



## **ReSHAPE / PRIN Research Programme**

### **Italy and the new global challenges. Relief, aid and reconstruction in natural and man-made disaster events**

This Programme links ReSHAPE to the PRIN Project on “The Italian Foreign Policy in front of the new challenges of the international system: actors, institutions and policies”.

The PRIN Project is the collective endeavour of research groups working in 7 Italian Universities (Catania, “La Sapienza” Roma, Padova, “S.Anna” Pisa, Siena, Torino, Trento). Piarangelo Isernia, University of Siena, is the Project Leader.

**A brief introduction to  
THE ITALIAN CIVIL PROTECTION SYSTEM**

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This paper briefly presents the Italian Civil Protection system. It examines the main legislative acts and procedures, which over the last century have created the Italian organisation for Civil Protection and attributed roles and tasks to the main actors and operational bodies at the central and local level. The activities the Civil Protection Department (CPD) carries out at a European and international levels are also briefly presented.

## ORIGIN OF THE ITALIAN CIVIL PROTECTION

The concept of civil protection in Italy first emerged as a form of spontaneous voluntary aid provided by religious orders, fire brigades and voluntary organizations involved in emergency situations. Since the middle age, in Florence and in the Alpine Valleys the so-called “*Misericordie*” societies and the fire brigades contributed to the development of the civil protection culture centered on principles of solidarity, participation and mutual aid.

The present civil protection system, however, is the result of a process initiated only in the course of the last century following the major calamities, which have hit the country.

The tremendous magnitude, devastation and human, infrastructural and economic losses of the 1908 Messina earthquake, which killed over 110,000 people gave the initial impetus to thinking about prevention (Moiraghi 2007: 16). In 1909, a royal Decree was adopted to provide the first anti-seismic classification of the national territory areas according to seismic risk features, and the adoption of specific standards for building in the classified areas. This regulation was the basis of the legislation concerning house building up until the early 1970s (Bellicoso 2011). These efforts, nonetheless, were too much limited and circumscribed. The Italian governments largely ignored the compelling need to frame laws and programs within an appropriate scheme to better prevent and cope with emergencies (Pepe 2009). Consequently, Italy was completely unprepared when, in 1966, a flood inundated the province of Florence and, in 1968, an earthquake destroyed the valley of Belice in Sicily causing 236 deaths. In both cases, the fragility of the response came to the surface. Indeed, the government was unable to set up a network of organized relief between the different state’ administrations and actors operating on site. Voluntary organizations, participating in relief operations mobilized without receiving specific instructions. The overlap between the central and local authorities, the lack of a central agency coordinating relief operations as well as the absence of monitoring centers capable to alert the population and give information and instructions amplified the dramatic effects of the catastrophic events (Pepe 2009).

Against these circumstances, the Italian Parliament acknowledged the compelling need to meet with the concept of civil protection. To this goal,

Law 996 (10.12.1970) was enacted as the first real effort to outline an embryonic framework of the national civil protection system organized around the National Fire and Rescue Service. It stated the notion of natural calamity and catastrophe, and how organizing relief intervention. It conferred to the Minister of Interior the leading role in the management of civil protection, created an Inter-ministerial Committee of Civil Protection to improve the management of civil protection activities, as well the Officer (*Commissario*) for emergencies to direct and coordinate relief on the site, and the Emergencies Assistance centers. Significantly, it also outlined the role of civil society organizations in relief operations. “Prevention” and “preparedness”, however, were largely ignored by the law.

Once again, and before law 996 was fully implemented, two tremendous earthquakes in Friuli (1976) and Irpinia (1980) caused a large number of victims, respectively 976 and 2570, and massive destruction. Delays in relief operations, no on site coordination between volunteers and regional and local authorities, which mobilized with no due directions and precise operative objectives, and inefficiency in the reconstruction phase highlighted all the limitations of the civil protection system. Giuseppe Zamberletti was appointed as the extraordinary Officer for emergencies, the position created by the Law 996 and never put on place (Alexander, 2010). It took ten years to establish the legal framework of the national civil protection organization, which finally emerged with the approval of the Constitutional law no. 225 (24.02.1992) marking the birth of the modern Italian Civil Protection system.

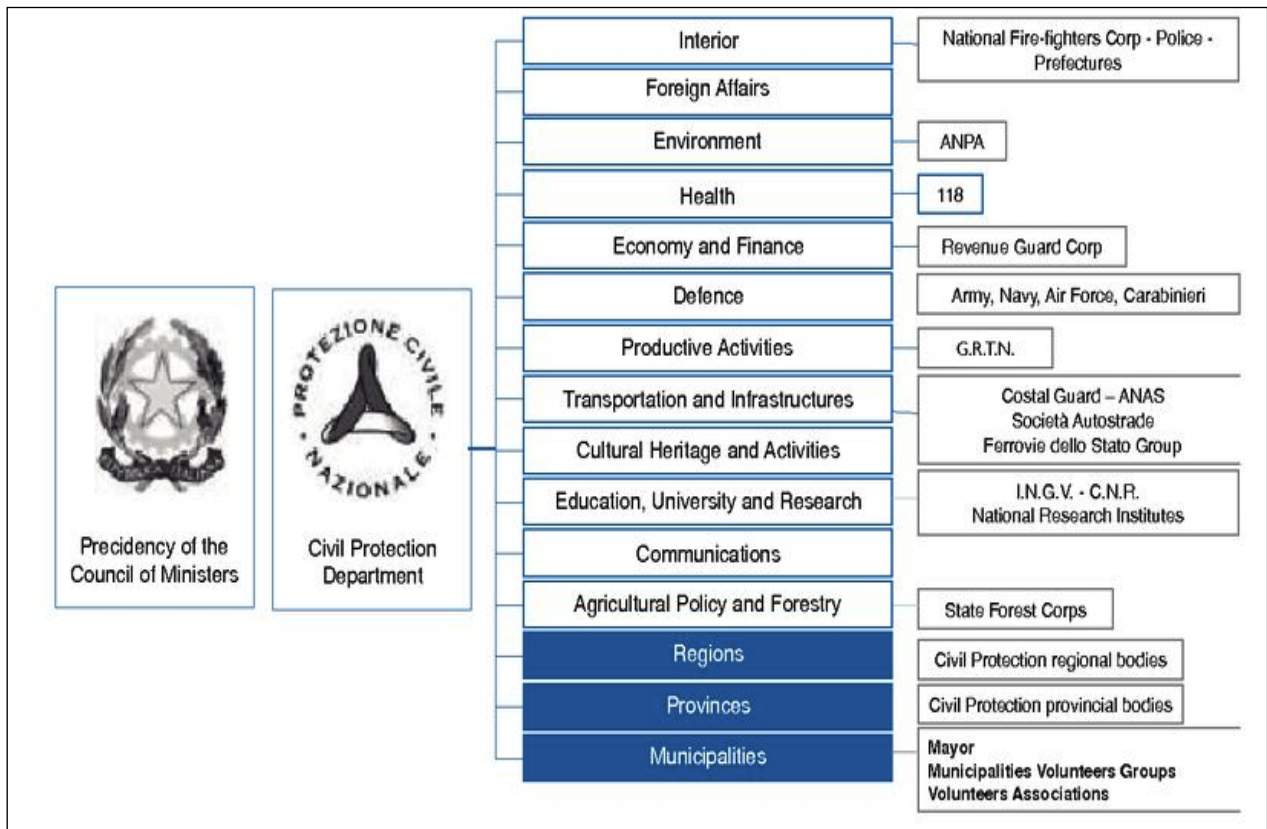
## THE CIVIL PROTECTION ORGANISATION

With the adoption of the constitutional law 225 of 1992, the Parliament approved the creation of the *National Civil Protection Service*. The law defined Civil Protection in broad terms as: “*the structures and activities provided by the State to protect the integrity of life, the assets, the settlements and the environment from damage or danger deriving from natural calamities, catastrophes and other calamitous events*” (L. 225/92 art.1). It is worth noting that civil protection has been conceived as a *service*, that is to say as an integrated system centered on the role of different actors (public and private, scientific and academic sector and civil society), coordinated by a central authority (Pepe 2009).

The responsibility to make civil protection policies is assigned to the President of the Council of Ministers and by mandate to the Minister for Coordination of Civil Protection who looks over the CPD. In case of a national emergency, the CPD decides, and is in charge of, the operations. It coordinates interventions and actions, and decides the measures to be undertaken by the state administrations, regions, provinces, municipalities,

as well by the “national operative structures” of the National service, which according to the art. 11 of the law 225 are scientific research groups including the National Institute of Geophysics and Volcanology (INGV), volunteer forces, the National Fire-Fighters Corps; the Police and Armed Forces; the State Forest corps; the Italian Red Cross; the structures of the National Health Service and; the National Alpine rescue and speleological corps (C.N.S.A.S.-Cai).

### The Structure of the National Service of Civil Protection



Source: Elena Rapisardi, Building Civil Protection, Web 2,0 Expo, 2009.

Law 225 is innovative in many ways. First, it grants the Council of Ministers, on a proposal by the President of the Council, the power to declare the state of emergency duration and extension. It also created the National Committee for Forecasting and Preventing Major Risks to perform technical and scientific consultancy as regards forecasting and prevention of various risk situations.

Second, in addition to relief and reconstruction, Law 225 included forecasting and prevention in the scope of civil protection, in order to

decide intervention priorities according to the danger of an event, the vulnerability of the territory and fund availability.

Third, the law was the first concrete move from centralized to decentralized system of disaster management (OECD Review 2010). Civil protection is, indeed, organized on the principle of subsidiarity, designed to improve the ability to respond to emergency accidents starting from the local level by the use of ordinary tools to the state level through the use of extraordinary tools. Disaster events are classified by their extent and seriousness. According to the class of the event (“a”, “b” or “c”), the competent unit of the Civil Protection, both at a central and local level, to be activated is as it follows: a municipal level, b provincial and regional level and c State level (see p. 6). This means that the responsibility for implementing the civil protection measures is at the lowest possible administrative level. The city mayor is the lowest civil protection authority, responsible for planning and rescue operations within his municipality. In case of large disasters overwhelming local capacities, the responsibility escalates progressively through the provincial and regional levels to the state level. Accordingly, Alexander (2002) has defined the Italian civil protection system as bottom-up organization.

Law 225/1992 still remains the main legislative framework defining the civil protection structure. Nonetheless, over the last two decades a number of reforms have enhanced the role, responsibilities and competences of the Italian regions and local administrations. In 1998, the so-called Bassanini law strengthened decentralization and transferred to the local authorities tasks not specifically assigned to the central system.

By so doing, the civil protection became a field of mixed competence. More specifically, national tasks are (1) directing, promoting and coordinating the activities of the state administrations and of any other organization on the national territory in matters of civil protection; (2) deliberating and revoking – in agreement with the interested regions – the state of emergency following type “c” events; (3) issuing orders for the activation of the state of emergency; (4) establishing criteria for forecasting and prevention programs, emergency plans and relief operations following type “c” events and organizing drills.

The Regions have responsibilities in (1) making regional programs for forecasting and risk prevention, on the basis of national directives; (2) launching interventions when type “b” events occur; and (3) formulating the guidelines for the drafting of emergency provincial plans.

At the provincial level, the Province authorities (1) carry out activities of forecasting and risk prevention through the adoption of necessary administrative acts; (2) draft provincial emergency plans on the basis of national guidelines; (3) ensure that emergency services are set up by civil

protection. Last, at the municipal level, the town authorities have the duty of (1) forecasting and risk prevention activities; (2) drafting municipal emergency plans; (3) ensuring the first relief operations following type “a” events; and (4) organizing the use of volunteers and municipal Civil Protection.

This gradual process of decentralization culminated in the adoption of the Title V of the constitution, notably with the constitutional law 18.10.2001 no.3, which by adding civil protection amongst the subjects of concurrent legislation has granted Regions exclusive legislative power with respect to any matter not expressly reserved to the state law. Significantly, the regional governments are entitled to building up their own civil protection structures matching the specificity of the territory and risk characteristics. Of no less importance, the reform has established the principle of horizontal subsidiarity within the public and private sectors, thus increasing the role of individuals, associations and business enterprises (OECD Review 2010: 25).

It is worth mentioning also that the Law 401/ 2001 introduced the so-called “great events” in the competence of the CPD and extended to such events the use of extraordinary power normally employed in state of emergency.

## REFORM TO THE NATIONAL SERVICE: LAW 100/2012

The recent legislative decree no. 59/2012, converted in the law no. 100 (12.07.2012), is the most recent reform of the Civil Protection system. The structure of the system remains basically that defined by the law 225/1992, but important changes have been introduced, particularly regarding the definition of civil protection activities, the declaration of the state of emergency, and the issue of orders. These can be summarized as it follows:

- Civil Protection activities are defined in better details. Emergency planning, training activities, the dissemination of the civil protection culture, and information to the public are included in the prevention activities, whereas the phase regarding the overcoming of the state of emergency has been enlarged to include activities aimed at contrasting emergency and mitigating the risks;
- The use of extraordinary powers to face national disasters have to be defined beforehand, and the duration of the state of emergency cannot exceed 90 days.<sup>1</sup> The state of emergency can be declared

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<sup>1</sup> Art 10 of the legislative decree no. 93 (14.08.2013) has recently ruled that the state emergency can have duration of 180 days, unless prolonged to a maximum period of additional 180 days.

not only when a calamitous event occurs but also in its imminence. The administration responsible for post-emergency state operations has to be identified beforehand;

- The Head of the CPD is responsible for issuing orders for the activation of the state of emergency, which are immediately effective if issued within 30 days from the declaration of the state of emergency. In order to guarantee the prompt response to the emergency, no financial preventive control by the Ministry of Economy and Finance is needed;
- Civil Protection Funds (see p. 13) back the state of emergency. Additional resources can be raised from oil taxes;
- The Mayor keeps the primary role in civil protection activities at the municipal level. Municipal authorities are compelled to draft municipal emergency plans by 30 days from the entry into force of the law.

## COORDINATION OF THE NATIONAL CIVIL PROTECTION SERVICE

Unlike in most European countries, in Italy civil protection is not assigned to one institution but involve the entire state organization: Municipalities, Provinces, Regions and the State, whose tasks are implemented by the CPD. In general, when a disastrous event occurs, the CPD is able to define in a very short time the event's significance and assess whether local resources are sufficient to face up the event.

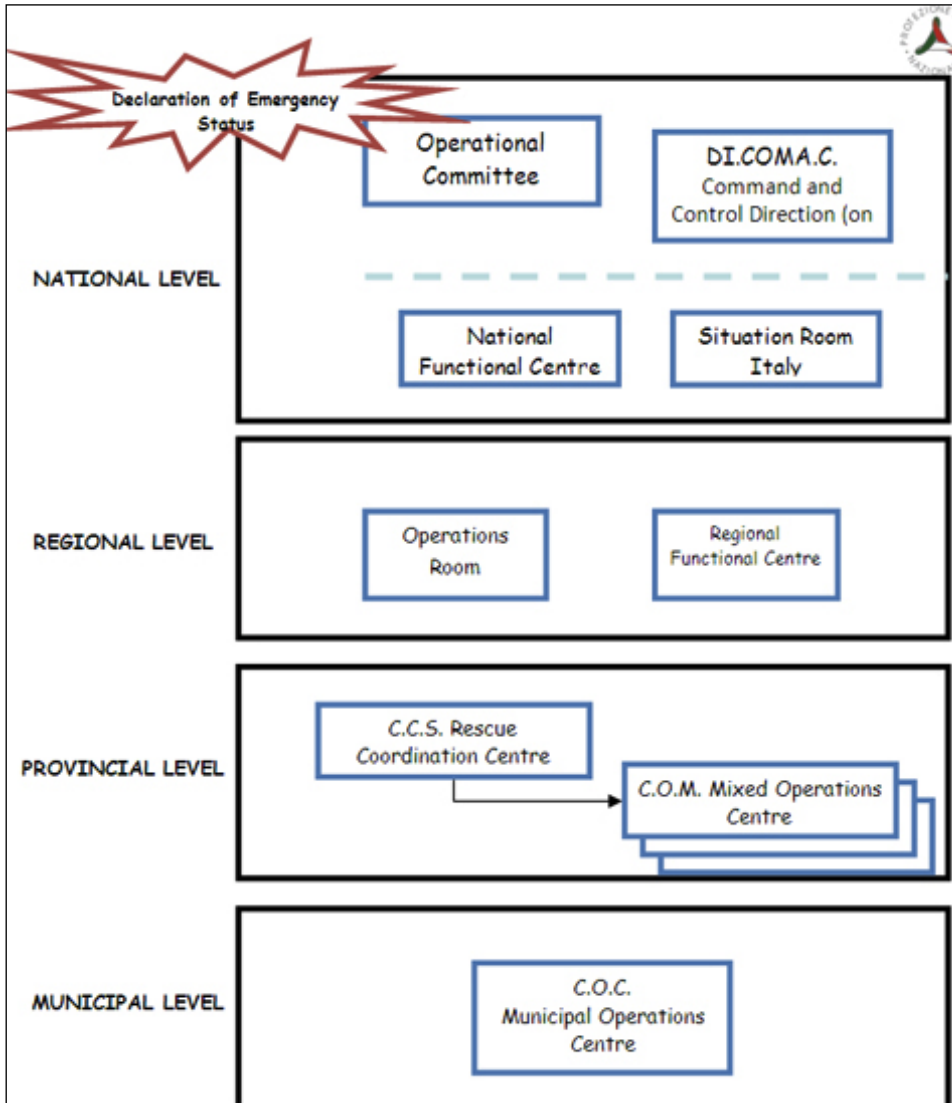
The first emergency response, regardless of the nature, scale and effects of the event, is provided by the local structure through the activation of the Municipal Operation Centres (C.O.C). The Mayor is the first civil protection authority and has the duty of assuring first emergency relief, and coordinating the local operative structures including the civil protection volunteers. In case of need, the action of the Provinces and Regions and the assistance of peripheral state administrations will be guaranteed and coordinated by the Prefects, who activate all the available resources (National Fire Brigades Forces, Police, etc.) in the areas affected by the calamity. In the most serious situations, the national authority takes charge of the operation. This role rests on the CPD, which takes on the overall coordination of the operations, while regional, provincial and municipal levels perform their specific roles.

The CPD is the operative arm of the President of the Council, when it comes to coping with the protection of the country's people and goods, and overcoming the state of emergency. It is managed by the Head of the Department and is today organized in 6 main offices and 34 "Services" carrying out specific tasks like prevention, forecast and monitoring of risks; drafting of legislation on the prevention of risks and regulatory



measures needed to cope with disasters and minimize damage to people and property; promotion of drills, national and international training projects; activities that contribute to the dissemination of civil protection culture as well as information activities for national scenarios, in collaboration with other institutions and associations.

### Operational Organization



Source: European Commission “Italy – Disaster Management System structure”. Available at [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/civil\\_protection/civil/vademecum/it/2-it-1.html#orga](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/civil_protection/civil/vademecum/it/2-it-1.html#orga)

Within the CPD, an Operational Committee of Civil Protection, chaired by the CPD Head, and including the administrations and institutions involved at the national and local level, has been created by law 225 to ensure the joint management and coordination of the emergency activities. The Operational Committee assesses the news, the data and the requests coming from the affected areas and coordinates the interventions and operational activities between the central and peripheral level. In emergency events, coordination and operational activities are organized through a multi-level hierarchical organisation comprising the Municipal Operational Centres (C.O.C.) at the municipal level, the Mixed Operational Centres (C.O.M.) and Rescue Coordination Centres (C.C.S.) at the provincial level, the Regional Operations Centres at the regional level, and the Command and Control Direction (DI.COMA.C.) at the national level. In the most severe types of emergency, type “c” events, the Head of the CPD convenes the Civil Protection Committee, which defines intervention strategies and guarantees a coordinated deployment of national resources and a unified direction of emergency activities (OECD Review 2010: 37).

The National Situation Room ensuring 24 our presence has also been created to monitor and control accidents occurring throughout the country, collect information about on-going events, determine risks situations and alert the various components of the National Civil Protection Service participating in the emergency management. Furthermore, a network of Functional Centres has been set up at the central and local level to collect, process and share meteorological, seismic, volcanic and hydrogeological data.

## FIELDS OF ACTION

Article 3 of the law 225/1992 divided Civil Protection actions and tasks in three basic categories:

1. *Forecasting and prevention.* These actions are aimed at promoting analyses and processing data on different types of risks, develop innovative strategies to contain possible hazards and provide the competent authorities with the necessary information about possible risk situations. Within this field, the main role of the CPD, which operates in close collaboration with scientific research bodies and institutes, is to lay down the guidelines for preparing forecasting and prevention programs. Local authorities, particularly the Provinces and the Municipalities, are responsible for implementing these programs;
2. *Relief and assistance.* This action requires fast and immediate intervention and response following an emergency;

3. *Overcoming the state of emergency and the recovery of the socio-economic system.* These actions span from providing structures and assistance to the affected population to the phase of reconstruction.

Italy's national territory is highly exposed to a broad range of natural disasters: like earthquakes, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions and fires. Thus, civil protection activities cover all the spectrum of natural risks as well as man-made disasters including seismic, volcanic, hydro-meteorological, tsunami, fire, health, environmental, nuclear, and industrial risks. According to Alexander (2010), unlike in other European countries, in Italy there is a clear-cut divide between the country's civil defense and civil protection. However, in recent years, Civil Protection has been increasingly involved in dealing with new risks, such as for example terrorism and epidemics. To give a concrete example of Civil Protection activities, in 2011, the CPD launched projects of prevision and prevention, aimed at forming voluntary organizations and giving information to the public in the areas of sanitary, seismic and hydrogeological risks. Additional activities concerned the monitoring of the seismic risk in collaboration with the INGV. Civil Protection also intervened in the following emergencies:

- Earthquake in Abruzzo (activities of assistance to population; removal of situations of danger; projects aimed at the reconstruction of private and public buildings)
- Migratory flows from North Africa;
- Air force emergency management to cope with forest fires.

Relazione al Conto Finanziario 2011. Available at:  
[http://www.protezionecivile.gov.it/jcms/en/archivio\\_bilanci\\_dpc.wp](http://www.protezionecivile.gov.it/jcms/en/archivio_bilanci_dpc.wp)

In 2011, Civil Protection participated in a number of European activities such as: the EUROMED project (to develop a civil protection system in the Euro-Mediterranean Region), DRHOUSE (to evaluate the damages and security of buildings in the aftermath of a seism), the SAFER project (to build early warning systems in Europe), MIA VITA (to mitigate volcanic risks in extra-European areas like Capo Verde, Cameroon, Java, Philippines and Montserrat); and DORIS (to monitor the deformation of the soil).

At the international level, the CPD participated in the Tsunami Information Centre for the North-Easter Atlantic and Mediterranean.

In the course of the last decade, Civil Protection has organized also a number of great events. But a recent legislative act has excluded (27.03.2012) the organization of these events from the Department's scope, with the exception of EXPO 2015 and of the VIIth World Meeting of the Families.

## List of Great Events: 2002-2015

Great Event
Celebration of 150 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Unity of Italy
National Eucharistic Congress
VII World Meeting of the Families
Expo 2015
Louis Vuitton Trophy, La Maddalena, 2010
XVI Mediterranean Game, Abruzzo, 2009
World Aquatic Championships, Roma, 2009
Italian G8 Presidency, 2009
Cyclism World Championship, Varese, 2008
Pastoral Visit of Benedict XVI to Cagliari, 2008
Pope's visit to Brindisi and S.M. di Leuca, 2008
Pope's visit of Genova and Savona, 2008
Paolino Jubiliar Year, Roma, 2009
San Pio da Pietralcina Exposition, San Giovanni Rotondo, 2008
International Congress for Peace, Napoli 2007
Pope's visit to Assisi, 2007
50 Anniversary of the Treaties of Rome, 2007

Italian-Russian Intergovernmental Summit, Bari 2007
Pope's and Catholic ecclesial movements' meeting, Roma 2006
XX Winter Olympic Game, Torino, 2006
Louis Vuitton Cup, Trapani, 2005
XX World Youth Day
XXIV National Eucharistic Congress, Bari, 2005
Funeral of Pope John Paul II and Ceremony of Papal Inauguration of Pope Benedict XVII Roma, 2005
National meeting "Azione Cattolica Italiana", Loreto, Copertino 2004
IV Century Ceremony of San Guseppe's da Copertino birthday
Mother Teresa's Beatification Ceremony, Rome, 2003
Italian Presidency for the EU Semester in Italy, 2003
Josemaria Escrivà Canonization's Ceremony, Rome 2003
International Congress for Peace, Palermo, 2002
Padre Pio da Petralcina's Canonization Ceremony, Rome, 2002
FAO Summit, Rome 2002
NATO-Russia Federation Summit, Pratica di Mare 2002
Trieste in C.E Summit, 2001

Source: [www.protezionecivile.gov.it](http://www.protezionecivile.gov.it)

## COOPERATION AT THE EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Since the 80s the CPD has carried out international missions in developing countries, as of Law no. 49/1987. Few years later, another Act no. 152 (of 26.07.2005) attributed to CPD the power to operate in international crises in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It has also stated that the President of the Council or the Head of the CPD can issue emergency orders to avoid dangerous situations of damage to people abroad.

At present, the CPD operates at the European and international level in agreement with similar institutions of other countries. It promotes international relations, agreements and technical scientific programs to improve the prevention of natural risks and risks caused by man. In particular the Department participates in technical-scientific knowledge exchange and in sharing projects and interventions in Europe and on an international scale; maintains permanent relations with research centers, specialists and structures organized by the civil protection department of foreign countries; promotes, coordinates and participates in international drills; shares its own organizational model with foreign countries; participates in meetings and events whose objective is to improve coordination and promote civil protection culture at the international level.

At the European level, the CPD is the Italian Focal Point of the European Community Mechanism for Civil Protection, the instrument of the European Union to facilitate cooperation in civil protection assistance in the event of major emergencies that may require urgent response action inside and outside the Union. In these events, the CPD may make its own resources and technical competences available, in accordance with the local authorities, either in the emergency phase or in the recovery and reconstruction phase. Similarly as in cases of national emergencies, the CPD declares the state of emergency and outlines the interventions to face up with the emergency and overcome the situation. All interventions are based on the principle of subsidiarity, according to which the actions of the Union must always be undertaken on request of and in coordination with the authorities of the affected state.

There are also a large number of international agreements and technical cooperation pacts signed by the CPD with similar institutions in foreign countries and international organizations. These agreements promote the development of joint programs and projects to forecast, prevent and mitigate natural and man-made disasters, and the manage emergency situations through mutual aid and assistance.

The DPC has also set up a national platform for disaster risk reduction to achieve the objectives set-out in the “Hyogo declaration” which is part of the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ISDR), and

maintains a role within the NATO initiative for civil protection. Of no less importance, the CPD has signed a number of regional agreements of cooperation like PPRD-South (EUROMED: Southern Europe, Northern Africa and the Middle East); FIRE 5 (Italy, France, Spain, Portugal and Greece) and AII (Adriatic-Ionic Initiative: The Balkans and Southern Europe).

It is also worth noting that in the past years the Italian CPD provided assistance to several international emergencies including

- Earthquake in Algeria (May 2003)
- Earthquake in Iran (December 2003) (Coordination role)
- Earthquake in Morocco (February 2004)
- The Tsunami in Southeast Asia (December 2004) (Coordination role in Thailand)
- Forest fires in Portugal (2003/2004/2005)
- Hurricane Katrina in the USA (August 2005)
- Earthquake in Pakistan (October 2005)
- Volcano eruption, Merapi Indonesia (Spring 2006) (Technical support)
- Lebanon crisis (Summer 2006) (MIC correspondent)
- Mediterranean forest fires (Summer 2007)
- Earthquake in China (May 2008)
- Earthquake in Haiti (January 2010)
- Earthquake in Chile (March 2010)
- Libya crisis (March 2011)
- Earthquake, tsunami, radiological emergency in Japan (March 2011)
- Floods and Heavy meteorological situation in Bulgaria (February 2012)
- Ammunition depot explosion in Brazzaville, Congo (March 2012)
- Forest fires in Greece (June 2012)
- Forest fires in Albania (September 2012)
- Typhoon Hayan in the Philippines (November 2013)

Source: <http://www.prometheus2014.gr/content/eu-prometheus-2014/the-project/1-prometheus>

## BUDGET: A BRIEF NOTE

The budget of the Italian Civil Protection is determined yearly by the stability law as well as by the state budget law. When resources are considered to be inadequate to face emergency intervention, the Head of the Department can deliver a report to the Council of Ministers, which, if appropriate, may grant additional resources (Art.5 Law 225/1992).

Over the last two decades, this regulation has undergone significant transformation. Recently, law 100/2012 stated that the state of emergency is financed through the Civil Protection Funds, whose resources are approved yearly by the Stability Law. The Head of the CPD and the Ministry of Economy and Finance are responsible to allocate funds to the competent administration. Significantly, as of law 100/2012, unforeseen expenses are financed by a Reserve Fund and by oil taxes increases.

In general terms, the Civil Protection budget is divided in the following main areas:

- *Mortgages* contracted by the Italian Regions to finance activities of reconstruction, and the organization of great events;
- *Targeted funds* to cover specific activities of intervention, authorized by law;
- *Civil protection funds* are variable components of the budget, which serve to finance the institutional activities of the CPD, air forces emergency management, agreements with research institutes and other entities to provide emergency forecasting and prevention , and voluntary organizations. Civil protection funds provide also resources for emergency interventions and the phase of post-emergency state ;
- *Expenses for the functioning* of Civil Protection (staff, functioning cots of the Department, etc.).

#### The 2012 Civil Protection Expenses

<b>TYOLOGY</b>	<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>%</b>
Mortgages	1.159.760.663	43,32%
Emergency Due To The Earthquake In Abruzzo	419.707.595	15,68%
Migration Emergencies In North Africa	431.436.240	16,11%
Emergencies Due To Earthquake In Emilia, Veneto And Lombardy	23.919.352	0,89%
Concordia Emergency	1.793.000	0,07
Management Of Air Forces	141.704.304	5,29%
Civil Protection Funds		13,14%
Voluntary Expenses	4.548.658	0,17%



European Projects	2.330.034	0,09%
Projects Financed By Private Donations	8.311.875	0,31%
Personnel	10.632.981	0,40%
Good And Services	63.874.114	2,39%
Other Activities	57.534.503	2,15%
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>2.677.281.477</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Conto Finanziario della Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, 29 March 2013.

#### Civil Protection Expenditures From 2003-2012

	<b>Total amount of expenses</b>	<b>Costs related to the Functioning of the CP system</b>	<b>Costs related to interventions</b>	<b>Costs of the capital accounts</b>
2012	2.677.281.477	74.507.096	1.193.845.855	1.408.928.526
2011	2.619.837.671,82	72.978.697,35	906.650.437,72	1.640.208.536,75
2010	2.940.348.227,55	95.301.903,67	1.099.235.823,08	1.745.810.500,80
2009	3.601.980.238,40	115.222.323,29	1.554.812.323,34	1.931.945.591,77
2008	2.132.222.763,72	79.779.371,35	279.242.573,85	1.773.200.818,52
2007	2.034.044.773,41	86.073.826,61	239.435.481,74	1.708.535.465,06
2006	2.045.172.131,58	91.280.997,67	245.057.057,23	1.708.834.076,68

2005	1.943.474.344,01	170.718.925,97	197.407.353,40	1.575.348.064,64
2004	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2003	330.731.305,77	15.012.176,77	33.837.808,82	281.881.320,18

Source: [www.protezionecivile.gov.it](http://www.protezionecivile.gov.it)

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