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From:	Presidency
To:	Permanent Representatives Committee
No. prev. doc.:	11283/18; 11428/2/18 REV 2
No. Cion doc.:	14884/1/17 REV 1
Subject:	Proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Decision No 1313/2013/EU on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism - revised mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament

1. On 23 November 2017 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Decision No 1313/2013/EU on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism¹.
2. Following discussion in the Working Party on Civil Protection (PROCIV) held between December 2017 and July 2018, on 25 July Coreper approved the mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament² in the context of the ordinary legislative procedure of Article 294 TFEU.
3. The European Parliament voted its mandate on 31 May 2018.³

¹ 14884/1/17 REV 1.

² 11283/18.

³ P8_TA-PROV(2018)0236.

4. The European Committee of the Regions adopted its opinion on 17 May 2018⁴.
5. The European Economic and Social Committee adopted its opinion on 18 October 2018⁵
6. Political trilogues were held on 4 September and on 8 October, accompanied by nine technical-level meetings. Compromise proposals were also discussed at two PROCIV meetings and at four meetings of JHA Counsellors held between September and November.
7. At their informal meeting held in Vienna on 27 and 28 September, Directors-General for civil protection also had an exchange of views on practical aspects of the implementation of rescEU capacities.
8. As stated by the European Council on 18 October, negotiations on the proposal should be concluded by the end of the year. The third political trilogue is scheduled on 26 November, where the Presidency intends to reach the final agreement with the European Parliament.
9. Most of the text has been provisionally agreed with the European Parliament, as set out in the fourth column of the annex.
10. The PROCIV meeting on 8 November and the JHA Counsellors meeting on 15 November allowed to confirm common understanding on the key issues of *inter alia* setting up and co-financing of rescEU capacities and their operational costs, and prevention. There was broad support for the Presidency compromise proposal regarding the transitional provisions, subject to scrutiny reservations by some delegations. Agreement still needs to be reached on the budget. The usual issue of implementing/delegated acts remains to be agreed with the European Parliament.

⁴ 9679/18.

⁵ 14171/18.

11. On the basis of the above COREPER is invited to:

- resolve the outstanding issue of budget and agree to the Council statement as set out in Annex III, given that:
 - according to the Commission proposal a part of the additional budgetary resources should be financed from redeployments;
 - according to the Council mandate agreed on 25 July additional budgetary means should be financed exclusively from redeployments;
 - the European Parliament has strongly opposed the exclusive use of redeployments.
- agree on a revised mandate, as set out in the Annex, including the transitional period.

Proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Decision No 1313/2013/EU on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism				
	Commission proposal 14884/1/17 REV 1, COM(2017) 772	EP amendments P8_TA-PROV(2018)0236	Council's mandate (11283/18)	Compromise text
1.	(1) The Union Civil Protection Mechanism ('the Union Mechanism') governed by Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and the Council ⁶ strengthens cooperation between the Union <i>and</i> the Member States and facilitates coordination in the field of civil protection in order to improve the Union's response to natural and man-made disasters.	AM 1 (1) The Union Civil Protection Mechanism ('the Union Mechanism') governed by Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and the Council ¹ strengthens cooperation between the Union, the Member States <i>and their regions</i> and facilitates coordination in the field of civil protection in order to improve the Union's response to natural and man-made disasters.		Text provisionally agreed at technical trilogue on 25/9: (1) The Union Civil Protection Mechanism ('the Union Mechanism') governed by Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and the Council ⁷ strengthens cooperation between the Union and the Member States and facilitates coordination in the field of civil protection in order to

⁶ Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 924).

⁷ Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 924).

				improve the Union's response to natural and man-made disasters.
2.	(2) Whilst recognising the primary responsibility of Member States for preventing, preparing and responding to natural and man-made disasters, the Union Mechanism promotes solidarity between Member States in accordance with Article 3(3) of the Treaty on European Union.			(2) Whilst recognising the primary responsibility of Member States for preventing, preparing and responding to natural and man-made disasters, the Union Mechanism promotes solidarity between Member States in accordance with Article 3(3) of the Treaty on European Union.
3.	(3) Natural and man-made disasters can strike anywhere across the globe, often without warning. Whether of natural or man-made origin, they are becoming increasingly frequent, extreme and complex, exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, and irrespective of national borders. The human, environmental, and economic consequences stemming from disasters can be enormous .	AM 2 (3) Natural and man-made disasters can strike anywhere across the globe, often without warning. Whether of natural or man-made origin, they are becoming increasingly frequent, extreme and complex, exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, and irrespective of national borders. The human, environmental, social and economic consequences		Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11: (3) Natural and man-made disasters can strike anywhere across the globe, often without warning. Whether of natural or man-made origin, they are becoming increasingly frequent, extreme and complex, exacerbated by the impacts of

		stemming from disasters can be <i>of an unknown scale</i> . <i>Unfortunately, those disasters are sometimes intentional, for example in the case of terrorist attacks.</i>		climate change, and irrespective of national borders. The human, environmental, <u>social</u> and economic consequences stemming from disasters can be <u>enormous of an unknown scale.</u>
4.	(4) Recent experience has shown that reliance on voluntary offers of mutual assistance, coordinated and facilitated by the Union Mechanism, does not always ensure that sufficient capacities are made available to address the basic needs of people affected by disasters in a satisfactory manner, nor that the environment and property are properly safeguarded. This is particularly so where Member States are simultaneously affected by recurrent <i>disasters</i> and collective capacity is insufficient.	AM 3 (4) Recent experience has shown that reliance on voluntary offers of mutual assistance, coordinated and facilitated by the Union Mechanism, does not always ensure that sufficient capacities are made available to address the basic needs of people affected by disasters in a satisfactory manner, nor that the environment and property are properly safeguarded. This is particularly so where Member States are simultaneously affected by <i>disasters that are both recurrent and unexpected, both natural and man-made</i> , and collective capacity is insufficient. <i>To overcome those</i>		Text provisionally agreed at technical trilogue on 25/9: (4) Recent experience has shown that reliance on voluntary offers of mutual assistance, coordinated and facilitated by the Union Mechanism, does not always ensure that sufficient capacities are made available to address the basic needs of people affected by disasters in a satisfactory manner, nor that the environment and property are properly safeguarded. This is particularly so where Member States

		<i>insufficiencies and emerging hazards, all Union instruments should be made use of in a fully flexible manner, including through the promotion of active participation of the civil society. Nevertheless, Member States should undertake adequate preventive actions in terms of preserving an amount of national capacities that is sufficient to properly deal with disasters.</i>		are simultaneously affected by <u>disasters that are both</u> recurrent disasters <u>and unexpected, both natural and man-made,</u> and collective capacity is insufficient. <u>To overcome those insufficiencies and emerging hazards, all Union instruments should be made use of in a fully flexible manner, including through the promotion of active participation of the civil society.</u>
5.		<p>AM 4</p> <p><i>(4a) Forest fire prevention is vital in the context of the global commitment to reduce CO2 emissions. Indeed, the combustion of trees and peat-rich soils in forest fires results in the emission of CO2. More specifically, studies have shown how fires cause 20% of all CO2 emissions around the world, i.e. more than the</i></p>		<p>Text provisionally agreed at technical trilogue on 16/10:</p> <p><u>(4a) It is essential that Member States undertake adequate prevention and preparedness actions, including ensuring the availability of a sufficient number of capacities to deal with disasters, in particular concerning forest fires. Given that the Union has</u></p>

		<i>combined emissions of all the transport systems on earth (vehicles, ships and aircraft).</i>		<u>been confronted in recent years with particularly intense and widespread forest fires creating significant operational gaps in several Member States and in the Pool, additional measures should also be taken at Union level. Forest fire prevention is also vital in the context of the global commitment to reduce CO2 emissions.</u>
6.	(5) Prevention is of key importance for protection against disasters and requires further action. To that effect, Member States should share risk assessments on a regular basis as well as summaries of their disaster risk management planning in order to ensure an integrated approach to disaster management, linking risk prevention, preparedness and response actions. In addition, the Commission should be able to require Member States to provide specific prevention and preparedness plans in relation to specific disasters, notably with a view to maximising overall	<p>AM 5</p> <p>(5) Prevention is of key importance for protection against disasters and requires further action. To that effect, Member States should share risk assessments, <i>on their national safety and security risks</i>, on a regular basis as well as summaries of their disaster risk management planning in order to ensure an integrated approach to <i>natural and man-made</i> disaster management, linking risk prevention, preparedness and response actions. In addition, the Commission should be able to require Member States to</p>	(5) Prevention is of key importance for protection against disasters and requires further action. To that effect, Member States should share <u>with the Commission summaries of their risk assessments on a regular basis as well as a summary of the assessment of their risk management</u>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at technical trilogue on 16/11:</p> <p>(5) Prevention is of key importance for protection against <u>natural and man-made</u> disasters and requires further action. To that effect, Member States should share <u>with the Commission on a regular basis summaries of their risk assessments and the assessment of their risk management capability, focussing</u></p>

	<p>Union support to disaster risk management. Administrative burden <i>should be reduced and</i> prevention policies <i>strengthened</i>, including by <i>ensuring necessary</i> links <i>to</i> other key Union policies and instruments, notably the European Structural and Investment Funds as listed in recital 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013¹³.</p>	<p>provide specific prevention and preparedness plans in relation to specific disasters, <i>including man-made ones</i>, notably with a view to maximising overall Union support, <i>in particular from the European Environment Agency (EEA)</i>, to disaster risk management. <i>It is essential to reduce the</i> administrative burden <i>and to strengthen</i> prevention policies, including by <i>reinforcing</i> links and cooperation <i>with</i> other key Union policies and instruments, notably the European Structural and Investment Funds as listed in recital 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013¹³.</p>	<p><u>capability</u> summaries of their disaster risk management planning in order to ensure an integrated approach to disaster management, linking risk prevention, preparedness and response actions. In addition, <u>in order to enhance prevention and preparedness planning and coordination among Member States prone to the same types of disasters</u> the Commission, <u>in cooperation with Member States</u>, should be able to <u>establish specific consultation mechanisms</u> require Member</p>	<p><u>on key risks. In addition, Member States should share information on prevention and preparedness measures, particularly those needed to address key risks having cross-border impacts as well as where appropriate low probability risks with a high impact.</u> risk assessments on a regular basis as well as summaries of their disaster risk management planning in order to ensure an integrated approach to disaster management, linking risk prevention, preparedness and response actions. In addition, the Commission should be able to require Member States to provide specific prevention and preparedness plans in</p>
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			States to provide specific prevention and preparedness plans in relation to specific disasters; notably with a view to maximising overall Union support to disaster risk management. Administrative burden should be reduced and prevention policies strengthened, including by ensuring necessary links to other key Union policies and instruments; notably the European Structural and Investment Funds as listed in recital 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 ⁸ .	relation to specific disasters, notably with a view to maximising overall Union support to disaster risk management. Administrative burden should be reduced and prevention policies strengthened, including by ensuring necessary links to other key Union policies and instruments, notably the European Structural and Investment Funds as listed in recital 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 ¹³ .
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⁸ — Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European

			<u>Repeated requests for assistance through the Union Mechanism by a Member State for the same kind of disaster could be a sign of insufficient preparedness and should therefore enable the Commission to take appropriate measures.</u>	
7.		<p>AM 6</p> <p><i>(5a) Risk constitutes a negative stimulus for the development of regions. Prevention and risk management imply the reformulation of policies and institutional frameworks, and the strengthening of local, national and regional capacities to design and implement risk management measures, coordinating a wide</i></p>		<p>Text provisionally agreed at technical trilogue on 16/11:</p> <p><u>(5a) The Commission together with the Member States should further develop guidelines to facilitate the sharing of information on disaster risk management. Such guidelines should help</u></p>

~~Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 320).~~

		<i>range of actors. Preparing risk maps by regions and / or member states, strengthening the response capacity and reinforcing prevention actions, with special emphasis on climate risks, is crucial. It is crucial that risk maps take into account both the risks caused by the current climate variability and the projected trajectories of climate change.</i>		<u>to promote comparability, in particular where Member States face similar risks or cross-border risks</u>
8.		<p>AM 7</p> <p><i>(5b) When Member States prepare their risk assessments and their risk management planning, they should take into account the specific risks to wildlife and animal welfare. The Commission should encourage across Europe the dissemination of information about animals affected in disasters. Training programmes and courses should be further developed in this regard.</i></p>		<p>Text provisionally agreed at technical trilogue on 16/11:</p> <p><u>(5b) Disaster risk prevention and management imply the need to design and implement risk management measures, coordinating a wide range of actors. It is important to take into account current climate variability and the projected trajectories of climate change when preparing risk</u></p>

				<u>assessments and risk management measures. The preparation of risk maps is a crucial aspect of reinforcement of prevention actions and the response capacity. Actions to reduce the vulnerability of the population, economic activities (including critical infrastructure), animal welfare and wildlife, environmental and cultural resources such as biodiversity, forest ecosystem services and water resources, are of utmost importance.</u>
9.		AM 8 <i>(5c) The 2017 forest fire season was particularly long and intense in many Member States, resulting in over 100 deaths in one Member State alone. The lack of available</i>		Text provisionally agreed at technical trilogue on 16/11: <u>In order to enhance prevention and preparedness planning and coordination among Member States, the</u>

		<p><i>assets, outlined in the Capacity Gaps Report ^{1a9}, and the inability of the European Emergency Response Capacity ('EERC' or 'voluntary pool') to respond in good time to all 17 requests for forest fire assistance, proved that the voluntary nature of Member States' contributions is insufficient during large-scale emergencies affecting several Member States at the same time.</i></p>	<p><u>Commission, in cooperation with Member States, should be able to establish specific consultation mechanisms. Moreover, the Commission should be able to request information on prevention and preparedness measures related to specific risks when frequent requests for assistance have been made by a Member State. The Commission should assess such information with a view to maximising overall Union support to disaster risk management and strengthening Member States' levels of prevention and preparedness.</u></p> <p><u>Administrative burden should be reduced and links to other key Union policies and instruments should be reinforced, notably with the European Structural and Investment Funds as listed</u></p>
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⁹ *Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on progress made and gaps remaining in the European Emergency Response Capacity, 17.02.2017.*

				<u>in recital 2 of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013.</u>
10.		<p>AM 9</p> <p>(5d) <i>The most natural partners for deepening cooperation are neighbouring Member States who share the same expertise and structures and are most likely to be affected by the same disasters and risks.</i></p>		At the technical trilogue on 25/9 the EP agreed to drop the amendment.
11.		<p>AM 68</p> <p>(5e) <i>The security of water resources is essential for climate resilience. Member States should map existing water resources to facilitate adaptation to climate change and to increase the resilience of the population to face climate threats such as droughts, fires or floods. The aim of the mapping should be to support the development of actions to reduce the vulnerability of the population.</i></p>		<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11:</p> <p><u>(5e) Floods constitute an increasing risk for Union citizens. For the purposes of strengthening prevention and preparedness actions in the field of civil protection and reducing the vulnerability of their population in relation to flood risks, it is necessary that Member States, when performing their risk assessments under this Decision, make full use amongst others of the risk</u></p>

				<u>assessments performed under Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks, in order to determine whether their water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, and take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce such risks.</u>
12.	(6) There is a need to reinforce the collective ability to prepare and respond to disasters notably through mutual support in Europe. In addition to strengthening the possibilities already offered by the European Emergency Response Capacity ('EERC' or 'voluntary pool'), from now on referred to as "European Civil Protection Pool", the Commission should also establish rescEU. The composition of rescEU should include emergency response capacities to respond to wildfires, large-scale floods and earthquakes, as well as a field hospital and medical teams in line with World Health Organisation standards, that can be rapidly	AM 10 (6) There is a need to reinforce the collective ability to prepare and respond to disasters notably through mutual support in Europe. In addition to strengthening the possibilities already offered by the European Emergency Response Capacity ('EERC' or 'voluntary pool'), from now on referred to as "European Civil Protection Pool", the Commission should also establish rescEU. The composition of rescEU should include emergency response capacities to respond to wildfires, large-scale floods and earthquakes, <i>terrorist attacks and chemical, biological,</i>	(6) There is a need to reinforce the collective ability to prepare and respond to disasters notably through mutual support in Europe. <u>In order to reflect the new framework, the name European Emergency Response Capacity (EERC) or voluntary pool should be changed to European Civil Protection Pool.</u>	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 6/11: (6) There is a need to reinforce the collective ability to prepare and respond to disasters notably through mutual support in Europe. <u>In order to reflect the new framework, the name European Emergency Response Capacity (EERC) or voluntary pool should be changed to European Civil Protection Pool.</u>

	deployed.	<i>radiological and nuclear attacks</i> , as well as a field hospital and medical teams in line with World Health Organisation standards, that can be rapidly deployed. <i>In this regard, it is important to strengthen and include the specific capacities of local and regional authorities, since they are the first to intervene after a disaster. Those authorities should develop cooperation models in which communities can share best practices, giving them the opportunity to help to develop their resilience in the face of natural disasters.</i>		
13.			(6a) In addition to strengthening the possibilities <u>overall existing capacities</u> already offered by the European Emergency Response Capacity ('EERC' or 'voluntary pool'), from now on referred to as "European Civil	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 6/11: (6a) In addition to strengthening the possibilities <u>overall existing capacities</u> already offered by the European Emergency Response Capacity ('EERC' or 'voluntary pool'), from now on referred to as "European Civil Protection Pool", the

			<p>Protection Pool", the Commission should also establish rescEU <u>should be established</u>. The composition of rescEU should include emergency response capacities <u>as a last resort</u> to respond to <u>overwhelming situations where existing capacities at national level and those committed by Member States to the European Civil Protection Pool are insufficient for an effective response to different kinds of disasters</u> wildfires, large-scale floods and earthquakes, as well as a field hospital and</p>	<p>Commission should also establish rescEU <u>should be established</u>. The composition of rescEU should include emergency response capacities to respond to <u>overwhelming situations as a last resort where existing capacities at national level and those committed by Member States to the European Civil Protection Pool are not, in the circumstances, able to ensure an effective response to different kinds of disasters</u> wildfires, large-scale floods and earthquakes, as well as a field hospital and medical teams in line with World Health Organisation standards, that can be rapidly deployed.</p>
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			medical teams in line with World Health Organisation standards, that can be rapidly deployed.	
14.		<p>AM 11</p> <p><i>(6a) The role of regional and local authorities in disaster prevention and management is of great importance and their response capacities need to be appropriately involved in any coordination and deployment activities carried out under this Decision, in accordance with Member States' institutional and legal frameworks, with a view to minimising overlaps and to fostering interoperability. Such authorities can play an important preventive role and they are also the first to react in the aftermath of a disaster, together with their volunteers' capacities. Therefore, there is a need for on-going cooperation at local, regional</i></p>		<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 6/11:</p> <p><u>(6a) The role of regional and local authorities in disaster prevention and management is of great importance and their response capacities need to be appropriately involved in any coordination and deployment activities carried out under this Decision, in accordance with Member States' institutional and legal frameworks, with a view to minimising overlaps and to fostering interoperability. Such authorities can play an important preventive role and they are also the first to react in the aftermath of a</u></p>

		<i>and cross-border level with a view to establishing common alert systems for rapid intervention prior to the mobilisation of rescEU, as well as regular public information campaigns on initial response measures.</i>		<u>disaster, together with their volunteers' capacities. Therefore, there is a need for on-going cooperation at local, regional and cross-border level with a view to establishing common alert systems for rapid intervention prior to the mobilisation of rescEU, as well as regular public information campaigns on initial response measures.</u>
15.				At the technical trilogue on 18/10 it was agreed to move EP AM 46 from Art.12 to recitals: <u>(6b) The nature of rescEU capacities should remain flexible and may change in order to address new developments and future challenges, such as the consequences of climate change.</u>
16.	(7) The Union should be able to support Member States where available capacities are	AM 12 (7) The Union should be able to	(7) <u>In such situations,</u> the The Union should be able to	Text provisionally agreed at technical trilogue on 16/11:

	<p>insufficient to allow for an effective response to disasters by contributing to the financing of leasing or rental arrangements for ensuring rapid access to such capacities or by financing their acquisition. This would substantially increase the effectiveness of the Union Mechanism, by ensuring availability of capacities in cases where an effective response to disasters would otherwise not be ensured, particularly for disasters with wide ranging impacts affecting a significant number of Member States. Union procurement of capacities should allow for economies of scale and better coordination when responding to disasters.</p>	<p>support Member States where available <i>material and technical</i> capacities are insufficient to allow for an effective response to disasters, <i>including in the case of cross-border events</i>, by contributing to the financing of leasing or rental arrangements for ensuring rapid access to such capacities or by financing their acquisition. This would substantially increase the effectiveness <i>and deployability</i> of the Union Mechanism, by ensuring the <i>speedy</i> availability of <i>material and technical</i> capacities, <i>including for rescuing elderly persons or persons with disabilities</i>, in cases where an effective response to disasters would otherwise not be ensured, particularly for disasters with wide ranging impacts affecting a significant number of Member States, <i>such as cross-border epidemics. The pre-committed suitable equipment and</i> Union procurement of capacities should allow for</p>	<p>support Member States where available capacities are insufficient to allow for an effective response to disasters by <u>co-financing</u> contributing to the financing of leasing or rental arrangements for ensuring rapid access to such capacities or by <u>co-financing</u> their acquisition. This would substantially increase the effectiveness of the Union Mechanism, by ensuring availability of capacities in cases where an effective response to disasters would otherwise not be ensured, particularly for disasters with wide</p>	<p>(7) The Union should be able to support Member States where available capacities are insufficient to allow for an effective response to disasters by <u>co-financing the development of rescEU capacities, including their rental, leasing or acquisition</u> contributing to the financing of leasing or rental arrangements for ensuring rapid access to such capacities or by financing their acquisition. This would substantially increase the effectiveness of the Union Mechanism, by ensuring availability of capacities in cases where an effective response to disasters would otherwise not be <u>guaranteed</u> ensured, particularly for disasters with wide ranging impacts affecting a</p>
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		economies of scale and better coordination when responding to disasters. <i>Optimal and transparent use of financial resources should be ensured.</i>	ranging impacts affecting a significant number of Member States. <u>Joint Union</u> procurement of capacities should allow for economies of scale and better coordination when responding to disasters. <u>Where, for a transitional period, the Commission rents or leases rescEU capacities, the corresponding rental or leasing contracts should end by 31 December 2019.</u>	significant number of Member States. <u>Joint Union</u> procurement of capacities should allow for economies of scale and better coordination when responding to disasters. <u>Where, for a transitional period, the Commission supports Member States by directly renting or leasing capacities to address an urgent gap based on identified risks, the corresponding rental or leasing contracts should end by 31 December 2021.</u>
17.				Text provisionally agreed at technical trilogue on 16/11: <u>Union financial support disbursed for the development of rescEU capacities should be determined taking into</u>

				<p><u>account the list of eligible cost categories set out in Annex Ia.</u></p> <p><u>Full financial support should be established for capacities required in order to respond to low probability high impact risks that may result in significant cross-border impacts and for which European preparedness levels are not considered adequate based on capacity gap analyses undertaken by national civil protection authorities and the Commission. Substantial co-financing should also be envisaged for capacities whose acquisition and recurrent costs are highest, such as aerial forest fire fighting capacities.</u></p>
18.		<p>AM 13</p> <p><i>(7a) Many Member States are faced with a lack of material and technical equipment when unexpected disasters arise. The Union Mechanism should</i></p>		<p>At the technical trilogue on 6/11 the EP agreed to drop the amendment.</p>

		<i>therefore make it possible to expand the material and technical base where necessary, in particular for the sake of rescuing persons with a disability, elderly persons or persons with an illness.</i>		
19.			<u>(7a) Since identified risks, overall capacities and gaps vary over time, there is a need for flexibility in the establishment of rescEU. The Commission should therefore be empowered to adopt implementing acts defining the rescEU capacities, taking into account the identified risks, overall capacities and gaps. Based on identified risks, the need for aerial forest fire fighting</u>	<p>At the technical trilogue on 16/10 it was provisionally agreed to move the last part of the Council text to recital 4a:</p> <p><u>(7a) Since identified risks, overall capacities and gaps vary over time, there is a need for flexibility in the establishment of rescEU. The Commission should therefore be empowered to adopt implementing acts defining the rescEU capacities, taking into account the identified risks, overall capacities and gaps.</u></p>

			<u>capacities has already been recognised. It is important that these capacities are significantly financed by the Union budget due to their high costs.</u>	
20.			<u>(7aa) In order to balance national responsibility and solidarity among Member States, a part of operational costs of deploying rescEU capacities should be eligible for Union financial assistance. However, following repeated requests for the same type of assistance through the Union Mechanism for the same type of disasters, the</u>	Text provisionally agreed at technical trilogue on 16/11: <u>(7aa) In order to balance national responsibility and solidarity among Member States, a part of operational costs of deploying rescEU capacities should be eligible for Union financial assistance.</u>

			<p><u>Commission should be able to discontinue Union financing of operational costs of deployment of rescEU capacities if the information provided by the Member State reveals shortcomings in prevention and preparedness. Such information should include the prevention and preparedness measures undertaken or planned at national or appropriate sub-national level to address the relevant risk.</u></p> <p><u>The Commission should be empowered to adopt implementing acts</u></p>	
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			<p><u>to define the criteria necessary to assess the existence of significant shortcomings in prevention and preparedness, taking into account inter alia sufficient capacities available at national level, or an extraordinary character of the disaster.</u></p>	
21.			<p><u>(7aaa)</u></p> <p><u>As Member States or their citizens could be significantly affected by disasters occurring in third countries, in such situations rescEU capacities should also be available for deployments</u></p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11:</p> <p><u>As Member States or their citizens could be significantly affected by disasters occurring in third countries, in such situations rescEU capacities should also be available for deployments outside of the Union. For reasons</u></p>

			<u>outside of the Union. For reasons of solidarity among Member States, in case of deployments of rescEU capacities outside the Union operational costs should be borne by the EU budget.</u>	<u>of solidarity among Member States, in case of deployments of rescEU capacities outside the Union operational costs should be borne by the EU budget.</u>
22.			<p><u>(7aaaa)</u></p> <p><u>In order to ensure a co-ordinated but at the same time rapid response the decision on the deployment, demobilisation and arbitration in case of conflicting requests should be taken by the Commission in close coordination with the requesting Member State and the Member State</u></p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11:</p> <p><u>In order to ensure a co-ordinated but at the same time rapid response the decision on the deployment and demobilisation, and any decision in the event of conflicting requests should be taken by the Commission in close coordination with the requesting Member State and the Member State owning, renting</u></p>

			<u>owning, renting or leasing the capacity. The Commission and the Member State owning, renting or leasing rescEU capacities will conclude operational contracts specifying the terms and conditions of deploying rescEU capacities.</u>	<u>or leasing the capacity. The Commission and the Member State owning, renting or leasing rescEU capacities will conclude operational contracts specifying the terms and conditions of deploying rescEU capacities.</u>
23.	(8) Reinforcing the European Civil Protection Pool requires enhanced Union financing in terms of adaptation and repair of capacities, as well as operational costs.			(8) Reinforcing the European Civil Protection Pool requires enhanced Union financing in terms of adaptation and repair of capacities, as well as operational costs.
24.	(9) <i>In order to strengthen</i> efficiency and effectiveness of training and exercises <i>and enhance</i> co-operation between Member States' national civil protection authorities and services <i>it is</i>	AM 14 (9) <i>Training, research and innovation are essential aspects of cooperation in the civil protection field.</i>		Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11: <u>Training, research and innovation are essential aspects of cooperation in the</u>

	<p><i>necessary to establish a Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network that is based on existing structures.</i></p>	<p><i>The efficiency and effectiveness of training and exercises, the promotion of innovation, and dialogue and co-operation between Member States' national civil protection authorities and services should be strengthened on the basis of existing structures with the involvement of and the exchange of information with centres of excellence, universities, researchers and other expertise available in the Member States.</i></p>	<p><u>civil protection field.</u> In order to strengthen efficiency and effectiveness of training and exercises, <u>the promotion of innovation, and dialogue and to enhance co-operation between Member States' national civil protection authorities and services it is necessary to establish a Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network. The Network should be</u> that is based on existing structures <u>including centres of excellence, universities, researchers and other experts, young professionals and experienced volunteers in the area of emergency management. Further co-operation on training, research and innovation should also be strengthened with international organisations, and, where possible, extended to involve third countries, in particular neighbouring countries.</u></p>
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25.				<p>To be aligned with Article 20(a) following discussions at political level on 26/11:</p> <p><u>(9a) Civil protection operators dedicate their lives to help others and invest time and efforts in order to assist those in need. Such courage and commitment to Union Civil Protection should be recognised by the European Union.</u></p>
26.		<p>AM 15</p> <p><i>(9a) While strengthening civil protection in the light of disaster trends, both weather-related and those relating to internal security, is one of the most important priorities throughout the whole Union, it is essential to complement the Union's tools with a stronger territorial and community-led dimension, as local community action is the fastest and most effective way of limiting the</i></p>		<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 6/11:</p> <p><u>(9a) While strengthening civil protection in the light of disaster trends, both weather-related and those relating to internal security, is one of the most important priorities throughout the whole Union, it is essential to ensure a strong territorial and community-led dimension, as local community action is the</u></p>

		<i>damage caused by a disaster.</i>		<u>fastest and most effective way of limiting the damage caused by a disaster.</u>
27.	(10) In order to achieve the functioning of the rescEU capacity, additional financial appropriations should be made available to finance actions under the Union Mechanism.	AM 16 (10) In order to achieve the functioning of the rescEU capacity, additional financial appropriations should be made available to finance actions under the Union Mechanism, <i>but not at the expense of the financial envelopes allocated to other key Union policies.</i>	(10) In order to achieve the functioning of the rescEU capacity, additional <u>proportionate</u> financial appropriations should be made available to finance actions under the Union Mechanism.	
28.		AM 17 <i>(10a) Separate funding and budgetary allocations should be guaranteed for the revised Union Mechanism. Considering the need to avoid any negative impact on the financing of existing multiannual programmes, the increase in financing for the targeted revision of the Union Mechanism in the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 should be drawn exclusively from all means available under Council</i>		

		<i>Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1311/2013^{1a10}, with particular recourse to the Flexibility Instrument.</i>		
29.	(11) There is a need to simplify Union Mechanism procedures to ensure that Member States can access assistance and capacities needed in order to respond to natural or man-made disasters as rapidly as possible.	AM 18 (11) There is a need to simplify, <i>streamline and increase the flexibility of the</i> Union Mechanism procedures to ensure that Member States can <i>quickly</i> access assistance and capacities needed in order to respond to natural or man-made disasters as rapidly <i>and as efficiently</i> as possible.		Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 6/11: (11) There is a need to simplify, <u>streamline and increase the flexibility of the</u> Union Mechanism procedures to ensure that Member States can <u>quickly</u> access assistance and capacities needed in order to respond to natural or man-made disasters as rapidly <u>and as efficiently</u> as possible.
30.	(12) In order to maximise the use of existing funding instruments and support Member States in delivering assistance, <i>particularly</i> in response to disasters outside the Union, a derogation to Article 129(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 966/2012 of the European Parliament and the	AM 19 (12) In order to maximise the use of existing funding instruments and support Member States in delivering assistance, <i>including</i> in response to disasters outside the Union, a derogation to Article 129(1) of Regulation	(12) In order to maximise the use of existing funding instruments and support Member States in delivering assistance, particularly in response to	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 6/11: (12) In order to maximise the use of existing funding instruments and support Member States in delivering assistance, <u>particularly including</u>

¹⁰ ^{1a} *Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1311/2013 of 2 December 2013 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2014-2020 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 884).*

	<p>Council¹⁴ should be provided for when financing is granted pursuant to Articles 21, 22 and 23 of Decision No 1313/2013/EU.</p>	<p>(EU, Euratom) 966/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council¹⁴¹¹ should be provided for when financing is granted pursuant to Articles 21, 22 and 23 of Decision No 1313/2013/EU.</p> <p><i>Notwithstanding that derogation, funding for civil protection activities and humanitarian aid, in particular, should remain clearly separate in any future Union funding architecture and be fully in line with the different objectives and legal requirements of that architecture.</i></p>	<p>disasters outside the Union, a derogation to Article 129(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 966/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council¹² should be provided for when financing is granted pursuant to Articles 21, 22 and 23 of Decision No 1313/2013/EU <u>in accordance with Article 129 (1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 966/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council</u>¹³.</p>	<p>in response to disasters outside the Union, a derogation to Article 129(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 966/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council¹⁴¹⁴ should be provided for when financing is granted pursuant to Articles 21, 22 and 23 of Decision No 1313/2013/EU <u>in accordance with Article 191(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and the Council</u>¹⁵. <u>Nevertheless, funding for civil protection</u></p>
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¹¹ ¹⁴ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 (OJ L 298, 26.10.2012, p. 1).

¹² ~~Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002, (OJ L 298, 26.10.2012, p. 1).~~

¹³ **Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002, (OJ L 298, 26.10.2012, p. 1).**

				<u>activities and humanitarian aid, in particular, should remain clearly separate and be fully in line with their respective objectives and legal requirements.</u>
31.	(13) It is important to ensure that Member States take all the necessary actions in order to effectively prevent natural and man-made disasters and mitigate their effects. Provisions should reinforce links between prevention, preparedness and response actions under the Union Mechanism. Coherence should also be ensured with other relevant Union legislation on prevention and disaster risk management, including for cross-border prevention action and response to threats such as serious	AM 20 (13) It is important to ensure that Member States take all the necessary actions in order to effectively prevent natural and man-made disasters and mitigate their effects. Provisions should reinforce links between prevention, preparedness and response actions under the Union Mechanism. Coherence should also be ensured with other relevant Union legislation on prevention and disaster risk management, including for	(13) It is important to ensure that Member States take all the necessary actions in order to effectively prevent natural and man-made disasters and mitigate their effects. Provisions should reinforce links between prevention, preparedness and response actions under the Union Mechanism.	Text provisionally agreed at technical trilogue on 25/9: (13) It is important to ensure that Member States take all the necessary actions in order to effectively prevent natural and man-made disasters and mitigate their effects. Provisions should reinforce links between prevention, preparedness and response actions under the Union Mechanism.

¹⁴ ¹⁴ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 (OJ L 298, 26.10.2012, p. 1).

¹⁵ **Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).**

	<p>cross-border health threats¹⁶. <i>Likewise</i>, coherence should be ensured with international commitments such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030, the Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.</p>	<p>cross-border prevention action and response to threats such as serious cross-border health threats¹⁵¹⁷. <i>Territorial cooperation programmes under cohesion policy provide for specific actions to take into account disaster resilience, risk prevention and risk management, and further efforts should be made towards more vigorous integration and greater synergies. Furthermore, all actions should be coherent with, and actively contribute to meeting,</i> international commitments such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030, the Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.</p>	<p>Coherence should also be ensured with other relevant Union legislation on prevention and disaster risk management, including for cross-border prevention action and response to threats such as serious cross-border health threats <u>as set out in Decision 1082/2013/EU¹⁸</u>. Likewise, coherence <u>it is important to</u> should be ensured <u>coherence</u> with international</p>	<p>Coherence should also be ensured with other relevant Union legislation on prevention and disaster risk management, including for cross-border prevention action and response to threats such as serious cross-border health threats <u>as set out in Decision 1082/2013/EU¹⁵¹⁹</u>. <u>Territorial cooperation programmes under cohesion policy provide for specific actions to take into account disaster resilience, risk prevention and risk</u></p>
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¹⁶ Decision No 1082/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 on serious cross border threats to health and repealing Decision No 2119/98/EC (OJ L 293, 5.11.2013, p. 1).

¹⁷ Decision No 1082/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 on serious cross border threats to health and repealing Decision No 2119/98/EC (OJ L 293, 5.11.2013, p. 1).

¹⁸ Decision No 1082/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 on serious cross border threats to health and repealing Decision No 2119/98/EC (OJ L 293, 5.11.2013, p. 1).

¹⁹ Decision No 1082/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 on serious cross border threats to health and repealing Decision No 2119/98/EC (OJ L 293, 5.11.2013, p. 1).

			commitments such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030, the Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.	<u>management, and further efforts should be made towards more vigorous integration and greater synergies.</u> Likewise, coherence <u>Furthermore, all actions</u> should be <u>coherent</u> with, <u>and actively contribute to meeting,</u> international commitments such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030, the Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.
32.		AM 21 <i>(13a) It is essential that the modules previously registered in the Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS) be maintained in order to respond to requests for assistance and to participate in the training system in the</i>		Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11: <u>In order to ensure a comprehensive and seamless exchange of information about capacities and modules at the disposal of Member States, it is necessary that information uploaded on CECIS is continuously kept up to</u>

		<i>usual way.</i>		<u>date. As regards information provided through CECIS, it is also appropriate that Member States register therein capacities that are not pre-committed to the European Civil Protection Pool and which are at their disposal for the purposes of the deployment of those capacities through the Union Mechanism.</u>
33.		AM 22 <i>(13b) It is equally important to connect the Union Mechanism, which is limited to the period immediately following the catastrophe, to other Union instruments focused on reversing the damage, such as the Solidarity Fund.</i>		Text provisionally agreed at the technical dialogue on 18/10: <u>(13b) It is equally important to create synergies and improve the complementarity and coordination between the Union Mechanism and other Union instruments, including with those which can contribute to repairing or mitigating the damage caused by disasters.</u>

34.		<p>AM 23</p> <p><i>(13c) It is essential that the Solidarity Fund be modified by introducing the obligation to repair the damage to the environment and by using the GDP per capita of the region or Member State instead of the global GDP as an indicator for its approval, to prevent large, populated regions with low levels of wealth from not being eligible to benefit from the Fund. It is very important to value the environment affected by a catastrophe in an economic way, especially areas of high natural value, such as protected areas or covered by the Natura 2000 network, in order to repair them.</i></p>		<p>At the technical trilogue on 25 September the EP provisionally agreed to drop the amendment.</p>
35.		<p>AM 24</p> <p><i>(13d) There is a need for Union action to focus also on providing technical training assistance so that the capacity of communities for self-help can be enhanced, leaving them</i></p>		<p>At the technical trilogue on 6/11 the EP provisionally agreed to drop the amendment.</p>

		<i>better prepared to provide an initial response and contain a disaster. Targeted training and education for public safety practitioners, such as community leaders, social and medical care practitioners, the rescue and firefighting services as well as local voluntary intervention groups which should dispose of rapidly available intervention equipment, can help contain a disaster and reduce fatalities both during and in the aftermath of the crisis.</i>		
36.	(14) The delegation of power conferred to the Commission by Decision No 1313/2013/EU should be amended, in order to allow for effective emergency support capacity for the European Union (rescEU). The power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission to define additional types of response capacities on the basis of identified risks and taking into account a multi-		(14) <u>In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of the obligation to provide information on risk assessments, of the European Civil Protection Pool, of rescEU and of the Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network,</u>	To be aligned following discussions on implementing/delegated acts at political level on 26/11: (14) <u>In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of the European Civil Protection Pool, rescEU and the Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network, as well as procedures to recognise long-</u>

	hazard approach.		<p><u>implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission.</u> <u>Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council</u>²⁰ The delegation of power conferred to the Commission by Decision No 1313/2013/EU should be amended, in order to allow for effective emergency support capacity for the European Union</p>	<p><u>standing commitment and extraordinary contributions to Union Civil Protection implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission.</u> <u>Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council</u>²¹ The delegation of power conferred to the Commission by Decision No 1313/2013/EU should be amended, in order to allow for effective emergency support capacity for the European Union</p>
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²⁰ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

²¹ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

			(rescEU). The power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission to define additional types of response capacities on the basis of identified risks and taking into account a multi-hazard approach.	(rescEU). The power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission to define additional types of response capacities on the basis of identified risks and taking into account a multi-hazard approach.
37.				<p>To be aligned following discussions on implementing/delegated acts at political level on 26/11:</p> <p><u>(14a) In order to amend the categories of eligible costs necessary for determining the Union's financial support for the development of rescEU capacities, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the</u></p>

				<u>Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission.</u>
38.	(15) Since the objectives of this Decision cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States acting alone but can rather, by reason of scale or effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Decision does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.		(15) Since the objectives of this Decision, <u>namely to increase the collective ability to prevent, prepare for and respond to disasters,</u> cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States acting alone but can rather, by reason of scale or effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 6/11: (15) Since the objectives of this Decision, <u>namely to increase the collective ability to prevent, prepare for and respond to disasters,</u> cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States acting alone but can rather, by reason of scale or effects, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Decision does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

			proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Decision does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	
39.			(15a) <u>While respecting the powers of the Budgetary Authority, it is important that the overall budget for the implementation of the Union Mechanism is exclusively made available through redeployments within heading 3 and 4 of the Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020.</u>	Presidency compromise proposal - delete recital 15a + Council statement (Annex III)
40.				Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11:

				<p><u>(15ab) In order to ensure a smooth transition towards the full implementation of rescEU, the Commission should, for a transitional period of time, be able to provide financing to ensure the rapid availability of relevant national capacities.</u></p>
41.				<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11:</p> <p><u>(15ac) In order to allow for the prompt application of the measures provided for in this Decision, this Decision should enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.</u></p>
42.	(16) Decision No 1313/2013/EU should therefore be amended accordingly,			

43.	<p>HAVE ADOPTED THIS DECISION:</p> <p><i>Article 1</i></p> <p>Decision No 1313/2013/EU is hereby amended as follows:</p> <p>(1) Article 3 is amended as follows:</p> <p>(a) in paragraph 1 the following point (e) is added:</p> <p>'(e) to increase the availability and use of scientific knowledge on disasters.'</p>	<p>AM 25</p> <p>(e) to increase the availability and use of scientific knowledge on disasters, <i>including in the outermost regions and Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs);</i></p>		<p>At the technical trilogue on 25 September the EP provisionally agreed to drop the amendment.</p>
44.		<p>AM 26</p> <p><i>(aa) in paragraph 1 the following point is added:</i></p> <p><i>“(ea) to mitigate the immediate consequences that catastrophes may have on</i></p>		<p>At the technical trilogue on 25/9 it was provisionally agreed to integrate the EP amendment into the current Art. 3(1)(c), as follows:</p> <p>c) to facilitate rapid and</p>

		<i>human lives and on cultural and natural heritage;”</i>		efficient response, <u>including by taking measures to mitigate immediate consequences,</u> in the event of disasters or imminent disasters; and
45.		AM 27 <i>(ab) in paragraph 1, the following point is added:</i> <i>“(eb) to step up cooperation and coordination activities at cross-border level.”</i>		Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 25/9: <u>“(eb) to step up cooperation and coordination activities at cross-border level and amongst Member States prone to the same types of disasters.”</u>
46.	(b) point (a) of paragraph 2 is replaced by the following: '(a) progress in implementing the disaster prevention framework: measured by the number of Member States that have made available to the Commission their risk assessments, an assessment of their risk management capability and a summary of their disaster management planning as		'(a) progress in implementing the disaster prevention framework: measured by the number of Member States that have made available to the Commission <u>a summary of</u> their risk assessments; an <u>and a summary</u>	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11: '(a) progress in implementing the disaster prevention framework: measured by the number of Member States that have made available to the Commission their

	referred to in Article 6;'		<u>of the</u> assessment of their risk management capability and a summary of their disaster management planning as referred to in <u>points (a) and (c) of</u> Article 6;'	risk assessments, a summary of their risk management capability and a summary of their disaster management planning as referred to in Article 6; <u>the information referred to in Article 6(1)(ca);</u>
47.	(1) in Article 4, the following point 12 is added: '(12) Participating State' means a third country participating in the Union Mechanism in accordance with Article 28(1);'			(1) in Article 4, the following point 12 is added: '(12) Participating State' means a third country participating in the Union Mechanism in accordance with Article 28(1);'
48.	(3) in Article 5 (1), point (a) is replaced by the following: '(a) take action to improve the knowledge base on disaster risks and facilitate the sharing of knowledge, the results of scientific research, best practices	AM 28 (a) take action to improve the knowledge base on disaster risks <i>and to better facilitate and promote cooperation and</i> the sharing of knowledge, the results of scientific research <i>and innovation</i> , best practices and information, including		Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 25/9: (a) take action to improve the knowledge base on disaster risks <u>and to better facilitate and promote cooperation and</u> the sharing of knowledge, the results

	and information, including among Member States that share common risks.	among Member States that share common risks;		of scientific research <u>and innovation</u> , best practices and information, including among Member States that share common risks;
49.	<p><i>Article 5</i></p> <p><i>(i) highlight the importance of risk prevention and support the Member States in awareness-raising, public information and education;</i></p>	<p>AM 29</p> <p><i>(3a) In Article 5(1), the following point is inserted:</i></p> <p><i>“(aa) coordinate the harmonisation of information and guidance on alert systems, including on a cross-border level;”</i></p>		<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 18/10:</p> <p>(i) highlight the importance of risk prevention, <u>and</u> support the Member States in awareness-raising, public information and education, <u>and support the Member States’ efforts in the provision of public information on alert systems, by providing guidance to them on such systems, including on a cross-border level;</u></p>
50.	<p><i>(f) compile and disseminate the information made available by Member States; organise an exchange of experiences about the assessment of risk</i></p>	<p>AM 30</p> <p><i>(3b) In Article 5(1), point (f) is replaced by the following:</i></p>		<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11:</p> <p><i>(3b) In Article 5(1), point (f)</i></p>

	<i>management capability; develop, together with the Member States and by 22 December 2014, guidelines on the content, methodology and structure of those assessments; and facilitate the sharing of good practices in prevention and preparedness planning, including through voluntary peer reviews;</i>	"(f) compile and disseminate the information made available by Member States; organise an exchange of experiences about the assessment of risk management capability; develop, together with the Member States and by 22 December 2019 , <i>new</i> guidelines on the content, methodology and structure of those assessments; and facilitate the sharing of good practices in prevention and preparedness planning, including through voluntary peer reviews;"		<i>is replaced by the following:</i> "(f) compile and disseminate the information made available by Member States; organise an exchange of experiences about the assessment of risk management capability; develop, together with the Member States and by 22 December 2014, guidelines on the content, methodology and structure of those assessments; and facilitate the sharing of good practices in prevention and preparedness planning, including through voluntary peer reviews;"
51.	(4) Article 6 is amended as follows: (a) points (a) and (b) are replaced by the following:		(4) Article 6 is amended as follows <u>replaced by the following:</u>	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11: <u>(1) In order to promote an effective and coherent</u>

			<p><u>'Article 6</u></p> <p><u>Risk management</u></p> <p>(a) — points (a) and (b) are replaced by the following:</p> <p><u>'1. In order to promote an effective and coherent approach to prevention of and preparedness for disasters by sharing non-sensitive information, namely information whose disclosure would not be contrary to the essential interests of Member States' security, and best practices within the Union Mechanism, Member States</u></p>	<p><u>approach to prevention of and preparedness for disasters by sharing non-sensitive information, namely information whose disclosure would not be contrary to the essential interests of Member States' security, and best practices within the Union Mechanism, Member States shall:</u></p>
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			<u>shall:</u>	
52.	'(a) develop risk assessments at national or appropriate sub-national level and make them available to the Commission by 22 December 2018 and every three years thereafter;	AM 31 a) develop risk assessments at national or appropriate sub-national level <i>in consultation with relevant local and regional authorities and aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</i> and make them available to the Commission by 22 December 2018 and every three years thereafter, <i>based on a model agreed on with the Commission 'and, in this context, existing national information systems shall be used;</i>	(a) <u>further</u> develop risk assessments at national or appropriate sub-national level and make them available to the Commission <u>a summary of the relevant elements thereof, using the template laid down in the implementing act referred to in the third paragraph,</u> by 22 <u>31</u> December 2018 <u>2023</u> and every three <u>five</u> years thereafter, <u>and whenever there are important changes;</u>	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11: (a) <u>further</u> develop risk assessments at national or appropriate sub-national level and make them available to the Commission by 22 December 2018 and every three years thereafter;
53.	(b) develop and refine their disaster risk management planning at national or appropriate sub-national level based on the risk assessments referred to in point			Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11: <u>(b) further develop the</u>

	(a) and taking into account the assessment of their risk management capability referred to in point (c) and the overview of risks referred to in point (c) of Article 5(1).'			<p><u>assessment of risk management capability at national or appropriate sub-national level;</u></p> <p>(b) — develop and refine their disaster risk management planning at national or appropriate sub-national level based on the risk assessments referred to in point (a) and taking into account the assessment of their risk management capability referred to in point (c) and the overview of risks referred to in point (c) of Article 5(1).</p>
54.	<i>(b) develop and refine their disaster risk management planning at national or appropriate sub-national level;</i>		<u>(c) further develop and make available to the Commission a summary of the assessment of their risk management capability at national or</u>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11:</p> <p><u>(c) further develop and refine their disaster risk management planning at national or appropriate sub-national level;</u></p>

			<u>appropriate sub-national level until 31 December 2025 and every five years thereafter, and whenever there are important changes;</u>	
55.				Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11: <u>(ca) make available to the Commission a summary of the relevant elements of points (a) and (b) of Article 6, focusing on key risks. For key risks having cross-border impacts as well as for low probability risks with high impact, where appropriate, Member States shall describe priority prevention and preparedness measures. The summary shall be</u>

				<u>provided to the Commission by 31 December 2020 and every three years thereafter and whenever there are important changes;</u>
56.	<i>(d) participate, on a voluntary basis, in peer reviews on the assessment of risk management capability.</i>	<p>AM 32</p> <p><i>(aa) point (d) is replaced by the following:</i></p> <p>“(d) participate, on a voluntary basis, in peer reviews on risk management capability <i>with a view to identifying actions that bridge the gaps.</i>”</p>	<u>(d) participate, on a voluntary basis, in peer reviews on the assessment of risk management capability.</u>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11:</p> <p><u>(d) participate, on a voluntary basis, in peer reviews on the assessment of risk management capability.</u></p>
57.	<p>(b) the following second and third subparagraphs are added:</p> <p>'A summary of the relevant elements of the risk management planning shall be provided to the Commission, including information on the selected prevention and preparedness measures, by 31 January 2019 and every three years thereafter. In addition, the Commission may require Member States to provide</p>	<p>AM 33</p> <p>(b) the following second and third subparagraphs are added:</p> <p>A summary of the relevant elements of the risk management planning shall be provided to the Commission, including information on the selected prevention and preparedness measures, <i>in accordance with a template to</i></p>	<p>(b) the following second and third subparagraph are added:</p> <p>'A summary of the relevant elements of the risk management planning shall be provided to the Commission, including</p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11:</p> <p>(b) the following second and third subparagraph are added:</p> <p>'A summary of the relevant elements of the risk management planning shall be provided to the</p>

	<p>specific prevention and preparedness plans, which shall cover both short- and long-term efforts. <i>The Union shall duly consider the progress made by the Member States with respect to disaster prevention and preparedness as part of any future ex-ante conditionality mechanism under the European Structural and Investment Funds</i></p>	<p><i>be established by means of an implementing act</i>, by 31 January 2019 and every three years thereafter. <i>That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 33(2).</i> In addition, the Commission may require Member States to provide specific prevention and preparedness plans which shall cover both short- and long-term efforts. <i>In this regard, these efforts may include a commitment on the part of Member States to encourage investments based on risk assessments and to ensure better post-disaster reconstruction. The additional administrative burden at national and sub-national levels shall be kept as low as possible.</i></p>	<p>information on the selected prevention and preparedness measures, by 31 January 2019 and every three years thereafter. In addition, the Commission may require Member States to provide, specific prevention and preparedness plans, which shall cover both short- and long-term efforts. The Union shall duly consider the progress made by the Member States with respect to disaster prevention and preparedness as part of any future ex-ante conditionality mechanism under the European Structural and Investment Funds.</p>	<p>Commission, including information on the selected prevention and preparedness measures, by 31 January 2019 and every three years thereafter. In addition, the Commission may require Member States to provide, specific prevention and preparedness plans, which shall cover both short- and long-term efforts. The Union shall duly consider the progress made by the Member States with respect to disaster prevention and preparedness as part of any future ex-ante conditionality mechanism under the European Structural and Investment Funds.</p>
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58.	The Commission may also establish specific consultation mechanisms to enhance appropriate prevention and preparedness planning and coordination among Member States prone to similar type disasters.'	<p>AM 34</p> <p>The Commission may, <i>in cooperation with the Member States</i>, also establish specific consultation mechanisms to enhance appropriate prevention and preparedness planning and coordination among Member States prone to similar type disasters. <i>The Commission and the Member States, where possible, shall also foster consistency between disaster risk management and climate change adaptation strategies.</i></p>	<p><u>2.</u> The Commission <u>in cooperation with Member States</u> may also establish specific consultation mechanisms to enhance appropriate prevention and preparedness planning and coordination among Member States prone to similar type disasters.</p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11:</p> <p><u>2.</u> The Commission <u>in cooperation with Member States</u> may also establish specific consultation mechanisms to enhance appropriate prevention and preparedness planning and coordination among Member States prone to similar type disasters, <u>including for cross-border and low probability high impact risks identified in accordance with point (ca) of paragraph 1.</u></p>
59.			<p><u>3.</u> <u>The Commission shall, by 31 December 2019, adopt an implementing act laying down a template for the</u></p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11:</p> <p><u>3. The Commission shall further develop, together with the Member States, by</u></p>

			<u>summary referred to in point (a) of the first paragraph. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 33(2).</u>	<u>22 December 2019, guidelines on the submission of the summaries referred to in point (ca) of paragraph 1.</u>
60.			<u>4. Member States which have requested the same type of assistance through the Union Mechanism for the same type of disaster three times within three years, shall provide to the Commission additional information on specific prevention and preparedness measures related</u>	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11: <u>4. Where a Member State frequently requests the same type of assistance through the Union Mechanism for the same type of disaster, the Commission may, following a careful analysis of the reasons and circumstances of the activation and with the aim of supporting the Member State concerned to</u>

			<p><u>to the corresponding risk within six months after the closure of the third activation of the Union Mechanism.</u></p> <p><u>Taking into account the information provided, the Commission shall assess whether adequate measures have been taken to provide for a sufficient level of prevention, preparedness and risk management in the Member State concerned. Where this assessment has revealed a lack of prevention, or preparedness or risk management, the Commission</u></p>	<p><u>strengthen its level of prevention and preparedness,</u></p> <p><u>(a) request that Member State to provide additional information on specific prevention and preparedness measures related to the corresponding risk, and</u></p> <p><u>(b) where appropriate, based on the information provided:</u></p> <p><u>(i) propose the deployment of an expert team on site to provide advice on prevention and preparedness measures, or</u></p> <p><u>(ii) make recommendations to strengthen the level of prevention and preparedness in the Member State concerned. The</u></p>
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			<p><u>shall, where appropriate:</u></p> <p><u>(a) propose the deployment of an expert team as referred to in Articles 5(2) and 13(3), or</u></p> <p><u>(b) make recommendations to strengthen the level of prevention and preparedness in the Member States concerned.</u></p> <p><u>The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to lay down adequate criteria and the maximum time to assess the lack of prevention, or preparedness or risk management. Those implementing acts shall be adopted</u></p>	<p><u>Commission and that Member State shall keep each other informed about any measures taken following these recommendations.</u></p> <p><u>In cases where a Member State requests the same type of assistance through the Union Mechanism for the same type of disaster three times within three consecutive years points (a) and (b) shall apply unless a careful analysis of the reasons and circumstances of the frequent activations demonstrate that it is not necessary.</u></p>
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			<u>following the examination procedure referred to in Article 33(2).'</u>	
61.	<p><i>Article 8</i></p> <p><i>k) in close consultation with the Member States, take additional necessary supporting and complementary preparedness action to achieve the objective specified in point (b) of Article 3(1).</i></p>	<p>AM 36</p> <p>(4a) In Article 8(1), point (k) is replaced by the following:</p> <p>“(k) in close consultation with the Member States, take additional necessary supporting and complementary preparedness action, including through coordination with other Union instruments, to achieve the objective specified in point (b) of Article 3(1).”</p>		<p>At the technical trilogue on 25/9 the EP provisionally agreed to drop the amendment.</p>
62.	<p><i>Article 9</i></p>	<p>AM 37</p> <p>(4b) In Article 9, the following paragraph is inserted:</p> <p>“1a. Member States shall strengthen relevant administrative capacities of the competent regional and local authorities, in accordance with their institutional and legal</p>		<p>At the technical meeting on 6/11 the EP agreed to drop the amendment.</p>

		framework.”		
63.	<p>(5) In Article 10, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'1. The Commission and the Member States shall work together to improve the planning of disaster response operations under the Union Mechanism, including through scenario-building for disaster response based on the risk assessments referred to in point (a) of Article 6 and the overview of risks referred to in point (c) of Article 5(1), asset mapping and the development of plans for the deployment of response capacities.'</p>	<p>AM 38</p> <p>1. The Commission and the Member States shall work together to improve the planning of disaster response operations, <i>both for natural or man-made disasters</i>, under the Union Mechanism, including through scenario-building for disaster response based on the risk assessments referred to in point (a) of Article 6 and the overview of risks referred to in point (c) of Article 5(1), asset mapping, <i>including earth-moving machinery, mobile electricity generators and mobile fire-fighting equipment among those assets</i>, and the development of plans for the deployment of response capacities.</p>		<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11:</p> <p>1. The Commission and the Member States shall work together to improve the planning of disaster response operations, <u>both for natural or man-made disasters</u>, under the Union Mechanism, including through scenario-building for disaster response based on the risk assessments referred to in point (a) of Article 6 and the overview of risks referred to in point (c) of Article 5(1), asset mapping and the development of plans for the deployment of response capacities.</p>
64.	<p>(6) Article 11 is amended as follows:</p> <p>(a) The title is replaced by the</p>			

	following: 'European Civil Protection Pool'			
65.	(b) paragraphs 1 and 2 are replaced by the following: '1. A European Civil Protection Pool shall be established. It shall consist of a pool of pre-committed response capacities of the Member States and include modules, other response capacities and experts.'	AM 39 1. A European Civil Protection Pool shall be established. It shall consist of a <i>voluntary</i> pool of pre-committed response capacities of the Member States and include modules, other response capacities and experts.	'1. A European Civil Protection Pool shall be established. It shall consist of a pool of pre-committed response capacities of the Member States and include modules, other response capacities and <u>categories of</u> experts.	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/10: '1. A European Civil Protection Pool shall be established. It shall consist of a pool of <u>voluntarily</u> pre-committed response capacities of the Member States and include modules, other response capacities and <u>categories of</u> experts.
66.		AM 40 <i>1a. As national prevention should be the first priority of Member States to reduce safety and security risks, the European Civil Protection Pool shall be complementary to existing national capacities.</i>		Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/10: <u>1a The assistance provided by a Member State through the European Civil Protection Pool shall be complementary to existing capacities in the requesting Member State,</u>

				<u>without prejudice to the primary responsibility of Member States for disaster prevention and response on their territory.</u>
67.	2. On the basis of <i>identified</i> risks, the Commission shall define the types and the number of key response capacities required for the European Civil Protection Pool ("capacity goals"). The Commission shall monitor progress towards the capacity goals and remaining gaps and shall encourage Member States to address such gaps. The Commission may support Member States in accordance with Article 20, point (i) of Article 21(1) and Article 21(2).	AM 41 2. On the basis of <i>needs and risks identified on the ground</i> , the Commission shall, <i>in cooperation with the competent authorities of the Member States</i> , define the types and the number of key response capacities required for the European Civil Protection Pool ("capacity goals"). The Commission shall monitor progress towards the capacity goals and remaining gaps and shall encourage Member States to address such gaps. The Commission may support Member States in accordance with Article 20, point (i) of Article 21(1) and Article 21(2).	2. On the basis of identified risks, <u>overall capacities and gaps</u> , the Commission shall <u>adopt implementing acts</u> defining the types and the number of key response capacities required for the European Civil Protection Pool ("capacity goals"). <u>Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 33(2).</u> The Commission <u>and Member</u>	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11: 2. On the basis of identified risks, <u>overall capacities and gaps</u> , the Commission shall <u>adopt implementing acts</u> defining the types and the number of key response capacities required for the European Civil Protection Pool ("capacity goals"). <u>Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 33(2).</u> The Commission <u>in cooperation with Member States</u> shall monitor progress

			<p><u>States</u> shall monitor progress towards the capacity goals and remaining gaps <u>as set out in the implementing acts referred to in the first subparagraph.</u> <u>Where potentially significant gaps have been identified, the Commission shall examine whether the necessary capacities are available to the Member States outside the European Civil Protection Pool.</u> <u>The Commission</u> shall encourage Member States to address such gaps. The Commission may support Member States in</p>	<p>towards the capacity goals, <u>as set out in the implementing acts referred to in the first subparagraph, and identify potentially significant response capacity gaps in the European Civil Protection Pool.</u> <u>Where such gaps have been identified, the Commission shall examine whether the necessary capacities are available to the Member States outside the European Civil Protection Pool.</u> <u>The Commission</u> shall encourage Member States to address <u>such significant response capacity gaps in the Pool.</u> <i>The Commission</i> <u>and</u> may support Member States in accordance with Article 20, point (i) of Article 21(1) and Article 21(2).</p>
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			accordance with Article 20, point (i) of Article 21(1) and Article 21(2).'	
68.	<p>(c) paragraphs 7 and 8 are replaced by the following:</p> <p>'7. Response capacities that Member States make available for the European Civil Protection Pool shall be available for response operations under the Union Mechanism following a request for assistance through the ERCC, unless Member States are faced with an exceptional situation substantially affecting the discharge of national tasks.</p>	<p>AM 42</p> <p>7. Response capacities that Member States make available for the European Civil Protection Pool shall be available for response operations under the Union Mechanism following a request for assistance through the ERCC, unless <i>in the case of domestic emergencies, force majeure or when</i> Member States are faced with an exceptional situation substantially affecting the discharge of national tasks. <i>The ultimate decision on their deployment shall be taken by the Member State which registered the response capacity concerned.</i></p>	<p>(e) paragraphs 7 and 8 are replaced by the following:</p> <p>'7. Response capacities that Member States make available for the European Civil Protection Pool shall be available for response operations under the Union Mechanism following a request for assistance through the ERCC, unless Member States are faced with an exceptional situation substantially affecting the discharge of national tasks.</p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 26/10:</p> <p>(e) paragraphs 7 and 8 are replaced by the following:</p> <p>'7. Response capacities that Member States make available for the European Civil Protection Pool shall be available for response operations under the Union Mechanism following a request for assistance through the ERCC, unless Member States are faced with an exceptional situation substantially affecting the discharge of national tasks.</p>

69.	<p>8. In the event of deployment of such response they shall remain under the command and control of the Member States making them available and may be withdrawn <i>when</i> Member States are faced with <i>an</i> exceptional <i>situation substantially affecting the discharge of national tasks preventing them</i> from keeping those response capacities available. In such cases, the Commission shall be consulted.</p> <p>The coordination of different response capacities shall be facilitated where appropriate by the Commission through the ERCC in accordance with Articles 15 and 16.'</p>	<p>AM 43</p> <p>8. In the event of deployment of such response they shall remain under the command and control of the Member States making them available and may be withdrawn <i>if those</i> Member States are faced with <i>domestic emergencies, force majeure or if</i> an exceptional situation <i>prevents</i> them from keeping those response capacities available. In such cases, the Commission shall be consulted.</p> <p>The coordination of different response capacities shall be facilitated where appropriate by the Commission through the ERCC in accordance with Articles 15 and 16.'</p>	<p>8. In the event of deployment of such response they shall remain under the command and control of the Member States making them available and may be withdrawn when Member States are faced with an exceptional situation substantially affecting the discharge of national tasks preventing them from keeping those response capacities available. In such cases, the Commission shall be consulted.</p> <p>The coordination of different response capacities shall be facilitated where appropriate by the</p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 26/10:</p> <p>8. In the event of deployment of such response they shall remain under the command and control of the Member States making them available and may be withdrawn when Member States are faced with an exceptional situation substantially affecting the discharge of national tasks preventing them from keeping those response capacities available. In such cases, the Commission shall be consulted.</p> <p>The coordination of different response capacities shall be facilitated where appropriate by the Commission through the ERCC in</p>
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			Commission through the ERCC in accordance with Articles 15 and 16.'	accordance with Articles 15 and 16.'
70.	(d) the following paragraph 10 is added: '10. The references to the European Emergency Response Capacity, EERC and the voluntary pool shall be understood as a reference to the European Civil Protection Pool.'		(d) the following paragraph 10 is added: '10. The references to the European Emergency Response Capacity, EERC and the voluntary pool shall be understood as a reference to the European Civil Protection Pool.'	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 25/9: (moved to Art. 1(22) of the amending Decision) (d) the following paragraph 10 is added: '10. The references to the European Emergency Response Capacity, EERC and the voluntary pool shall be understood as a reference to the European Civil Protection Pool.'
71.	(7) Article 12 is replaced by the following: 'rescEU' 1. rescEU shall be established to provide relief where existing capacities do not allow responding effectively to	AM 44 1. rescEU shall be established to provide relief <i>in exceptional circumstances when capacities at national level are not available and</i> where existing capacities do not allow responding effectively to	1. rescEU shall be established to provide relief <u>assistance in overwhelming situations</u> where <u>overall</u> existing capacities <u>at national level and</u>	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11: 1. rescEU shall be established to provide relief <u>assistance in overwhelming situations</u> where <u>overall</u> existing capacities <u>at national level and those committed by</u>

	disasters.	disasters. <i>RescEU capacities shall not be used to replace Member States' own capacities and relevant responsibilities.</i>	<u>those committed by Member States to the European Civil Protection Pool</u> do not allow <u>are insufficient for an effective response in different kinds of disasters</u> responding effectively to disasters. <u>referred to in Article 1(2).</u>	<u>Member States to the European Civil Protection Pool</u> do not allow <u>are not, in the circumstances, able to ensure an effective response in different kinds of disasters</u> responding effectively to disasters. <u>referred to in Article 1(2).</u> <u>In order to guarantee an effective response to disasters the Commission and the Member States shall, where appropriate, ensure an adequate geographical distribution of rescEU capacities.</u>
72.	2. The composition of rescEU shall consist of the following capacities: (a) aerial forest firefighting; (b) high capacity pumping; (c) urban search and rescue; (d) field hospital and emergency	AM 45 2. The composition of rescEU <i>shall consist of capacities additional to those that already exist in the Member States, with a view to supplementing and strengthening them, and shall seek to address current and future risks. The capacities are to be identified on the basis of any gaps in response capacities related to</i>	2. The composition of rescEU shall consist of the following capacities: (a) aerial forest firefighting; (b) high capacity pumping; (c) urban search and rescue; (d) field hospital and	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 26/10 (while the issue of implementing/delegated acts remains to be discussed at political level): <u>2. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to define what capacities rescEU shall consist of, taking into account</u>

	<p>medical teams.</p>	<p><i>health emergencies, industrial, environmental, seismic or volcanic disasters, floods and fires including forest fires, as well as terrorist attacks and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats.</i></p> <p><i>On the basis of the identified gaps, rescEU shall contain at least the following capacities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) aerial forest firefighting; (b) high capacity pumping; (c) urban search and rescue; (d) field hospital and emergency medical teams. 	<p>emergency medical teams.</p> <p><u>The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to define rescEU capacities, taking into account identified risks, overall capacities and gaps at EU level. These implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 33(2) and upon ensuring consistency with other Union policies. The first such implementing act shall be adopted by three months after the date of entry into force of</u></p>	<p><u>identified and emerging risks, overall capacities and gaps at EU level, in particular in the areas of aerial forest fire fighting, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents and emergency medical response. These implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 33(2) and shall ensure consistency with other applicable Union law. The first such implementing act shall be adopted by three months after the date of entry into force of this Decision.</u></p>
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			<u>this Decision.</u>	
73.		<p>AM 46</p> <p><i>2a. The nature of these capacities shall remain flexible and may change in order to address new developments and future challenges, such as the consequences of climate change.</i></p>		At the technical trilogue on 18/10 it was agreed to move the text to recital (6b).
74.	<p>3. The Commission may acquire, rent, lease and/or otherwise contract capacities to be deployed in cases referred to in paragraph 1, in accordance with the Union's financial rules.</p>		<p>3. The Commission may rescEU capacities shall be acquired, rented, or leased by Member States and/or otherwise contract capacities to be deployed in cases referred to in paragraph 1 in accordance with the Union's financial rules. <u>For this purpose, direct grants may be awarded by the Commission to Member States without a call for</u></p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11:</p> <p>3. The Commission may <u>rescEU capacities shall be acquired, rented, or leased by Member States</u> and/or otherwise contract capacities to be deployed in cases referred to in paragraph 1 in accordance with the Union's financial rules. <u>For this purpose, direct grants may be awarded by the Commission to Member States without a call for proposal. Where the</u></p>

			<p><u>proposal. Where the Commission procures rescEU capacities on behalf of the Member States, the joint procurement procedure shall apply. Union financial support shall be awarded in accordance with the Union financial rules.</u></p> <p><u>rescEU capacities shall be hosted by Member States which acquire, rent or lease these capacities. In the case of joint procurement, rescEU capacities shall be hosted by the Member States on behalf of which the rescEU capacities are procured.</u></p>	<p><u>Commission procures rescEU capacities on behalf of the Member States, the joint procurement procedure shall apply. Union financial support shall be awarded in accordance with the Union financial rules.</u></p> <p><u>rescEU capacities shall be hosted by Member States which acquire, rent or lease these capacities. In the case of joint procurement, rescEU capacities shall be hosted by the Member States on behalf of which the rescEU capacities are procured.</u></p>
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			<p><u>By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, the Commission may, until 31 December 2019 rent or lease rescEU capacities. Those capacities shall be hosted by Member States providing financing in accordance with Article 21(3).</u></p>	
75.	<p>4. On the basis of identified risks and taking into account a multi-hazard approach, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 30 to define the types of response capacities required in addition to those identified in paragraph 2 of this Article and revise the composition of rescEU accordingly. Consistency shall be ensured with other Union policies.</p>	<p>AM 47</p> <p>4. On the basis of identified risks <i>and capacities and risk management planning according to Article 6</i> and taking into account an multi-hazard approach, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 30 to define the types of response capacities required in addition to those identified in</p>	<p>4. On the basis of identified risks and taking into account a multi-hazard approach, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 30 to define the types of response capacities required in addition to those identified</p>	<p>The issue of implementing/delegated acts remains to be discussed at political level – related to Article 12(2).</p>

	Where, in the case of a disaster or imminent disaster, imperative grounds of urgency so require, the procedure provided for in Article 31 shall apply to delegated acts adopted pursuant to this Article.	<p>paragraph 2 of this Article and revise the composition of rescEU accordingly. Consistency shall be ensured with other Union policies.</p> <p>Where, in the case of a disaster or imminent disaster, imperative grounds of urgency so require, the procedure provided for in Article 31 shall apply to delegated acts adopted pursuant to this Article.</p>	<p>in paragraph 2 of this Article and revise the composition of rescEU accordingly. Consistency shall be ensured with other Union policies.</p> <p>Where, in the case of a disaster or imminent disaster, imperative grounds of urgency so require, the procedure provided for in Article 31 shall apply to delegated acts adopted pursuant to this Article.</p>	
76.	5. The Commission shall define quality requirements for the response capacities forming part of rescEU. The quality requirements shall be based on established international standards, where such standards	<p>AM 48</p> <p>5. The Commission, <i>in cooperation with the Member States</i>, shall define quality requirements for the response capacities forming part of rescEU. The quality</p>	5. The Commission <u>in consultation with Member States</u> shall define quality requirements for the response capacities forming part of rescEU. The	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11:</p> <p>The Commission <u>in consultation with Member States</u> shall define quality</p>

	already exist.	requirements shall be based on established international standards, where such standards already exist.	quality requirements shall be based on established international standards, where such standards already exist.	requirements for the response capacities forming part of rescEU. The quality requirements shall be based on established international standards, where such standards already exist.
77.	6. The Commission shall ensure the availability and deployability of the capacities referred to in paragraph 2 under the Union Mechanism.		6. The <u>Member State owning, renting or leasing the rescEU capacity, or the Commission where the third subparagraph of paragraph 3 applies,</u> shall ensure the <u>registration in CECIS,</u> availability and deployability of <u>rescEU</u> the capacities <u>for</u> referred to in paragraph 2 under the Union Mechanism <u>operations.</u>	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 26/11: 6. The <u>Member State owning, renting or leasing the rescEU capacity, or the Commission where Article 35(1) applies,</u> shall ensure the <u>registration in CECIS,</u> and availability and deployability of <u>rescEU</u> the capacities <u>for</u> referred to in paragraph 2 under the Union Mechanism <u>operations.</u> <u>rescEU capacities may only be used for national purposes as</u>

			<p><u>rescEU capacities shall be used in accordance with implementing acts referred to point (g) of Article 32 and with operational contracts between the Commission and the Member State owning, leasing or renting these capacities further specifying the terms and conditions of deployment of rescEU capacities, including participating personnel.</u></p> <p><u>When not used or needed for response operations under the Union Mechanism, rescEU capacities may be used for</u></p>	<p><u>referred to in Article 23(4a) when not used or needed for response operations under the Union Mechanism.</u></p> <p><u>rescEU capacities shall be used in accordance with implementing acts referred to point (g) of Article 32 and with operational contracts between the Commission and the Member State owning, leasing or renting these capacities further specifying the terms and conditions of deployment of rescEU capacities, including participating personnel.</u></p>
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			<u>national purposes in accordance with Article 23(4a).</u>	
78.	7. rescEU capacities shall be available for response operations under the Union Mechanism following a request for assistance through the ERCC. The decision on their deployment shall be taken by the Commission, <i>which</i> shall retain <i>command and control</i> of rescEU capacities.	AM 49 7. rescEU capacities shall be available for response operations under the Union Mechanism following a request for assistance through the ERCC. The decision on their deployment shall be taken by the Commission, which shall retain the <i>strategic coordination</i> of rescEU capacities <i>and be the authority over deployment whilst the operational command and control shall remain with the officials responsible in the recipient Member States.</i>	7. rescEU capacities shall be available for response operations under the Union Mechanism following a request for assistance through the ERCC <u>in accordance with Article 15 or Article 16 (1-9) and (11-13).</u> The decision on their deployment, <u>demobilisation and arbitration in case of conflicting requests</u> shall be taken by the Commission, which shall retain command and control of rescEU capacities in close coordination with the requesting	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/10: 7. rescEU capacities shall be available for response operations under the Union Mechanism following a request for assistance through the ERCC <u>in accordance with Article 15 or Article 16 (1-9) and (11-13).</u> The decision on their deployment, and <u>demobilisation, and any decision in the event of conflicting requests,</u> shall be taken by the Commission, which shall retain command and control of rescEU capacities in close coordination with the requesting Member State and the

			<p><u>Member State and the Member State owning, renting or leasing the capacity, in accordance with operational contracts as defined in the second subparagraph of paragraph 6.</u></p> <p><u>The Member State on the territory of which rescEU capacities are deployed shall be responsible for directing response operations. In case of deployments outside the Union, the Member States hosting rescEU capacities shall be responsible for ensuring that rescEU capacities are fully integrated into the</u></p>	<p><u>Member State owning, renting or leasing the capacity, in accordance with operational contracts as defined in the second subparagraph of paragraph 6.</u></p> <p><u>The Member State on the territory of which rescEU capacities are deployed shall be responsible for directing response operations. In case of deployments outside the Union, the Member States hosting rescEU capacities shall be responsible for ensuring that rescEU capacities are fully integrated into the overall response.</u></p>
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			<u>overall response.</u>	
79.	8. In case of deployment, the Commission shall agree with the requesting Member State on the operational deployment of rescEU capacities. The requesting Member State shall facilitate operational co-ordination of its own capacities and rescEU activities during operations.	<p>AM 50</p> <p>8. In case of deployment, the Commission <i>through the ERCC</i> shall agree with the requesting Member State on the operational deployment of rescEU capacities. The requesting Member State shall facilitate operational co-ordination of its own capacities and rescEU activities during operations.</p>	<p>8. In case of deployment, the Commission <u>through the ERCC</u> shall agree with the requesting Member State on the operational deployment of rescEU capacities. The requesting Member State shall facilitate operational co-ordination of its own capacities and rescEU activities during operations.</p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11:</p> <p>In case of deployment, the Commission <u>through the ERCC</u> shall agree with the requesting Member State on the operational deployment of rescEU capacities. The requesting Member State shall facilitate operational co-ordination of its own capacities and rescEU activities during operations.</p>
80.	9. The coordination among the different response capacities shall be facilitated where appropriate by the Commission through the ERCC in accordance with Articles 15 and 16.			<p>9. The coordination among the different response capacities shall be facilitated where appropriate by the Commission through the ERCC in accordance with Articles 15 and 16.</p>

81.	<p>10. Where the Commission procures equipment such as aerial forest firefighting equipment, by means of acquisition, leasing or rental, the following shall be ensured:</p> <p>(a) in case of acquisition of equipment, an agreement between the Commission and a Member State provides for the registration thereof in that Member State.</p> <p>(b) in case of leasing and rental, the registration of the equipment in a Member State.</p>	<p>AM 51</p> <p>10. Where the Commission procures equipment such as aerial forest firefighting equipment, by means of acquisition, leasing or rental, the following shall be ensured:</p> <p>(a) in case of acquisition of equipment, an agreement between the Commission and a Member State provides for the registration thereof in that Member State.</p> <p>(b) in case of leasing and rental, the registration of the equipment in a Member State <i>shall not be compulsory</i>.</p> <p><i>(ba) commercial aircraft management is assigned to EASA certified operators.</i></p>	<p>10. Where the Commission procures equipment such as aerial forest firefighting equipment, by means of acquisition, leasing or rental, the following shall be ensured:</p> <p>(a) in case of acquisition of equipment, an agreement between the Commission and a Member State provides for the registration thereof in that Member State.</p> <p>(b) in case of leasing and rental, the registration of the equipment in a Member State.</p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11:</p> <p>10. Where the Commission procures equipment such as aerial forest firefighting equipment, by means of acquisition, leasing or rental, the following shall be ensured:</p> <p>(a) in case of acquisition of equipment, an agreement between the Commission and a Member State provides for the registration thereof in that Member State.</p> <p>(b) in case of leasing and rental, the registration of the equipment in a Member State.</p>
82.	<p>11. Member States shall be informed of the operational status of</p>			<p>11. Member States shall be informed of the</p>

	rescEU capacities through CECIS.'			operational status of rescEU capacities through CECIS.'
83.			<p><u>11a. If a disaster outside the EU could significantly affect one or more Member States or their citizens, rescEU capacities may be deployed, in accordance with paragraphs 7 and 9 of this Article.</u></p> <p><u>When rescEU capacities are deployed in third countries, in specific cases, Member States may refuse to deploy their own personnel, in accordance with the implementing act referred to in point (g) of Article 32 and further</u></p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11:</p> <p><u>11a. If a disaster outside the EU could significantly affect one or more Member States or their citizens, rescEU capacities may be deployed, in accordance with paragraphs 7 and 9 of this Article.</u></p> <p><u>When rescEU capacities are deployed in third countries, in specific cases, Member States may refuse to deploy their own personnel, in accordance with the implementing act referred to in point (g) of Article 32 and further defined in the operational contracts</u></p>

			<u>defined in the operational contracts as referred to in the second subparagraph of paragraph 6.'</u>	<u>as referred to in the second subparagraph of paragraph 6.'</u>
84.	<p>(8) the following Article 12a is inserted:</p> <p><i>'Article 12a</i> Information to the European Parliament and the Council</p> <p>The Commission shall inform the European Parliament and the Council of operations and progress made under Articles 11 and 12 every <i>two years</i>.</p>	<p>AM 52</p> <p>The Commission shall inform the European Parliament and the Council of operations and progress made under Articles 11 and 12 every <i>year</i>.</p>	<p>The Commission shall inform <u>submit a report to</u> the European Parliament and the Council of operations and progress made under Articles 11 and 12 every two years. <u>The report shall include information on progress towards the capacity goals and remaining gaps as referred to in Article 11(2), taking into account the establishment of rescEU capacities in accordance</u></p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed technical trilogue on 25/9 (merged with Art. 34).</p>

			<u>with Article 12.'</u>	
85.		<p>AM 53</p> <p><i>This information shall include an overview of the budgetary and cost developments, with a detailed technical and financial assessment, precise information on cost increases and changes in the types of response capacities required and the quality requirements of those capacities, if any, as well as the reasons for any such increases or changes.</i></p>		Text provisionally agreed technical trilogue on 25/9 (merged with Art. 34).
86.	<p>(9) in Article 13, the title and the first sentence of paragraph 1 are replaced by the following:</p> <p>'Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network</p> <p>1. The Commission shall establish a network of relevant civil protection and disaster management actors and institutions, forming together with the Commission a Union</p>	<p>AM 54</p> <p>1. The Commission shall establish a network of relevant civil protection and disaster management actors and institutions, <i>including centres of excellence, universities and researchers,</i> forming together with the Commission a Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network. <i>The Commission shall take due account of the</i></p>		<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 25/9:</p> <p>1. The Commission shall establish a network of relevant civil protection and disaster management actors and institutions, <u>including centres of excellence, universities and researchers,</u> forming together with the Commission a Union Civil Protection <u>Knowledge</u></p>

	Civil Protection Knowledge Network.	<i>expertise available in the Member States and the organisations active on the ground.</i>		<u>Network. The Commission shall take due account of the expertise available in the Member States and the organisations active on the ground.</u>
87.	The Network shall carry out the following tasks in the field of training, exercises, lessons learnt and knowledge dissemination, in close coordination with relevant knowledge centres, where appropriate:'	AM 55 The Network shall, <i>while aiming for a gender balanced composition</i> , carry out the following tasks in the field of training, exercises, lessons learnt and knowledge dissemination, in close coordination with relevant knowledge centres, where appropriate:		Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 25/9: The Network shall, <u>while aiming for a gender balanced composition</u> , carry out the following tasks in the field of training, exercises, lessons learnt and knowledge dissemination, in close coordination with relevant knowledge centres, where appropriate:
88.	<i>(a) set up and manage a training programme for civil protection and emergency management personnel on prevention of, preparedness for and response to disasters. The programme shall include joint courses and a system for exchange of experts, whereby individuals may be seconded to other Member States.</i>	AM 56 (9a) In Article 13(1), point (a) is replaced by the following: '(a) set up and manage a training programme for civil protection and emergency management personnel on prevention of, preparedness for and response to disasters. The programme		Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11: 1a. set up and manage a training programme for civil protection and emergency management personnel on prevention of, preparedness for and response to disasters. The programme shall <u>be such as to facilitate the exchange</u>

		shall include joint courses and a system for exchange of experts, whereby individuals may be seconded to other Member States. <i>A new Erasmus civil protection programme shall be introduced, in keeping with the rules and principles of Regulation (EU) No 1288/2013*²².</i>		<u>of best practices in the field of civil protection and</u> include joint courses and a system for exchange of experts, whereby individuals may be seconded to other Member States <u>expertise in the area of emergency management, including exchanges of young professionals and experienced volunteers and the secondment of Member State experts.</u>
89.	<i>The training programme shall aim to enhance the coordination, compatibility and complementarity between capacities referred to in Articles 9 and 11, and to improve the competence of experts referred to in points (d) and (f) of Article 8;</i>	The <i>Erasmus civil protection</i> programme shall <i>also</i> aim to enhance the coordination, compatibility and complementarity between capacities referred to in Articles 9, 11 and 12 , and to improve the competence of experts referred to in points (d) and (f) of Article 8. <i>The Erasmus civil protection</i>		Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11: The training programme shall aim to enhance the coordination, compatibility and complementarity between capacities referred to in Articles 9, 11 and 12 , and to improve the competence

²² *Regulation (EU) No 1288/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing ‘Erasmus+’: the Union programme for education, training, youth and sport and repealing Decisions No 1719/2006/EC, No 1720/2006/EC and No 1298/2008/EC (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 50).’*

		<i>programme shall include an international dimension aimed at supporting the Union's external action, including its development goals, through cooperation between Member States and between partner countries.</i>		of experts referred to in points (d) and (f) of Article 8.
90.	(f) <i>stimulate and encourage the introduction and use of relevant new technologies for the purpose of the Union Mechanism.</i>	<p>AM 57</p> <p>(9b) <i>In Article 13(1), point (f) is replaced by the following:</i></p> <p>‘(f) stimulate research and innovation and encourage the introduction and use of relevant new technologies for the purpose of the Union Mechanism.’</p>		<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical dialogue on 25/9:</p> <p>‘(f) stimulate research and innovation and encourage the introduction and use of relevant new technologies for the purpose of the Union Mechanism.’</p>
91.		<p>AM 58</p> <p>(9c) <i>in Article 13, the following paragraph is added:</i></p> <p>‘3a. The Commission shall extend training capacities, and increase the sharing of knowledge and experience, between the Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network</p>		<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical dialogue on 26/10:</p> <p>‘3a. The Commission shall strengthen cooperation on training, and increase the sharing of knowledge and experience, between</p>

		<i>and international organisations and third countries, to contribute to meeting international commitments with regard to disaster risk reduction, particularly those in the Sendai Framework.'</i>		<u>the Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network and international organisations and third countries, to contribute to meeting international commitments with regard to disaster risk reduction, particularly those in the Sendai Framework.'</u>
92.	<p>(10) in Article 15, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'1. When a disaster occurs within the Union, or is imminent, the affected Member State may request assistance through the ERCC. The request shall be as specific as possible. A request for assistance shall lapse after a maximum period of 90 days, unless new elements justifying the need for continued or additional assistance are provided to the ERCC.'</p>			<p>(10) in Article 15, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'1. When a disaster occurs within the Union, or is imminent, the affected Member State may request assistance through the ERCC. The request shall be as specific as possible. A request for assistance shall lapse after a maximum period of 90 days, unless new elements justifying the need for continued or</p>

				additional assistance are provided to the ERCC.'
93.	<p>(11) in Article 16, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'1. When a disaster occurs outside the Union, or is imminent, the affected country may request assistance through the ERCC. The assistance may also be requested through or by the United Nations and its agencies, or a relevant international organisation. A request for assistance shall lapse after a maximum period of 90 days, unless new elements justifying the need for continued or additional assistance are provided to the ERCC.'</p>			<p>(11) in Article 16, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'1. When a disaster occurs outside the Union, or is imminent, the affected country may request assistance through the ERCC. The assistance may also be requested through or by the United Nations and its agencies, or a relevant international organisation. A request for assistance shall lapse after a maximum period of 90 days, unless new elements justifying the need for continued or additional assistance are provided to the ERCC.'</p>
94.	<p>2. <i>Interventions under this Article may be conducted either as an autonomous assistance intervention or as a contribution</i></p>	<p>AM 59</p> <p><i>(11a) in Article 16, paragraph 2 is</i></p>		<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 26/10:</p>

	<i>to an intervention led by an international organisation. The Union coordination shall be fully integrated with the overall coordination provided by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and shall respect its leading role.</i>	<i>replaced by the following:</i> ‘2. Interventions under this Article may be conducted either as an autonomous assistance intervention or as a contribution to an intervention led by an international organisation. The Union coordination shall be fully integrated with the overall coordination provided by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and shall respect its leading role. <i>In the case of man-made disasters or complex emergencies, the Commission shall clearly define, in consultation with humanitarian actors, the scope of the intervention and its relationship with the parties involved in the wider humanitarian response, ensuring consistency with the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid and respect for humanitarian principles.</i> ’		2. Interventions under this Article may be conducted either as an autonomous assistance intervention or as a contribution to an intervention led by an international organisation. The Union coordination shall be fully integrated with the overall coordination provided by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and shall respect its leading role. <u>In the case of man-made disasters or complex emergencies, the Commission shall ensure consistency with the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid and respect for humanitarian principles.</u>
95.	(12) in Article 19, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:			

	<p>'1. The financial envelope for the implementation of the Union Mechanism for the period 2014 to 2020 shall be EUR 631 566 000 in current prices.</p> <p>EUR 480 630 000 in current prices shall derive from Heading 3 "Security and Citizenship" of the multiannual financial framework and EUR 150 936 000 in current prices from Heading 4 "Global Europe".'</p>			
96.		<p>AM 60</p> <p>Article 19 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 a (new)</p> <p><i>The necessary appropriations for the Union Mechanism shall be gradually authorised by the European Parliament and the Council in the framework of the annual budgetary procedure, taking due account of all means available under Council</i></p>		

		<i>Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1311/2013²³, with particular recourse to the Flexibility Instrument, as set out in Annex I.</i>		
97.	<p>(13) the following Article 20a is inserted:</p> <p><i>'Article 20a</i> Visibility</p> <p>Any assistance or funding provided under this Decision shall give appropriate visibility to the Union, including prominence to the Union emblem for those capacities referred to under Article 11, 12 and 21(2)(c).'</p>	<p>AM 61</p> <p>Any assistance or funding provided under this Decision shall give appropriate visibility to the Union, including prominence to the Union emblem for those capacities referred to under Article 11, 12 and 21(2)(c). <i>A communication strategy shall be developed in order to make the tangible results of the actions taken under the Union Mechanism visible to citizens.</i></p>		<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 26/10:</p> <p><i>'Article 20a</i> Visibility <u>and awards</u></p> <p>1. Any assistance or funding provided under this Decision shall give appropriate visibility to the Union, including prominence to the Union emblem for those capacities referred to under Article 11, 12 and 21(2)(c). <u>A communication strategy shall be developed by the Commission in order to make the tangible</u></p>

²³ *Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1311/2013 of 2 December 2013 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2014-2020 (OJ L 347, 20.12.2013, p. 884).*

				<p><u>results of the actions taken under the Union Mechanism visible to citizens.</u></p> <p>To be discussed at political level on 26/11:</p> <p><u>2. The Commission shall award medals in order to recognise and honour long-standing commitments and extraordinary contributions to Union Civil Protection.</u></p>
98.	<p>(14) Article 21 is amended as follows:</p> <p>(a) point (j) of paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'(j) establishing, managing and maintaining rescEU in accordance with Article 12;'</p>		'(j) establishing, managing and maintaining rescEU <u>capacities</u> in accordance with Article 12;'	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 26/10:</p> <p>'(j) establishing, managing and maintaining rescEU <u>capacities</u> in accordance with Article 12;'</p>
99.	<p>(b) paragraph 2 is amended as follows:</p> <p>(i) point (c) is replaced by the following:</p>			<p>(b) paragraph 2 is amended as follows:</p> <p>(i) point (c) is replaced by the following:</p>

	<p>'(c) costs necessary to upgrade or repair response capacities to a state of readiness and availability that makes them deployable as part of the European Civil Protection Pool, in accordance with the quality requirements of the European Civil Protection Pool and, where relevant, recommendations formulated in the certification process ('adaptation costs'). Those costs may include costs related to operability, interoperability of modules and other response capacities, autonomy, self-sufficiency, transportability, packaging, and other necessary costs, provided that they specifically relate to the capacities' participation in the European Civil Protection Pool.</p> <p>Adaptation costs may cover:</p> <p>i) 75% of the eligible costs in the event of an upgrade, provided this does not exceed 50 % of the average cost of developing the capacity;</p>			<p>'(c) costs necessary to upgrade or repair response capacities to a state of readiness and availability that makes them deployable as part of the European Civil Protection Pool, in accordance with the quality requirements of the European Civil Protection Pool and, where relevant, recommendations formulated in the certification process ('adaptation costs'). Those costs may include costs related to operability, interoperability of modules and other response capacities, autonomy, self-sufficiency, transportability, packaging, and other necessary costs, provided that they specifically relate to the capacities' participation</p>
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	ii) 75% of the eligible costs in the event of a repair.			<p>in the European Civil Protection Pool.</p> <p>Adaptation costs may cover:</p> <p>i) 75% of the eligible costs in the event of an upgrade, provided this does not exceed 50 % of the average cost of developing the capacity;</p> <p>ii) 75% of the eligible costs in the event of a repair.</p>
100.	Response capacities benefitting from funding under points (i) and (ii) shall be made available as part of the European Civil Protection Pool for a minimum period of 5 and 10 years respectively, except where their economic lifespan is shorter.		<p>Response capacities benefitting from funding under points (i) and (ii) shall be made available as part of the European Civil Protection Pool for a minimum period <u>that is linked to the received funding and ranges between of 3 5 and 10 years respectively</u>, except where their</p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11:</p> <p>Response capacities benefitting from funding under points (i) and (ii) shall be made available as part of the European Civil Protection Pool for a minimum period <u>that is linked to the received funding and ranges between of 3 5 and 10 years starting from</u></p>

			economic lifespan is shorter.	<u>their effective availability as part of the Pool</u> respectively, except where their economic lifespan is shorter.
101.	Adaptation costs may consist of unit costs or lump sums determined per type of capacity.'			Adaptation costs may consist of unit costs or lump sums determined per type of capacity.'
102.	(ii) point (d) is deleted.			(ii) point (d) is deleted.
103.	<p>(c) the following paragraphs are added:</p> <p>'3. The financial assistance for the action referred to in point (j) of paragraph 1 shall cover all costs required to ensure the availability and deployability of rescEU capacities under the Union Mechanism when deployed in the event of a disaster or imminent disaster within the Union or a Participating State.</p> <p>The costs referred to in the first subparagraph shall include, as appropriate:</p>		<p>'3. The financial assistance for the action referred to in point (j) of paragraph 1 shall cover <u>from 50% up to 90% of the eligible</u> all costs required to ensure the availability and deployability of rescEU capacities under the Union Mechanism when deployed in the event of a disaster or imminent</p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11, with the exception of Implementing Act for co-financing rate (Article 32(g)):</p> <p>'3. The financial assistance for the action referred to in point (j) of paragraph 1 shall cover all costs required to ensure the availability and deployability of rescEU capacities under the Union Mechanism <u>in accordance with the second subparagraph</u></p>

	<p>(a) the costs related to acquiring, renting and/or leasing the rescEU capacity;</p> <p>(b) the costs related to the operation of the rescEU capacity, including transport;</p> <p>(c) the costs related to procuring the services of public or private entities necessary for operating rescEU capacities.</p>		<p>disaster within the Union or a Participating State.</p> <p><u>Where the third subparagraph of Article 12(3) applies, the remaining part of the eligible cost referred to in the first subparagraph shall be covered by the Member States hosting rescEU capacities.</u></p> <p>The costs referred to in the first subparagraph shall include, as appropriate:</p> <p>(a) the costs related to acquiring, renting and/or leasing the rescEU capacity.</p> <p>(b) the costs related to the operation of the rescEU capacity, including transport;</p>	<p>when deployed in the event of a disaster or imminent disaster within the Union or a Participating State.</p> <p>The costs referred to in the first subparagraph shall include as appropriate</p> <p>(a) the costs related to acquiring, renting and/or leasing rescEU capacity.</p> <p><u>The Commission shall ensure that the financial assistance referred to in this paragraph shall correspond to at least 80% and no more than 90% of the total estimated cost required to ensure the availability and deployability of rescEU capacities under the Union Mechanism. The total estimated cost for each type of rescEU</u></p>
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			<p>(e) the costs related to procuring the services of public or private entities necessary for operating rescEU capacities.</p> <p><u>The financial assistance referred to in this paragraph may be implemented by multi-annual work programmes. For actions extending beyond one year budgetary commitments may be broken down into annual instalments.</u></p>	<p><u>capacity shall be defined by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with Article 32(g). Total estimated costs shall be calculated taking into account the categories of eligible costs set out in Annex X. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 30 to amend Annex X.</u></p> <p><u>Where the third subparagraph of Article 12(3) applies, costs not covered by Union financial assistance, shall be borne by the Member States hosting rescEU capacities.</u></p> <p><u>The financial assistance referred to in this paragraph may be implemented by multi-annual work</u></p>
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				<p><u>programmes. For actions extending beyond one year budgetary commitments may be broken down into annual instalments.</u></p> <p>(b) the costs related to the operation of the rescEU capacity, including transport;</p> <p>(c) the costs related to procuring the services of public or private entities necessary for operating rescEU capacities.</p>
104.				<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11:</p> <p><u>4. For capacities established to respond to low probability risks with a high impact, defined by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with Article 32(j),</u></p>

				<u>Union financial assistance shall cover all costs required to ensure availability and deployability.</u>
105.	4. The costs referred to in point (a) of paragraph 3 may consist of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates determined per category or type of capacity, as appropriate.'		4. The costs referred to in point (a) of paragraph 3 may consist of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates determined per category or type of capacity, as appropriate.'	4.5. The costs referred to in point (a) of paragraph 3 may consist of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates determined per category or type of capacity, as appropriate.'
106.	(15) Article 23 is amended as follows: (a) the title is replaced by the following: 'Eligible actions linked to equipment and operations'			(15) Article 23 is amended as follows: (a) the title is replaced by the following: 'Eligible actions linked to equipment and operations'
107.			<u>xx. The amount of Union financial support for the transport of capacities not pre-</u>	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 26/10: <u>xx. The amount of Union</u>

			<p><u>committed to the European Civil Protection Pool deployed in the event of a disaster or imminent disaster inside or outside the Union shall not exceed 55% of the total eligible cost.</u></p> <p><u>The Union financial support for transport may, in addition cover a maximum of 85% of the total eligible cost when the assistance is necessary to address a critical need and the assistance is not, or not sufficiently, available in the European Civil Protection Pool.</u></p>	<p><u>financial support for the transport of capacities not pre-committed to the European Civil Protection Pool deployed in the event of a disaster or imminent disaster inside or outside the Union shall not exceed 75% of the total eligible cost.</u></p>
108.	(b) paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are replaced by the following:			

	<p>'2. The amount of Union financial assistance for assets committed to the European Civil Protection Pool shall be limited to a maximum of 75% of the costs of operating the capacities, including transport, in the event of a disaster or imminent disaster within the Union or a Participating State.</p>			
109.		<p>AM 62</p> <p>2a. <i>For Member States' capacities that are not pre-committed to the European Civil Protection Pool, the amount of Union financial support for transport resources shall not exceed 55% of the total eligible cost. To be eligible for such funding, Member States shall undertake to produce a register of all the capacities at their disposal, together with the relevant management structures, over and beyond those pre-committed to the European Civil Protection Pool, enabling them to respond to health, industrial, seismic or</i></p>		Text provisionally agreed in row 107.

		<i>volcanic disasters, to floods and forest fires, to terrorist attacks and to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear attacks.</i>		
110.	3. The Union financial support for transport may cover a maximum of 75 % of the total eligible cost related to the transport of the capacities pre-committed to the European Civil Protection Pool when deployed in the event of a disaster or imminent disaster outside the Union as referred to in Article 16.			3. The Union financial support for transport may cover a maximum of 75 % of the total eligible cost related to the transport of the capacities pre-committed to the European Civil Protection Pool when deployed in the event of a disaster or imminent disaster outside the Union as referred to in Article 16.
111.	4. The Union financial support for transport resources related to the capacities pre-committed to the European Civil Protection Pool in accordance with Article 11 may, in addition, cover a maximum of 100 % of the total eligible cost described under points (a), (b), (c) and (d) if this is necessary to make the pooling of Member		4. The Union financial support for transport resources related to the capacities pre-committed to the European Civil Protection Pool in accordance with Article 11 may, in	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11: 4. The Union financial support for transport resources related to the capacities pre-committed to the European Civil

	<p>States' assistance operationally effective and if the costs relate to one of the following:</p> <p>(a) short-term rental of warehousing capacity to temporarily store the assistance from Member States with a view to facilitating their coordinated transport;</p> <p>(b) transport from the Member State offering the assistance to the Member State facilitating its coordinated transport;</p> <p>(c) repackaging of Member States' assistance to make maximum use of available transport capacities or to meet specific operational requirements; or</p>		<p>addition, cover a maximum of 100 % of the total eligible cost described under points (a), (b), (c) and (d) if this is necessary to make the pooling of Member States' assistance operationally effective and if the costs relate to one of the following:</p> <p>(a) short-term rental of warehousing capacity to temporarily store the assistance from Member States with a view to facilitating their coordinated transport;</p> <p>(b) transport from the Member State offering the assistance to the Member State facilitating its</p>	<p>Protection Pool in accordance with Article 44 may, in addition, cover a maximum of 100 % of the total eligible cost described under points (a), (b), (c) and (d) if this is necessary to make the pooling of Member States' assistance operationally effective and if the costs relate to one of the following:</p> <p>(a) short-term rental of warehousing capacity to temporarily store the assistance from Member States with a view to facilitating their coordinated transport;</p> <p>(b) transport from the Member State offering the assistance to the Member State facilitating its coordinated transport;</p> <p>(c) repackaging of Member States' assistance to</p>
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			coordinated transport; (c) repackaging of Member States' assistance to make maximum use of available transport capacities or to meet specific operational requirements; or	make maximum use of available transport capacities or to meet specific operational requirements; or
112.	(e) local transport, transit and warehousing of pooled assistance with a view to ensuring a coordinated delivery at the final destination in the requesting country.'		(d) (e) local transport, transit and warehousing of pooled assistance with a view to ensuring a coordinated delivery at the final destination in the requesting country.!	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11: (d) (e) local transport, transit and warehousing of pooled assistance with a view to ensuring a coordinated delivery at the final destination in the requesting country.!
113.			<u>4a. When rescEU capacities are used for national purposes, and when not used or needed for response</u>	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11: <u>4a. When rescEU capacities are used for national purposes, and</u>

			<u>operations under the Union Mechanism, all costs, including maintenance and repair costs, shall be covered by the Member State using the capacities.</u>	<u>when not used or needed for response operations under the Union Mechanism, all costs, including maintenance and repair costs, shall be covered by the Member State using the capacities.</u>
114.			<p><u>4aa. In case of deployment of rescEU capacities under the Union Mechanism, the Union financial support shall cover 50% of the operational costs. The remaining amount shall be borne by the requesting Member State.</u></p> <p><u>By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, where the assessment</u></p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 26/10:</p> <p><u>4ab. In case of deployment of rescEU capacities under the Union Mechanism, the Union financial support shall cover 75% of the operational costs.</u></p> <p><u>By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, Union financial support shall cover 100% of the operational costs of rescEU capacities necessary for low probability high</u></p>

			<p><u>referred to in Article 6(4) has revealed a lack of prevention, or preparedness or risk management, no Union financial assistance for operational costs of deployment of rescEU capacities shall be provided to the Member State until that Member State has demonstrated that adequate measures have been taken to provide for a sufficient level of prevention, preparedness and risk management in the Member State concerned.</u></p>	<p><u>impact disasters when deployed under the Union Mechanism.</u></p>
115.			<p><u>4aaa. For deployments outside the Union referred to in paragraph 11a of Article 12,</u></p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 9/11:</p> <p><u>4ac. For deployments</u></p>

			<u>operational costs shall be covered by the EU budget.'</u>	<u>outside the Union referred to in paragraph 11a of Article 12, operational costs shall be covered by the EU budget.'</u>
116.				Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11: <u>4ad. When the Union financial support referred to in this Article does not cover 100% of costs, the remaining amount shall be borne by the requester of the assistance, unless otherwise agreed with the Member State offering assistance or the Member State hosting rescEU capacities.</u>
117.	(e) the following paragraph is added: '8. Transport costs may consist of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates determined per category of cost.'		(c) (e) the following paragraph is added: '8. Transport costs may consist of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates determined per	c) (e) the following paragraph is added: '8. Transport costs may consist of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates determined per category of cost.'

			category of cost.'	
118.	<p>(16) in Article 26, paragraphs 1 and 2 are replaced by the following:</p> <p>'1. Actions receiving financial assistance under this Decision shall not receive assistance from other Union financial instruments. By way of derogation, financial assistance granted pursuant to Articles 21, 22 and 23 of this Decision shall not prevent financing from other Union instruments in accordance with the conditions established therein.</p> <p>The Commission shall ensure that the applicants for financial assistance under this Decision and beneficiaries of such assistance provide it with information about financial assistance received from other sources, including the general budget of the Union, and about on-going applications for such assistance.</p>		<p>'1. Actions receiving financial assistance under this Decision shall not receive assistance from other Union financial instruments. By way of derogation, <u>In accordance with Article 129(1) of Regulation (EU, EURATOM) No 966/2012,</u> financial assistance granted pursuant to Articles 21, 22 and 23 of this Decision shall not prevent financing from other Union instruments in accordance with the conditions established therein.</p> <p>The Commission shall ensure that the applicants for</p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 26/10:</p> <p>'1. Actions receiving financial assistance under this Decision shall not receive assistance from other Union financial instruments. By way of derogation, <u>In accordance with Article 191(1) of Regulation (EU, EURATOM) No 2018/1046,</u> financial assistance granted pursuant to Articles 21, 22 and 23 of this Decision shall not prevent financing from other Union instruments in accordance with the conditions established therein.</p> <p>The Commission shall ensure that the</p>

			financial assistance under this Decision and beneficiaries of such assistance provide it with information about financial assistance received from other sources, including the general budget of the Union, and about on-going applications for such assistance.	applicants for financial assistance under this Decision and beneficiaries of such assistance provide it with information about financial assistance received from other sources, including the general budget of the Union, and about on-going applications for such assistance.
119.	2. Synergies and complementarity shall be sought with other instruments of the Union such as those supporting cohesion, rural development, research, health, as well as migration and security policies. In the case of a response to humanitarian crises in third countries the Commission shall ensure the complementarity and coherence of actions financed under this Decision and actions financed under Regulation (EC) No 1257/96.'	<p>AM 63</p> <p>2. Synergies, complementarity <i>and increased coordination</i> shall be <i>developed</i> with other instruments of the Union such as those supporting cohesion, <i>including the European Union Solidarity Fund</i>, rural development, research, health, as well as migration and security policies, <i>without entailing the reallocation of the funds from those areas</i>. In the case of a response to humanitarian crises in third countries the Commission shall</p>		<p>Text provisionally agreed technical trilogue on 25/9:</p> <p>2. Synergies, complementarity <u>and increased coordination</u> shall be <u>developed</u> with other instruments of the Union such as those supporting cohesion, rural development, research, health, as well as migration and security policies, <u>as well as the European Union Solidarity Fund</u>. In the case of a</p>

		ensure the complementarity and coherence of actions financed under this Decision and actions financed under Regulation (EC) No 1257/96, <i>whilst respecting the distinct and independent nature of those actions and their funding, and ensuring that they are in line with the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid.</i>		response to humanitarian crises in third countries the Commission shall ensure the complementarity and coherence of actions financed under this Decision and actions financed under Regulation (EC) No 1257/96, <u>and shall ensure that those actions are implemented in line with the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid.</u>
120.	<p><i>1. The Union Mechanism shall be open to the participation of:</i></p> <p><i>(a)(...)</i></p> <p><i>(b)accessing countries, candidate countries and potential candidates in accordance with the general principles and general terms and conditions for the participation of those countries in Union programmes established in the respective Framework Agreements and Association</i></p>			<p>LS text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 26/10:</p> <p>1. The Union Mechanism shall be open to the participation of:</p> <p>(b) accessing countries, candidate countries and potential candidates in accordance with the general principles and</p>

	<i>Council Decisions, or similar arrangements;</i>			general terms and conditions for the participation of those countries in Union programmes established in the respective Framework Agreements and Association Council Decisions, or similar <u>agreements</u> arrangements;
121.				<p>LS text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 26/10:</p> <p><u>1a. Participation in the Union Mechanism shall include participation in its activities in conformity with the objectives, requirements, criteria, procedures and deadlines as defined in this Decision and shall be in accordance with the specific conditions laid down in the agreements between the Union and the participating state.</u></p>

122.	<p>(17) in Article 28, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>'3. International organisations, regional organisations or countries that are part of the European Neighbourhood Policy may cooperate in activities under the Union Mechanism where relevant bilateral or multilateral agreements so allow.'</p>		<p>'3. International organisations, regional organisations or countries that are part of the European Neighbourhood Policy may cooperate in activities under the Union Mechanism where relevant bilateral or multilateral agreements <u>between these organisations or countries and the Union</u> so allow.'</p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed technical trilogue on 25/9:</p> <p>'3. International organisations, regional organisations or countries that are part of the European Neighbourhood Policy may cooperate in activities under the Union Mechanism where relevant bilateral or multilateral agreements <u>between these organisations or countries and the Union</u> so allow.'</p>
123.	<p>(18) in Article 32, points (g) and (h) of paragraph 1 are replaced by the following:</p> <p>'g) the establishment, management and maintaining of rescEU, as provided for in Article 12, including criteria for deployment decisions <i>and</i> operating procedures;</p>	<p>AM 64</p> <p>(g) the establishment, management and maintaining of rescEU, as provided for in Article 12, including criteria for deployment decisions, operating procedures <i>and the conditions for deployment of rescEU capacities at national level by a Member State and</i></p>	<p>'(g) the establishment, management and maintaining of rescEU, as provided for in Article 12, including criteria for deployment decisions, and operating</p>	<p>To be discussed at political level on 26/11:</p> <p>'(g) the establishment, management and maintaining of rescEU, as provided for in Article 12, including criteria for deployment decisions, and operating</p>

		<i>financial and other arrangements related thereto;</i>	procedures <u>and the exact co-financing rate as referred to in Article 21(3);</u>	procedures <u>as well as the costs and exact co-financing rates as referred to in Article 21(3);</u>
124.	(h) the establishment and organisation of the Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network, as provided for in Article 13;'			To be discussed at political level on 26/11: (h) the establishment and organisation of the Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network, as provided for in Article 13;'
125.				To be discussed at political level on 26/11: <u>"(i) the categories of risks and the corresponding capacities to manage low probability high impact disasters, as referred to in Article 21(4)."</u>
126.				To be discussed at political level on 26/11: <u>(i) the criteria and procedures for recognising long-</u>

				<u>standing commitment and extraordinary contributions to Union Civil Protection, as referred to in Article 20(a).</u>
127.	<p><i>Article 34</i></p> <p><i>Evaluation</i></p> <p><i>1. Actions receiving financial assistance shall be monitored regularly in order to follow their implementation.</i></p> <p><i>2. The Commission shall evaluate the application of this Decision and submit to the European Parliament and to the Council:</i></p> <p><i>(a) an interim evaluation report on the results obtained and the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the implementation of this Decision by no later than 30 June 2017;</i></p> <p><i>(b) a communication on the continued implementation of this Decision by no later than 31 December 2018; and</i></p> <p><i>(c) an ex-post evaluation report by no later than 31 December 2021.</i></p>		<p><u>(19) Article 34 paragraph 2 is amended as follows:</u></p> <p><u>(a) points (a), (b) and (c) are replaced by the following:</u></p> <p><u>‘(a) a communication on the effectiveness and continued application of this Decision, and in particular of rescEU capacities by 31 December 2023 and every five years thereafter, which shall be accompanied, as appropriate, by</u></p>	<p>Text agreed at the technical trilogue on 18/10 (merged with Art. 12(a)):</p> <p><u>19) Article 34 is replaced by the following:</u></p> <p><u>1. Actions receiving financial assistance shall be monitored regularly in order to follow their implementation.</u></p> <p><u>2. The Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council of operations and progress made under Articles 11 and 12 every two years. The report shall include information on progress towards the</u></p>

	<p><i>The interim evaluation report and the communication as referred to in points (a) and (b) respectively shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by proposals for amendments to this Decision.</i></p>		<p><u>proposals for amendment to this Decision'</u></p> <p><u>(b) the last sentence is deleted.</u></p>	<p><u>capacity goals and remaining gaps as referred to in Article 11(2), taking into account the establishment of rescEU capacities in accordance with Article 12. The report shall also provide an overview of the budgetary and cost developments relating to response capacities and an assessment of the need for further development of those capacities.</u></p> <p><u>3. The Commission shall evaluate the application of this Decision and submit to the European Parliament and to the Council, by 31 December 2023 and every five years thereafter, a communication on the effectiveness, cost</u></p>
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				<p><u>efficiency and continued implementation of this Decision, in particular of Article 6(4) and of rescEU capacities. That communication shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by proposals for amendment to this Decision.</u></p>
128.				<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11:</p> <p><u>(20) Article 35 is replaced by the following:</u></p> <p><u>Article 35</u> <u>Transitional Provisions</u></p> <p><u>“1. The Commission may support Member States if required, until 31 December 2021 by renting or leasing rescEU capacities to urgently address a significant gap based on identified risks. Those</u></p>

				<p><u>capacities shall be hosted by the Member States that commit to provide financing in accordance with Article 21(3).</u></p> <p><u>2. Until sufficient rescEU capacities are available and in any case no later than 1 January 2025, Union financial support may be provided to cover 75% of the costs necessary to ensure rapid access to national capacities corresponding to those defined in accordance with Article 12(2). For this purpose, direct grants may be awarded by the Commission to Member States without a call for proposals.</u></p> <p><u>The capacities referred to in the first</u></p>
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				<p><u>subparagraph shall be designated as rescEU capacities until the end of this transitional period</u></p> <p><u>By way of derogation from Article 12(7), the decision on the deployment of the capacities referred to in the first subparagraph shall be taken by the Member State that designated them as rescEU capacities. When domestic emergencies, force majeure or, in exceptional cases, serious reasons prevent a Member State from making those capacities available for a specific disaster, that Member State shall inform the Commission as soon as possible by referring to this Article.”</u></p>
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129.			<u>(20) Article 38 is deleted.</u>	Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on <u>25/9</u> <u>(21) Article 38 is deleted.</u>
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130.			<p><u>(21) The references to the European Emergency Response Capacity, EERC and the voluntary pool in the entire text of the Decision shall be replaced by reference to the European Civil Protection Pool.</u></p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 25/9 (replaces Art. 11(10)).</p> <p><u>(22) The references to the European Emergency Response Capacity, EERC and the voluntary pool in the entire text of the Decision shall be replaced by reference to the European Civil Protection Pool.</u></p>
131.	<p><i>Article 2</i></p> <p>This Decision is addressed to the Member States.</p> <p>Done at Brussels,</p> <p><i>For the European Parliament</i></p> <p><i>The President</i></p>		<p><i>Article 2</i></p> <p>This Decision is addressed to the Member States. shall enter into force on ... <u>It shall apply from [...], however point (7) of Article 1 replacing Article 12(2) of Decision No 1313/2013 shall apply from [the date of entry into</u></p>	<p>Text provisionally agreed at the technical trilogue on 16/11:</p> <p><i>Article 2</i></p> <p>This Decision is addressed to the Member States. shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union. <u>shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.</u></p>

			<u>forcel.</u>	<u>Existing arrangements falling under Article 28 of Decision No 1313/2013 shall continue to apply until they are replaced as appropriate.</u>
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EP amendment 65

**Proposal for a decision
Annex I (new)**

ANNEX I

***INDICATIVE ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS FOR THE PERIOD 2018-
2020***

		<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
<i>Total additional appropriations under Heading 3*</i>	<i>CA</i>	<i>19,157</i>	<i>115,2</i>	<i>122,497</i>	<i>256,854</i>
	<i>PA</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>56,56</i>	<i>115,395</i>	<i>182,955</i>
<i>Total additional appropriations under Heading 4*</i>	<i>CA</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2,284</i>	<i>6,284</i>
	<i>PA</i>	<i>0,8</i>	<i>1,8</i>	<i>2,014</i>	<i>4,614</i>
<i>Total additional appropriations under Headings 3 and 4 combined*</i>	<i>CA</i>	<i>21,157</i>	<i>117,2</i>	<i>124,781</i>	<i>263,138</i>
	<i>PA</i>	<i>11,8</i>	<i>58,36</i>	<i>117,409</i>	<i>187,569</i>

(figures in EUR million)

**** The full amounts are to be provided through the Flexibility Instrument.***

Annex Ia to the Decision

Categories of costs that may be eligible for the purposes of calculating total estimated costs in accordance with Article 21(3)

- 1. Equipment costs**
- 2. Maintenance costs, including repair costs**
- 3. Insurance costs**
- 4. Training costs**
- 5. Warehousing costs**
- 6. Registration and Certification costs**
- 7. Cost of consumables**
- 8. Cost of personnel required to ensure the availability and deployability of rescEU capacities.**

Council Statement on financing the Union Civil Protection Mechanism

While respecting the powers of the budgetary authority, the Council calls on all institutions to find common ground in funding the Union Civil Protection Mechanism through the highest possible use of redeployments within heading 3 and 4 of the Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020.

The Council, in principle, does not endorse the Commission's approach of splitting up the funding between redeployments and the use of special instruments in its proposals. Also, this financing decision should not be seen as pre-empting the discussion on the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027.
