

MARY R.



## Civil Contingencies Act

2019 Cap 21

Made  
Coming into force

29 May 2019  
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**This is a verified English version.** According to the *Government Affairs Act 2009 Cap 14*, verified version of legislations and government instruments shall be gazetted in the *Blakehall Gazette* promptly.

As per the *Official Languages Act 2012 Cap 1*, English version is the sole authoritative version of all aforementioned instruments. In the event of discrepancy and inconsistency, the English version prevails.

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**B**E IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

## **Section I**

### **Preliminary**

#### **0. Citation, long title and commencement**

- (1) This Act can be cited as the *Civil Contingencies Act 2019*, and this is an Act to make provisions about the management of civil contingencies; and for matters connected therewith.
- (2) Date of commencement of this Act shall be 1<sup>st</sup> of August, 2019.

#### **1. Interpretations of terms, abbreviations and expressions**

- a. an *emergency* means a special circumstance of the Realm or a range of individual regions, as prescribed in Article 4 of this Act.
- b. a *citizen* means a person that had been granted Rabian citizenship that is still in force.  
[cf. §12.2 – Constitution, 2017 Cap 0 & §1.d / §8 – Immigration and Citizenship Act, 2019 Cap 22]
- c. *territories* means the claimed lands by legal procedures by the Realm.  
[cf. §2 – Territories and Standardisation of Time Act, 2019 Cap 15]
- d. *the Government* means Her Majesty's Government.  
[cf. §33 – Constitution, 2017 Cap 0]
- e. *local authorities that are out of the Government's jurisdiction* refer to the situation that, given most Rabian territories are enclaves, it is highly probable that Rabian citizens are under the protection of the local authorities under the jurisdiction of the country that is surrounding the Rabian enclave.
- f. *the CIDECOM* refers to the Civil Defence and Contingencies Management Agency.
- g. *the Capital Region* is the region designated by the Parliament including the counties of Mapleriver and Winsdare.

## Section II

### General provisions

#### 2. Money

- (1) There shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament—
  - i. any expenditure incurred by a Minister of the Crown in connection with this Act, and
  - ii. any increase attributable to this Act in the sums payable under any other enactment out of money provided by Parliament.

#### 3. Amendments, repeals and revocations

- (1) Any amendments, repeals and revocations, related to this Act, shall be specified if incurred, in the schedule, when appropriate.

## Section III

### Emergencies

#### 4. Emergency

- (1) In this Act “emergency” means—
  - a. an event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare in a place in the Realm,
  - b. an event or situation which threatens serious damage to the environment of a place in the Realm, or
  - c. war, or terrorism, which threatens serious damage to the security of the Realm.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)a an event or situation threatens damage to human welfare only if it involves, causes or may cause—
  - a. loss of human life,
  - b. human illness or injury,
  - c. homelessness,
  - d. damage to property,
  - e. disruption of a supply of money, food, water, energy or fuel,
  - f. disruption of a system of communication,
  - g. disruption of facilities for transport, or
  - h. disruption of services relating to health.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1)b an event or situation threatens damage to the environment only if it involves, causes or may cause—
  - a. contamination of land, water or air with biological, chemical or radio- active matter, or
  - b. disruption or destruction of plant life or animal life.
- (4) A Minister of the Crown may by order—
  - a. provide that a specified event or situation, or class of event or situation, is to be treated as falling, or as not falling, within any of subsections (1)a to (1)c of Article 4;
  - b. amend subsection (2) of Article 4 so as to provide that in so far as an event or situation involves or causes disruption of a specified supply, system, facility or service—

- i. it is to be treated as threatening damage to human welfare, or
- ii. it is no longer to be treated as threatening damage to human welfare.

## 5. Proclamation of a national emergency

- (1) The rights to proclaim the entry to a national state of emergency and to lift the state of emergency reside in the Sovereign, with the advice from the Privy Council after consultation within the same, and the concurrence of Parliament.

*[cf. §7.2(k) – Constitution, 2017 Cap 0]*
- (2) The proclamation shall be in the form of a Royal Decree as a Order in Council, and must be accompanied by a statutory instrument issued by the Government with the specified arrangements of the emergency.
- (3) The term of a national state of emergency shall be confirmed by—
  - a. at Her Majesty’s pleasure, by advice of the Privy Council, for a length of time no longer than 30 days,
  - b. the concurrence of Parliament with a majority of ayes, for an extension of the length of time no longer than 50 days since the Proclamation, or
  - c. the concurrence of Parliament with a three-fourths of ayes, for an additional extension of the length of time no longer than 70 days since the Proclamation.
- (4) On the seventieth day since the proclamation of a national emergency, the Sovereign must proclaim to lift the national emergency, whereas an additional 7-day period is required to proclaim another state of emergency, with the mandatory concurrence of Parliament with a three-fourths of ayes.
- (5) The Sovereign can only authorise two proclamations of national state of emergency within a 2-year period.

## 6. Proclamation of a regional emergency

- (1) The rights to proclaim the entry to a regional state of emergency and to lift the regional state of emergency reside in the Government, with different levels of concurrence of Parliament.
- (2) The proclamation shall be in the form of an executive order, as a statutory instrument, issued by the Government with the specified arrangements of the emergency including the range of implementation of the Order.
- (3) The term of a regional state of emergency shall be confirmed by—
  - a. at the Government’s discretion, for a length of time no longer than 15 days,
  - b. the concurrence of Parliament with a majority of ayes, for an extension of the length of time no longer than 30 days since the Proclamation, or
  - c. the concurrence of Cabinet with a two-thirds of ayes, for an additional extension of the length of time no longer than 50 days since the Proclamation.
- (4) On the fiftieth day since the proclamation of a regional emergency, the Government must proclaim to lift the regional emergency, whereas an additional 7-day period is required to proclaim another state of emergency, with the mandatory concurrence of Parliament with a three-fourths of ayes.
- (5) The Government can only authorise two proclamations of the state of emergency applied to the same region within a 2-year period.

## 7. Measures

### *Prevention*

- (1) A Minister of Crown, in relation to the implementation of this Act, has the duty to assess, plan and advise, to disclose information to the public, and to mandate the responders and coordinators under own jurisdiction to prevent the occurrence of an emergency, as the measures of prevention, prior to the emergency.

### *Civil protection and contingency management*

- (2) An aforementioned Minister, has the duty of advice and assistance to the public, in case of emergency, and to mandate the responders and coordinators under own jurisdiction, for reducing, controlling or mitigating the effects of an emergency, or taking other action in connection with an emergency.

### *Interregional collaboration*

- (3) Regional authorities, may, request collaboration with other regional authorities regarding on the matters connected with subsections (1) and (2) of Article 7, by—
  - a. consulting the authorities they desire to collaborate with, or
  - b. reporting to the Government for integral collaboration and coordination planning.

### *Compliance with the United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights Act, 2018 Cap 18, regarding the connected matters with the protection of human rights in case of emergency*

- (4) All governmental organisations must be fully adhered to the aforementioned Act, no matter the concerned region or the Realm is in an effective state of emergency or not.

## 8. Compliance with the instructions of local authorities out of the Government's jurisdiction in case of emergency

- (1) A Rabian citizen must comply with the instructions of local authorities out of the Government's jurisdiction in case of emergency, for its own safety.

## 9. Disclaimer of responsibilities

- (1) Under most circumstances, the Realm is not able to safeguard or ensure the safety of all Rabian citizens in case of emergency, therefore, the Realm is not responsible for the physical and financial security of Rabian citizens.
- (2) In case of emergency, only advice, assistance and coordination, instead of orders and mandates shall be carried out by the concerned authorities.

## 10. Subject to the parliamentary scrutinies and investigations

- (1) The Parliament is obliged, and has the right to conduct investigations and inquiries on individual cases and organisations regarding the civil contingencies and the compliance with this Act in due course.

## **Section IV**

### **Responders and Coordinators**

#### **11. Responders and Coordinators**

- (1) The local police, fire and emergency management services shall be the responders and coordinators of the concerned region in case of civil contingencies, outside of the Capital Region.

#### **12. The CIDECOM**

- (1) The CIDECOM, subordinate to the Home Office, shall be responsible for all measures manipulated in this Act.
- (2) During operations, local authorities of the Capital Region are obliged to provide assistance and support, and be under the jurisdiction of the CIDECOM when necessary, in case of civil contingencies.
- (3) The CIDECOM is obliged to provide assistance of management, advice, assessment and planning, outside the jurisdiction of the Capital Region, in due course.