



**HELLENIC PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**  
**(1/1-30/6/2014)**

**WORKSHOP**

***Enhance the European Disaster Response Capacity: multi-national modules***  
**Athens, 21-22 January 2014**

**EU Civil Protection Joint Modules Workshop Questionnaire**

**Preface:** "Joint Modules" as a concept is the Priority of GSCP during its Presidency of the Working Party for Civil Protection of the Council of the European Union. Joint Modules are the potential core of GSCPs Master Plan for its Presidency. They are the main target of EU PROMETHEUS 2014 Project and the main theme of the Presidency Workshop which will be organized in Athens. In order to prepare and submit the Council conclusions, GSCP will use this questionnaire in a strategic way. Specifically, this text will be shared to all Member States and EU CP Mechanism Participating States and during the EU PROMETHEUS 2014 Exercise as well. This is, one of the EU PROMETHEUS 2014 Project Initiatives, implemented with the Support of the GENERAL SECRETARIAT of THE COUNCIL of EUROPEAN UNION & THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR HUMANITARIAN AID & CIVIL PROTECTION of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION.

**Part I: Joint Modules overview**

**1. Which of the following scenarios could warrant the deployment of Joint Modules? (select one)**

- A. Member-State or third Country A requests assistance. Member-States B and C join forces to establish a Joint Module to assist Member-State or Country A.
- B. Member-State A requests assistance through CECIS. Member-State B can only afford to offer part of a Module. A Joint Module, including resources from both Member-States A and B, is deployed in Member-State A.
- C. Both of the above.

**2. What types of hazards could justify the deployment of Joint Modules? (select one)**

- A. Geological hazards, for example earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.
- B. Meteorological hazards, for example hurricanes or floods.
- C. Forest fires
- D. Technological hazards, for example hazardous materials releases or nuclear accidents.
- E. All of the above.

**3. What types of Joint Modules could be established? (select all that apply)**

- A. High capacity pumping
- B. Water purification
- C. Medium urban search and rescue
- D. Heavy urban search and rescue
- E. Aerial forest firefighting module using helicopters
- F. Aerial forest firefighting module using airplanes
- G. Advanced medical post
- H. Advanced medical post with surgery
- I. Field hospital
- J. Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
- K. Emergency temporary shelter
- L. Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear detection and sampling (CBRN)
- M. Search and rescue in CBRN conditions
- N. Ground forest firefighting
- O. Ground forest firefighting using vehicles
- P. Flood containment
- Q. Flood rescue using boats
- R. Technical Assistance Support Team

**4. What types of Modules have been registered by your country? (select all that apply)**

- A. High capacity pumping
- B. Water purification
- C. Medium urban search and rescue
- D. Heavy urban search and rescue
- E. Aerial forest firefighting module using helicopters
- F. Aerial forest firefighting module using airplanes
- G. Advanced medical post
- H. Advanced medical post with surgery
- I. Field hospital
- J. Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
- K. Emergency temporary shelter
- L. Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear detection and sampling (CBRN)
- M. Search and rescue in CBRN conditions
- N. Ground forest firefighting
- O. Ground forest firefighting using vehicles
- P. Flood containment
- Q. Flood rescue using boats
- R. Technical Assistance Support Team

**5. Has your country established and registered any Joint Modules? (select one)**

- A. Yes
- B. No

**6. Are you aware of any operational arrangements similar to Joint Modules being used by international organizations?**

- A. No
- B. Yes, please indicate:

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**7. Does your national legislation support or allow the development of Joint Modules? (select one)**

- A. There are specific provisions regarding the development of Joint Modules in my country's national legislation.
- B. There are neither specific provisions nor any prohibitions regarding the development of Joint Modules in my country's national legislation.
- C. While my country's national legislation does not tacitly prohibit the development of Joint Modules, the legislation regarding some Host Nation Support requirements is incompatible to Joint Modules.
- D. My country's legislation tacitly prohibits the development of Joint Modules.

**8. Given the current financial crisis, Joint Modules could be a solution to limited availability of resources under the Community Mechanism for Civil Protection. (select one)**

- A. Strongly agree
- B. Agree
- C. Neither agree nor disagree
- D. Disagree
- E. Strongly disagree

## **Part II: A Joint Module is deployed in the territory of a Member-State that contributes resources to the Joint Module**

*In this part, it is assumed that Member-State A requests assistance through CECIS. Member-State B can only afford to offer part of a Module. A Joint Module, including resources from both Member-States A and B, is deployed in Member-State A.*

**9. What should be the prerequisites for the establishment of a Joint Module? (select all that apply)**

- A. A memorandum of cooperation or other formal agreement needs to be in place between the Host Member-State and the Assisting Member-State.
- B. Joint Module Standard Operating Procedures need to be established in advance.
- C. Joint Modules must participate in at least one certification exercise before being registered.
- D. Joint Modules need to be registered in CECIS.
- E. None of the above

**10. Do Joint Modules need to be registered in CECIS? (select one)**

- A. Yes, there should be one registry per type of Module and per combination of Member-State.
- B. No, as long as all the resources provided for the assembly of the Joint Module belong to registered Modules.

**11. Joint Module Leadership (*select one*)**

- A. The Joint Module Leader should always be the Team Leader of the Host Member-State.
- B. The leadership of the Joint Module should rotate between Team Leaders on a shift-basis in an operation.
- C. The leadership of the Joint Module should rotate between Team Leaders on a deployment basis.
- D. Joint Modules should have joint leadership.

**Part III: Joint Modules established by two or more Member-States and deployed in the territory of a third country or Member-State that does not contribute resources to the Joint Module**

*In this part, it is assumed that a Member-State or third country (for example Country A) requests assistance. Member-States B and C join forces to establish a Joint Module to assist Member-State or Country A.*

**12. How will offer for Joint Modules be submitted following a request for assistance? (*select one*)**

- A. Both Assisting Member-States will have to offer assistance, somehow indicating that they are offering resources that could be used to form a Joint Module.
- B. Either Assisting Member-State could offer assistance on behalf of both Assisting Member-States.
- C. Either Assisting Member-State could submit an offer for a Joint Module, the other Assisting Member-State ratifying the offer.
- D. None of the above.

**13. Once the offer is accepted, the teams should (*select one*)**

- A. Meet in an assembly area outside the Host Member-State and cross the border to the Host Member-State as one Module.
- B. Cross the border to the Host Member-State independently and form up at the Reception and Departure Center established by the Host Member-State.
- C. It does not matter, as long as the Host Nation Support procedure and formalities are followed.

**14. Although all EU Modules must be self-sufficient for a minimum of 4 days. However, if Host Member-States were to establish and operate the Base of Operations, Module availability would be considerably improved. This would probably be the result of Modules becoming easier to transport and a reduction in the overall Module deployment cost. In addition, it is generally easier for a Member-State to establish a Base of Operations within their own territory, while Red Cross / Red Crescent National Societies of Member-States can assist in this task.**

- A. Strongly agree
- B. Agree
- C. Neither agree nor disagree
- D. Disagree

- E. Strongly disagree

## Part IV: Developing Joint Modules

### 15. How could language barriers be overcome in Joint Module deployments? *(select one)*

- A. Module members should all speak the same language (for example, English).
- B. It is not necessary for all Module members to speak the same language. However, Module Team Leaders and Squad Leaders should all be fluent in at least one common language (for example, English).
- C. Only Member-States sharing one common official language should be allowed to develop Joint Modules.

### 16. Do you believe that different cultural background , education and training of Module team members could be a problem in Joint Module deployments? *(select one)*

- A. Yes
- B. No

### 17. How should Joint Modules be structured? *(select one)*

- A. A Joint Module should include one or more “national” teams, each with the same capabilities (e.g. two GFFF teams of 15 persons each making up a GFFF Module of 30 persons).
- B. A Joint Module should include one or more “national” teams, with complementary capabilities (e.g. a medical team from Member-State B, a rescue team from Member-State B, a rescue team from Member-State C, and a logistics team from Member-State C make up a MUSAR Module).
- C. Joint Module teams should be open to staff from all participating Member-States.

### 18. How could Joint Modules overcome the difficulties by limited compatibility of equipment, techniques and/or tactics? *(select all that apply)*

- A. Regular cross-training of Module team members.
- B. EU simulation exercises involving Joint Modules.
- C. Include detailed position checklists in Joint Module Standard Operating Procedures.
- D. Upgrade Module equipment to address compatibility issues.

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