

# Combating interference by unauthorised persons

Hans-Joachim Uth\*

*FG III 1.2 Process Safety, Major Accident Control, Federal Environmental Agency,  
Umweltbundesamt, P.O. 330022, 14191 Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany*

## Abstract

Under the new threat situation it is necessary to impede and if necessary detect ingress by unauthorised persons into the relevant establishment. It may be necessary to take additional measures to protect installations or parts thereof that are especially hazardous or at risk from terrorist attacks from interference by unauthorised persons.

It is the duty of the state to take precautionary and preventive measures to impede or prevent external terrorist attacks or entry by force into establishments. The necessary resources for this purpose must be made available even in times of limited budgets.

Since total protection can never be guaranteed, external emergency measures have a particularly important role to play. The competent authorities in this sector must receive the necessary information from the operators and must take the measures within their sphere of responsibility without delay.

Much of the information necessary for assessment of the risk situation by the operators and the authorities is already available under the provisions on the safety report and the external alarm and emergency plans according to European Seveso II Directive (96/82/EC).

It is recommended that a restriction of disclosure of information on the grounds of public safety should only be permitted for establishments/installations which are to be regarded as security-relevant on the basis of the hazard and the risk analysis.

The outline of the systematic approach of a security analysis like it is proposed in Germany is described separately.

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## 1. Introduction

In view of the terrorist attacks in the USA on 11 September 2001, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety requested the Major Incidents Commission (SFK) to investigate the consequences arising from the new threat situation in the field of major accident control. In particular was to examine whether the safety reports and the alarm and emergency plans according to the German Hazardous Incident Ordinance<sup>1</sup> (Hazardous Incident Ordinance, 2000) are sufficient for preventing attacks and minimising the consequences of attacks and develop proposals for a

Administrative Guideline on the German Hazardous Incident Ordinance.

## 2. Strategy for identifying and protecting security-relevant installations

The SFK proposed a unique strategy for identifying and protecting security-relevant installations (Report of the German Hazardous Incident Commission SFK-GS-38). In a four step procedure the hazards and risks of the establishments are identified, the vulnerability for interference by unauthorised persons are assessed and the framework for appropriate measures is given. A graphical overview see Fig. 1. The systematic approach is done in the framework of a *Security Analysis* (example see Annex) in which it is also shown that adequate precautions have been taken in particular against interference by unauthorised persons. For this purpose the operator must in particular:

- (a) undertake, in agreement with the authorities responsible for domestic security, a systematic examination

\* Tel.: +49 30 8903 3457/2360/2919; fax: +49 30 8903 3099.

E-mail address: [jochen.uth@uba.de](mailto:jochen.uth@uba.de).

URLs: [www.umweltbundesamt.de/zema/](http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/zema/) (H.-J. Uth), [www.umweltbundesamt.de/anlagen/](http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/anlagen/) (H.-J. Uth).

<sup>1</sup> This regulation sets European directive 96/82/EC into German law.

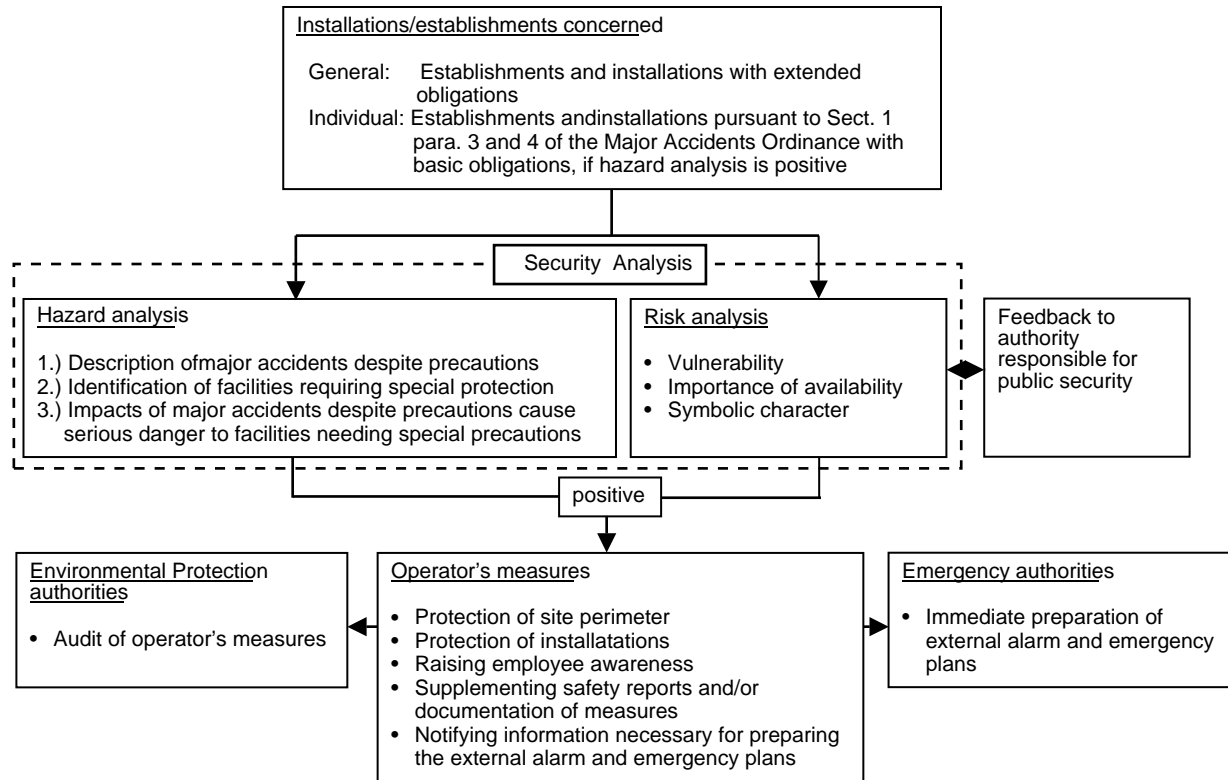


Fig. 1.

of his establishment and installations pursuant to the Hazardous Incident Ordinance to determine whether they may represent a special target (risk analysis) and (b) investigate, in consultation with the authorities responsible for external hazard prevention, whether interference by unauthorised persons with destructive intent is capable of giving rise to a serious hazard (hazard analysis).

Hazard analysis and risk analysis are of equal status as elements of the security analysis. The decision on which of these steps to begin with should be taken in the individual case.

### 3. Hazard analysis

Special consideration must be given to parts of the establishment (e.g. installations) where a major accident threatens people's lives or gives cause to fear serious impairment of people's health.

- Describing the establishments with potential of major accidents;
- Identification of neighbouring facilities requiring special protection;
- Assessment of the impacts of major accidents despite precautions on the facilities requiring special protection.

**Note.** This information is usually part of the safety reports according to German Hazardous Incident Ordinance.

### 4. Risk analysis

If the hazard analysis reveals that a serious hazard may exist, it is necessary to investigate whether the installations appear to be particularly 'attractive' for terrorist attacks. To this end a systematic analysis must be performed taking account of the following aspects in particular.

- Assessment of the risk situation (general security situation, size and composition of work force, quality of security organisation, social position of members of company management, nature of sales connections and foreign activities, crime situation to date etc.);
- Local position of establishment and installations (vulnerability from outside and inside, distance from factory fence, visibility from outside, roads on and off site, situation of industrial estate);
- The importance of availability of the installations for downstream production processes and services;
- The symbolic character of the company or the installation (ownership situation, type of production and storage of substances, product range, significance of the company from an economic strategy point of view etc.).

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