

Country	Critical sector(s)
AT	In Austria, an “operator-based approach” is in place, meaning there is no list of critical sectors but strategic companies have been identified. The owners and operators of strategic companies are responsible for maintaining their performance and the protection of their facilities and facilities and therefore have to implement – in close co-operation with the authorities – high security standards, risk management measures etc. The list is not published, we know from many (but not all) our companies (especially pharmaceutical industry) that they are listed.
BE	For Belgium, the whole chemical and (bio)pharma industry is considered as essential.
CH	In Switzerland, there are two fields of actions identifiable: 1. <a href="#">Bundesamt für wirtschaftliche Landesversorgung</a> (Federal Office for National Economic Supply) a. The organization of the national economic supply is managed by a delegate in the secondary office. The law requires that this person come from business. The delegate heads the entire organization with the Federal Office for Economic Supply and the Militia Organization, which is made up of around 250 senior executives from the private sector and other administrative branches. These experts put their expertise and experience at the service of economic national supply. b. <a href="#">Organigramm</a> (Sectors Energy, Nutrition, Logistic, Industry (Resources, Chemistry, Packaging), Pharmaceuticals, ICT); 2. Bundesamt für Bevölkerungsschutz (Federal Office for Civil Protection) a. <a href="#">Schutz kritischer Infrastrukturen</a> (Protection of Critical Infrastructure) (The inventory of critical infrastructures (SKI inventory) denotes individual critical infrastructure elements that are of strategic importance. On the one hand, these are important buildings and facilities, such as central hubs in the power supply, telecommunications (Internet) or in the national road network. The inventory of these buildings and facilities was created for the first time in 2012. On the other hand, important IT systems, for example for controlling the power grid or rail traffic, as well as important operating companies are to be identified and recorded in the inventory. The SKI inventory is classified and not open to the public. It serves as the basis for planning and prioritizing risk management and event management for authorized agencies (federal government, cantons and operators). With the national SKI strategy 2018-2022, the Federal Council has defined the following <b>areas as part of the critical infrastructures (also including Chemicals and Pharmaceutical as a subsector)</b> : See at the bottom *
CZ	For the time being, the Government Regulation No. 432/2010 Coll. on the criteria for determining the critical infrastructure element defines in the Czech Republic following critical infrastructure elements from the chemical and refining industry: Oil and fuel storage, Manufacture of fuels, Water treatment
DE	Germany has defined so-called "critical infrastructures". There are 9 sectors like energy, water, telecommunication and IT, or nutrition. The chemical and pharmaceutical industry is affected in the chapter "Health". These are the supply and manufacture of - directly life-sustaining medical devices; - prescription drugs and blood and plasma concentrates - and laboratory diagnostics. Desinfectants and their production are until now not explicitly mentioned. These sectors have obligations (reporting obligations, emergency plans, IT security requirements, ...) which should make them robust in times of crisis. What is missing in Germany are special powers and exemptions for systemically relevant industries and services. Since "critical infrastructure" is a fixed legislative term such a classification would not be helpful at present. Instead, certain parts of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry would have to be classified as systemically relevant.
ES	In the case of Spain, our Ministry of Industry is right now preparing a regulation to declare critical activities. The last draft available (last Friday), considers Chemicals (the whole sector at this moment) and Pharmaceuticals Industries as critical/strategic. This would include our facilities, as well as our distribution and supply activities, the free access of workers, and the availability of the services we need.
FR	There are no critical sectors defined so far. However, the Covid Task-Force around our President mentioned the essential role of the Food, Pharmaceutical and Chemical industries. Our industry is mobilized to protect its workers while maintaining the production running. Few sites are closed so far, unlike in the Automotive, Aerospace or Mechanical sectors. Facing a sudden economic downturn, the government is now calling for industries, logistics and services to maintain their activities.
FIN	Chemical sector is (and has been for a long time) a critical sector in the classification of the National Emergency Supply Agency, the agency that plans and prepares for various types of crises and disturbances. Also, the Finnish Government has made a detailed list of the sectors that are critical for the society. This was published yesterday, along with the preparations to declare the state of emergency and to adopt the respective special legislation. Among the listed critical sectors are: logistics, chemical, oil, plastic and packaging industries, pharmaceutical supply, food supply, energy supply, as well as forest, technology and construction industries.
HU	Hungary defined the critical structures in a similar way like Germany. Under the “Health” chapter - healthcare reserves, blood and plasma, - laboratories with high security levels - wholesale of pharma products are listed.
IRL	We have no such listing in Ireland – we have made the point to Government of the need to sustain all manufacturing , we have also made the point that industries such as biopharma are global supply hubs and hence essential globally as well as in Ireland
IT	On the evening of March 21, the government adopted a new measure with new measures to tackle the epidemic from Covid-19. Among the approved measures, the closure of production activities, excluding those "necessary to guarantee essential goods and services" indicated in a special list on which clarifications are pending. The performance of smart working activities is also guaranteed. The chemical industry (NACE 21) is on the list of sectors that are allowed to keep functioning.
L	Process is still ongoing, not yet confirmed
LT	The Law on Enterprises and Installations of Strategic Importance to the National Security of the Republic of Lithuania and Other Enterprises of National Security regulates this area. There are three levels of strategic enterprises, the 1st infrastructure, communications, the 2nd similar to the 1st supposed less critical, the 3rd companies (fertilizer and refinery are on the list). Remembering earlier discussion companies were opposing some restrictions and reporting requirements.
NL	(Petro)chemicals are considered a critical/essential sector in the Netherlands. Important for medical supplies, fuels, chemicals for water treatment etc.
NO	(Petro)chemical may be, but not confirmed
PL	Formally in Poland chemical industry (like the other Energy intensive industries) was not classified as strategic or a part of critical infrastructure as a sector, but... there are many companies from chemical industry listed as ‘important’ and strategic for economic and energy safety of the country. It’s the same with critical infrastructure – some companies are listed as part of that infrastructure. So, some companies (most from chemical industry) are treated individual. PIPC mentioned that need (to be strategic) to Ministry of Development (PL) yesterday, especially in present epidemic situation, presenting needs and wants ‘how to help’ chemistry in that time (it’s in Polish on our webpage).
PT	From Portugal, a State of Emergency has a very high probability of being declared this Wednesday, with severe restrictions to free circulation. For the time being, there is no visibility on what sectors will be classified as essential. We are currently reaching out to public authorities to be sure all critical chemical products are in that list.

<b>RO</b>	It is an "operator-based approach" as well as in Austria, there is no list of critical sectors but strategic companies have been identified, especially in the area of pharma and biocide producers. Many companies already have problems with the supply chain, so chemical industry should be considered very important these days.
<b>SE</b>	Same as in Ireland, i.e.: have no such listing in Ireland – we have made the point to Government of the need to sustain all manufacturing , we have also made the point that industries such as biopharma are global supply hubs and hence essential globally as well as in Ireland
<b>SI</b>	there are rumours in our country that in a certain moment the government will want to declare what are the critical strategic sectors, so we need to be prepared. We hear that today they might introduce much stricter measures, who knows what, maybe closing some cities or shutting down everything except the critical processes. We are of the opinion that the whole chemical sector (in our case also comprising pharma, plastics and rubber) shall be declared as critical or strategic. We hope that you succeed on the EU level with this, but this needs to be done immediately. If this will not be possible, then we are very interested to get guidance from you which parts at least shall then operate and what critical raw materials and waste management we need.
<b>SK</b>	I am sending you our Decree, which is valid from 2012. See at the bottom ** Now we are in contact with the Ministry of Economy to consider that chemical industry is vital for safe supplying electricity and gas and has to be considered as critical sector.
<b>UK</b>	In the UK the Government operates a Critical National Infrastructure (CNI) framework for 13 sectors, including Water; Food Safety; Telecommunications; Energy (which includes refining and fuel storage); Civil Nuclear and Emergency Services. <b>Chemicals</b> was added as a new CNI Sector about 4 years ago. Whilst the criteria for inclusion as a CNI Sector are mainly based around potential for loss of a critical service, for Chemicals the primary criterion is the potential for serious harm from a major incident following loss of containment of toxic substances. All of the chemical companies currently within CNI scope are CIA member companies (on the basis of large inventories of toxic substances) and there are good relationships between government, the security services, the companies and CIA which should prove helpful in the current crisis. That said, our challenge on behalf of these businesses and the wider sector with COVID 19 is to get Government to recognise the key role our industry plays in underpinning essential goods services and broader manufacturing and take the appropriate action.