STATE EMERGENCY SERVICE
OF UKRAINE

SEVESO CONFERENCE

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND RESILIENCE OF UKRAINE IN WARTIME



PRESENTED BY

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EU INTEGRATION IN INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

KEY LEGISLATION AND IMPLEMENTATION MILESTONES

01 KEY LEGISLATION

- Law of Ukraine “On Ukraine’s Accession to the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents”
- Law of Ukraine “On High-Risk Facilities”
- Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Chemical Safety and Management of Chemical Products”

02 IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES

- Identification and Registration of High-Risk Facilities (as amended)
- Development of a Major Accident Prevention Policy for High-Risk Facilities
- Preparation of Safety Reports for High-Risk Facilities

EU ALIGNMENT

EC screening in Brussels: presentation and defence of SEVESO III transposition

25+ OTHER ACTS

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

STATE ELECTRONIC REGISTER OF HIGH-RISK FACILITIES

DIGITAL REGISTER: CLASSIFICATION, SAFETY DOCUMENTATION & RISK DATA

01 IDENTIFICATION & CLASSIFICATION

- Identification notification in the prescribed form
- Class 1 — upper-tier establishments
- Class 2 — lower-tier establishments
- Class 3 — additional national category
- Facilities not classified as high-risk

02 SAFETY DOCUMENTATION

- Major Accident Prevention Policy (MAPP)
- Safety Report
- Accident Containment and Emergency Response Plan (Internal Emergency Plan)
- Emergency Response Plan (External Emergency Plan)

IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Potentially affected areas · Domino effects · Transboundary impacts

STATISTICAL DATA

IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF HIGH-RISK FACILITIES

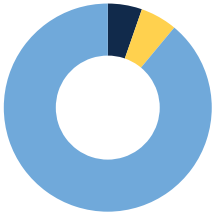
27,900
SUBMITTED FOR REVIEW

→

4,767
CLASSIFIED AS HIGH-RISK

BREAKDOWN BY HAZARD CLASS

Classification of 4,767 high-risk facilities



254	**CLASS 1**	Upper-tier establishments
273	**CLASS 2**	Lower-tier establishments
4,240	**CLASS 3**	Additional national category

STATISTICAL DATA

REQUIRED SAFETY DOCUMENTATION FOR HIGH-RISK FACILITIES

01 SAFETY REPORTS

527 REQUIRED

159 SUBMITTED



CLASS 1: 65 | CLASS 2: 94

02 INTERNAL EMERGENCY PLANS

4,240

REQUIRED

For Classes 1, 2 and 3

03 EXTERNAL EMERGENCY PLANS

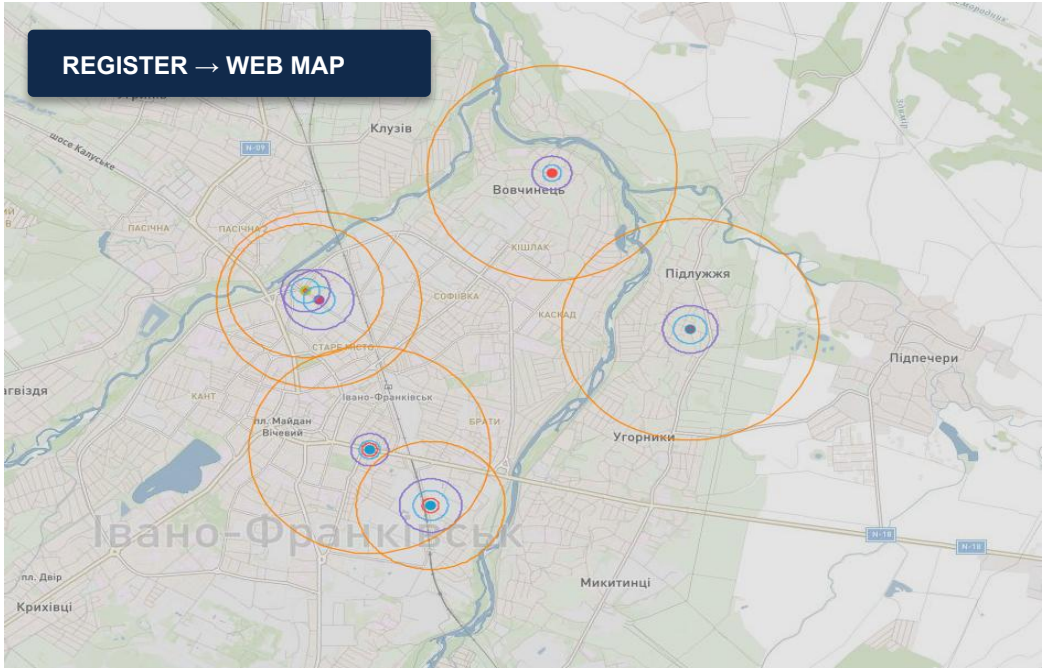
232

REQUIRED

For Class 1 facilities

GIS INTEGRATION

CONNECTING THE REGISTER TO OPERATIONAL DECISION-MAKING



GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SUBSYSTEM

Part of the Civil Protection Forces and Resources Management System.

HIGH-RISK FACILITIES

Displayed on a web map to support:

- **Decision-making**
- **Information sharing**
- **Emergency response**

PERSONNEL ADAPTATION & RESILIENCE

OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES: SAFETY, ENERGY AND PERSONNEL

01

PERSONNEL SAFETY

Protecting lives while maintaining operational continuity

Technological processes are coordinated with air raid alerts. When an alert is issued, facility personnel move to shelters.

02

ENERGY AUTONOMY

Ensuring the autonomous operation of safety systems

Autonomous power sources protect against blackouts and ensure uninterrupted power to critical systems and equipment.

03

WORKFORCE TRANSFORMATION

Automation of work processes

Rapid staff training, integration of veterans and remote facility monitoring. Control room operators are relocated to safer areas or shelters.

TECHNOLOGICAL ADAPTATION

RETHINKING HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE STORAGE AND LOGISTICS

01 JUST-IN-TIME SUPPLY

Direct delivery without long-term storage

Reduce inventories of hazardous substances.

02 STORAGE IN HIGH-RISK AREAS

Mothballing exposed storage facilities

Empty and degas storage tanks in the areas most exposed to enemy attacks.

03 SAFER ALTERNATIVES

Modernization and substitution

Replace hazardous substances with safer alternatives.

04 ADR-COMPLIANT LOGISTICS

Rerouting supply chains

Shift from seaports to land transport routes through the EU, with the required certification.

IN WARTIME, LARGE HAZARDOUS STOCKPILES BECOME CRITICAL INDUSTRIAL TARGETS.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

COMPOUND RISKS AFTER MISSILE STRIKES



ACCUMULATION & RISKS

Debris from missile strikes mixes construction waste, hazardous substances and unexploded ordnance.

ROLE OF SESU

01 Search and rescue; emergency response, consequence mitigation and rescue of affected persons.

02 Demining and explosive ordnance disposal.

03 Extinguishing fires of all types.

RISK ASSESSMENT & PROTECTION

PREPARING HIGH-RISK FACILITIES FOR EXTERNAL ATTACKS

FROM EQUIPMENT FAILURE PROBABILITY TO PRACTICAL ATTACK READINESS

01

ARMED ATTACK SCENARIOS

SAFETY REPORTS

Safety Reports for high-risk facilities model enemy strikes and the destruction they may cause.

02

EMERGENCY SHUTDOWN (ESD)

AUTOMATIC ISOLATION

Upon a pressure drop, hazardous substances are mechanically isolated within the first seconds, while personnel remain in civil protection shelters.

03

REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY

RAPID RELOCATION

Declaration-based procedures enable rapid business relocation and online filing through the Electronic Services Portal without compromising safety requirements.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

THREE PILLARS OF WARTIME INDUSTRIAL RESILIENCE

01

DIGITALIZATION

DATA-DRIVEN RESPONSE

Immediate access to comprehensive facility data, including quantities of hazardous substances on-site, supports decision-making during emergency response.

02

DECENTRALIZATION

DISTRIBUTED PRODUCTION

Modular, geographically distributed production facilities with minimal quantities of hazardous substances present at any given time.

03

AUTONOMOUS SAFETY

INDEPENDENT PROTECTION

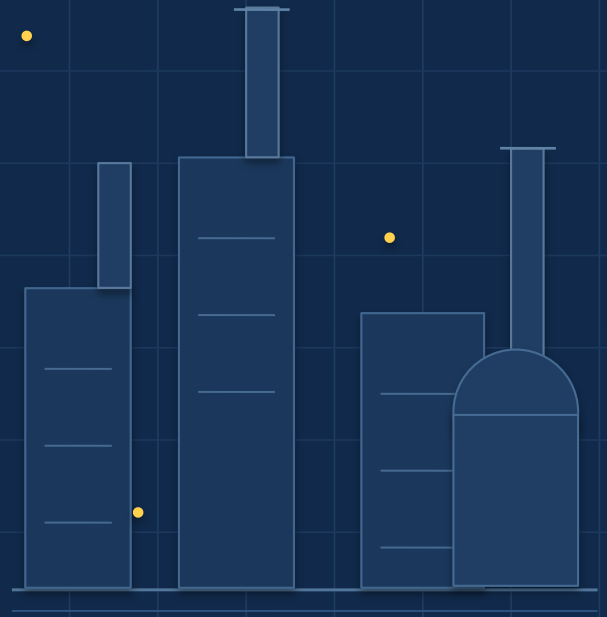
Emergency shutdown and containment systems must operate autonomously, independently of external infrastructure.

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THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND RESILIENCE OF UKRAINE IN WARTIME



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