an

integrated humanitarian educational space, the formation of a single image of culture or a holistic picture of the world.

-general: The ability to apply knowledge in practical situations. Ability to exercise self-regulation, lead a healthy lifestyle, ability to adapt and act in a new situation. Ability to choose a communication strategy; ability to work in a team; interpersonal skills. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, the ability to learn and be modernly trained. Definiteness and perseverance in terms of tasks and responsibilities.

-special (professional, subject): Ability to carry out medical and evacuation measures. Ability to determine the tactics of emergency medical care. Emergency care skills. Skills to perform medical manipulations.

**3. Basic knowledge, skills needed to study the topic (interdisciplinary integration):**

Name of previous disciplines	Acquired skills
<b>1. The history of medicine.</b>	1. Know the role of domestic scientists in the development and organization of emergency medicine.
<b>2. Civil protection</b>	2. Basic measures to protect the population and territories in emergency situations.
<b>3. The basics of law.</b>	3. To be able to use general legal principles to explain the actions and actions of a doctor in emergency situations.
<b>4. Human anatomy, normal physiology.</b>	4. The structure and physiological basis of the functioning of human organs and systems. Determine the severity and location of the lesion.
<b>5. General hygiene and ecology.</b>	5. To justify the need for optimal interaction between humans and the environment in order to maintain health.
<b>6. Internal diseases.</b>	6. To be able to assess the general condition of the patient, to examine and sort the victims according to severity.

Tasks for independent work in preparation for the lesson and in the lesson.

1. The main provisions of international humanitarian law. The tasks and activities of the Civil Defense in accordance with the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols. The formation of civil defense of Ukraine. State service of Ukraine for emergency situations.

2. The main directions, legal basis, principles and tasks of state policy in the field of civil protection.

3. Unified state system of civil protection.

4. The composition and main tasks of the civil defense forces. The main activities in the field of civil protection.
5. Organization of civil protection in foreign countries and international cooperation of Ukraine in the field of civil protection.

**4.1. The list of basic terms, parameters, characteristics that a student must learn in preparation for the lesson:**

Term	Definition
State Service of Ukraine for Emergency Situations	is the central executive body, the activities of which are directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs and implementing state policy in the field of civil protection, protecting the population and territories from emergency situations and preventing their occurrence, liquidating the consequences of emergency situations, rescue cases, fighting fires, fire and technological safety, emergency rescue services, as well as hydrometeorological activities.
Civil Defense Forces	these are special formations designed to carry out in peacetime and during a special period of measures and work to protect the population and territories from emergency situations, liquidate these emergency situations and their consequences, as well as perform other tasks related to their competence.
Specialized civil protection services.	it is an integral part of civil protection forces, which is designed to provide civil protection measures, to carry out specific work related to radiation and chemical hazards, major damage, emergency situations at oil and gas producing enterprises, these include services: engineering, public utilities, material support , medical, communications and alerts, etc.

**4.2. Theoretical questions for the lesson:**

Theoretical questions for the lesson:

1. International humanitarian law to protect the life and health of the affected population.
2. The Constitution of Ukraine on the protection of life, health and human security.
3. The code of civil protection of Ukraine. The Law on Emergency Medicine.
4. State policy in the field of safety and protection of people in emergency situations.
5. Unified state system of civil protection of the population and territories from emergencies of technogenic and natural nature, structure and modes of its activity. The purpose, objectives, principles of civil protection of the population and territories.
6. The State Emergency Situations Service of Ukraine. Forces and means of defense.

7. Concept of emergency situations. Classification and main causes of emergencies in Ukraine.

8. Health consequences of natural disasters and man-made disasters. Socio-political emergencies and their consequences.

#### **4.3. Practical work (tasks) that are performed in the lesson.**

1. Know the legal foundations of civil protection in Ukraine.
2. Know the goals and objectives of civil defense.
3. Know the basic measures to protect the population and territory.
4. Know the health consequences of natural disasters and technological disasters.

The content of the topic:

The main provisions of international humanitarian law.

In order to have an idea of the emergence of the Geneva Conventions

1949 and the general directions of the Convention's provision, it is necessary to consider some historical events, as a result of which the first steps were taken in the development of international humanitarian law. The outstanding events of the second half of the last century include the creation of the International Society of the Red Cross, one of the initiators of which is considered to be a Swiss public figure, Nobel Peace Prize laureate A. Dunan (1828 - 1910). In June 1859, during his trip to Lombardy, Henry Dunant witnessed the Battle of Solferino. Amazed by the terrible picture of the soldiers left on the battlefield, dying in agony due to the helplessness of the military medical service, he immediately began to organize rescue operations, calling for help from the local population. All that he had to go through then, Henry Dunant described in his book "The mention of Solferino", which struck the whole of Europe. In it, he appealed to the world with an appeal, firstly, to create a voluntary aid society in peacetime, whose nurses will be ready to take care of the wounded during the war, and secondly, to accept an international agreement that would guarantee these volunteers recognition and respect. The establishment of the International Committee of the red cross. In February of 1863 five well-known residents of Geneva, Henri Dunant, Gustave Moine, Louis Appia, théodore Monzer PIM and General Henri Dufour, and on the territory of the philanthropic organization "Public benefit" has decided to establish an international Committee for relief to the wounded, which in 1876 became known as the international Committee of the red cross. Its emblem - a red cross on a white background.

Himself Dunant wrote that "the emergence of the red cross, we owe the famous English", referring to Florence Nightingale (1820-1910 gg .), which entered the history of world medicine as a heroine of the Crimean war of 1853-1856 . and the Creator of the system of measures of training of nurses in England. When the Crimean war began, Florence was 34 years old. From childhood, she was interested in working in hospitals, watching charity Lutheran nuns. In November 1854, Nightingale went to the Crimea at the head of the detachment, which consisted of 38 of the volunteers. In skutari they organized their hospital. Florence helped doctors during surgeries, cared about improving services for the wounded. After returning home, she founded in London Europe's first secular school for nurses. The medal that bears her name, awarded hundreds of committed workers and activists of the red cross worldwide, including thirteen in Ukraine. In her honor, the Italians established in the city of Florence, the sculpture that says that Nightingale "was an example of serving people and a type of the international charity, which the carrier later became the Red Cross ..." in the Name of F. Nightingale as the international

monetary Fund for use of funds in the organization of medical relief, many medical schools; established the medal, which is awarded to the best nurses in different countries. According to scientists and historians, the idea of helping the wounded and sick in war and in peacetime, has previously spoken surgeon M. I. Pirogova and figure of the Russian red cross society, A. F. Taborovskiy. In August 1814, in Russia, a Committee was formed, which was intended "to provide protection for those who suffered wounds, injuries of traumatic origin and injuries, both during hostilities and in peacetime ...". Performing a patriotic duty M.I. Pirogov in the years 1854-1885 for the first time formed groups of sisters of mercy for the care of wounded and sick soldiers, created specialized units of sisters, each of which was engaged in its own business. 158 sisters of the community who worked in the continuously besieged city under siege were awarded bronze medals for the defense of Sevastopol. Saving human lives, they sorted the wounded according to their severity, assisted during operations, transported the wounded and sick, who did not need an immediate operation. It was they and it was here that laid the foundations of the Red Cross as a special organization to assist the wounded in battle. It is no coincidence that Henri Dunant, founder of the official International Society of the Red Cross, subsequently noted that the idea of creating the Society arose under the influence of the initiatives of M.I. Pirogov.

The activities of the Red Cross in Ukraine of the twentieth century. The Ukrainian Red Cross unit assisted the military medical service of the armies of many countries. Society units operated in France and Prussia during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, they helped the Abyssinians in the struggle against Italy (1895-1896), even reached South Africa to take care of the wounded in the Boer War of 1899-1902 years. So, in Ukraine, the clinic of the Red Cross worked in Kharkov. Here, Professor I. Troitsky founded a children's hospital in 1902. The Kiev and Podolsky branches of the Red Cross took part in the foundation in Kiev of the Society for the Control of Infectious Diseases and the construction of the Bacteriological Institute, a hospital for laborers. A branch in Transnistria was organized by the forces of medical activists of the Red Cross.

## **TASKS AND ACTIVITIES OF CIVIL DEFENSE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND THE ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS TO THEM**

Legal registration of humanitarian law originates from the mid-nineteenth century. In 1864, a Diplomatic conference convened by the elite of the Swiss government, in Geneva from 12 States signed the first Geneva Convention "the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers in the active army", who founded the international humanitarian law. In 1899 the Hague was signed the Convention (FR. Convention, from lat. Conventio - contract agreement-international agreement with any special issues), which extended the principles of the Geneva convection.

In 1906 the Convention was improved and completed. In 1907, the Fourth Hague Convention defined the category of combatants are granted pow status and treatment of prisoners. These conventions were again confirmed and enlarged in 1929. In 1949, the diplomatic conference that had reviewed the texts of previous conventions, in the final version became known as the Geneva conventions and currently has about 600 positions. The basis of the Geneva conventions taken by the principles of respect for human personality and human dignity.

During the war, people must adhere to certain norms of humanity, even relative to the enemy. These rules are set out in the four Geneva conventions of 12 August 1949.

1. "The amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in the acting armies."
2. "The amelioration of the condition of wounded, sick and members of the armed forces who are shipwrecked at sea."
3. "Prisoner of war".
4. "The protection of civilian persons in time of war."

Conventions demands, persons not taking direct part in hostilities, and persons incapacitated due to illness, wounds, capture, or other reasons, should be respected that they be provided with protection from the effects of war and to all who suffer, without exception, were the necessary assistance and necessary care. The international Committee of the red cross (ICRC) as the initiator of international humanitarian law in 1963, came to the conclusion that the Geneva Convention of 1949., keeping its importance, become inadequate in modern warfare, and will not be able to provide victims with necessary protection. He therefore suggested that the two draft Additional protocols, which were discussed at various high levels for almost a decade.

On June 8, 1977, at the initiative of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva, representatives of 102 countries at the diplomatic conference adopted two Additional Protocols to the 1949 Geneva Convention. Protocols contain a number of requirements that must be met:

- during international armed conflicts (Protocol One)
- during non-international armed conflicts (Protocol Two). Since that time, these texts have become a kind of common property, which from now on could be invoked under certain circumstances and the knowledge of which became necessary both for specialists and for the general public.

Through Additional Protocols, this protection extends to every person affected by an armed conflict. In addition, parties to the conflict and combatants are obliged to refrain from attacking civilians and civilian objects, as well as conduct their military operations in accordance with generally accepted rules and laws of humanity.

All four Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols are aimed at protecting victims of war. But each of these documents has its authority and scope.

The First Geneva Convention "On the Improvement of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field" and the Second Geneva Convention "On the Improvement of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Armed Forces who are Shipwrecked at Sea" provide protection for the wounded, sick and shipwrecked.

It is forbidden to encroach on their lives and harm them; they must be selected, treated with humanity and provided with the maximum possible medical care if their condition requires it. In case of capture of the wounded, sick or people from the armed forces of the enemy, each of the opponents should provide them with the same care as their wounded.

Not a single body of the deceased should be buried in the land, sea, or burnt without first determining the face and stating death by appropriate specialists. The civilian population therefore respects the wounded, sick, even if they belong to the enemy side, and also should not allow acts of violence against them. Civilians are allowed to pick up and care for the wounded and sick regardless of their affiliation with one or another of the belligerents, for this population should not be subjected to harassment. On the contrary, these individuals belong to provide support in their actions.

The First and Second Geneva conventions, paid great attention to the protection of medical and religious personnel. In the hands of the enemy, those from the spiritual or medical personnel should be able to continue performing its functions on the care of wounded and sick. Detainees that are not necessary for the care of prisoners of war should be repatriated.

The third Geneva Convention "prisoner of war" - defines a combatant (FR. Combattant; combattant - fight, fight - in international law, the person, is a member of the armed forces of a belligerent country and is directly involved in the hostilities) and of a prisoner of war.

Under the Convention, members of the armed forces who are in conflict are combatants (except medical and religious personnel), and any combatant who falls under the sway of the opposite, becomes a prisoner of war. The Convention requires all prisoners to behave the same way. Prisoners of war are under the power of the enemy, not the individuals or military units who seized their prisoner. The state is holding prisoners of war, must provide them with enough food, clothing and housing, equivalent to provide its own troops and medical assistance, if required the health of prisoners of war.

Prisoners of war, except officers, may be required to perform work for little reward in terms not worse than the working conditions of the citizens of the state, restraint of prisoners. However, they should not be forced to military activities and hazardous work that endangers their health, or humiliating work. From the outset, prisoners should have the opportunity to notify their families, as well as the Central investigation Agency of the ICRC. After the end of hostilities prisoners of war shall be released immediately.

The Fourth Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War sets forth specific protection standards for every person affected by an armed conflict, regardless of nationality or territory in which he lives. Particular attention in this Convention is given to civilians who are under the control of the enemy, they are divided into two categories: civilians who are in the country of the enemy, and the population in the occupied territory. In all circumstances, both of these categories have the right to respect for their personality, honor, family rights, religious beliefs, rites, habits, and customs. They should always be treated humanely, not to use any coercive measures. The deportation or expulsion of the population is prohibited. Any forced labor is limited by strict rules. So, under any circumstances, you cannot engage persons who are under 18 years of age, and workers are forbidden to be forced to perform any work that would force them to take part in military operations. The party that is occupying must take care of the fate of children, maintain sanitary and hygiene services, and monitor the supply of the population, in particular, facilitate the delivery of parcels.

The civilians in the enemy's country, unable to leave it, if it is not contrary to safety requirements. There are many additions to the Fourth Convention on the protection of civilians and civilian objects made with the adoption of the Additional protocols and in particular the First "International military conflicts".

In international humanitarian law "civilian" is any person who is not a combatant. The population consists of civilians, a civilian. It is, as individual civilians must not be targeted, prohibits violence or the threat of violence. With the aim of protecting the civilian population it is forbidden to attack civilian objects, which include all objects which are not military.

Against civilian objects are prohibited:



- to carry out any actions against historic monuments, works of art and places of worship which constitute the cultural and spiritual heritage of peoples;

- attack objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, cause starvation of civilians as a method of warfare. It concerns compositions with food products, agricultural areas producing food, crops, livestock, buildings for the supply and security of drinking water supplies; irrigation (it. Irrigation, Franz. irrigation, from lat. irrigatio irrigation irrigation is the artificial irrigation of fields) structures.

Not subject to attack facilities that carry dangerous forces (dams, dikes and nuclear power stations, etc.) and the destruction of which it is possible to large and heavy casualties among the civilian population. For recognition of such objects, the conflicting sides must (have the right) to designate their special international character in the form of three bright orange circles of identical size, located on one axis at a distance from each other equal to one radius of the circle. Much attention is paid to protection of the environment, because it affects the conditions of life of the population.



Fig. 1. A special international sign of civil defense for hardware structures that carry the threat of force. Prohibited the use of methods and means of warfare that damage the health and lives of people.

Section 6th of the Fourth Convention entirely devoted to civil defense, his position is complemented by the First additional Protocol.

The activities of civil defense aimed at implementation of humanitarian tasks aimed at protecting the civilian population against dangers and help in resolving the immediate effects of hostilities or disasters and also to create the conditions necessary for human survival.

The Convention establishes the scope of civil defense, provides for the following tasks:

- notification;
- rescue work;
- medical care, including first aid and religious assistance;
- -evacuation;
- provision of storage facilities and their equipment;
- the suppression of fires;
- -conduct of blackout measures;
- identification and definition of hazardous areas;
- -decontamination and similar protective measures;
- provision of emergency accommodation and supplies;
- emergency assistance in the establishment and maintenance of order in distressed areas;
- urgent updating of indispensable public utilities;
- emergency disposal of the dead;
- assist in the preservation of objects essential for survival;
- -additional activities necessary for the implementation of any of the aforementioned tasks as well as planning and organization of their implementation.

To civil defence organizations are institutions and organisations authorised by the competent authority of a party to the conflict, performing any of these tasks. Civil defence organizations and their personnel as well as civilians who, although not members of civil defence organizations, but the call of the competent authorities perform the tasks of civil defence, are respected and protected in accordance with the Convention and the Protocol.

In the occupied territories, civil defense organizations receive assistance from the authorities to carry out the tasks facing them.

Under no circumstances should their personnel be forced to perform tasks unusual for him.

The state that has occupied should not change the requisition of buildings or materials belonging to civil defense organizations or used by them, or requisition them if such changes in the designation or requisition damage the civilian population.

The carrying of light weapons by civil defense personnel in order to maintain order or self-defense is also not considered damage to the enemy, and can be allowed in the occupied territory.

Each party to the conflict should take measures to recognize civil defense organizations, their personnel, buildings and equipment with the help of an international identification mark. The international distinguishing mark of civil defense is an equilateral blue triangle on an orange background (see Fig. 2). It is used to protect civil defense organizations, their personnel, buildings, equipment, and also civilian storage facilities.

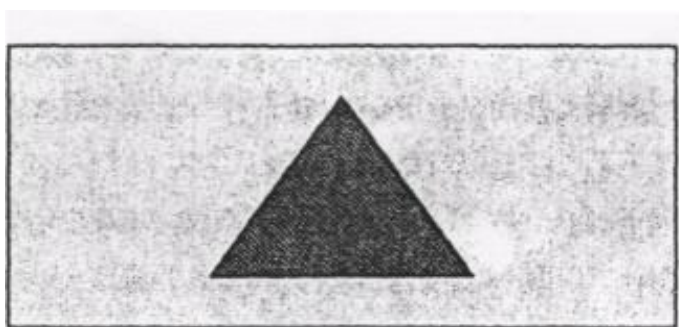


Fig. 2  
distinctive sign

international  
of civil defense

Special attention to international humanitarian law attaches to the protection of women and children. Women enjoy a special status, they are protected from rape, forced prostitution and so on. The case of pregnant women and mothers with young children, be arrested or detained for reasons related to military conflict are dealt with in the first place. For such women, the parties that are in conflict, prevent the imposition of the death penalty or he is not satisfied. The utmost respect and protection enjoyed by children. Each of the parties is in conflict, should make all efforts not only for their protection but also to provide continuous training, taking into account their religious and moral education. It is necessary to facilitate the return of children to their country and family, which is available through the Central information Agency of the International Committee of the red cross. The original Geneva conference were published at Geneva August 12, 1949, the originals of the protocols Additional to the Geneva conventions published in Geneva on 8 June 1977 of the French and English languages. They are stored in the archives of the Swiss Confederation and certified copies provided by the Swiss Federal Council each state that has signed or acceded to. International humanitarian law guarantees the reliable protection of people and property from the

consequences of emergencies and military operations. The task of all citizens to know it and respect it.

## THE FORMATION OF THE STATE SYSTEM OF CIVIL PROTECTION OF UKRAINE.

Currently in our state since the enactment of the Code of civil protection of Ukraine (2013), the term "civil defense" and all normative-legal acts that mention this term has lost its meaning and is used only in the historical aspect. It was replaced by another term "civil protection", although a certain period of time (2004 - 2012), they existed simultaneously. In international documents, the notion of "civil defense" and "civil protection" is used now. Modern civil protection is the successor to the fire protection and civil defence, which previously existed independently, performing often at the same time the same task.

The creation of the system of civil protection in Ukraine.

The civil defense system in Ukraine has organically emerged and developed as an integral part of the corresponding system of protection of the civilian population of the Soviet Union. The first events in the formation of civil defense in the Soviet state should be the creation of local anti-aircraft defense (MoEHE) at enterprises of Petrograd after the aerial bombardment of the city by German aircraft in March 1918.

In 1918, Ukraine has created the national society of the International Committee of the red cross - all-Ukrainian organization "Red Cross". Since 1925, the Soviet government issued a number of resolutions aimed at the establishment and strengthening of local anti-aircraft defense of the country.

In 1932 the decree of the Council of people's Commissars of the local air defense was a separate composite of the whole system of defense of the USSR, which proved its effectiveness during the great Patriotic war.

In 1945 Ukraine became one of the founding members of the United Nations (UN), signed on 26 July 1945. at the founding conference in San Francisco the UN Charter, previously developed by representatives of the USSR, USA, UK and China.

3 Sep 1954 Ukraine ratified the Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Additional protocols thereto of 25 July 1990, Since the norms of the relevant acts of international law represent the internal legal norms of our state.

In 1961, the local anti-aircraft defense of the USSR was reorganized into the system of civil defense to the Ministry of defence. From that time on the territory of Ukraine began to operate a paramilitary civil defense system the civil defense of the USSR.

The impetus for the revision of the tasks of civil defence, the extension of the sphere of the protection of civilians outside military conflict was 1986 - the year of the Chernobyl tragedy, the biggest industrial disaster in human history.

The forces and means of civil defence were involved in the operational response and overcoming the consequences of the accident (evacuation of the population from zones of radioactive contamination, organise life support, decontamination areas, etc.), although the legal basis for this was not.

After independence in 1991, Ukraine has established its own national system of governance forces and means intended for the protection of population from consequences of large-scale manifestations of dangers of a technogenic, natural and military nature.

Civil defense of Ukraine was created in accordance with the requirements of the law of Ukraine "On civil defence of Ukraine" of 3 February 1993

(with subsequent amendments of March 24, 1999).

The law of Ukraine "On civil defence of Ukraine" (1993) In its preamble proclaimed:

"Everyone has the right to protect their life and health against the consequences of accidents, catastrophes, fires, natural disasters and on-demand guarantees for the implementation of this law the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, ministries and other Central bodies of Executive power, local state administrations, local authorities, management of enterprises, institutions and organizations regardless of forms of ownership and subordination".

The state as guarantor of this right, creates a system of civil defence, which has as its objective the protection of the population from the dangerous consequences of accidents and disasters of technogenic, ecological, natural and military nature. For the first time in the history of civil defense, the state extended its scope of protection to emergencies that threaten the life and health of people, cause material damage not only in war but also in peacetime, or so-called special period (the time of mobilization, wartime and partially recovery period after the end of hostilities).

The law "On civil defence of Ukraine" (1993), the range of tasks of civil defence is extended to peacetime, including the protection of the population from the dangers of natural and technogenic character. It is clear that the term "defense" in this context was clearly inappropriate, because defense means active opposition to the attack of the enemy. It is hardly correct to speak about the active attack of floods, landslides, earthquakes or, say, caustic chemicals and, therefore, the defense against them. It is obvious that to determine all humanitarian measures aimed at protecting the lives and health of the population, public and private property and to preserving the environment, it is more expedient to speak not about the defence and civil protection, or deployed - on civil protection of population and territories . It is the opinion of the world community realized in the Universal Declaration on civil protection, 1994, at the 10th International conference on civil protection, appealed to the governments of all States with a proposal to revise the term "civil defense", replacing it with the term "civil protection" as the most appropriate in the current circumstances.

The Constitution adopted in June 1996, defined the legal bases of security, covering all aspects of Ukrainian society, securing them in articles 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 50, 65. In particular, article 27 of the Constitution determines that "Every person has the inalienable right to life. No one may be arbitrarily deprived of life. The duty of the state to protect human life ...".

For the implementation of state policy in the sphere of protection of population in Ukraine by Resolution of CMU dated 03.08.1998 g..was a unified State system of prevention and response on emergencies of technogenic and natural nature (AHSCS), which was to coordinate the efforts of permanent functional and territorial subsystems of protection.

Goals and objectives EDSS was later formulated in the Law of Ukraine "On protection of population and territories from emergency situations of technogenic and natural character" (G. from 08.06.2000). In Ukraine for some time coexisted two state system, which to some extent duplicate each other paramilitary civil defence (CD) and civil unified state system of prevention and emergency response of technogenic and natural nature (AHSCS).

In 2003, the composition of forces and means of civil protection joined State Department of fire security, its territorial bodies, enterprises, institutions and units, which were transferred from the Ministry of internal Affairs of Ukraine in the part of the Ministry of emergencies and Affairs of population protection from consequences of Chernobyl catastrophe, Civil defense Troops of Ukraine, bodies and departments of the state fire protection reorganizatsiya in operative-rescue service of civil protection Ministry of emergency situations.

To improve the efficiency of the system of civil protection in the state, given the experience of European countries and modern requirements for the protection of the population, on 24 June 2004 the Parliament adopted the Law of Ukraine "About the legal basis of civil protection". The Law provides the first legal definition of the term "civil protection", formulated the tasks of civil protection, aimed at preventing and responding to any emergency situation (including non-standard, domestic nature) and declared the establishment of the Unified state system of civil protection of population and territories, which are responsible for the fulfilment of the whole complex of measures on protection of population and territories from emergency situations in peacetime and in special period. The latter term "civil protection" defines the organizational, technical, sanitary-hygienic, anti-epidemic and other measures carried out by the Central and local Executive authorities, local self-government bodies, their subordinate forces and means, enterprises, institutions and organizations irrespective of forms of ownership, and voluntary rescue formations.

Since 2005, pursuant to the Directive of the European community in Ukraine established and started to function in some regions emergency assistance to the population according to single telephone number 112. From February 2009 throughout the territory of Ukraine the transition from two-digit numbers emergency call at the three-digit (instead of "01" to "101" instead of "02" - "102", etc.). This is the first step to introduce on the European model of unified number of emergency call in case of any unusual situations.

With the aim of increasing efficiency and forecasting of the possible emergencies of meteorological character and prompt response in 2007, the composition of the forces and means of civil defense were attached to the State hydrometeorological service.

The law "About the legal basis of civil protection" was established in Ukraine the legal nonsense, since the moment of its adoption in the state began to operate three state system to regulate the company's activities on emergency response:

- 1) system of civil defence - ST, (established on the basis of the law of Ukraine "On civil defence of Ukraine");
- 2) unified state system of prevention and response on emergencies of technogenic and natural character - AHSCS, (created on the basis of the law of Ukraine "On protection of population and territories from emergency situations of technogenic and natural character");
- 3) a unified system of civil protection of ECGS, (created on the basis of the Law of Ukraine "About the legal basis of civil protection").

In fact, there were only one state system that solved the problems in the field of civil protection, as components of this system - administration bodies, civil protection, means of support (material and financial reserves in case of emergency situations), monitoring systems, training of specialists, training of the population in emergency situations were the same.

This legal conflict was resolved with the adoption by the Verkhovna Rada 2 Oct 2012 of the Code of civil protection of Ukraine, which entered into force

July 1, 2013. Code GZ eliminated contradictions and duplication of the legislation delineates the powers and functions of Central and local Executive authorities, economic entities, defined in a single legislative act, the principles of the state policy in the field of civil protection.

The code of civil protection of Ukraine identified as invalid from 1 July 2013: • Law of Ukraine "On Civil defence of Ukraine";

- The law of Ukraine "About fire safety";
- The law of Ukraine "On General structure and number of armies of Civil defence";
- The law of Ukraine "On the Civil defense troops of Ukraine";
- The law of Ukraine "About rescue services";
- The law of Ukraine "On protection of population and territories from emergency situations of technogenic and natural character";
- The law of Ukraine "About the legal basis of civil protection".

The code of civil protection of Ukraine has the objective of adapting national civil protection system to European standards and the requirements of the European community.

December 24, 2012 by the decree of the President of Ukraine, the Ministry of emergency situations and State inspection of technogenic safety of Ukraine was reorganized into the unified State service of Ukraine for emergency situations (gschs of Ukraine), as the Central body of Executive power.

In 2013, the state service of Ukraine on emergency situations has taken measures on creation of normative-legal base of activity of the Service developed by the relevant provision, etc., formed the territorial bodies of the SSES of Ukraine the Main control and management of gschs of Ukraine.

The state service of Ukraine for emergency situations.

The state service of Ukraine for emergency situations (SSES) is the Central Executive authority, whose work is directed and koordiniruyutsya by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of internal Affairs and implements the state policy in the field of civil protection, protection of population and territories from emergency situations and prevention of their occurrence and liquidation of consequences of emergency situations, rescue operations, fire fighting, fire and technogenic safety, activities of emergency services and hydrometeorological activities. Part of the SSES consists of:

- the forces of civil protection;
  - educational institutions and scientific institutions;
  - healthcare facilities (medical units), which fall within the scope of his office.
- The main tasks of the State Emergencies Service of Ukraine are:

1) the implementation of state policy in the field of civil protection, protecting the population and territories from emergency situations, preventing their occurrence, eliminating the consequences of emergency situations, rescue, extinguishing fires, fire and technological safety, the activities of emergency services, as well as hydrometeorological activities;

2) the implementation of state supervision (control) over compliance with the requirements of the legislation in the field of civil protection, fire and technological safety, the activities of emergency services;

3) submitting for consideration by the Minister of the Interior proposals to ensure the formation of state policy in these areas;

4) the implementation, within the powers provided by law, of a state policy in the field of volunteer activities. The functions of the State Emergency Service are defined by Article 4 of the Regulation on the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of December 16, 2015 No. 1052 “On the Approval of the Regulation on the State Service of Ukraine for Emergency Situations”) - a total of 73 points.

The main content of the functions of the SSES:

- performs direct management of the unified state system of civil protection;
- creates project plans in the field of civil protection at the state level in peacetime and in special period, submits them to the Minister of the interior for inclusion in the prescribed manner to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, organizes the planning of civil protection Central and local Executive authorities;
- conducts training of management bodies of functional and territorial subsystems unified state system of civil protection and their components;
- carries out activities for the creation, maintenance and reconstruction Fund protective structures of civil protection, accounting and reporting procedures, provides, in cooperation with relevant organs and units of civil protection, local administrations exercise control over the readiness of these structures to the intended use;
- carries out activities on radiation and chemical protection, coordinates and monitors implementation of measures for protection of population and territories in case of radiological accidents and emergencies associated with leakage (emission) of hazardous chemicals;
- carries out jointly with Central and local Executive authorities, local self-government bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations predict the probability of emergencies, identifies indicators of risk and provides zoning of the territory of Ukraine regarding the risk of occurrence of emergency situations;
- coordinates the activities of Central and local Executive authorities, business entities on the implementation of measures on evacuation of the population;
- ensures implementation of measures on minimization and liquidation of consequences of emergencies connected with technological terrorist displays and other types of terrorist activities during anti-terrorist operations, and conducts educational and almost academic work with the aim of preparing the population to actions in conditions of a terrorist act; attracts units of search and rescue forces and emergency services, Central and local Executive bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations regardless of ownership and coordinates their activities during the liquidation of consequences of emergency situations of the state and regional level, organizes search and rescue operations and monitors their implementation;
- organizes and carries out training of the personnel of bodies and subdivisions of civil protection and psychological protection of the population in case of threat and occurrence of emergency situations;
- conducts through the divisions of Operational rescue service of civil protection pyrotechnic works associated with the explosive ordnance remaining in the territory of Ukraine after wars, modern ordnance and ammunition (except explosives used to), with the exception of areas which are available and constantly deployed military units, institutions, military educational institutions, enterprises and organizations of the Armed Forces, other military formations formed in accordance with the law;

- coordinates the implementation of emergency rescue and other emergency operations aviation forces and means of the SSES, other Central and local Executive bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations regardless of ownership;
  - provides warning and informing of Central and local Executive authorities about the threat of the emergence and emergencies, and guidance on the establishment and proper functioning of alert systems for civil protection at various levels;
  - implements and ensures functioning and development of system of the emergency help to the population according to single telephone number 112;
  - carries out the liquidation of medico-sanitary consequences of emergency situations and providing emergency medical care in the disaster area (lesion) to the victims and rescuers, event medical support (treatment-and-prophylactic, sanitary-hygienic measures, medical supply and health resort treatment) of persons of ordinary and commanding structure of service of civil protection, veterans of service of civil protection (war), members of their families, health services for pupils (pupils) of educational institutions SSES;
  - organizing the production of scientific, scientific-technical, investment, information, publishing activities, promote the creation and introduction of modern information technologies and computer networks, is a customer research works involved in conducting applied research works, develops and maintains industry standards on matters within the competence of SSES;
  - responsible for organization and training and methodological support of training (training purpose) managerial staff and specialists of Central and local Executive authorities, local self-government bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations whose activities are connected with the organization and implementation of civil protection;
  - organization of training of population for actions in emergency situations, develops and maintains appropriate organizational and methodological recommendations and training programs for the population to such action;
  - organizes and checks the state of readiness of functional and territorial subsystems unified state system of civil protection and the relevant authorities manage to act in case of emergencies. The State Emergency Service in accordance with the tasks assigned to it in the course of its activities carries out a whole range of organizational, technical and financial events. These measures, within the competence of the GDSK, are carried out in various areas of political, economic, scientific and financial activities of the state. The SDNS carries out all work in collaboration with central and local executive bodies, local authorities, as well as with relevant bodies of foreign states.
- The Head of the State Emergency Management Service is headed by the Chairman of the State Emergencies Service of Ukraine, who is appointed by the Prime Minister of Ukraine and dismissed by the President of Ukraine.

**THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE LEGAL BASIS, PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF CIVIL PROTECTION.** State policy in the sphere of civil protection is a set of main directions and methods of state activities on prevention of emergencies, as well as the minimization and elimination of their consequences. The main directions of state policy in the field of public procurement should be considered:

- development and continuous improvement of the system of protection, prevention and liquidation of consequences of emergency situations;



- management training CD and training of the population to actions in emergency situations;
- international cooperation in accordance with the current legislation of Ukraine and the concluded international agreements. The legal basis of civil protection is the Constitution of Ukraine, the Code of civil protection of Ukraine, other laws of Ukraine and acts of the President of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The provisions of articles 16 and 17 of the Constitution of Ukraine stipulates that the issue of ensuring ecological security and maintaining ecological balance on the territory of Ukraine, overcoming of consequences of the Chernobyl disaster is the responsibility of the state, and the protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, ensuring its economic and informational security are the most important functions of the state . According to the Constitution of Ukraine each citizen of Ukraine has the right to protect their life and health against the consequences of accidents, catastrophes, fires, natural disasters and on-demand guarantees to ensure the implementation of this law from state bodies and business entities. Based on these provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, article 4 of the Code stipulates that civil protection is a function of the state aimed at protecting the population, territories, environment and property from emergencies by preventing such situations, elimination of their consequences and assistance to victims in peacetime and in special period. The Code (Article 7) defines that civil protection is carried out by the following basic principles:

- 1) guaranteeing and ensuring by the state of the constitutional rights of citizens to protect life, health and property;
- 2) an integrated approach to solving the problems of civil protection;
- 3) the priority of tasks aimed at saving lives and maintaining the health of citizens;
- 4) the maximum possible, economically feasible reduction in the risk of emergencies;
- 5) centralization of management, unity of command, subordination, statutory discipline of the Civil Rescue Operational Rescue Service, emergency rescue services;
- 6) publicity, transparency, free receipt and distribution of public information on the state of civil protection, except for restrictions established by law;
- 7) voluntariness - if citizens are involved in the implementation of civil protection measures related to the risk to their life and health;
- 8) the responsibility of officials of state authorities and local self-government bodies to comply with the requirements of legislation on civil protection;
- 9) the justified risk and responsibility of the leaders of the civil defense forces to ensure safety during emergency rescue and other urgent operations.

Ensuring the implementation of state policy in the field of civil protection is carried out by a unified state system of civil protection, which consists of functional and territorial subsystems and their links.

**UNIFIED STATE SYSTEM OF CIVIL PROTECTION.** The implementation of the state policy in the field of civil protection (article 8 of the Code HS) is the single state system of civil protection, which consists of functional and territorial subsystems and their sections.

Functional subsystems of the unified state system of civil protection (further - functional subsystems) are Central bodies of Executive power in the sphere of public life (article 9 of the Code of public procurement). Territorial subsystems of living (article 10 of the Code of public procurement) of the unified state system of civil protection (further -

territorial subsystem) operate in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblasts, cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol.

The main objectives of single state system of civil protection are:

- 1) preparedness of the ministries and other Central and local bodies of Executive power, bodies of local self-government, their subordinate forces and means for actions aimed at preventing and responding to emergencies;
- 2) ensure the implementation of measures on prevention of emergency situations;
- 3) education of the public regarding the conduct and actions in case of an emergency;
- 4) implementation of state target programs aimed at prevention of emergency situations, ensuring sustainable operation of enterprises, institutions and organizations, reducing possible material losses;
- 5) processing of information on emergency situations, publishing of information materials on protection of population and territories from consequences of emergencies;
- 6) prediction and evaluation of socio-economic consequences of emergency situations, the determination on the basis of the demand forecast in the forces, means, material and financial resources;
- 7) the creation, storage and rational use of reserve material and financial resources required for prevention and emergency response;
- 8) notification of the population about threat and emergence of emergency situations, timely and reliable informing about the actual situation and the measures taken;
- 9) protection of population in case of emergencies;
- 10) carrying out rescue and other urgent works on liquidation of consequences of emergency situations, organization of livelihood of the affected population;
- 11) mitigate potential consequences of emergency situations in case they arise;
- 12) implementation of measures on social protection of the affected population;
- 13) realization of statutory rights in the sphere of population protection from the consequences of emergency situations, including entities (or their families) directly involved in the elimination of these situations;
- 14) other tasks defined by law.

#### MODE FUNKZIONIROVANIYE STATE SYSTEM OF CIVIL PROTECTION.

Unified state system depending on the magnitude and characteristics of emergency, predictable or acquired, operates in modes (article 11 of the Code of public procurement):

- 1) everyday functioning;
- 2) increased readiness;
- 3) emergency situations;
- 4) emergency.

The regulation on the unified state system of civil protection is determined by the list of activities undertaken in the respective modes, tasks, and the order of interaction of subjects of civil protection during operation of the system in the appropriate mode.

In the special period of the unified state system of civil protection operates in accordance with this Code and with the features, determined in accordance with the requirements of laws of Ukraine "On legal regime of martial law", "On mobilization preparation and mobilization" and other normative-legal acts.

The daily functioning of the unified state system of civil protection is established under the conditions of normal industrial, radiation, chemical, seismic, hydrogeological,

hydrometeorological, anthropogenic and fire situation and in the absence of epidemics, epizootics, epiphytotics.

The mode of increased readiness. In the case of threat of emergency in the solution, respectively of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional, Kyiv or Sevastopol city state administrations for the unified state system of civil protection in full or in part for some of its territorial subsystems temporarily sets the mode of increased readiness.

A state of emergency. In the case of an emergency, by decision of respectively of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional, Kyiv or Sevastopol city state administrations for the unified state system of civil protection in full or in part for some of its territorial subsystems temporarily sets the state of emergency.

A state of emergency for the unified state system of civil protection in full or in part for some of its territorial subsystems temporarily is established within the territory, which introduced the legal regime of state of emergency in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On legal regime of emergency situation".

## THE MANAGEMENT BODIES OF THE UNIFIED STATE SYSTEM OF CIVIL PROTECTION.

As part of the unified state system of civil protection function permanently operating management bodies of civil protection, coordinating bodies, civil protection functional and territorial subsystems.

Permanent bodies of civil protection, competence of which includes issues of organization and implementation of civil protection are:

-at the state level - the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, SSES, as well as Central bodies of Executive power, creates functional subsystems, and units for civil protection in the structure of their vehicles;

at the regional level - Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administration, units for civil protection, which are formed in their composition, territorial bodies of SES;

at the local level - district, district in gg Kiev and Sevastopol state administration, Executive bodies of city (cities of Republican of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and cities of regional value) councils, the division on civil protection, which are formed in their structure, Executive bodies and village councils, departments of territorial bodies of SES;

-at the facility level - bodies of enterprises, institutions and organizations, as well as units (or officials) on issues of civil protection, which shall be established (appointed) by such authority in accordance with the law. The coordinating bodies are:

-at state level - State Commission on questions tekhnogenno-ecological safety and emergency situations;

at the regional level to the Commission on questions tekhnogenno-ecological safety and emergency situations of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblasts, cities Kyiv and Sevastopol;

at the local level, the Commission on questions tekhnogenno-ecological safety and emergency situations of regions, cities, districts in cities, towns;

-at the facility level - Commission for emergency situations the enterprises, institutions and organizations.

For coordination of works on liquidation of consequences of specific emergencies at the regional, local and facility level, if necessary, formed a special Commission on liquidation of consequences of emergency situations, the activities of which are carried out in accordance with the provisions of such commissions.

To ensure the management of the daily functioning of management bodies and forces of civil protection, coordination of their action, around the clock and ensuring of functioning of system of gathering, processing, generalization and analysis of information about the situation in areas of emergency function:

at the state level:

- operational-duty service national center for emergency management of SSES;
- operational duty (regular, dispatch) service of the Central bodies of Executive power (in the case of education);

at the regional level - operational-duty service control points of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regional, Kyiv and Sevastopol city state administrations;

- operational-duty service management centers in emergency situations territorial bodies of SES;
- operational duty (regular, dispatching) services of territorial bodies of Central bodies of Executive power, enterprises, institutions and organizations (in the case of education);

at the local level:

- local service district state administrations and Executive bodies of city councils;
  - Operational duty (duty control) services of territorial bodies of Central bodies of Executive power, enterprises, institutions and organizations (in the case of education);
- at the facility level - the next (dispatching) services of enterprises, institutions and organizations (in the case of education).

*For the management of the unified state system of civil protection uses telecommunication network, a telecommunication network special purpose and state system of government communications.*

## ORGANIZATION OF ACTIVITY OF UNIFORM STATE SYSTEM OF CIVIL PROTECTION.

For the organization of activities of unified state system of civil protection the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine developed a plan of actions of civil protection of Ukraine for the relevant year.

For the organization of activities of functional and territorial subsystems and their links to Central and local Executive bodies, Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, bodies of local self-government develops appropriate plans of main activities of civil protection for the year.

For the implementation of activities on liquidation of consequences of emergencies by Central and local Executive authorities, Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, bodies of local self-government, economic entities employing personnel more than 50 people plans the emergency response. The functioning of the unified state system of civil protection and civil protection in a particular period are carried out in accordance with the plans of civil protection in a particular period.

Measures to ensure the functioning of the civil protection forces during a targeted mobilization are carried out in accordance with the plan targeted mobilization and the law

of Ukraine "On mobilization preparation and mobilization" considering peculiarities, defined by the Code of civil protection of Ukraine.

With the aim of organising activities for elimination of consequences of emergency situations on facilities of increased danger, plans of localization and liquidation of consequences of accidents at such facilities.

To organize interaction between the management bodies and forces of civil protection functional and territorial subsystems of their units during elimination of consequences of specific emergency situations, these bodies and forces practiced plans of such interaction. To ensure activities in the unified state system of civil protection for the prevention of emergency situations carried out a constant monitoring and forecasting of such situations. For monitoring and forecasting of emergency situations is created and operates a system of monitoring and forecasting of emergency situations.

## FORCES OF CIVIL PROTECTION. THE MAIN ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF CIVIL PROTECTION.

### THE COMPOSITION OF THE FORCES OF CIVIL PROTECTION.

Forces of civil protection is of a special formation, designed to perform in peacetime and during the special period measures and protection of population and territories from emergency situations, elimination of these emergencies and their consequences, and performing other tasks related to their competence.

The civil defense forces (see Fig.3) are life (article 22 of the Code of public procurement):

- 1) Operational rescue service of civil protection;
- 2) emergency services;
- 3) formation of civil protection;
- 4) specialized services of civil protection;
- 5) fire rescue division (part);
- 6) voluntary formation of civil protection.

The main tasks of civil defense forces.

The main tasks of civil protection are:

- carrying out works and measures for the prevention of emergencies, protection of population and territories from them;
- conducting of rescue and other urgent works;
- fire fighting;
- liquidation of consequences of emergency situations in the conditions of extreme temperatures, smoke, air pollution, the threat of explosions, cave-ins, landslides, flooding, radioactive, chemical contamination and biological contamination, other hazardous phenomena;
- conducting pyrotechnic works related to explosive ordnance remaining in the territory of Ukraine after wars, modern ordnance and ammunition (except explosives used to), except for the area provided for accommodation and constant activity of military units, military educational institutions, enterprises and organizations of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations;
- blasting operations to prevent emergencies and eliminate their consequences.

Emergency services.

A R y n o-s p a s a t e l l n e s service (see Fig.4) are divided into:

- 1) state, regional, municipal, facility and public organizations;

- 2) specialized and non-specialized;
- 3) professional and non-professional.

AR yn o-s p a s a t e l l n e s services consist of:

- 1) state - SSES and other Central bodies of Executive power;
- 2) regional - the Council of Ministers of Crimea, local state administrations;
- 3) municipal - local authorities in the city, district, settlement, village;
- 3) facility - head of the enterprise, exploiting the high risk;
- 5) public organizations public organization in accordance with the law.

State, regional, municipal rescue services and emergency rescue services of the public organizations established on a professional basis, are legal entities.

Specialized professional emergency rescue service dealing with the organization and conduct of rescue work are paramilitary.

A special kind of emergency services are services for emergency medicine, operating within the center for emergency medical care and disaster medicine the system of emergency medical care are provided by the authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, oblasts, cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol in accordance with the law.

Typical of the center of emergency medical aid and catastrophe medicine approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Na a R y n o – s p a s a t e l l n e s s l u W b s V o h l a g a e t s I s p o l a n e – n e l e d u Yu y and x z and d and CH:

- 1) emergency rescue services on a contractual basis legal entities and individual areas where there is a risk of occurrence of emergency situations;
- 2) representation of local state administrations, bodies of local self-government and entities suggestions for improvement of the emergency status of economic entities and territories, and the elimination of violations and enforcement of technogenic safety;
- 3) immediate notification of managers of business entities that operate the high risk, the identification of violations of requirements of fire and technogenic safety on such entities;
- 4) conduct rescue and other emergency operations, works on liquidation of consequences of emergency situations in case they arise;
- 5) execution of works to prevent and minimize the consequences of emergencies and protection of population and territories; 6) environmental protection and localization of the zone of influence of harmful and dangerous factors that occur during accidents and disasters;

- 7) ensuring the readiness of their management bodies, forces and means to action on the assignment;
- 8) search for and rescue people in the affected objects and territories, all to the extent possible emergency, including medical, assistance to persons in life-threatening and health condition at the scene and during evacuation to hospitals;
- 9) the elimination of dangerous manifestations of emergency situations in the conditions of extreme temperatures, smoke, air pollution, the threat of explosions, cave-ins, landslides, flooding, radiation and bacterial contamination, other hazardous phenomena;
- 10) monitor the preparedness of objects and territories serviced by them, to the carrying out of works on liquidation of consequences of emergency situations;
- 11) participation in the development and approval of plans of localization and liquidation of accidents on objects and territories serviced by them;
- 12) the organization of repair and maintenance of emergency rescue equipment, development and production of separate samples;
- 13) participation in the training of employees of enterprises, institutions and organizations and the population to actions in emergency situations.

Operational rescue service of civil protection.

Operational rescue service of civil protection functions in the system of Central Executive body which provides forming and implements the state policy in the field of civil protection. The composition of Operational-rescue service of civil protection include:

- controls operational-rescue service of civil protection;
  - emergency rescue teams under the Central government;
  - the emergency rescue unit of special purposes;
  - fire rescue, fire Department (part);
- a special aircraft of the formation;
- special marine formation;
  - training centres;
  - formation and support.

Tasks, functions and order of activity of operative-rescue service of civil protection are determined by the position of her, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. With the aim of increasing the effectiveness of the emergency response, providing a comprehensive rescue and other emergency operations, the decision of the SSES on the basis of rescue forces under the Central government may establish special regional centers of fast reaction.

For emergency rescue teams under the Central government, and in the case of a special regional centers of fast reaction, the solution of the DSNs defined areas of responsibility for emergency response, which included several areas.

Specialized services of civil protection.

Specialized services of civil protection is an integral part of the civil protection forces, which are designed to provide measures of civil protection, execution of specific works related to radiation and chemical danger, great destruction, emergencies on oil and gas companies, including service:

energy;

- protection of agricultural animals and plants;

engineering;

and utility-technical;

- financial security;

medical;

- communications and reporting;

fire;

trading and supply;

technical;

- transport service;

- the protection of public order and the like.

Specialized services of civil protection can be created:

1. The Central government - by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine;

2. Territorial governance and local state administration;

3. The object of the subordination of the administration of enterprises, organizations and institutions. The following tasks are assigned to specialized services:

- work to prevent emergencies;

- carrying out rescue, emergency and evacuation operations and providing medical assistance to the affected;

- repair and maintenance of control devices, emergency communications and other equipment that is used to eliminate the consequences of emergencies.

Acquisition of specialized formations of civil defense is carried out under a contract from among specialists with experience in disaster management. Specialized civil service departments of central subordination carry out the tasks assigned to them primarily in their regions: however, they are in constant readiness for action in any emergency. Each formation, except for search and rescue operations, can perform other work, depending on the availability of equipment and equipment.

Voluntary formations of civil protection.

Voluntary civil protection groups are formed during threats or emergencies to conduct auxiliary work to prevent or eliminate the consequences of such situations by decision of the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the central executive body, local state administration, and local government.

## THE MAIN ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF CIVIL PROTECTION.

Executive authorities, local self-government, their subordinate forces and means, enterprises, institutions and organizations irrespective of form of ownership, and



voluntary rescue formation is carried out: Alerting and informing life (article 30,31 of the code of public procurement).

Observation and laboratory control. Shelter in protective constructions (article 32 of the code of public procurement).

Evacuation (article 33 of the code of public procurement).

Engineering protection of the territory (article 34 of the code of public procurement).

Medical protection of the population, ensuring sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population (article 36 of the code of public procurement).

Psychological protection (article 38 of the Code of public procurement).

Biological protection of plants and animals (article 37 of the code of public procurement).

Radiation and chemical protection (article 35 of the code of public procurement).

The organization of civil protection in foreign countries and international cooperation of Ukraine in the sphere of civil protection.

In foreign countries Civil defense as the system of strategic viability of the state, designed to perform tasks aimed at protecting the population and economy in emergency situations and rescue, and other emergency and recovery operations in the affected areas, began to take shape in the late 40-ies. The appearance in the arsenals of the parties of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, led to the adoption of laws on Civil defense in the most industrialized countries.

In the late 80-ies in connection with the termination of the period of the cold war, with the signing of several international agreements on banning certain types of weapons, including chemical, restriction of nuclear capacity and the increasing threat to the population and the economy due to growth in the number of emergency situations of natural and technogenic origin emphasis in the tasks of civil defense has shifted to the issues of ensuring state security, protection of the population and vital sectors of the economy in the conditions of emergency situations of natural and technogenic character. Today in most countries of the world operate a national system of civil defence with a clear structure of bodies, forces and means organized, as a rule, the territorial-production principle.

General management of civil defence in most foreign countries by the ministries of the interior, through the existing control them, except the US, where civil defense authorities subordinated to the President, who is the chief of civil defense of the country; Canada - Federal government; Norway Ministry of justice and police. In the field (districts, zones, regions, länder, provinces, cities, communities, etc.) working of the administrative-territorial management on the GO.

One of the most important questions of the organization of civil protection in foreign countries is the interaction of the authorities and the armed forces, which is caused by the lack of special units or the need to attract additional forces for events during large-scale emergencies.

The main tasks of civil defense in various countries practically coincide is that of warning, emergency prevention, rescue and emergency works, ensure the life of the affected population, training of the management team specialists in the area of civil defense training of the population and the like. The most advanced warning systems operating in the US, Germany, Canada, France, UK, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium. In foreign countries, training of professionals on the GO, management team, training of the population pay much attention. In Canada and the UK there are national colleges in Germany, the Academy, and in France, the civil defense Institute in the Netherlands - high school TH, in addition, in all countries there is a network of courses TH.

Despite the General tasks assigned to the civil defense organization in each country has its own characteristics.

Civil defense began to emerge in 1950 after the adoption of the Federal law on civil defence. It was intended first, to protect the cities and industrial centers from massive air raids of the enemy, then against nuclear attacks. In the event of war created the alert system, a network of refuges and shelters, provided for the evacuation from dangerous areas.

Of units in the United States. For rescue works and liquidation of consequences of disasters involve units of the national guard, fire service, police, specialized rescue squads businesses, various voluntary organizations.

Responsibility for the organization in the country was entrusted to the Minister of defence in the States - their governors, cities mayors. Since 1978, the civil defense is the Federal Agency on emergency situations (FEMA), subordinate directly to the President. Under the auspices of FEMA and under the direct leadership developed and approved the Federal action plan for the elimination of disasters.

The plan provides for the granting of Federal assistance, aimed primarily at protecting people, public health institutions and property, national security. It does not apply to housing, loans and grants provided by individuals and local authorities for the final liquidation of consequences of the disaster. Federal departments and agencies that are included in the plan as the main Executive institution of the appropriate distribution, which operates under the aegis of the Federal coordinator, appointed by the Federal Agency on emergency situations on behalf of the President of the United States.

In the case of multiple disasters in different areas put into effect a plan to simultaneously assist affected States. Within each cell is directed to the Federal coordinator and the Central ministries and departments send the necessary assistance in accordance with their revised queries.

Based on the FEM representation and petition of the Governor, the President issued a special decree on the introduction of a state of emergency and provide Federal assistance to the affected state (States). In exceptional cases, according to the legislation, the President can impose a state of emergency in the state without a petition of the Governor. After that FEMA sends to the disaster area, the coordinator, gives instructions for deploying units and institutions in the organization and beyond. The main departments

and agencies direct allocated forces and means for liquidation of consequences of the accident, in accordance with the Federal plan and the specific requests of the affected States after their adjustments at the Central level. Compensation of expenses for elimination of FEMA disaster exercises in accordance with the law on this issue.

The positive to this system is the definition of subordination, allocation of responsibilities of all organizations-parties and determination of the mechanism of their interaction.

The disadvantage is that too many ministries, departments, agencies, institutions and provisional groups involved in the disaster. Even their incomplete list includes more than 150 titles, many of them have overlapping functions. Such a structure is too cumbersome and unwieldy from a single center.

Civil protection in Germany. In recent years, Germany decided to talk about civil defense and civil protection of the population, housing and employment, vital civic enterprises, institutions, and cultural heritage. All matters related to the organization of protection of population and territories from emergency situations of natural, technogenic and military nature, assigned to the Ministry of internal Affairs, which carries out:

- coordination of common efforts of countries to implement the state policy in this sphere;
- information support of the leadership of the country and land at threat and emergence of emergency situations, warning people about disasters;
- management of events to protect the population and their operational planning;
- preparation of management bodies and personnel of emergency rescue and other groups to fulfill the tasks assigned to them and the public to take action in the event of an emergency.

The Ministry of internal Affairs established the standing Committee on defense, which is subject to the IDO departments of the ministries of the interior lands.

A feature of the organizational structure of the system of protection of the population and economic facilities from emergency situations in peacetime and wartime should be considered the establishment of the Ministry of internal Affairs of non-permanent existing staff on elimination of consequences of disasters and the Commission on the organization of population protection from weapons of mass destruction. The staff and Commission included in the work only when needed, usually with the request of the land on whose territory the emergency occurred.

Regarding the forces and means intended for performing the tasks of protecting the population and territories from emergency situations in peacetime and wartime, the main service in Germany is the protection against disasters. It includes fire and ambulance forces, as well as the Federal office for technical assistance. To assist victims in emergency situations in peacetime and wartime in Germany there is a system in service organizations: fire service, German Red Cross, Society of rescue of life, the Union of the Samaritans, Maltese aid service, etc. the country has established a substantial network of refuges and shelters, according to some reports it has 50% of the population.

Alert system of the country and more than 65 000 sirens. In addition, the alert applies to radio and television.

Civil protection of France. The system of prevention and liquidation of emergency situations of natural and technogenic character are built similarly system of Germany. It is regarded as an important component of national defense. In France the General management of the system of protection of population and territories in peacetime and wartime is exercised by the Minister of internal Affairs, through the Department of Civil protection.

The main activities of the system: prevention, forecasting, planning, public warning system organization with hierarchical characteristics, etc.

To perform tasks at all levels of government created special agencies of the Department of civil protection. The same organs of military districts, which in emergency situations jointly interact with the bodies of military control and protection.

Civil protection, in addition to the regular authorities, is engaged in a number of community organizations, including the national Council for civil protection, which brings together more than 30 governmental, professional and other organizations, as well as high Commission of civil protection, which consists of 200 parliamentarians and a number of leading officials at the regional level.

For conducting rescue and other urgent works at liquidation of emergency situation involved military units specially trained for fighting forest fires, elimination of marine pollution, as well as fire, police, medical, engineering and other specialized units. The latter include operational coordination centre KODAK, which provides round-the-clock surveillance of the whole territory of France and informing the Government and is in constant contact with two other Supervisory centers: army (COA) and the Ministry of foreign Affairs (SELUR) to conduct humanitarian operations.

Civil defense of great Britain. Organization of the system of protection of population and territories from emergency situations based on experiences with the salvation of people, material and cultural values from the bombing during the First and Second world wars and subsequent armed conflicts.

This system is practically no different from similar systems of France and Germany. Identical and tasks: planning, training, coordination of activity of state administration and local authorities in daily life or during the conduct of rescue and other emergency operations and the organization of communication and notification.

The guidance by the Ministry of the interior through appropriate management and inter-Ministerial planning Committee, coordinating the activities of ministries and departments. At the local level the performance of the main events organized the County councils, administrative districts, municipalities, cities through specially created committees. Like the American FEMA, the UK system does not have its own forces and means, with the exception of the case surveillance capabilities for radiation survey and dosimetry. The military-political leadership makes every effort to prepare the population

for action in emergency situations and skilled personnel in the field of prevention and liquidation of negative effects.

Civil protection of Italy. The country has established a special organizational structure - the national service of civil protection. Overall management and coordination of this service at the state level is exercised by the Minister for coordination of civil protection, through the Ministry of civil protection, which is responsible for:

- preparing the population to act in case of emergency;
- providing assistance to the affected areas of the country;
- development and implementation of programs of forecasting of emergency situations and their prevention. Provides a unified leadership and coordinating the activities of all its services Operational Committee of civil protection at the Ministry for coordination of protection. It is composed of senior executives from public authorities.

At the regional level, leadership is exercised by the Commissioner through the appropriate areas. At the local level in the provinces and the municipalities, respectively the prefect or the mayor.

The basis of the forces and means of civil protection Italy are the national corps of fire protection, Armed forces, police and State corps of forest protection, the national corps of Alpine services, Italian Red Cross, the organization of the national health service etc.

Civil defence of Sweden. TH Sweden is an integral part of the overall defense system of the country. Overall leadership is exercised by the Minister of defense through the office FIRST. The controller is simultaneously the head (Director General) of the country, heads the national Council, all 7 members of which are appointed by the king himself.

The country has created a significant number of protective structures. As a rule, they are located in major cities. There is storage rock type, excavated in the rocks at a depth of 15-20 m. Their total capacity is about 100 thousand people. Means of individual protection plan to provide each citizen of the country.

According to its purpose and functions of TH Sweden is divided into local (in the areas, municipalities, communities) and regional (counties and districts). Based on the forces and means of local FIRST. They are represented by services: management, rescue, fire prevention, health, radiation and chemical protection, protection and maintenance of order. Solving problems of peacetime rescue service is engaged in, its forces are involved in the works at liquidation of fires, floods, accidents in the chemical industries, all types of transport.

Civil defense of Japan. In this country there is no institutional framework that was established to protect the population and objects of economy of territories from various accidents. This function is performed by the Central Board for the protection from emergency situations, headed by the Prime Minister and the relevant councils for the protection from emergencies prefectural settlements, headed by the governors of prefectures, mayors of the cities and villages of the Presidium. Members of the Central Council are the heads of the leading ministries and departments of the country, the President of the red cross society of Japan and the Chairman of the Executive Board of the Bank of Japan.

The main tasks of the Central Council:

- planning measures for disaster protection and daily monitoring their implementation by government departments, public, semi-public and joint organizations;
- development and implementation of the master plan is the prevention of emergency situations and the plan of urgent actions in emergency situations;
- organization of monitoring and the monitoring of seismic situation on the territory of the country, as well as the state of environmental objects;
- development and improvement of the legal framework on the protection from emergencies. It is necessary to emphasize that during extreme danger or expectation of natural disasters on the basis of the Central Council and under its control created a Central headquarters for liquidation of consequences of disaster or the Central headquarters on urgent measures in emergency situations. When prefectures and administrations of local authorities on the basis of the councils for disaster protection are created headquarters for elimination of consequences of emergencies or headquarters on urgent measures in emergency situations.

So, in the organization and functioning of civil defense in various countries have much in common:

1. These systems, despite a decline in the threat of nuclear war and entering the first plan for the prevention of technogenic accidents and natural disasters, immediate response in the event of their occurrence and rescue and other emergency operations still play an important role in national defence and implementation of defence measures.
2. The management systems are conducted at the governmental level, either directly or through the Ministry of defence or the Ministry of internal Affairs, or through a specially created public authorities.
3. Issues of organization of action in emergencies assigned to departments and agencies, with appropriate forces and resources and having a high degree of equipment as well as the local authorities, the maintenance of which in constant readiness for actions in emergency situations in the United States, Germany, France, UK, Italy, Japan and many other countries is paid special attention to the fact that they, first and foremost, organize and conduct the largest amount of rescue and other emergency operations. In addition, to address issues on elimination of consequences of accidents and natural disasters are involved in community organizations and volunteers.
4. All countries have established modern management system by forces and means, well-reasoned system of training managerial staff and personnel of emergency rescue and other formations, training for the community actions in emergency situations of different nature.

Thus, the analysis of experience of foreign countries shows that they have created a system of protection of population and territories from emergency situations of natural, technogenic and military nature are capable enough to effectively ensure the livelihoods of people and society, economy and infrastructure in the event of their occurrence. Currently, civil protection, special attention, and the need for coordination and pooling efforts in the fight against disasters is not in doubt. Joint action of several countries allow

it to concentrate resources to overcome the consequences of emergencies, which in one country usually is not enough. In liquidation of consequences of emergencies and providing assistance to the affected population are involved and international organizations.

ICDO - international civil defence organization. It was created in 1931 at the founding conference in Paris and was originally called the "international organization for the protection of civilian persons in time of war." In 1958 was renamed the International civil defence organization (ICDO). The headquarters is located in Geneva (Switzerland).

In accordance with the Charter, the purpose of DIRECT is development and improvement of the organization of TH, methods and technical means allowing to prevent or reduce the effects of the use of means of military struggle in wartime or natural disasters in peacetime.

The main activities of the ICDO is the training of professionals TH, able to act in a crisis. Training and public awareness is also one of the priority activities of the ICDO.

To ensure compliance with the Convention requires the joint efforts of reputable international organizations such as UN, OSCE, ICRC, and the understanding and full support by States of the world community. Also important to have a balanced approach to problems that arise, final rejection of "double standards" in resolving conflicts, the use of all available means, above all peaceful, to ensure reliable protection of victims of war.

The successful activities of ICDO is largely determined by its close cooperation with UNDRO and other international organizations.

UNEP Department coordinator for assistance in case of natural disasters. Was founded in 1971 by decision of the UN General Assembly. There is a body of assistance to victims in case of natural disasters, designed to mobilize resources and coordinate actions of different organizations in the UN system to assist countries suffering from disaster.

The division has prepared a number of documents, which are United in 12 volumes, and is devoted to questions of preparation for natural disasters and mitigate their consequences. IAEA - International atomic energy Agency - a specialized Agency of the UN. Established in 1957 to promote international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy (it includes 110 countries).

UNEP Establishment of the UN environment program (United Nations program on environment). Develops principles and methods of complex scientific planning and management of resources of the biosphere, established in 1972, which includes USA, UK, France, Italy and other countries.

Currently, nine Western European countries signed the agreement on the prevention of consequences of natural disasters and protection against them. These countries include France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Malta, Greece, San Marino, Turkey. The agreement also provides for the establishment of a network of special centres for the exchange of information and training. In accordance with this agreement, Turkey established a European training centre for disaster preparedness (AFEM).

For combining efforts to prevent and improve awareness of the world community at the UN there is a program of awareness and preparedness for emergencies at local level

(APELL). One of the main objectives of the program APELL is to raise the awareness of both specialists and the public about potential man-made and natural-technogenic emergency situations.

Ukraine, which has abandoned the powerful nuclear Arsenal, declared neutral status and actively participates in peacekeeping operations in various parts of the world, has consistently advocated a peaceful solution to all disputes, as well as in strict observance of the provisions of the Geneva conventions in case of international and non-international conflicts. International cooperation with other States in the field of civil defense (protection) is carried out by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and Central body of Executive power on emergencies and Affairs of population protection from consequences of Chernobyl accident within the limits of the rights and powers provided by law. Cooperation on exchange of experience of civil defence and elimination of consequences of emergency situations, the establishment and equipping of the civil defence force, joint actions in case of emergencies. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopts the decision on the participation of Ukraine in the International civil defense organization and operations of the European States for aid in case of natural disasters. Ukraine as a sovereign state, supporting the UN efforts in providing international emergency assistance, respecting and acknowledging the generally recognized norms and rules that exist in various international, regional and subregional organizations, the relevant international conventions and agreements, and actively participates in cooperation in the field of international assistance in case of emergencies. In particular, Ukraine is a party to the agreement between the Governments of the participating countries of the black sea Economic Cooperation (Bulgaria, Armenia, Greece, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Romania, Ukraine) on cooperation in emergency and elimination of consequences of emergency situations of natural and technogenic character (15 April 1998). Also between Ukraine and USA on 5 June 2000. a memorandum of understanding was signed in the field of prevention and liquidation of natural and man-made emergencies.

Materials for self-control:

1. As klassificeret emergency?

\* A. the nature of the origin, extent, size of human losses and material damage.

B. the Size of human losses, the extent of.

V. the size of human and material losses.

G. the extent, nature, origin, size of human losses.

2. As klassificeret emergency depending on the nature of the origin?

\* A. man-made, natural, social, military.

B. Natural, socio-economic, technological, military.

V. Technological, industrial, natural, military.

G. Natural, industrial, social, military.

3. What You know the levels of emergencies?



- \* A. State, regional, local, facility.
- B. the Facility, local, regional, global.
- V. Federal, regional, territorial, and global.
- G. Global, regional, local, facility.

4. Who sets the procedure for the classification of emergency levels?

- \* A. The Cabinet Of Ministers Of Ukraine.
- B. the Verkhovna Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.
- V. The President, The Verkhovna Rada.
- G. the Council of National security of Ukraine.

5. Do You know any subsystem of the unified state system of civil protection (EGGS)?

- \* A. Functional, territorial.
- B. the Sectoral, local.
- V. Functional, industry.
- G. Territorial and sectoral.

6. What do You know of the mode of functioning of the unified state system of civil protection?

- \* A. Daily functioning, increased readiness, emergency, emergency.
- B. Daily, increased, emergencies, threats.
- V. Daily functioning, heightened state of emergency, threats.
- G. Daily, increased threats of emergency.

7. What do You know of the formation of civil protection?

- \* A. Object and territorial.
- B. Facility and local.
- V. Local and territorial.
- G. Territorial and industry.

8. You know what types of monitoring?

- \* A. Sectoral or geographical.
- B. Territorial state.
- V. Local, state.
- G. Local industry.

9. How to share the territory of the city in terms of functionality?

- \* A. Residential, industrial, landscape and recreation.
- B. Safe, dangerous, very dangerous.
- V. Residential, industrial, landscape and recreation.
- G. Residential, residential, industrial.

10. Who performs the duties of chief of civil protection at the facility?

\*A. the head of the object.

B. the Chief engineer.

V. First Deputy head.

Was the Deputy on administrative - economic work.

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