Chapter 2
Civil Protection
Update December 2018
2. Civil Protection profile/DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) planning (update of the Electronic Civil Protection Operational Guidebook)

2.1 Vulnerability to man-made and disasters caused by natural hazards

Territory of Belarus is prone to a variety of natural hazards, like floods, wild forest and peat fires, storm winds and snowfalls.

Besides the natural disasters, a special chapter in the history of Belarus is the accident that occurred at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant (Ukraine) on April 26, 1986, resulting in wide-reaching irreparable damage to the human population in a number of regions within the borders of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine.

2.2 General Country Information

FLAG

The state flag of the Republic of Belarus is a symbol of state sovereignty of the Republic of Belarus; it is a rectangular width of cloth consisting of two horizontal colour stripes: top – of red colour, width – 2/3 of flag width and bottom – of green colour, width – 1/3 of flag width.

The Belorussian national ornamental design is vertical near the staff of the flag; such ornamental design is red on white background, it is 1/9 of the flag length. Ratio of flag width to its length is 1:2. The flag is mounted on the staff (flagpole), which is painted in goldish (ochre) colour.

During ceremonies and other ceremonial events the State Flag of the Republic of Belarus is used with diamond-shaped ferrule (tip) representing a five-point star similar to the one on the State Emblem of the Republic of Belarus. Ferrules (tips) are made of yellow metal.

BASIC COUNTRY INFORMATION

Head of State
President Aleksandr LUKASHENKO (since 20 July 1994)

Head of Government
Prime Minister Rumas Sergey (since 18 August 2018)

Capital
Minsk – population 1,938,300. Geographic coordinates: 53 54 N, 27 34 E

Population
9,480,900 (as of January 2015)

Area
Total: 207,600 sq km; 42% of the Belarusian territory is agricultural land, 39% is occupied by forests, 2% — lakes and rivers, 17% — other lands

GDP / Capita (PPP)
$17,620 (Source IMF, as of 01 October 2014)

Membership of international organisations
CIS, Union State of Belarus and Russia, Eurasian Economic Union, CSTO, UN, UNDP, UNEP, UNECE, UNCTAD, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNSCEAR (observer status), IAEA, IOM, WTO (observer status), WCO, ISO, BIE, OPCW, International Office of Epizootics, International Wheat Council (observer status), Organization for
Ethnic groups
Belarusian 83.7%, Russian 8.3%, Polish 3.1%, Ukrainian 1.7%, other 3.2% (2009 census)

Religions
Eastern Orthodox 80%, other (including Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, and Muslim) 20% (as of 1997)

Climate
Belarus has moderate climate, with mild and humid winters and warm and humid summers. Average temperatures in 2014 January – (-7.00С), July – (+20.60С)

Location
Eastern Europe

Land boundaries
in the North-West with Lithuania;
in the North with Latvia and Russia;
in the North-East with Russia;
in the South with Ukraine;
in the West with Poland.
Total: 3,306 km
Length of borders: with Latvia 171 km, with Lithuania 680 km, with Poland 605 km, with Russia 959 km, with Ukraine 891 km

Terrain
Length from North to South – 560 km, from West to East – 650 km.
Longest rivers within the boundaries of the country (km):
Largest lakes (km2): Naroch - 79.6, Osveyskoye - 52.8, Chervonoye - 40.8.
Highest point above sea level – 345 m (the Dzerzhinskaya mountain, Dzerzhinsk, Minsk region)
Lowest place above sea level 80 - 90 m (valley of the Neman river, Grodno region)

Land use
Arable land: 26.63%; permanent crops: 0.59%; other: 72.78% (2011)

Natural hazards
The main natural hazards relevant for the region: floods, forest and peat fires, snowfalls, strong wind, anomalous heat, anomalous low temperatures.

Environment
The national nature management policy is aimed at ensuring ecologically friendly living conditions for citizens, reducing the negative anthropogenic impact on the environment, rational and economical use of natural resources.

The Natural Environment Protection Law of the Republic of Belarus as amended in 2002 is the basic domestic legal document regulating nature protection activities in Belarus. Effective are also laws on the protection of...
cultivated lands, forests, water resources, atmospheric air, flora and fauna.

To reduce the negative anthropogenic impact on natural environment, Belarus has created specially protected wildlife areas, which currently include the Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve and four national wildlife parks: Belovezhskaya Pushcha, Braslav Lakes, Pripyat and Naroch National Parks; 99 wildlife reserves of national significance (936,300 hectares) and 414 reserves of local significance; 337 national natural monuments and 569 local natural monuments. The total area of the specially protected wildlife areas is 1,723,800 hectares, or 8.3% of Belarus’ territory.

The struggle against climatic changes is a priority trend of nature protection policy of Belarus. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection is developing the National Climate Programme for 2008-2012 and for the period till 2020.

The economic potential of Belarus is based on a number of industries, which account for almost 40% of the basic production assets. There are over 2,300 different plants, which produce about 30% of GDP. The key industries are:

- engineering, metalworking,
- chemical and petrochemical industry,
- light and food industries,
- forest and wood industries,
- production of construction materials,
- pharmaceutical industry and microbiology.

Many Belarusian enterprises are currently at the stage of modernization aimed at reducing the energy consumption and installation of modern equipment. Re-equipment of enterprises is envisaged by the Development Program of the Industrial Complex of Belarus for the period until 2020. It is planned that the updated lines will focus on knowledge-intensive industries of the economy.

Moreover, a holding-based model of business organization is being formed in Belarus. The enterprises of the most important segments become a unifying core for industrial holdings.

45 holdings, which unite 297 organizations, have already been registered in the country. The largest holding structures are created on the basis of joint-stock companies, in which 100% of the authorized capital is owned by the state. Currently, such holdings as “Horizont”, “BelOMO”, “BelavtoMAZ”, “Avtokomponenty”, “Belstankoinstrument”, “Belarusian Metallurgic Company “Amkodor” are registered. The registration of two more holdings – “BelAZ” and “Lidselmash” — is almost complete. It is planned to create the holding “Belkeramika”, which will include OJSC “Minsk Plant of Construction Materials”, “Radoshkovichi Ceramic Factory”, “Keramin” and “Berezastromaterialy”, and the glasswork association “Belsteklo” will include the joint-stock companies “Gomelsteklo”, “Grodno Glass Plant” and
“Glass Plant “Neman”.

The agro industrial complex of Belarus is also one of the most important segments of the economy, the basis of the food industry. The main trends of the agro industrial complex are livestock breeding and crop growing. Belarus exports agricultural products to 35 countries of the world.

The main export items of are trucks, tractors, TV-sets, refrigerators, chemical fiber, potassium fertilizers, textile products, light and food industries.

(Source: http://belstat.gov.by/en/)

2.3 MAP OF BELARUS
2.4 FORM OF GOVERNMENT

System description

The Republic of Belarus is a unitary, democratic, social state governed by the rule of law. The state power in the Republic of Belarus is exercised on the principle of its separation into legislative, executive and judicial powers.

The President of the Republic of Belarus is the Head of the State, the guarantor of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, of the rights and freedoms of citizens. The Parliament - the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus – is a representative and legislative body of the Republic of Belarus, consists of two Houses - the House of Representatives and the Council of the Republic. Executive power in the Republic of Belarus is exercised by the Government – the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus. Judicial power in the Republic of Belarus resides in the courts.

Administrative divisions and structure

The Republic of Belarus has six regions (Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev, and Vitebsk regions), 118 districts, 113 towns and 90 urban-type settlements. As of January 1, 2015, the country has 23 229 rural settlements.

2.5 NATIONAL CIVIL PROTECTION SYSTEM, MANDATE AND ORGANISATION

Legal framework

In the Republic of Belarus, the main powers and authority in the field of CP and DRM activities are centralized and fall within the competence of the Ministry of Emergency Situations (MoES) aided by its regional (territorial) authorities. This is targeted by all the main laws in the CP area, starting from the "Law of the Republic of Belarus on Protection of Population and Territories against Natural and Manmade Emergencies" (law nr.141/May1998) and the subsequent "Law of the Republic of Belarus on Emergency Authorities and Entities" (law nr.45/July 2009). MoES is one of the main institutional actors in DRM. Being a national executive body, through which the Government and the Parliament act, it develops, implements and coordinates the policy of the Republic of Belarus in
the area of CP. In the event of emergencies, it is responsible for coordinating population-protection activities undertaken by the authorities encharged with such tasks by laws and other relevant legal acts.

(Source: Technical Report 4 - Strengthening the Eastern Region’s Institutional and Legislative Frameworks).

At national level, the Government through the Ministry for Emergency Situations implements system of emergency preparedness and response. At ministry level, the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus (hereafter, the MES) is the central governmental authority for prevention of and response to natural and man-made emergencies, as well as fires, industrial, nuclear and radiation safety issues, the Chernobyl disaster damage control, the creation and preservation of state and material assets of the mobilization reserve.

The MES operates on three levels: national, regional and district. MES outposts also operate in agricultural areas. The MES is funded from the central and local budgets, as well as by public and non-governmental organizations.

Inter-ministerial coordination: the Ministry for Emergency Situations coordinates the activities of other executive authorities. Inter-agency coordination, levels of command and control: the Ministry for Emergency Situations is responsible for coordinating emergency response.

At regional level, the Ministry for Emergency Situations coordinates emergency response on the regional level.

At local level, the Ministry for Emergency Situations coordinates emergency response on the local level.

Resolution of the Council of Ministers N. 1051 of 09/11/2013 described the main tasks related to the implementation of the state policy were determined. Among them:

– to improve and strengthen the existing mechanism of population and area protection from emergencies;
– to create the State Civil Protection System in Belarus.

The national civil protection policy is implemented to ensure the protection of individuals, society, and state from emergencies and wartime hazards.

The main tasks of civil protection are:

– to train population in safety during wartime;
– to train and retrain civil protection senior management, to set up and improve civil protection training facilities;
– to set up civil protection administration and forces, and civil protection facilities and to maintain them in constant readiness;
– to create, accumulate, store material reserves for emergency response and to use them when taking civil protection actions;
to ensure stable functioning of economy and its individual entities, utilities and communications and vital services in wartime; to warn of population, governmental authorities and other entities about hazards occurring/occurred during military operations; to ensure temporary relocation of population, sheltering, to provide individual protective gear; to evacuate material and historical and cultural valuables into safe areas in case of a real threat of destruction, theft or damage; to carry out rescue and other urgent works; to provide, as a matter of priority, population affected by wartime hazards with water, food; to provide medical aid and to take other necessary measures; to identify and to designate areas exposed to radioactive, chemical, biological (bacteriological) and other contamination; decontamination of population, areas, equipment, buildings and other facilities exposed to radioactive, biological (bacteriological) and other contamination; to keep public order in areas affected by wartime hazards.

Civil protection/civil defence/civil emergency planning; organizational structure

A state system of disasters prevention and response has been created and operates at a high organizational level. The system unites all national and local governments and other organizations. The MES is the focal point of the system.


Civil-military cooperation

Specially trained units of the Armed Forces of Belarus and other troops and paramilitary units of the Republic of Belarus can be involved in emergency response. The President establishes the degree of their involvement. The Ministry of Defence performs the following role and function:

- to ensure constant readiness of the Armed Forces HQ and assets involved in response to accidents, catastrophes, natural and environmental disasters and their consequences, to liaise with the Commission on Emergencies under the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus, authorities and units of the Ministry for Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and other central governmental authorities;
- to participate, as prescribed, in response to natural and man-caused disasters on motorways and railroads;
- to ensure radiation, chemical and biological (bacteriological) control within the Ministry of Defence’s facilities;
- to clear areas of explosives left after military operations;
- to take part in fire extinguishing in residential settlements in accordance with the agreed cooperation plans (instructions);
- to involve military personnel and equipment in extinguishing large fires and response to natural disasters at the facilities of local authorities, to provide assistance to population;
- to plan, arrange and implement local defence actions;
- to ensure the involvement of military and transport aviation in the delivery of forces and material assets to emergency areas;
- to perform search and rescue operations.


External stakeholders

The Ministry for Emergency Situations are actively developing and maintaining relations with UN, IAEA, CTIF, ICDO, CIS, INSARAG, NATO, DEZA, CEI. A number of donors and international partners support the development of the DRM system in Belarus. Among major partners are EU via DG ECHO, United Nation Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank, Swiss Development Cooperation Agency (SDC) and many others. UNDP is focused mainly on issues related to the recovery of the areas affected by Chernobyl catastrophe. Their projects are aimed at the revitalization of social and economic life in villages, raising public awareness about safe behaviour in radioactively contaminated areas, health issues.

Internal stakeholders

Private sector: all entities are parties to the Civil Protection System.
Voluntarism: Volunteers can be involved in emergency response. Moreover, the Ministry for Emergency Situations maintains a system of regional and local volunteer organizations.
NGO: N/A.

Belarus Civil Protection Diagram

President

Government of the Republic of Belarus
Ministry for Emergency Situations (MES)

Institutions reporting to MES
- Training centers
- State institutions
- Regional departments

Services
- Explosive and technical
- Diving and rescue
- Gas rescue
- Canine (rescue dogs)
- Medical
- Engineering
- Information
- Firefighting and rescue
- Communication and warning
- Chemical and radiation protection
- Search and rescue
- Psychological
- Technical
- Auxiliary services:
  - Meteorological
  - Clothing support
  - Equipment
  - Utilities
  - Material support
  - Health and safety
  - Subsistence support
  - Financial

Coordination, supervision, inspection

Regional authorities
Local authorities
Institutions
Available human and material resources

Chain of command during disaster response operations

President

Government of the Republic of Belarus

Ministry for Emergency Situations (MES)

Other ministries

Support

Coordination, supervision, inspection

Regional authorities

Local authorities

Institutions

Institutions reporting to MES
- Training centers
- State institutions
- Regional departments

Services
- Explosive and technical
- Diving and rescue
- Gas rescue
- Canine (rescue dogs)
- Medical
- Engineering
- Information
- Firefighting and rescue
- Communication and warning
- Chemical and radiation protection
- Search and rescue
- Psychological
- Technical.

Auxiliary services:
- Meteorological
- Clothing support
- Equipment
- Utilities
- Material support
- Health and safety
- Subsistence support
### Early warning systems towards professionals

Automatic early warning systems towards professionals are established and functioning as part of the automated centralized warning system.

### Early warning systems towards the population

Automatic early warning systems towards the population are established and functioning as part of the automated centralized warning system.

### Public information system

A public information system is in place. Its operation depends on the magnitude of emergency. Emergency reports are published on the MES website (112.by), space-monitoring data are mapped ([istochniki-chs.by/karta-temperaturnyh-anomalyi](https://istochniki-chs.by/karta-temperaturnyh-anomalyi)), and the interactive map of adverse weather, flood situation and wild fires is available on the websites of the Belarusian Telegraph Agency (belta.by) and the MES (112.by).

### 2.6 Operative information

Operative information is mainly flowing through communication systems of the Ministry of Emergency Situations, operational management and information provision is implemented through the information management system of the State Emergency Prevention and Response System.

### Emergency numbers

The emergency response service, which can be called with the universal number 112, redirects a telephone call received by the emergency operational control center to the relevant dispatch service depending on the nature of the call. 112 can be called in the networks of all mobile operators of Belarus.

### 2.7 Agreements

#### Bilateral agreements

- Memorandum of understanding between the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus and the Supreme Council for National Security of the United Arab Emirates represented by the National Emergency Crisis and Disasters Management Authority on cooperation in crisis and disaster management (06.05.2018)

- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Government of the Republic of Latvia on cooperation in air search and rescue of civil aircraft (06.07.2018)


- Memorandum of understanding between the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus and the Nuclear
Supervision Committee of the Slovak Republic on exchange of information and cooperation in state regulation of nuclear safety (01.10.2017)

- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on cooperation in air search and rescue (09.02.2018)

- Memorandum of understanding on cooperation in disaster and emergency prevention and management between the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus and the Ecuadorian Secretariat for Risk Management (17.01.2017)

- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Government of the Slovak Republic on cooperation and mutual aid in emergencies (23.08.2017)

- Agreement between the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus and the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority under the Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey on cooperation in emergency prevention and response (19.06.2017)

- Agreement between the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus and the China Earthquake Administration on cooperation in earthquake and other emergency prevention and response (29.09.2016)

- Memorandum of understanding between the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus and the Hungarian Atomic Energy Authority in peaceful uses of atomic energy (26.09.2016)

- Regulations between the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus and the International Civil Defense Organization on exchange of information in emergency prevention and response and emergency humanitarian response (12.05.2016)


- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Government of the Republic of Poland on cooperation in the area of prevention of and response to disasters, natural disasters, other emergencies (27.01.2017)

- Framework agreement on cooperation in nuclear and radiation protection between the Department of Nuclear and Radiation Safety of the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus and the Institute of Nuclear Protection and Safety (France) (05.08.2014)

- Agreement between MES of Belarus and MIA of Georgia on cooperation in emergency prevention and response (11.03.2014)


- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Republic of Lithuania on cooperation in prevention of and response to disasters, emergencies and other accidents (1 June 2004)

- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on early notification of a nuclear accident and cooperation in radiation safety (16 October 2001)

- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on cooperation in civil protection and emergency preparedness and response (30.05.2001)

- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on cooperation in disaster prevention and mitigation (7 July 2000)


- Agreement between the Republic of Belarus and the Agency for the Application of Safeguards pursuant to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (31 August 1995)


**Multilateral agreements,**

Agreement between the Republic of Belarus and the United Nations
MOUs, Protocols of cooperation, etc

on measures to expedite the import, export and transit of relief consignments and possessions of relief personnel assistance in case of disasters and emergencies signed on 13 February 2012

- Memorandum of understanding between the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus and the Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority, the Finnish Nuclear Safety Authority and the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority on cooperation and information exchange (28.09.2016)


2.8 INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

National arrangements on how to receive and deliver international assistance

Legal framework applicable for incoming international assistance: bilateral agreements in force (Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan).

The following institutions in Belarus may have responsibilities concerning incoming international assistance:
- Commission for Emergency Situations under the Council of Ministers is responsible for strategic coordination of emergency response activities;
- Ministry for Emergency Situations is the primary responsible operative agency;

Regulations and other particular issues affecting the transport of international assistance

Road transport of relief / international teams

Specialized border crossing points (e.g. access only for trucks etc.): each checkpoint has its designation/specialization according to Presidential Decree N. 373 of 7 August 2007 On points of entry and exit of goods crossing the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union in Belarus. In case of provision (receipt, transit) of international assistance, specific customs border checkpoint of the Eurasian Economic Union can be designated.

Goods necessary for response to natural disasters, natural and man-caused emergencies, humanitarian and technical assistance, other similar goods have priority in terms of customs procedures.

Hazardous goods and equipment subject to import restrictions: List of explosives, explosive devices and industrial-purpose demolition
equipment subject to restricted movement across the State Border of the Republic of Belarus when imported and/or exported and List of sources of ionizing radiation subject to restricted movement across the State Border of the Republic of Belarus when imported and/or exported are approved by Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus N. 1397 of 23 September 2008 *On certain aspects of movement of specific goods across the State Border of the Republic of Belarus*

Animal health restrictions (e.g. search and rescue dogs): **quarantine requirements are applied**

Providing Visa at the border crossing point for relief personnel: **N/A**

**Circulation in the territory:**

Traffic restrictions in daytime: **No**

Traffic restrictions in nighttime: **No**

Time restrictions do not apply to vehicles, self-propelled machines transporting humanitarian assistance cargoes and shipments related to emergency prevention and response.

Traffic bans on days off: **No**

Seasonal traffic restrictions:

In summer time, temporary restrictions on the axle load of vehicles are introduced on public motorways. However, the temporary restrictions do not apply, among others, to vehicles transporting shipments related to emergency prevention and response, and neither do technical restrictions on vehicle dimensions (height, width, weight) and vehicle licenses.

Types of roads and height restrictions (for traffic in tunnels and within the city): There is a system of special permits for passage of large and (or) heavy freight vehicles (hereinafter referred to as the LHFV) on automobile roads. Issuance of special permits for LHFV passage on public automobile roads is an administrative procedure. When issuing the special permits for LHFV passage with above-limit parameters (total weight over 100 tons, length over 30 meters, width over 5 meters, height over 5 meters), it is necessary to develop a transportation plan including the procedure and conditions of LHFV passage on motorways and artificial structures, detailed route, traffic order and conditions.

Technical restrictions on vehicle sizes (height, width and weight) and licenses for vehicles: Special permits for the passage of heavy and/or oversize vehicles on public motorways and special rules shall apply if the overall dimensions of the loaded or empty heavy vehicle exceed at least one of the following parameters except heavy and/or oversize vehicles entering Belarus across the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union and exceeding the allowed total weight and/or allowed axle weight.
by up to and including 10%:

Height:
4 meters from road surface;
Length:
12 meters for a car, trolleybus, trailer;
13.5 meters for a bus with two axles, 15 meters for a bus with more than two axles;
18.75 meters for articulated buses and trolleybuses;
20 meters for long-haul trucks;
Width:
2.6 meters for vehicles with insulated body;
2.75 meters for automobiles KpA3, MA3-509A, MA3-543, MA3-5316, MA3-6317, MA3-6425, M3KT-6906 and their modifications;
2.5 meters for other vehicles;
If the cargo goes over the edges of the vehicle by 2 meters and more lengthwise, such vehicle is categorized as oversized.

Roads type and height restrictions (for tunnels or cities): N/A.
Road/motorway tolls: Users of toll roads who drive fixed-route vehicles and carry passengers, emergency response vehicles, vehicles carrying humanitarian aid to Belarus residents have the right of free passage on toll roads only after an electronic payment device provided by State Enterprise “Belavostrada” is installed on the vehicle and the agreement on the free use of the toll road is signed (cl. 21 of Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus N. 340 of 30 April 2013).

Alcohol consumption restrictions for drivers: Permissible level of alcohol content in exhaled air should not exceed 0.3 per mille. The driver cannot drive a vehicle in a state of alcohol intoxication or in a state caused by consumption of drugs, psychotropic substances, their analogues, toxic or other intoxicating substances. (Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus N. 551 of 28 November 2005 “On Measures to Improve Traffic Safety”).

Restrictions on driving time (for drivers): The total working time during one working day (shift) of a driver should not exceed 10 hours. The duration of the working day (shift) may not exceed 12 hours for 2 calendar days in a row.
If during a long-distance trip, the driver is expected to stay in the vehicle for more than 12 hours, two drivers should be used for such trip.
A break for rest and meals not shorter than 20 minutes and not longer than 2 hours should be given to the driver during the working day, to be used at driver’s discretion and not to be included in the
If according to the working (shift) schedule, the duration of the working day (shift) exceeds 8 hours, the driver can take two breaks for rest and meals not shorter than 30 minutes and not longer than 2 hours in total.

The time of the break and its specific duration shall be established by the internal regulations or the work (shift) schedule or by agreement between the automobile driver and the employer.

After driving for two straight hours, the driver can take a special technical break (to be included in the working time) for 10 minutes or such break can be added to the next break after a 4-hour drive unless it is time for rest and meals. *(Resolution of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Belarus N. 82 of 25 November 2010 “On Approval of Resolution on Working Time and Rest Time for Automobile Drivers”).*

**Facilitation of road transport operations**

Competent authority concerning requests for escort for civil protection convoys: N/A

Competent authority concerning requests for exceptions for urgent relief operations: N/A

**Aerial transport of relief / international teams**

International airports (e.g. availability/operational program, capacity/length of take-off and landing lanes, taxes for parking and handling services, availability of resources for refuelling): National Airport Minsk (Minsk-2), Gomel, Brest, Grodno, Vitebsk, Mogilev.

All checkpoints located in international airports have border and customs control points.

Airports receive and provide services to aircraft. There are adequate aviation fuel reserves to refuel aircraft.

Payment for take-off and landing, handling services and refueling of aircraft is made in airports.

Checkpoints in every airport are capable to carry out customs formalities with regard to hazardous cargoes.

Hazardous goods and restricted equipment: N/A

Animal health restrictions (e.g. search and rescue dogs): *Quarantine requirements are applied*

Providing Visa at the airport for relief personnel: Minsk-2 Airport has a consular section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to issue visas.

**Facilitation of customs**

Decision of the Customs Union Commission of 20 May 2010 N. 263
procedures

“On Procedure of Using Transport (Shipping), Commercial and (or) Other Documents as Commodity Declarations and Decision of the Customs Union Commission o 20 May 2010 N. 329 On Handover of Goods Subject to Special Customs Procedure and Conditions for Subjecting Them to Such Customs Procedure provide for simplified customs formalities.

The customs offices operate round the clock.

Facilitation of aerial transport operations

Civil Protection Contact Point: N/A

Competent authority concerning requests for rapid grant of landing and over-flight permission for relief flights: Procedure of request for usage of the air space of the Republic of Belarus and for landing in airports as well as the contact persons who issue permits are specified in the AIP of the Republic of Belarus (aeronautical information publication).

Competent authority concerning requests for exceptions for urgent relief operations: N/A

Regulations and other particular issues affecting the liability of relief personnel

Yes / No / Other procedure: yes, certification procedure not required

Legal basis: N/A

Recognition of all necessary certificates and qualifications needed for the conduct of their work, such as driver’s license

Yes / No / Other procedure: N/A

Legal basis: N/A

Any liability for physical injury, adverse health effects or death of any person / property damage on your territory produced with no intention by the relief personnel of the Sending Nation during the relief operations, shall be assumed by

Requesting Nation: N/A

or

Sending Nation: N/A

or

Individual worker

Legal basis: N/A

Regulations and other particular issues regarding the Host Nation Support

Yes / No / Other procedure: N/A

Legal basis: N/A
Entry
(visa, work permit, waiver of taxation on roads, provision of escort, security, clearing of the roads, etc.)
Yes / No / Which of them: N/A

Communication
(providing to the international relief teams in due time the necessary access to frequencies, bandwidth and satellite use)
Yes / No / Which of them: N/A
Please provide a brief description of the procedure in place: N/A

Command and Control
(liaison officers designated for cooperation with the incoming international teams)
Yes / No: N/A
Please provide a brief description of the procedure in place: N/A

Coordination
(existence of procedures for other relevant Ministries involvement in relief reception operations, such as Telecommunication, Transport, Health, Police Services, etc.)
Yes / No: N/A
Please provide a brief description of the procedure in place: N/A

Security
(appropriate measures in place to keep safe the relief personnel, locations, goods and equipment related to the international assistance)
Yes / No / Which of them: N/A
Please provide a brief description of the procedure in place: Security is ensured by the host nation.

Operations Area
(base camp provision with adequate conditions for accommodation, food, water, hygiene facilities, storage, electricity, communication technology, vehicles parking, transport, fuel supply, etc)
Yes / No / Which of them: N/A
Please provide a brief description of the procedure in place: Belarus does not expect disaster relief teams to be self-sufficient. Lodging, water, food, fuel and electricity can be provided free of charge. Distribution channels of all the above services and commodities are arranged on a case-by-case basis, as appropriate.

Language
(provision of interpreters for the international teams)
Yes / No: N/A
Please provide a brief description of the procedure in place: Translation services and inland transport
are available free of charge.

### 2.9 List of Relevant Contacts:

**Civil Protection**
- **Postal address:**
- **Telephone number:**
- **Fax number:**
- **E-mail address:**
- **Person of Contact (rank, name, position, organization/structure):**

**Emergency / operational**
- **Postal address:** ul. Ierusalimskaya, d. 4
  220004 Minsk, Belarus
- **Tel.:** +37517-209-27-01; +37517-209-27-08
- **Fax:** +37517-209-27-59
- **E-mail:** erc@mchs.gov.by
- **Person of Contact (rank, name, position, organization/structure):** State Institution “Republican Centre for Control and Response to Emergencies of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus”

**International Cooperation**
- **Postal address:** N/A
- **Telephone number:** N/A
- **Fax number:** N/A
- **E-mail address:** N/A
- **Person of Contact (rank, name, position, organization/structure):** N/A

**International assistance**
- **Postal address:** N/A
- **Telephone number:** N/A
- **Fax number:** N/A
- **E-mail address:** N/A
- **Person of Contact (rank, name, position, organization/structure):** N/A

---

**Responder:** PPRD East 2 National Programme Coordinator in the Republic of BELARUS - Mrs Svetlana Shotskaya, Head of international projects sector International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Emergency Situations; phone: +375173270306; e-mail: svshotskaya@tut.by.