

Public consultation – EU funding for civil protection, preparedness and response to crises

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

The current multiannual financial framework (MFF) – the European Union’s (EU) long-term budget – runs until the end of 2027. In 2025, the Commission will put forth comprehensive proposals for the post-2027 long-term budget and for the next generation of funding programmes. These programmes will provide financial support to hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries, including regions, towns, non-governmental organisations, businesses, farmers, students and scientists.

Following President von der Leyen’s [Political Guidelines](#) for the 2024-2029 European Commission, the Commission will work towards a simpler, more focused and responsive long-term budget that reflects the European strategic priorities with the ambition to be an investment Commission. The long-term budget for the period after 2027 must reflect this.

The next long-term budget should deliver on the things that matter the most, in areas where it can achieve more than Member States acting alone. This requires a careful assessment of both what has worked well in the past and what could be improved in the future. The next EU budget will draw lessons from the current one – especially in terms of simplicity, flexibility, speed, strategic focus and impact.

As an integral part of the process, the Commission is launching a series of public consultations to gather views from all interested parties on how to make the most of every euro of the EU budget.

To deliver on these objectives, this public consultation aims to gather the public’s views related to funding on civil protection, preparedness and response to crises (for the purposes of this questionnaire, “crises” is understood in a broad sense, including all types of crises and phases of crisis management, anticipation, assessment, prevention, preparedness, response, recovery). The decision to cluster issues serves to support the preparatory work and does not pre-empt the architecture of future programmes.

The EU has experienced a wide range of challenges throughout its history and is constantly learning from these experiences to manage risks and threats and improve its ability to prepare for and manage future crises. Crises in recent years have ranged from conflict and disasters caused by climate change and environmental degradation to health crises and security threats, and they have shown how vulnerable and interdependent our societies have become.

The causes and consequences of crises are increasingly interconnected. This has led to a dynamic and complex landscape of risks and threats, with cascading and compounding effects, that often transcend national land and sea borders. Their political, social and economic impacts are felt across all sectors of European societies.

To tackle these challenges, the EU has put in place collaboration mechanisms to prevent, prepare for, manage and recover from crises. This is crucial to safeguard the EU population, essential services, and economic resources and assets. However, given the ever-evolving risk landscape, the EU’s preparedness

for crises will need to be further strengthened (Niinistö report on strengthening Europe's Civilian and Military Preparedness and Readiness).

About you

* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Irish
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish

* I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
- Business association
- Company/business
- Consumer organisation

- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

*** First name**

Paul

*** Surname**

DE RAEVE

*** Email (this won't be published)**

efn@efn.be

*** Organisation name**

255 character(s) maximum

European Federation of Nurses Associations (EFN)

*** Organisation size**

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

Check if your organisation is on the transparency register. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

*** Country of origin**

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

This list does not represent the official position of the European institutions with regard to the legal status or policy of the entities mentioned. It is a harmonisation of often divergent lists and practices.

- Afghanistan
- Åland Islands
- Albania
- Algeria
- American Samoa
- Andorra
- Angola
- Anguilla
- Antarctica
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Aruba
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bermuda
- Bhutan
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Estonia
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Falkland Islands
- Faroe Islands
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- French Guiana
- French Polynesia
- French Southern and Antarctic Lands
- Gabon
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Greenland
- Libya
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Macau
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mali
- Malta
- Marshall Islands
- Martinique
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mayotte
- Mexico
- Micronesia
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Montserrat
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar/Burma
- Saint Martin
- Saint Pierre and Miquelon
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Samoa
- San Marino
- São Tomé and Príncipe
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Sint Maarten
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- South Korea
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Svalbard and Jan Mayen

- Bolivia
- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Christmas Island
- Clipperton
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Guam
- Guatemala
- Guernsey
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Niue
- Norfolk Island
- Northern Mariana Islands
- North Korea
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- The Gambia
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Türkiye
- Turkmenistan
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States

- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Curaçao
- Cyprus
- Czechia
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Denmark
- Japan
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Philippines
- Pitcairn Islands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Puerto Rico
- Qatar
- Réunion
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Barthélemy
- Saint Helena
Ascension and
Tristan da Cunha
- Saint Kitts and
Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- United States
Minor Outlying
Islands
- Uruguay
- US Virgin Islands
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Wallis and
Futuna
- Western Sahara
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. **For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association', 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published.** Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

* Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

Public

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

Overall risk and threat landscape

Which risks and threats do you perceive as the most threatening to your personal life and/or economic situation (or your organisation's performance and objectives)?

Please select three answers

Maximum 3 selection(s)

- Armed conflict
- Cyberattacks and hybrid threats
- Disasters caused by climate change and environmental degradation (e.g. floods, heatwaves, droughts, forest fires, hurricanes, snowstorms)
- Disinformation
- Disruption of essential services
- Disruption of critical supply chains
- Economic and trade instability
- Health emergencies (e.g. epidemics and pandemics)
- Maritime security threats and maritime disasters
- Migratory pressure and pressure on the EU's borders
- Misuses of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials
- Natural and human-made threats in space
- Non-climate-related natural disasters (e.g. earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, volcanic eruptions)

- Shortage of workers
- Threats to biodiversity and animal/plant health
- Violence and social unrest
- other

Which risks from outside the EU do you believe are most likely to have a spill-over effect on the EU? Please select three answers.

Maximum 3 selection(s)

- Cyberthreats resulting from weak cybersecurity standards in interconnected in non-EU countries with whom the EU works
- Disruption of essential services (e.g. underwater cables for energy or data)
- Disruption of global supply chains due to natural and human-made causes
- Infectious disease outbreaks
- Irregular migration
- Local conflicts or political instability in neighbouring regions
- Terrorism and cross-border organised crime, such as drug trafficking
- Other

Which policy areas should the EU prioritise when working with non-EU countries to strengthen their resilience to crises that may also affect the EU (a concept called 'mutual resilience')? Please select three answers.

Maximum 3 selection(s)

- Assistance for a coordinated response to crises, including at land and sea
- Conflict early warning, conflict prevention, stabilisation and peacebuilding
- Coordinated responses to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation
- Cybersecurity and protection of essential services
- Economic security and protection of global supply chains
- Health systems: strengthening and supporting responses to health emergencies (e.g. infectious disease outbreaks)
- Using of space-based services and applications for crisis management (including prevention, public alerts, preparedness and recovery efforts)
- Strengthening non-EU countries' border controls
- other

EU activities on civil protection, preparedness and crisis response

In your view, how important are the objectives below?

	Very important	Important	Moderately important	Not at all important	Don't know/ not applicable
Support conflict early warning, conflict prevention and peacebuilding beyond the EU's borders so the EU can act in solidarity in its neighbourhood and beyond	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Support preparedness and ensure the EU can react to unexpected events to act in solidarity with its citizens and beyond	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure that all policy sectors and all government levels (local, regional, national, EU) work seamlessly together to prevent, prepare for and respond to crises	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Include all parts of society (general public, civil society organisations, private sector etc.) in preparedness and crisis management efforts	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Focus on the most exposed and vulnerable EU regions	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Take into account all types of hazards in proactive, anticipatory and evidence-based approach to threats and risks	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

In the following areas/risks/threats, to what extent would EU investments have more added value than individual Member State investments?

	To a large extent	Somewhat	Very little	Not at all	Don't know/ not applicable
Armed conflict	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Cyber and hybrid threats	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Disasters caused by climate change and environmental degradation (e.g. floods, heatwaves, droughts, forest fires, hurricanes snowstorms)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Disruptions of essential services, including space systems	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Disruptions of supply chains, including supply chains of critical materials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Economic and trade instability	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Health emergencies (e.g. epidemics and pandemics)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Maritime security threats	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Migratory pressure and pressure on the EU's external borders	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Misuse of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear substances	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Natural and human-made threats in space	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Non-climate-related natural disasters (e.g. earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, volcanic eruptions)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Threats to biodiversity and animal/plant health	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Violence and social unrest	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If other, please specify

Tackling health workforce shortages

In which of the following areas would strategic reserves/stockpiles at both EU and national level have the most added value? Please select three answers.

- Civil protection equipment
- Countermeasures for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats
- Critical raw materials
- Energy and energy equipment
- Food and drinking water
- Industrial products, information and communication technology (ICT) components
- Medical equipment, vaccines, diagnostics and medicines

Shelter

Other

If other: please specify

We need a resilient, highly-qualified, domestically educated and trained EU healthcare workforce!

To what extent do you agree that the EU budget should support the following objectives?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Do not know /no opinion
Assist people and businesses in the EU affected by crises	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Assist people and businesses outside the EU affected by crises	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Preparedness for crises in the EU	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Preparedness for crises outside the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Minimise risks and threats and prevent crises in the EU	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Minimise risks and threats and prevent crises outside the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Support Member States' recovery efforts after a major crisis	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Communicate and share information on civil protection activities (UCPM Knowledge Network)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Support community-driven and citizen-led preparedness initiatives in Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you wish to reply to questions that require a certain familiarity with EU civil protection, preparedness and response to crises, please answer the following questions:

Do you think that civil-military cooperation (to prepare for and respond to crises) is beneficial and should be intensified at EU level?

- To a large extent
- Somewhat
- Very little
- Not at all
- Don't know/Not applicable

In which areas of civil protection, preparedness and crisis response should civil-military coordination be intensified at EU level? Please select three answers

Maximum 3 selection(s)

- Anticipation of risks and scenario development
- Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents
- Health systems
- Maritime security
- Preparedness and detection of threats to EU and national space infrastructure and capabilities
- Preparedness and response to climate change-related disasters and natural disasters
- Procurement, production and stockpiling of goods
- Research and innovation
- Making essential services more resilient
- Training and exercises
- Transport and logistic support
- Protection against financial fraud
- Other
- Do not know/ No opinion

If other: please specify

healthcare profession workforce - ICUs nurses in pandemics-health crisis

To what extent do you agree that the private sector can contribute to the EU's civil protection, preparedness and crisis response activities?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

- Do not know/no opinion

In your view, in which areas is cooperation with the private sector necessary for the success of EU civil protection, preparedness and response to crises? Please select all that apply.

- Agriculture and food production, processing and distribution
- Banking
- Digital infrastructure
- Drinking water
- Energy
- Financial markets
- Health
- Industry
- Insurance
- Outer space
- Public administration
- Research and innovation
- Security of supply chains, including critical supply chains and availability of goods and services needed in a crisis
- Transport
- Wastewater
- Other

To what extent do you agree with the following statement: 'EU civil protection, preparedness and response to crises sufficiently use strategic foresight, anticipation and early warning systems.'

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Do not know/no opinion

What improvements could strengthen EU risk anticipation, forecasting and early warning systems? Please select all that apply.

- Better accessibility and use of EU space-based data (including Earth observation)
- Better coordination among national governments and EU institutions
- Better information sharing, including between civil and military authorities and in the maritime area
- An EU-wide risk assessment to complement national risk assessments
- More citizen engagement
- More scientific research
- Better services and applications for disaster management
- Stronger cooperation with the private sector
- Other

If other: please specify

We need a highly qualified, domestically educated and trained EU healthcare workforce, otherwise we will never be prepared for any threat.

In your view, to what extent are the needs of vulnerable populations currently met by EU crisis preparedness policies (e.g. young people, older people, persons with disabilities, people in low-income communities, migrants and refugees)?

- To a large extent
- Somewhat
- Very little
- Not at all
- Don't know//not applicable

Do you have any feedback or comments EU's work on civil protection, preparedness and crisis response?

The EU must put in place, in the next MFF, a new dedicated fund to support the development of a highly resilient, qualified, domestically educated and trained EU healthcare workforce (in line with the requirements set in the Directive 2013/55/EU). If pressing shortages of healthcare professionals are not tackled, the EU healthcare systems will collapse, putting the livelihood of millions of EU citizens in critical danger!

In case you would like to complement your feedback, you can upload your file(s) here

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

**fbfbcf99-1248-4867-8973-7413e4203a17/IJNC.MS.ID.000598_-
_Ticking_Bomb_EU_Health_Workforce_Exploded_.pdf**

e8f89540-48c7-4ce4-bb0e-11616a9823c4/IJNC.MS.ID.000610_EMPL-SANT_Committee_3R_.pdf

Contact

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