



RECOMMENDATIONS

ON THE HARMONIZATION OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS
AND THE CRITERIA FOR THEIR ASSESSMENT BASED ON INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE
AND PRACTICES

BRIEF SUNSTANTIATION

The Central Asian region, with more than 80 million inhabitants, is exposed to almost all types of natural and man-made disasters, including earthquakes, floods, landslides, mud flows, mudflows, avalanches, droughts, extreme temperatures, epidemics, dam breaks and outbreaks of hazardous substances.

Natural disasters, accidents and catastrophes, especially of large-scale and transboundary nature, have a negative impact on the results of investments in the economies of the countries of the region, which impedes the more successful implementation of sustainable development strategies, programs and plans.

Governments of Central Asian countries,

Taking into account the possibility of disasters of a large-scale and cross-border nature, the consequences of which cannot always be eliminated by the forces and means of one country, recognizing the need for the joint use of rescue forces, material and technical, medical, food, financial and information resources for the implementation of measures on emergency prevention and response,

intending to maintain and develop scientific and technical relations in solving the problems of prevention and elimination of disaster consequences, realizing the objective need of agreed activities on usage and development of transport communication network for economic needs, military and humanitarian transportation

recognizing, that cooperation in the field of disaster prevention and response will help to ensure the protection of the population and territories, the welfare and security of the countries of the region, based on the interdependence of ecological systems, requiring an agreed policy for the prevention and elimination of emergency situations, as well as the organization of environmental monitoring,

willing to extend the principles of regional cooperation to emergency assistance and making joint efforts to provide effective and coordinated assistance to the affected population, striving to strengthen traditionally friendly relations between the peoples of their states, comprehensive development of interstate and international relations and comprehensive collaboration and cooperation between Central Asian countries, supporting the efforts of the UN in the field of international assistance in case of emergency and taking measures to form an effective international legal basis,

agreed on interaction and cooperation, taking joint coordinated actions in the field of prevention and elimination of emergencies through the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral interstate Agreements, as well as the establishment of the Regional Forum - Meeting of the Heads of Emergency Authorities of Central Asian countries - an auxiliary mechanism on strengthening and developing regional cooperation in the field of Disaster risk reduction, prevention and elimination of emergencies, which has been operating since 2018 as a permanent consultative platform.

These “**Recommendations on the harmonization of the classification of emergency situations and the criteria for their assessment**” have been developed in order to provide practical assistance to specialists - experts of state bodies, international and non-governmental organizations, scientific institutions to implement measures to harmonize the regulatory and legal acts of Central Asian countries regulating the classification of emergency situations and criteria for their assessment, by improving, expanding, making changes and additions based on international experience and practice in this area.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS, BASED ON INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND PRACTICES, PROPOSES THE FOLLOWING:

1. Extend and more clearly define the classification signs of emergencies.
2. Introduce a more precise division of emergencies by nature of occurrence or nature of origin.
3. Complement the Criteria of disaster assessment by estimating indicators disaggregated by a number of affected people, by sex, age economic losses, number of people with disabilities.
4. Extend the division of emergencies according to the source of occurrence or the nature of the appearance.

5. Complement or introduce new definitions or significant alterations and additions, for instance, to the following general articles, regulating:
 - Classification of emergencies;
 - Classification of emergencies by nature of occurrence or nature of origin;
 - Classification of emergencies by severity of scale of the spread;
 - Classification of emergencies by development rate or speed of the spread;
 - Classification of emergencies by the degree of probability of occurrence or frequency of origin;
 - Classification of emergencies by by departmental or industry affiliation;
 - Classification of measures on Civil Protection/Defense for disaster risk reduction, prevention and elimination of emergencies related on severity and scale of the spread;
 - Disaster assessment by general criteria.

The harmonization of legal acts of Central Asian countries, regulating the Classification of emergencies and criteria of their assessment through improvement, extend, introduction of alterations and additions based on international experience and practices in this field will allow:

1. Specify the decision-making procedure on the introduction of appropriate emergency management regimes for the relevant Emergency management services and forces of a unified system of prevention and elimination of emergencies.
2. Increase effectiveness of implementation of activities in the field of protection of citizens and territories to disasters based on the use of classification of emergencies to assign appropriate levels of response, define borders of disaster zone, provide information in the field of protection of citizens and territories.
3. Normalize accounting, criteria of disaster assessment and providing of statistical reporting on emergencies.

The **“Recommendations on the harmonization of classification of emergencies and criteria of their assessment”** are developed by experts of the Center for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction.

RECOMMENDED CLASSIFICATION OF EMERGENCIES AND CRITERIA OF THEIR ASSESSMENT

CLASSIFICATION of emergencies and criteria of their assessment

The Classification defines the organizational and legal norms for assessing possible or occurred emergency situations and regulates the relations that arise in the process of government, local government, organizations, enterprises and institutions, regardless of ownership, in the field of civil protection / defense, disaster risk reduction, prevention and elimination of emergencies.

Emergencies are classified:

1. By nature of occurrence or nature of origin.
2. By severity or scale of the spread.
3. By the source of occurrence or nature of appearance.
4. By development rate and spread of the spread.
5. By the probability of occurrence or frequency of appearance.
6. By departmental or industrial affiliation.

1. Classification of emergencies by nature of occurrence or nature of origin:

1. Natural emergencies.
2. Man-made emergencies.
3. Ecological emergencies.
4. Biological and social emergencies.
5. Emergencies of conflict (military, including terroristic) nature.

2. Classification of emergencies by severity or scale of the spread:

1. **1 degree –object emergency**, the proliferation zone of which is local, does not spread beyond the territory of the facility, while the number of victims is up to 10 people, including victims - up to 5 people, or the amount of economic damage - up to 500 minimum calculated indicators (excluding compensation to the families of the victims), breakdown of normal life - up to 50 people.
2. **2 degree – local emergency**, the proliferation zone of which is under the jurisdiction of the local government, does not spread beyond the territory of the village, town, city of regional significance, while the number of victims is up to 50 people, including deaths - up to 10 people, or the amount of economic damage - up to 5,000 calculated indicators (excluding compensation to the families of the deceased), breakdown of normal life - up to 100 people.
3. **3 degree – district / city emergency**, the proliferation zone of which is within two or more villages, towns, cities of district significance, does not spread beyond the territory of the district, city of district significance, while the number of victims is up to 200 people, including the dead - from 50 people, or the size of the economic damage - up to 50,000 calculated indicators (excluding compensation to the families of the deceased), breakdown of normal life - up to 500 people.
4. **4 degree – regional / city (cities of republican significance) emergency**, the proliferation zone of which is within the territory of two or more regions, cities of regional significance, does not spread beyond the territory of the region, cities of republican significance, while the number of victims is up to 1,000 people, including the dead - up to 100 people, or damage - up to 500,000 calculated indicators (excluding compensation to the families of the deceased), breakdown of normal life - up to 2,000 people.

5. **5 degree – republican emergency**, the proliferation zone of which is within the territory of more than one region, cities of republican significance, while the number of victims is more than 1,000 people, including more than 100 people killed, or the amount of economic damage is more than 500,000 estimated indicators (excluding compensation to families dead), breakdown of normal life - more than 2,000 people.
6. **Transboundary emergency**, the proliferation zone of which spreads beyond the territory of country or extend to the territory of countries from territories of neighboring states.

An emergency belongs to one degree or another, if at least one of the above indicators corresponds to it.

Measures on civil protection/defense for disaster risk reduction, prevention and elimination of emergencies depending on the severity or scale of the spread carries out:

1. **1 degree –object emergencies** – by governing bodies, forces and means of organizations, enterprises and institutions, regardless of departmental, sectoral affiliation and forms of ownership, in whose jurisdiction the facilities are located.
2. **2 degree – local emergencies** - by governing bodies, forces and means of local governments, organizations, enterprises and institutions, regardless of departmental, sectoral affiliation and forms of ownership.
3. **3 degree – district / city emergencies** - by governing bodies, forces and means of district and city government bodies, local self-government, organizations, enterprises and institutions, regardless of departmental, sectoral affiliation and ownership.
4. **4 degree – regional / city emergencies городской (cities of republican significance республиканского значения)** by governing bodies, forces and means of regional, district and city government bodies, local self-government, organizations, enterprises and institutions, regardless of departmental, sectoral affiliation and forms of ownership.
5. **5 degree – republican emergencies** - by governing bodies, forces and means, defined by the Government.
6. **Transboundary emergencies** - by the Government's decision.

If necessary, and in cases where, in terms of severity or scale of the spread and consequences, emergency situations exceed the ability of the relevant government bodies, local self-government, organizations, enterprises and institutions, regardless of ownership, to cope with them on their own, by decision of the authorized state body in the field of civil protection / defense, agreed with the Government, in order to carry out measures of civil protection / defense, disaster risk reduction, prevention and elimination of emergencies may be engaged additional governing bodies, forces and means of the state civil protection / defense system.

3. Classification of emergencies by the source of occurrence or nature of appearance is shown in Annex 1.

4. Classification of emergencies by the development rate or speed of the spread:

1. **Sudden** (explosions, transport accidents, earthquakes etc.).
2. **Impetuous** (fires, outbreak of gaseous toxic substances, hydrodynamic accidents with creation of break waves, mudflows, stonefalls etc.).
3. **Moderate** (outbreak of radioactive substances, accidents on public utilities, floods, etc.).
4. **Smooth** (accidents at wastewater treatment plants, droughts, epidemics, climatic and environmental deviations, etc., lasting many days, months and years).

5. Classification of emergencies by the possibility of occurrence or frequency of appearance:

1. **1 degree** –unlikely - once / several times in 100 years;
2. **2 degree** –likely – once / several times in 10 years;

3. **3 degree** –very likely – once / several times in 5 years;
 4. **4 degree** –highly probable – once / several times in year;
 5. **5 degree** –extremely probable- once / several times in month/quarter/period.
6. **Classification of emergencies by departmental or industrial affiliation** carries out depending on the departmental or sectoral affiliation of facilities that may be or have been exposed to emergency situations.

Civil protection / defense measures to reduce disaster risk, prevent and eliminate emergency situations at facilities are carried out by the relevant management bodies, forces and means, depending on their departmental affiliation.

Criteria of disaster assessment:

1. **Number of victims**- total, including disaggregated data by sex (male, female, children from 0 to 16 years old);
2. **Number of affected people** - total, including disaggregated data by sex (male, female, children from 0 to 16 years old);
3. **Breakdown of the conditions of daily life, a person** - in total, including by age and sex (men, women, theirs, children from 0 to 16 years old);
4. **The amount of economic damage, losses and needs for reconstruction and recovery from emergency situations**, in quantitative and cost terms.

If necessary, and depending on the circumstances, emergencies can be assessed by other additional criteria introduced by the heads of the relevant state authorities, local self-government, organizations, enterprises and institutions.

The situation occurred on a certain territory can be recognized as an emergency only in accordance with the established Classification of emergencies and the criteria for their assessment and on the basis of a decision of the Republican Commission for Civil Protection / Defense / Emergencies, as well as commissions for civil protection / defense / emergency situations relevant state authorities, local self-government, organizations, enterprises and institutions, regardless of departmental, sectoral affiliation and forms of ownership.

An emergency is considered as eliminated at the end of the emergency rescue operations, after which the period of recovery operations begins.

The exchange of information on emergencies between the countries of Central Asia is carried out in accordance with the Agreement between the governments of the CIS member states on the exchange of information on natural and man-made disasters, on information interaction on elimination of their consequences and providing assistance to the affected population, *dated September 18, 2003, Yalta.*

ANNEX 1

**CLASSIFICATION OF EMERGENCIES
BY THE SOURCE OF OCCURRENCE AND NATURE OF APPEARANCE**

№ №	Emergencies by the source of occurrence	Emergencies by nature of appearance
I. NATURAL EMERGENCIES		
1.	Earthquakes	Tremors and vibrations of the earth's surface of 6 points or more according to MSK - 64, resulting from sudden displacements and ruptures in the earth's crust or upper part of the mantle and transmitted over long distances in the form of elastic vibrations.
2.	Mudflows	A flow with a very high concentration of mineral particles, stones and rock fragments (up to 50-60 percent of the volume of the flow),

		suddenly occurring in the basins of small mountain rivers and dry dens, and caused, as a rule, by heavy rainfall or heavy snowmelt.
3.	Floods	The phase of the water regime of the river, a relatively short-term and non-periodic rise in the water level in the river, caused by increased melting of snow, glaciers or heavy rain.
4.	Break of the high mountain moraine lake dam	Formed mudflow or flood flow, which has a destructive force, imposed on the natural phases of the river's water regime or temporary water flow as a result of complete or partial destruction of the dam construction
5.	Avalanche	Fast, sudden occurred snow movement and (or) ice from mountain slopes, which has destructive force.
6.	Collapse	Separation and fall of rock masses down from the slopes of the mountains under the action of gravity. Collapses occur on the slopes of river banks and valleys, in the mountains, on the shores of lakes. The reason for the collapse is the imbalance between the force of gravity and the holding forces.
7.	Rock fall	Collapse or rolling down from the slopes of rock fragments to large blocks.
8.	Landslides	The movement of a large volume of rock masses down a slope under the influence of gravitational forces.
9.	Geocryological process	Hazardous permafrost processes developing in rocks (frost heaving, frost cracking, thermoerosion, curums and other gravitational processes).
10.	Karst-suffusion process	The loss of stability of the thickness of soluble rocks (salts, gypsum, limestone, chalk) at a depth of karst (underground voids) of not more than 100 meters, resulting in the collapse of the roof of the rocks overlapping them to specific funnels.
11.	Drawdown in loess and clay soils	Catastrophic non-uniform compressibility deformations in loess and clay soils due to their moisture and watering, causing the destruction of engineering structures.
12.	Flooding, rising groundwater	The rise in groundwater level caused by the increase in the water horizon in rivers during the construction of reservoirs and dams, the loss of water from the water supply and sewage networks, etc.; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strong flooding at a groundwater level of 0-0.3 m from the surface of the earth, causing damage, destruction of engineering structures; – Moderate flooding at a groundwater level of 0.3-2.0 m from the surface of the earth, causing damage, destruction of engineering structures; – Weak flooding at a groundwater level of 3.0-5.0 m from the surface of the earth, causing damage, destruction of engineering structures.
13.	Strong wind	Wind speed with gusts of 25 m / s or more, in mountainous areas 35 m / s and more.
14.	Tornado	A strong, small-scale, atmospheric vortex with great destructive force, rotating at speeds of up to 100 m / s, diameter up to 1000 meters, front width 350 - 400 meters, long path - from hundreds of meters to tens of kilometers.
15.	Strong dusty (sand) storm	A very strong wind, as well as great excitement on a lake (large water basin) lasting 6 hours or more with an average wind speed of 15 m / s or more, is accompanied by a deterioration in the meteorological range of visibility to 100 meters or less.
16.	Continuous rain	Liquid precipitation falling continuously for several days, causing floods, flooding, flooding. Rainfall 60 mm and more than 48 hours.

17.	Lightning	A spark discharge of the electrostatic charge of a cumulus cloud, accompanied by a blinding flash and a sharp sound (thunder). Lightning discharge, characterized by high currents and temperatures up to 300 thousand degrees of Celsius.
18.	Thunderstorm	An atmospheric phenomenon, associated with the development of powerful cumulus clouds, accompanied by multiple electrical discharges - lightning between clouds and the earth's surface, sound phenomena, heavy rainfall, often with hail.
19.	Heavy rain (rain with snow, sleet)	Liquid precipitation that falls continuously throughout the day, causing floods, flooding, flooding. Rainfall of 30 mm or more in 12 hours or less.
20.	Heavy snowfall	Long intensive snowfall, leading to a significant deterioration in visibility and obstruction of traffic, 20 mm of precipitation or more in 12 hours or less.
21.	Strong snowstorm	Snow transfer above the earth's surface by strong winds, possibly in combination with snowfall, leading to poor visibility and skidding of highways for 12 hours or more at a wind speed of 12 m / s or more. Deterioration of visibility from 50 m or less, causing a cessation of traffic on highways and railways.
22.	Ice-slick	The diameter of the sediments on the wire of a standard ice machine 20 mm or more.
23.	Hail	A precipitation, falling in the warm season, in the form of particles of dense ice with a diameter of 20 mm or more.
24.	Strong fog	The accumulation of condensation products in the form of droplets or crystals suspended in the air directly above the earth's surface, accompanied by a significant deterioration in visibility to 50 m or less, lasting 6 hours or more, causing the cessation of movement on railways and highways.
25.	Frost	Decreasing the temperature of the air or soil surface to 0 degrees of Celsius and lower, during the growing season, leading to damage or destruction of crops, industrial, vegetable, fruit and other crops.
26.	Strong frost	Air temperature - 35 degrees Celsius lasting 5 days and more in agriculture area.
27.	Wet snow sediment and complex sediment	The diameter of sediments on the wire of a standard icing machine is 35 mm or more.
28.	Severe rime	The type of precipitation, which is crystalline or granular ice sediments on thin and long objects (branches, trees, wires) in wet frosty weather. Diameter of sediments on the wire of a standard ice machine 50 mm or more.
29.	Soil drought	During 2 decades in a layer of 0-20 cm, productive moisture reserves of 10 mm or less.
30.	Atmosphere drought	The lack of effective precipitation (more than 5 mm per day) during the growing season for 30 days or more at a maximum air temperature above 30 degrees of Celsius. On certain days (no more than 25% of the period), the maximum temperature of the following values is allowed.
31.	Hot wind	Ongoing wind (5 m/sec and more) during 5 days and more with air temperature 30 degrees of Celsius, relative air humidity 30% and more.
32.	Heat wave	Air temperature +40 degrees of Celsius and more during 5 days and more.

33.	Forest fires, mountain fires, steppe and bread massif fires	Uncontrolled combustion process, spontaneously occurring and spreading in the natural environment (steppe and bread massifs).
II. MAN-MADE EMERGENCIES		
34.	Break of dams, water gates, lintles etc.	Formed mudflow or flooding flow, which has a destructive force, imposed on the natural phases of the river's water regime or temporary water flow as a result of complete or partial destruction of the dam.
35.	Dipping of the territory	The processes of dipping the territories due to additional static and dynamic load from buildings, structures and transport systems, as well as dipping the surface of the earth in connection with the production of carbohydrates.
36.	Accidents on utilities and life support systems	Destruction of the constructions and (or) technical devices used in life support systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cessation of drinking water supply to the population; - cessation of gas supply to the population; - cessation of heat supply in the cold season; - violation of the functioning of sewer systems.
37.	Sudden collapse of buildings and constructions	Collapse of the elements of transport communications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collapse of industrial buildings and construction; - collapse of buildings and structures of residential, social and cultural purposes.
38.	Accidents on Power supply systems	Destruction of constructions and (or) technical devices used on power grids, long-term interruption of power supply, lasting 6 hours or more.
39.	Fires, explosions, threat of explosion	Uncontrolled process of combustion and the release of a large amount of energy in a limited volume during for a short period of time, causing the destruction of material valuables and threat to human lives.
40.	Transport accidents	Destruction of technical devices as a result of malfunctions or unprofessional actions of personnel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crash and accidents of freight and passenger trains; - air crashes; - major car accidents; - crash and accidents on water areas.
41.	Accidents with the release (threat of release) of radioactive substances	Destruction of constructions and (or) technical devices used at nuclear power plants, nuclear power plants for industrial and research purposes with the release (threat of release) of radioactive substances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transport accident with release (threat of release) of radioactive substances; - accidents at industrial and test nuclear explosions with the release (threat of release) of radioactive substances (including transboundary ones); - - loss of ionizing radiation sources.
42.	Accidents with the release (threat of release) of chemical hazardous substances (CWS)	Destruction of the constructions and (or) technical devices used in the production, processing or storage (burial) of CWS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transport accidents with the release (threat of release) of CWS; - the formation and spread of CWS in the process of chemical reactions that began as a result of an accident; - accidents with chemical munitions; - -loss of sources of CWS.

43.	Accidents with the release (threat of release) of biological hazardous substances (BHS)	Destruction of the construction and (or) technical devices used at enterprises and research institutions of BHS (laboratories): - transport accidents with the release (threat of release) of BHS; - loss of BHS.
44.	Accidents with the release of potent toxic substances:	At chemically hazardous facilities: – threat of affect the population, cases of registration of an accident with the release of potent toxic substances; – detection (loss) of sources of potent toxic substances, cases of detection or loss of sources of potent toxic substances; – car accidents with the release of potent toxic substances, railway accidents with the release of potent toxic substances, plane crashes and incidents on the ground with the release of potent toxic substances, water transport accidents with the release of potent toxic substances, cases of registration of an accident with the release of potent toxic substances.
45.	Accidents at wastewater treatment plants	Breakdown of the living conditions of the population.
46.	The collapse of buildings and structures of residential, industrial, social and cultural purposes	Breakdown of the living conditions of the population, presence of victims and injured people.
III. ECOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES		
47.	Changes in land conditions (soils, bowels, landscapes)	Catastrophic subsidence, landslides, due to the development of mineral resources; – the presence of heavy metals (including radionuclides), other harmful substances in the soil (soil) in excess of the maximum permissible concentrations; – intensive soil degradation, desertification, salinization, waterlogging, etc.;
48.	Changes in the composition and properties of the atmosphere	Sudden changes in weather or climate as a result of anthropogenic activities: – excess of maximum permissible concentrations of harmful impurities in the atmosphere; – a significant excess of the maximum permissible level of city noise; – the formation of an extensive zone of acid precipitation; – temperature inversions over cities.
49.	Change of hydrosphere condition	An acute lack of drinking water: - depletion of water resources; - pollution of water resources.
50.	Change of biosphere condition	An acute change in the ability of the biosphere to produce resources, the disappearance of animal species, plants.

51.	Extremely high air pollution	Exceeding the maximum permissible concentrations of harmful impurities in the atmosphere by 50 times or more: - 30-49 times during 8 hours; - 20-29 times during 2 days; - the formation of a vast zone of acid precipitation.
52.	Extremely high pollution of surface sea (river) waters	– the maximum one-time excess of the maximum permissible concentrations of pollutants by a factor of 100 or more if the water areas are not zones of chronic pollution, the appearance of a smell of water with an intensity of more than 4 points and previously unusual water, the ingress of toxic substances that caused the death of fish and other aquatic animals and organisms; – reduction of dissolved oxygen to 2 milligrams per liter or less, film coating 1/3 or more of the reservoir, with its area up to 6 square kilometers; – the presence of heavy metals (including radioactive) and other harmful substances of extremely maximum permissible concentrations or maximum permissible levels.
53.	Extremely high pollution of soil	– the presence of heavy metals (including radioactive) and other harmful substances in excess of the maximum permissible concentrations or maximum permissible levels; – excess of maximum permissible concentrations or maximum permissible levels of chemically hazardous and environmentally harmful substances by 50 or more times or of radioactive substances by 100 or more times; – pollution of land and subsoil by toxicants of industrial origin, more than 50 maximum permissible concentrations or 100-fold excess of background values; – soil pollution with pesticides of more than 50 maximum permissible concentrations according to sanitary-toxicological criteria or more than 10 maximum permissible concentrations according to phytotoxicological criteria on an area of more than 100 hectares (hereinafter - ha).
IV. BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL EMERGENCIES		
54.	Infectious mass morbidity of people	The prevalence of diseases among the population or its individual groups: - isolated cases of exotic and especially dangerous infectious diseases; - group cases of dangerous infectious diseases; - epidemic outbreak of infectious diseases; - epidemic; - pandemic.
55.	Infectious mass incidence of animals	The prevalence of diseases among animals: - isolated cases of exotic and especially dangerous infectious diseases; - enzootia; - epizootics; - panzootia; - Infectious diseases of not detected etiology; - Mass death of animals.
56.	Massive damage to agricultural plants by diseases, weeds and pests	The prevalence of diseases among plants: - progressive epiphytotia; - pantophytotia; - plant diseases of undetected etiology; - infestations (insect invasion).

57.	Food poisoning	In cases of food poisoning associated with food industry enterprises, public catering and food units of children's and medical institutions.
58.	Radiation injuries	In each case, the diagnosis of acute or chronic radiation sickness, local radiation damage.
59.	Plague, cholera, yellow fever	Syndrome, pandemic flu (flu A / NSh1, bird flu and other species), Anthrax, viral hemorrhagic fevers - upon registration of each case, suspicion of them and death.
60.	Viral hepatitis with fecal-oral transmission mechanism, Salmonellosis, dysentery, and other acute intestinal infections	In case of registering 10 or more related cases.
61.	Diphtheria, measles, rubella and acute flaccid paralysis	In case of registering 10 or more related cases.
62.	Typhus and paratyphoid diseases	In case of registering 5 or more related cases.
V. EMERGENCIES OF CONFLICT (MILITARY NATURE INCLUDING TERRORISTIC) NATURE		
63.	Civil conflicts	Social concerns leading to the breakdown of civil consent in society and the state, violating the constitutional and legal order in the country.
64.	Military incidents	Armed confrontation between states or social communities within individual states, aimed at resolving economic, political, national-ethnic and other contradictions through the limited use of military force.
65.	Terrorism	Committing an explosion, arson, or other actions that create the risk of death, significant property damage, or other socially dangerous consequences if these acts were carried out in order to violate public safety, intimidate the population or influence decision-making by authorities or international organizations, and also the threat of these actions for the same purpose.