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1. Name

Alan Pellowe

2. Organisation

Civilience Limited

3. Type of Organisation

Commercial

Disaster Management / Civil Protection

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6. What subject area of the Foreign Policy Report does your evidence relate to?

Civil Protection

7. What are the comparative advantages/disadvantages of working through the EU in the area you wish to comment on, rather than the UK working independently?

Advantages; 1. One common standard relating to the Module response system in that everyone knows if they request a specific module it will be the same no matter which Country it is deployed from. 2. The EU Civil Protection Training programme ensures that all Civil Protection Experts receive a consistent and generic training process, and also provides them with a network of people with a common understanding across the whole of the European Union Member and Participating States. 3. The EU Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC) provides one central hub coordinating any European or International response made on behalf of the European Union. 4. Consistent reporting methods into the MIC which in turn is then able to inform the Member and Participating States. 5. Having a pool of generic European Resources through the module system provides for economic benefit across Europe and does not impose the financial burden on each Country for the provision of these resources within each Country. Disadvantages; 1. Although the Module system provides for generic provision of resources relating to each individual module across Europe, at present there is no system of audit that checks the competencies of each individual module support team that comes with the mobilised module. 2. Currently there is no evaluation of the competence and understanding achieved by individuals attending the European Civil Protection Training programme, purely a certificate of attendance. 3. Within the UK I don't believe that there is an adequate depth of understanding throughout the Regional Authorities that have responsibility for managing effective response to significant incidents. All too often we have seen Local and Regional resources overwhelmed dealing with Flooding, Forest Fire and Petrochemical Incidents with no attempt to call in assistance from Europe which could have allowed sufficient resilience to be maintained locally whilst still dealing effectively with the significant incidents that had arisen.

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8. In what areas of global affairs does the EU add value or deliver impact or not on behalf of the UK?

1. Provision of International Response is provided effectively and efficiently by the EU on behalf of all member States. 2. Economies of Scale are achieved by the provision and coordination of the Module Response system. 3. Coordinated Civil Protection Training of Experts across the European Union. 4. The UK does not however then have the ability to politically provide specific assistance to

desired Countries if the whole of International response is seen as coming from the EU, therefore Bilateral response mechanisms to specified Countries would have to be maintained.

9. How effective is the EU at combining its foreign, defence, economic and civil contingency policy instruments to deliver best effect in foreign policy? What, if anything, should it do differently?

1. Historically we have seen a disjointed, inconsistent and sometimes delayed response to international incidents owing to responsibilities lying across differing Government Departments, e.g. Cabinet Office and DFID. 2. Delayed responses have been experienced due to inadequately staffed government departments that are not maintained 24/7 and that have the decision making powers devolved to them in the case of response / or not to International Disasters. 3. Inability to secure flight arrangements in a timely manner when planning to respond to International Incidents, causing excessive delays in putting response teams on the ground.

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10. How effective are the EU's delivery mechanisms? Would any changes make them more effective, and if so, which ones and why?

1. 24/7 Monitoring and Decision making Centres 2. Call off arrangements for flights Military or Civil in order to secure the rapid and timely deployment of International Aid.

11. Would a different division of EU and Member State competence in a particular area produce more effective policies? If so, how and why?

1. A division that allowed for an effective Network of mobilisation and response across all of the EU Member and Participating States

12. How might the national interest be served by action being taken in this field at a different level e.g. regional, national, UN, NATO, OECD, G20 – either in addition or as an alternative to action at EU level?

1. There has to be a defined level of Decision Making and rules for Escalation through a defined route that ensures a consistent approach that also provides Continuity and Accountability for the Decisions made along an evidenced timeline.

13. What future challenge/opportunities might we face in this area of policy and what impact might these have on the balance of competence between the UK and the EU?

1. Interoperability between equipment, training and Standard Operating Procedures needs to be maintained throughout the whole of this area of Operation.

14. Are there any general points you wish to make which are not captured above?

None other than previously stated.