



# EMERGENCY RECORDING

Article 131 of the Civil Code, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated October 9, 2013 No. 738 "On Approval of the Procedure for Keeping Records of Emergency Situations and Their Consequences"

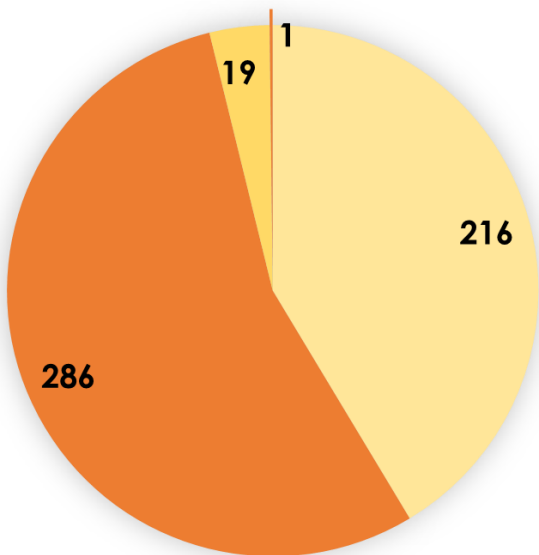


Over the past 5 years, 522 emergencies have been registered

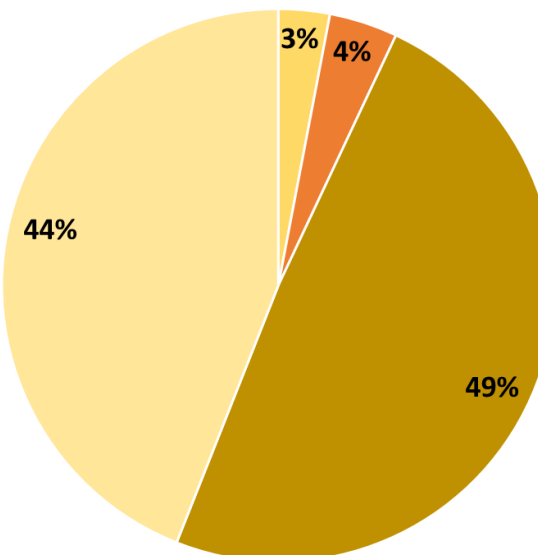


745 people died and 2,875 people were injured in emergencies (excluding victims of military emergencies)

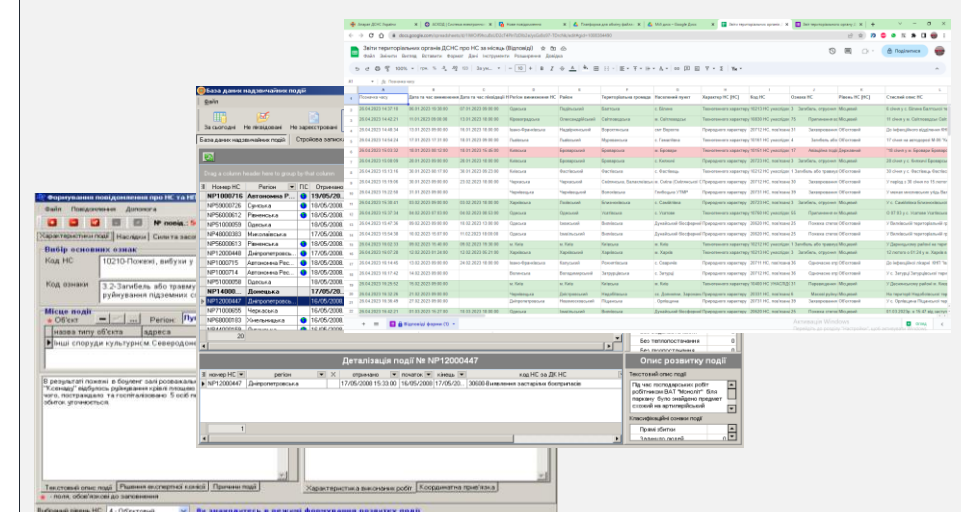
Emergency classes



Emergency level



- The State Emergency Service and its territorial bodies keep records of emergencies and their consequences
- The electronic database on emergencies has been operating in Ukraine since 1997, and for each emergency, territorial bodies open a separate card, which records all information about the consequences of emergencies (dead and injured, damaged buildings and infrastructure, the number of people involved in the liquidation of emergencies, and units of equipment).



man-made nature    natural nature    social    military    state    regional    local    object



# Emergency Risk Management

at. 42<sup>2</sup> The Civil Protection Code of Ukraine, at. 107<sup>1</sup> The Water Code of Ukraine

The concept of risk management of emergencies

The Code of Civil Protection of Ukraine

Management of the risks of man-made emergency situations and fires has been implemented

**FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT PLANS**

Procedure for zoning territories based on the results of determining the levels of risk of emergency situations

Procedure for managing the risks of man-made emergencies and fires and methodology for their assessment



The development and implementation of risk management plans, as well as the obligation of subjects to take measures to reduce risks to approved acceptable values - will allow directing state resources to prevent and mitigate the consequences of disasters, as well as increase readiness to respond to them



These measures are carried out in close cooperation with European partners





# ALGORITHM FOR ZONING TERRITORIES AND COMPILATION OF EMERGENCY RISK PASSPORTS



Zoning of territories is carried out at the level of territorial communities, district, regional and state levels by:

- 1) assessment of the current state of threats to natural and man-made safety in the relevant territories
- 2) conducting an analysis of the occurrence of emergencies in the relevant territory and assessing the scale and possible recurrence of such emergencies
- 3) determining the levels of emergency risks is carried out by combining the significance (scale) of emergencies and the probability of their occurrence in the emergency risk matrix or by other methods specified in DSTU EN IEC 31010:2022 "Risk management - risk assessment methods«
- 4) formulation of a report on the zoning carried out, which indicates measures to minimize emergency risks
- 5) submission of a report on the zoning carried out for approval to the State Emergency Service of Ukraine and its territorial bodies

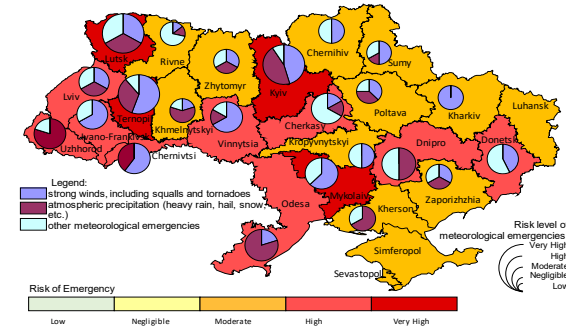
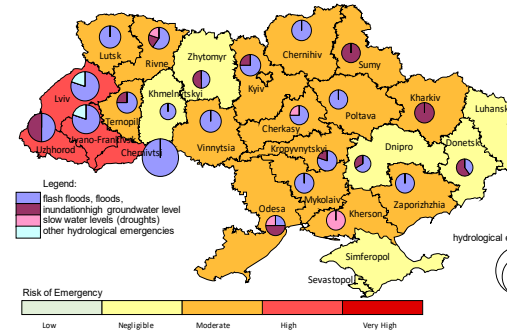
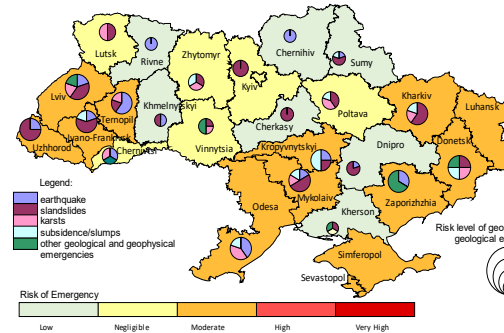


Passports of risk of man-made and natural emergencies:

- are compiled at the level of territorial communities, districts and regions by territorial bodies of the State Emergency Service
- contain structured data on a separate administrative-territorial unit and information on existing hazards
- the emergency risk passport (at the level of the territorial community, district) is compiled and updated annually by January 15, at the regional level - by February 15
- the main departments of the State Emergency Service in the regions and the city of Kyiv initiate consideration of the regional emergency risk passport at a meeting of the relevant regional commission on technogenic and environmental safety and emergencies

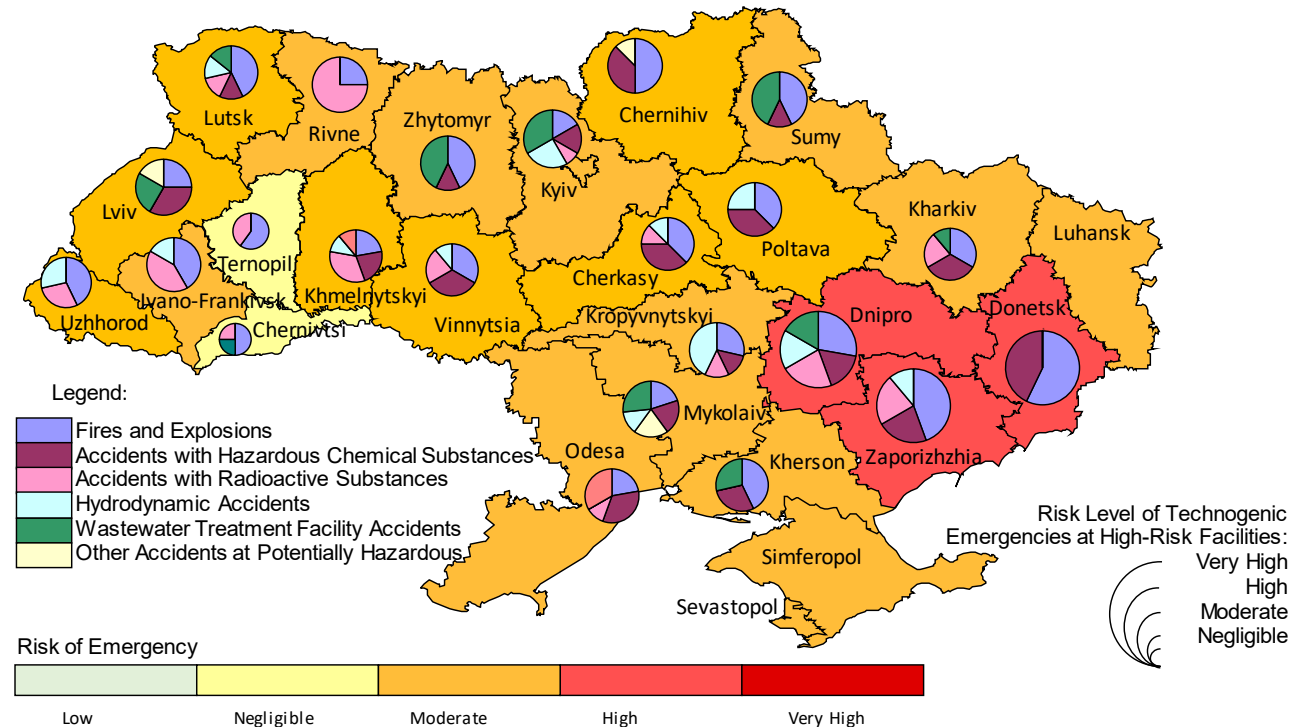


- ✓ Automation of the process of keeping records of emergencies and their consequences
- ✓ Development the Electronic passports of risks of man-made and natural emergencies
- ✓ Digitalization of processes of zoning of territories according to the risks of emergencies



Matrix of risks of man-made emergencies at high-risk objects

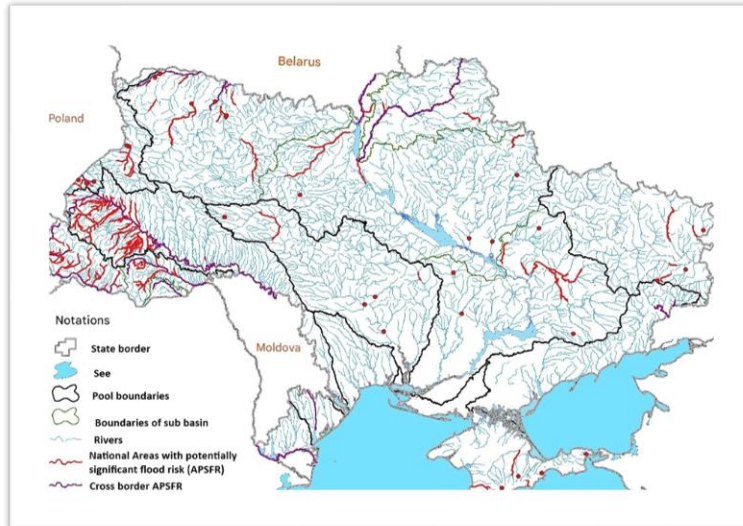
Consequences	Probability				
	very low	low	middle	high	very high
Catastrophic			Dnipropetrovsk		
Serious		Mykolaiv, Poltava, Khmelnytskyi, Chernihiv	Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia		
Moderately significant		Ternopil	Vinnitsia, Volyn, Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Zakarpattia, Kyiv, Kirovohrad, Rivne, Sumy, Kherson, Cherkasy		
Minor		Chernivtsi	Zhytomyr, Luhansk*, Crimea*	Odesa, Kharkiv	
Insignificant					



# PRACTICAL STEPS FOR FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT

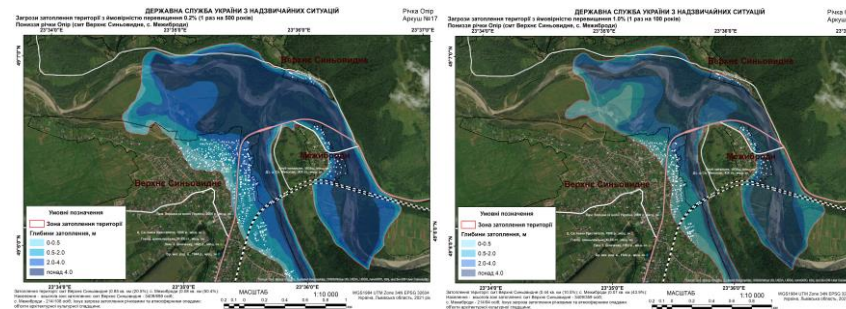


## Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment

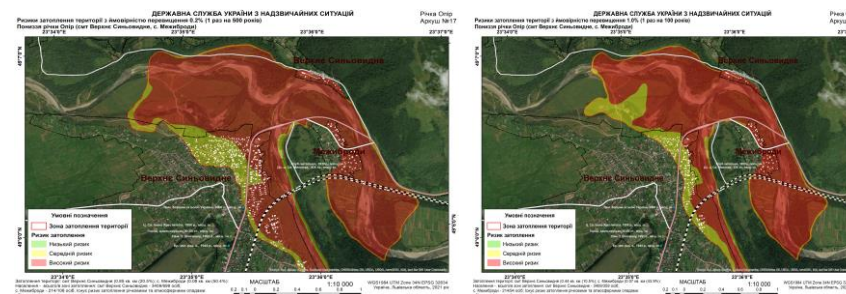


- ✓ 221 areas with potentially significant flood risks were identified, the total length of which is 8,748 km;
- ✓ 17 territories are cross-border

## Flood Hazard and Risk Maps



Hydrodynamic modeling is carried out on the HEC-RAS modeling complex, using data from hydrological calculations of maximum water flow with different probability of exceedance (spring floods and rain floods), as well as data from the European Space Agency (ESA), WorldCover from the Google Earth Engine platform



## Flood Risk Management Plans

- ✓ the Vistula,
- ✓ the Dnipro,
- ✓ the Dniester,
- ✓ the Danube,
- ✓ the Don,
- ✓ the Southern Bug rivers,
- ✓ the rivers of Crimea,
- ✓ the Sea of Azov
- ✓ and the Black Sea

## FRMP information included on:

- ✓ PFRA
- ✓ FHRM
- ✓ purpose of flood risk management and measures to achieve them
- ✓ climate change
- ✓ harmonization with RBMP
- ✓ public consultation
- ✓ transboundary impacts



# System of monitoring and forecasting emergency

At. 43 The Civil Protection Code of Ukraine

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

## ➤ Procedure for the functioning of the emergency monitoring and forecasting system, conducting emergency monitoring and forecasting

*(approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated September 17, 2025 No. 1171)*

### **The Procedure defines:**

- the main functions of the emergency monitoring and forecasting system, which is an integral part of the Unified State Emergency Management System and interacts with its functional and territorial subsystems
- observation objects during emergency monitoring and forecasting
- tasks of the emergency monitoring and forecasting system in different modes of its functioning of the Unified State Emergency Management System

### **Within six months from the date of termination or cancellation of martial law:**

- local state administrations, together with local self-government bodies, business entities, must identify entities for monitoring, surveillance, laboratory control and forecasting of emergencies at the regional, local and facility levels
- The State Emergency Service of Ukraine must develop regulations for interaction between entities of the emergency monitoring and forecasting system, which shall be approved by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and shall determine the content, terms, procedure for providing information and exchange of information necessary for the functioning of the emergency monitoring and forecasting system