



Bills to amend the law:

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Civil Protection Act

2008 No. 82 June 12

History of the case in the Althingi. Bill.

Entered into force on 1 June 2008, published in the Official Gazette. 19 June 2008. Amended by: [L. 162/2010](#) (entered into force on 1 January 2011). [L. 84/2011](#) (entered into force on 30 June 2011 except for Article 1 and Article 14(c) which entered into force on 1 September 2012). [L. 126/2011](#) (entered into force on 30 September 2011). [L. 32/2013](#) (entered into force on 1 June 2013). [L. 59/2013](#) (entered into force on 1 July 2013). [L. 51/2014](#) (entered into force on 31 May 2014, except for Articles 3 and 4 which entered into force on 1 January 2015). [L. 90/2018](#) (entered into force on 15 July 2018; EEA Agreement: Annex XI Regulation [2016/679](#)). [L. 71/2019](#) (entered into force on 5 July 2019). [L. 27/2020](#) (entered into force on 3 April 2020). [L. 16/2021](#) (entered into force on 30 March 2021). [L. 75/2021](#) (entered into force on 1 July 2021). [L. 39/2022](#) (entered into force on 7 July 2022). [L. 110/2024](#) (entered into force on 1 January 2025, except for Article 2, paragraph 3, which enters into force on 1 January 2026; for legal interpretation, see Article 7 and the relevant provisions).

If this Act mentions a minister or ministry without specifying or referring to a specific area of responsibility, this refers to **the Minister of Justice or the Ministry of Justice** that administers this Act. [Information on the areas of responsibility of ministries according to presidential decree.](#)

Chapter I. General provisions.

■ **Article 1.** *Objectives of civil protection.*

- ☐ This Act covers coordinated civil protection responses to deal with the consequences of an emergency that may threaten the life and health of the public, the environment and/or property.
- ☐ The objective of civil protection is to prepare, organize and implement measures aimed at preventing and limiting, as far as possible, the public from suffering physical or health damage, or the environment or property from being damaged, caused by natural or man-made disasters, epidemics or military operations or for other reasons, and to provide relief in distress and assistance for damage that may possibly occur or has occurred.

■ **Article 2.** *Supervision of civil defence.*

- ☐ The state shall be responsible for civil defence throughout the country, whether on land, in the air or

at sea. Municipalities shall be responsible for civil defence in the district, in cooperation with the central government, as provided for in this Act.

■ **[Article 2. a. Civil protection level.**

□ The Commissioner of the National Police shall declare a civil protection level in consultation with the relevant Commissioner of Police, if possible, and shall notify the Minister thereof when an emergency is likely, imminent or exists, or comparable circumstances exist. There are three civil protection levels under this Act: uncertainty level, danger level and emergency level, in accordance with the severity of the emergency at any given time, the extent of preparedness and the need for priority speed of response.

□ The Minister responsible for civil protection issues shall issue rules on civil protection levels, upon receipt of a proposal from the Commissioner of the National Police and after consultation with the Civil Protection Council.]¹⁾

¹⁾ [Law 39/2022, Article 1.](#)

■ **[Article 2 b. Emergency.**

□ An emergency under this Act begins when a state of emergency or a state of civil defense emergency is declared and ends when the state of emergency or state of emergency is lifted. During an emergency, the powers provided for in Chapters VII and VIII are activated.]¹⁾

¹⁾ [Act 39/2022, Article 1,](#)

Chapter II. [Policy limitations in civil protection matters.]¹⁾

¹⁾ [Law 39/2022, Article 4.](#)

■ **Article 3. [Role of the Civil Protection Council.**

□ The government's policy in civil protection matters shall be determined by the Civil Protection Council for a period of five years. The government's civil protection policy shall outline the situation and prospects for civil protection matters in the country, discuss key issues regarding the organization of civil protection matters, preventive measures, the necessary coordination of the content of response plans and the activities of public institutions in that field, cf. Chapter VI., necessary supplies to ensure the survival of the nation in times of crisis, reconstruction after disasters and other actions that the Council deems necessary to achieve the objectives of this Act. The

□ administration of the Civil Protection Council and the preparation of its meetings shall be in the hands of the minister responsible for civil protection matters.]¹⁾

¹⁾ [Law 39/2022, Article 2.](#)

■ **Article 4. [Organization of the Civil Protection Council.**

□ The Civil Protection Council shall consist of the Minister responsible for the affairs of the Civil Protection Council, who shall also be its chairman and appoint the Council, the Minister responsible for civil protection, the Minister responsible for pollution control and flood control, the Minister responsible for health, the Minister responsible for transport, the Minister responsible for energy and the Minister responsible for defence and relations with other states. The Minister responsible for the affairs of the Civil Protection Council may appoint up to two additional Ministers to sit on the Council at any time for special matters. The

□ Secretaries-General of the Ministries responsible for the areas of responsibility referred to in paragraph 1 shall also sit on the Civil Protection Council. The following shall also sit on the Council:

1. The Commissioner of the National Police, the Director-General of the Icelandic Coast Guard, the

Director-General of the Telecommunications Authority, the Director-General of the Icelandic Transport Authority and the Director-General of the Icelandic Road Administration.

2. Director General of the Icelandic Meteorological Office, Director General of the Housing and Civil Engineering Institute and Director General of the [Environment and Energy Institute].¹⁾
3. Medical Director, Chief Epidemiologist and Director of the Icelandic Radiation Protection Agency.
4. ...¹⁾ CEO of Landsnet.
5. Representative of the Landsbjörg Disaster Prevention Association.
6. Representative of the Icelandic Red Cross.
7. Representative of the Coordinated Emergency Response.
8. Two representatives of the Association of Icelandic Municipalities.]²⁾

¹⁾ [Law 110/2024, Article 8.](#) ²⁾ [Act 39/2022, Article 3. Chapter](#)

III. Civil protection organization throughout the country.

■ **Article 5.** *Supreme Civil Defence Board.*

□ [The Minister responsible for civil defence affairs is the highest authority in the country for civil defence.]¹⁾

□ The National Commissioner of Police handles civil protection matters on behalf of [the Minister].²⁾ The Commissioner of the National Police makes a decision on the civil protection level at each time in consultation with the relevant police chief, if possible, and notifies [the Minister].²⁾ It is permissible to declare [civil protection level according to Article 2 a]¹⁾ when a state of emergency is likely, imminent or exists or comparable circumstances exist.

□ A coordination and control centre operates in Reykjavík under a special management at the Office of the National Commissioner of Police, cf. Chapter V of this Act.

¹⁾ [Law 39/2022, Article 5.](#) ²⁾ [Law 162/2010, Article 193.](#)

■ **Article 6.** *Temporary transfer of the Civil Protection Administration.*

□ [Minister]¹⁾ It is permitted to move the command of civil defense operations from Reykjavík when there is an overwhelming probability that the country's civil defense will not be controlled from there.

¹⁾ [Law 162/2010, Article 193.](#)

■ **Article 7.** *Tasks of the National Commissioner of Police in the field of civil protection.*

□ The National Commissioner of Police is responsible for ensuring that measures are taken in accordance with government policy in [civil protection matters].¹⁾

□ The National Commissioner of Police supervises the organization of civil defense throughout the country and supervises the civil defense of municipalities. He supervises the preparation of risk assessments in consultation with civil defense committees. He participates in the preparation and preparation of state and municipal response plans, cf. Chapter VI of this Act, and supervises their review and coordination. In addition, the National Commissioner of Police supervises the preparation of private response plans. He supervises the coordination of response parties and other parties, cf. Article 8, and the management of operations [during a crisis and after it has passed].¹⁾

□ The Commissioner of the National Police shall organize prevention and public education in the field of civil protection, as well as education of private parties, the government and the public on the organization of the civil protection system as deemed necessary. In addition, the Commissioner of the

National Police shall provide training and education in the field of civil protection.

☐ The Commissioner of the National Police shall participate in international cooperation between governments on civil protection [and may, with the approval of the Minister, request assistance from a relief team from abroad in the event of a civil protection situation in accordance with international agreements to which Iceland is a party, if applicable].¹⁾

☐ [The Minister may issue regulations on the reception of foreign aid workers, including temporary work permits for foreign professionals, exemptions from provisions of law that delay or limit the possibility of importing animals and equipment needed for aid work, and exemptions from import duties for temporary import.]¹⁾

¹⁾ [Law 39/2022, Article 6.](#)

■ **Article 8.** *On agreements with third parties.*

☐ The National Commissioner of Police may enter into agreements with non-profit institutions, non-governmental organizations or other parties to carry out civil protection in a specific area.

☐ An agreement on the implementation of civil protection by a party pursuant to this Article is subject to the approval of [the Minister].¹⁾

¹⁾ [Act 162/2010, Article 193. Chapter](#)

IV. Civil defense organization in the district.

■ **Article 9.** *Civil Protection Committees.*

☐ In each municipality there is a civil protection committee appointed by the local government, and the local government determines the number of committee members. The civil protection committee shall be composed of [the Commissioner of Police]¹⁾ of the district in which the municipality is located, representatives from the local government and those representatives of local governments who, in their work, carry out tasks in the interest of the safety of the general public. ...¹⁾

☐ The Civil Protection Committee elects its own chairman and vice-chairman. Local governments employ the staff of the Civil Protection Committees and pay the costs of their work.

☐ Local governments may work together to draw up a response plan, agree on mutual assistance or establish a joint Civil Protection Committee. The merger of Civil Protection Committees or their cooperation is subject to confirmation by [the Minister].²⁾ [The Minister shall decide which police chief shall sit on the Civil Protection Committee if more than one police district falls under the committee.]¹⁾ If there is only one public safety committee in the district of the police chief, he shall sit on the committee.

¹⁾ [Law 51/2014, Article 12.](#) ²⁾ [Law 162/2010, Article 193.](#)

■ **Article 10.** *Role of Civil Defence Committees.*

☐ Civil Defence Committees shall formulate policy and organize their work on civil defence in the district in accordance with this Act.

☐ In their districts, the Civil Defence Committees [and the relevant Chief of Police] shall work¹⁾ to prepare risk assessments and response plans, in cooperation with the National Commissioner of Police, cf. Article 16.

☐ Civil Protection Committees [and the relevant Commissioner of Police]¹⁾ shall review risk assessments and conduct tests of response plans in collaboration with the National Commissioner of Police.

¹⁾
[Law 39/2022, Article 7.](#)

■ **Article 11.** *Regional operational and field management.*

□ The management of operations in the region during a civil protection situation is in the hands of the police chief in the relevant police district. He sits on the operational management together with a representative of the Civil Protection Committee, a representative of the Landsbjörg Disaster Prevention Association, a representative of the Icelandic Red Cross, relevant response parties, cf. the response plan, as well as other relevant parties related to the operations at any given time. The operational management works in cooperation with the coordination and control center. Operational management includes, among other things, the organization of rescue and relief efforts due to danger or damage that may or has arisen and directing emergency operations in cooperation with the coordination and control center, cf. Article 12.

□ The Commissioner of Police appoints a field manager who is responsible for command and coordination at the scene.

Chapter V. Coordination and control center.

■ **Article 12.** *Role of the coordination and control centre.*

□ The coordination and control centre shall coordinate and command civil protection operations, taking into account the civil protection level and the appropriate response plan. It may also coordinate any search and rescue operations on land, at sea and in the air or responses to emergencies, even if a civil protection state has not been declared, cf. Article 13.

□ During a civil protection state, representatives of civil protection response bodies shall work in the control centre and they shall be obliged to comply with the instructions of the party managing the coordination of operations from the coordination and control centre in accordance with the response plan. In the event of a dispute as to which instructions should be given, the National Commissioner of Police shall decide. The decision of the National Commissioner of Police pursuant to this provision shall not be appealed to the [Minister].¹⁾

□ [The coordination and control centre and response personnel shall have access to an emergency and safety communications system, which is independent and separate from general communications systems, for communication between the coordination and control centre and civil protection response personnel. The Minister may entrust a publicly owned entity with the operation of the emergency and safety communications system.]²⁾

□ The Coordination and Control Center is governed by an eleven-member board headed by [Minister]¹⁾ appoints. The chairman of the board shall be appointed by the minister without nomination. The Commissioner of the National Police, the Icelandic Coast Guard, the Medical Director, the Capital Region Fire Department Board, the Board of Coordinated Emergency Response, [the Icelandic Red Cross],²⁾ [airport and air navigation operators]²⁾ and the board of the Landsbjörg Accident Prevention Association shall each nominate a representative to the board, and they shall be chosen from among those who actively participate in the work of the coordination and control center. [In addition, the board³⁾ of the Association of Icelandic Local Authorities shall nominate one representative.]

□ The board discusses and makes decisions on the internal organization, operations and cooperation of response agencies. The board takes measures to ensure the smooth implementation of response plans. Coordination or implementation of operations is not within the scope of the board.

□ The board may decide that civil protection response agencies that do not have a representative on the

board of the coordination and control center shall nominate a representative to the coordination and control center council, which shall advise the board on its decisions.

□ The Commissioner of the National Police appoints the coordinator of the coordination and control center upon receipt of a proposal from the board of the control center. The costs of the coordination and control center's operations are paid from the state treasury.

¹⁾ *Law 162/2010, Article 193.* ²⁾ *Law 39/2022, Article 8.* ³⁾ *Act 162/2010, Article 257.* It states that the 3rd sentence is worded as follows, but it is clearly referring to the 4th sentence.

■ **Article 13.** *Tasks of the coordination and control centre.*

□ The coordination and control centre shall be activated when necessary, in the opinion of those involved in the management of search, rescue or response to a crisis.

□ The Civil Protection Committee or a civil protection response party may request that the coordination and control centre take charge of operations due to a specific danger. If there is a dispute within the Civil Protection Committee or between response parties about whether to seek assistance from the coordination and control centre, either party may request from the National Commissioner of Police that the coordination and control centre take charge of operations. Before the National Commissioner of Police makes a decision in the matter, he shall examine the position of the relevant police chief on the request.

■ **Article 14.** *Temporary establishment and operation of a service centre.*

□ [In parallel with the operation of the coordination and control centre, the National Commissioner of Police is authorised, in times of danger or when it has passed, to establish a temporary service centre.] ¹⁾

□ The tasks of the service centre shall include providing information to the public and providing services to those parties who have suffered damage and who have been directly affected by the specific hazard. In addition, the service centre shall, in cooperation with the relevant civil protection committees, handle communications with the media regarding actions taken at any given time.

□ Ministries and local authorities, including their subordinate bodies, shall provide the temporary service centre with support in disseminating information and services. The relevant local authorities shall be consulted on the activities of the service centre in accordance with this article.

¹⁾ *L. 39/2022, Article 9.*

Chapter VI. Preparation of contingency plans.

■ **Article 15.** *Obligation of the government to prepare contingency plans.*

□ Individual ministries and their subordinate agencies shall, in cooperation with the National Commissioner of Police, examine the resilience of the part of Icelandic society that falls within their area of responsibility. Individual ministries and agencies under them shall, in cooperation with the National Commissioner of Police and in accordance with the laws applicable to the area of responsibility, organize planned responses and actions according to a contingency plan that, among other things, addresses the following aspects:

1. Planning of operations.
2. Preparedness of response parties, including personnel, training of personnel and equipment, and administrative preparedness.
3. Transportation and telecommunications.
4. Implementation of measures in times of crisis.
5. Coordination and control of the actions of response parties and other parties.
6. Disaster relief and assistance to victims.

7. Disaster relief, supplies, and emergency transport to and from land.

☐ The National Commissioner of Police shall draw up contingency plans for those parts of Icelandic society that do not fall within the scope of a particular ministry.

☐ The contingency plans shall be signed and confirmed by the appropriate authorities.

■ **Article 16.** *[Obligation of municipalities and police chiefs to prepare contingency plans.]*¹⁾

☐ [Municipalities, their agencies and the relevant police chief shall, in cooperation with the National Commissioner of Police, examine the shock resistance in their district. The civil defence committees and the relevant police chief, in cooperation with the National Commissioner of Police, shall then draw up a response plan in accordance with the risk assessment in their district. The content of the response plans shall be in accordance with Article 15.]¹⁾

☐ Civil protection committees may cooperate in the preparation of response plans. If civil protection committees have been merged, a joint response plan shall be prepared.

☐ The Commissioner of the National Police shall supervise the cooperation of individual municipalities in the event of a common threat, as well as when the civil protection committees of two or more municipalities prepare a response plan.

¹⁾ [Law 39/2022, Article 10.](#)

■ **Article 17.** *Submission of contingency plans, exercises and review.*

☐ Ministries, their subordinate agencies and local authorities shall confirm their contingency plans and send them to the National Commissioner of Police.

☐ Once the contingency plan has been confirmed and submitted to the National Commissioner of Police, it shall be exercised as often as possible. The National Commissioner of Police, civil defence committees, civil defence response personnel, state and local government agencies and private parties that have a role to play in the organisation of civil defence under a contract shall participate free of charge in the contingency plan exercise as deemed necessary. Disputes regarding the obligation to participate in an exercise may be referred to [the Minister].¹⁾ Contingency plans shall be reviewed as often as necessary.

¹⁾ [Law 162/2010, Article 193.](#)

■ **Article 18.** *Information and action obligations of public and private entities.*

☐ Public and private entities are obliged to provide necessary information when drawing up state or local government response plans. If there is a dispute about what is considered necessary information under this paragraph, a court ruling may be sought on the matter.

☐ Any minister may, in consultation with the National Commissioner of Police, decide that public or private entities shall provide assistance, support or further elaborate on individual aspects of this Act.

☐ Any minister may, in consultation with the National Commissioner of Police, decide that public or private entities shall take preventive measures regarding the sale of goods, provision of services and production in their business operations if this is necessary to achieve the objectives of this Act.

☐ Before a decision is made on the basis of paragraphs 2 and 3, an attempt shall be made to negotiate the obligations of the companies or institutions concerned by the decision and the extent to which they will affect their operations.

☐ If there is an authorization pursuant to 2. and 3. paragraphs apply, and the state shall then compensate the resulting damage to the party in question according to general rules.

Chapter VII. Civil obligations in times of danger.

■ **Article 19.** *General civil duty.*

□ It is the civil duty of those aged 18–65 to perform, in times of danger, free of charge, work for the benefit of civil defence in the district in which they reside, in accordance with the instructions given by the Chief of Police, after receiving proposals from the Civil Defence Committee or the National Commissioner of Police. The decision of the Chief of Police may be appealed to the [Minister].

¹⁾ [However, this authority shall not be exercised unless there is an urgent need and other less severe measures are not sufficient.] ²⁾

□ Those aged 16–18 or over 65 may be called to work pursuant to paragraph 1, if they so wish.

□ Those who have been called to work pursuant to paragraph 1 must undergo a medical examination, if deemed necessary.

□ No one may in any way prevent a person from performing a job to which they have been called in the interests of public safety.

□ [If the health of a person, or another person for whom they are responsible, is such that their safety and/or health, or that of a party for whom they are responsible, is particularly endangered by assigning them to perform such work, they shall be exempt from the obligation pursuant to paragraph 1.] ²⁾

¹⁾ [Law 162/2010, Article 193.](#) ²⁾ [Law 39/2022, Article 11.](#)

■ **Article 20.** *Call for assistance in civil defense.*

□ [In a time of danger] ¹⁾ can a police chief... ¹⁾ called upon every adult person who is available to provide immediate assistance in civil defense work. A decision to call upon an adult person to provide immediate assistance in civil defense work shall not be appealed to a higher authority.

□ The Commissioner of Police has the power to decide on the transfer of persons who have been called upon to provide immediate assistance in civil defense work. If a large number of persons or relief teams are transferred between districts, the Commissioner of Police and the Civil Defense Committee shall be consulted.

¹⁾ [Law 39/2022, Article 12.](#)

■ **Article 21.** *Obligation to participate in courses and exercises.*

□ The Commissioner of the National Police shall invite those who have been called to work in the interests of civil protection pursuant to Article 19 to courses and exercises. All persons concerned shall comply with those instructions and other work rules. It is prohibited to leave work without permission.

□ In times of danger, an employee may not leave the jurisdiction without the consent of the Commissioner of Police or his nominee.

□ If a person who has been called to work in the interests of civil protection suffers injury or damage during a course or exercise, he is entitled to compensation.

■ **Article 22.** *Rules on duty.*

□ [Minister] ¹⁾ is allowed to set rules ²⁾ on compulsory service under the provisions of this chapter. The aim shall be to ensure that compulsory service falls as fairly as possible on citizens. The Minister shall determine the maximum time for compulsory education and training in the interests of civil protection.

¹⁾ [Law 162/2010, Article 193.](#) ²⁾ [Regulation 226/2020.](#)

Chapter VIII. Powers in times of danger.

■ **Article 23.** *General instructions in times of danger.*

☐ In times of danger, the Chief of Police may decide to take over traffic control, prohibit stay or traffic in certain areas, such as by fencing off or obstructing traffic through them, including certain properties, take into custody dangerous objects, expel or remove people.

☐ Everyone is obliged to comply with these instructions.

■ **Article 24.** *Removal of people from danger areas.*

☐ The National Commissioner of Police gives orders for the removal of people from danger areas.

☐ If orders are given according to the 1st paragraph, then everyone is obliged to leave at the time, in the manner and to the reception place that is determined. No one is permitted to leave the reception place without special permission.

■ **Article 25.** *Authorization for leasehold studies.*

☐ [Minister]¹⁾ can, [in a moment of danger],²⁾ decided to take on lease real estate or movable property owned by a private party, for the benefit of civil defense, provided that compensation is provided by agreement or on the basis of an assessment according to the Act on the Implementation of Expropriation. State and local government agencies are obliged in times of danger to lend real estate and movable property to civil defense, as far as possible, without special consideration.

☐ Authorization according to. 1. paragraph. further includes that any changes may be made to the real estate or movable property in question that are necessary to bring them to their intended use for the benefit of civil defense.

¹⁾ [Law 162/2010, Article 193.](#) ²⁾ [Law 39/2022, Article 13.](#)

■ **Article 26.** *Obligations of owners and occupiers of premises.*

☐ The National Commissioner of Police is authorized, in cases of urgent necessity, to instruct the owner or occupier of premises to receive people who have been evacuated from a danger area, to provide them with shelter and other compensation as the circumstances require.

☐ A municipality that has been evacuated shall pay the costs of housing and food provided pursuant to this Article, but shall have a claim for recovery against those who have benefited from the assistance.

■ **Article 27.** *On orders for the sale and distribution of necessities.*

☐ The Government is authorized, if public safety requires it due to the risk of natural disasters, epidemics, military operations, acts of terrorism or other danger, to issue orders for the sale and distribution of necessities available in the country or to seize food, fuel, spare parts, medicine and other necessities that are in danger of quickly running out.

Chapter IX. [Review of the actions of response parties.]¹⁾

¹⁾ [Law 39/2022, Article 17.](#)

■ **Article 28.** *[Review meetings of the National Commissioner of Police.*

☐ The Civil Protection Department of the National Commissioner of Police shall, without delay and within one month after the civil protection level has been lifted, hold a review meeting with representatives of the response parties that were activated for operations or planned operations. If special reasons are considered to exist, such a meeting may be held even if the civil protection level has not been lifted.

☐ The relevant response parties shall be given the opportunity to express their views on the quality of the response. The National Commissioner of Police shall write and keep minutes of the content and results of the review meeting. He shall also deliver the minutes to the relevant response parties, the board of the

coordination and control centre and the minister.

☐ The National Commissioner of Police shall monitor that the response parties make acceptable improvements in accordance with the results of the review meeting.]¹⁾

¹⁾ [Law 39/2022, Article 14.](#)

■ **Article 29.** *[External review.*

☐ The board of the coordination and control centre is authorised to have a report prepared when the civil protection level is lifted and after a review meeting pursuant to Article 28 has been concluded if the board considers that an external review by an expert or, as the case may be, experts is needed on the actions or inaction of the response parties. If special reasons are considered to exist, such a report may be prepared even if the civil protection level has not been lifted. The same applies when the board considers it questionable whether a civil protection level should have been declared when it was not. Requirements shall be made for the expert knowledge of the rapporteur as appropriate in light of the subject matter.

☐ The Minister may have a report prepared in the circumstances provided for in paragraph 1 and under the same conditions. This authorisation is available if he considers that the report of the board of the coordination and control centre does not provide satisfactory answers to the issues raised following a state of danger or emergency. The same applies if he considers that an external review is necessary even though the management of the coordination and control centre has not requested such an expert report.

☐ Experts who prepare a report pursuant to this provision shall not have such a relationship with the response party to which the report relates that they would be considered unfit to handle the administrative case of the relevant response party, cf. Chapter II of [the Administrative Procedure Act, No. 37/1993](#) .]

¹⁾ [Law 39/2022, Article 15.](#)

■ **Article 30 ...**¹⁾

¹⁾ [Law 39/2022, Article 16.](#)

■ **Article 31 ...**¹⁾

¹⁾ [L. 39/2022, Article 16.](#)

Chapter X. On the division of costs for civil protection.

■ **Article 32.** *Division of costs between the central government and municipalities, etc.*

☐ Costs for the obligations of the state according to Chapters II, III, VI and IX of this Act shall be paid from the treasury. Costs for the tasks of the municipalities according to Chapters IV and VI shall be paid by the municipalities.

☐ If municipalities cooperate in their obligations according to this Act, the costs shall be divided between them according to the number of inhabitants.

Chapter XI. Penal provisions.

■ **Article 33.**

☐ Any person who is found to have intentionally or through gross negligence given a false report to the coordination and control center pursuant to Chapter V of this Act or to civil defense response personnel or otherwise misused the services of these parties regarding civil defense shall be punished pursuant to Article 120 and Article 120a of the General Penal Code.

Chapter XII. Regulation and entry into force.

■ Article 34.

☐ [The Minister shall issue a regulation¹⁾ further provisions on the classification of civil protection levels of civil protection, their content and responses, on the further organization of the coordination and control center and service centers according to Chapter V after consultation with the Association of Icelandic Local Authorities, on the organization of the emergency and safety telecommunications system, on the functions of the coordination and control center board and the coordination and control center council, as well as who shall be considered civil protection response personnel.]²⁾

☐ Then [the Minister] sets,³⁾ upon receipt of a proposal from the National Commissioner of Police, a regulation⁴⁾ on the content and preparation of response plans pursuant to Articles 15 and 16. The Minister is also authorized to provide further provisions in a regulation on the coordinated preparation and negotiation of individual response plans, the number of exercises and the relationship with the civil protection level.

☐ ...²⁾

☐ The Prime Minister issues a regulation⁵⁾ on the working methods of the [Civil Protection Council]²⁾ in consultation with [the Minister].³⁾

☐ [The Minister may issue regulations on the reception of foreign aid workers, including temporary work permits for foreign professionals, exemptions from provisions of law that delay or limit the possibility of importing animals and equipment needed for aid work, and exemptions from import duties for temporary import.]²⁾

¹⁾ [Rg. 100/2009](#) . ²⁾ [Rg. 650/2009](#) . ³⁾ [Law 39/2022, Article 18](#). ⁴⁾ [Law 162/2010, Article 193](#). ⁵⁾ [Government Decree 323/2010](#) . [Law No. 459/2009](#) .

■ Article 35.

☐ This Act shall enter into force on 1 June 2008. ...

☐ Regulations and other administrative orders issued under previous Acts shall remain in force to the extent that they do not conflict with this Act. Agreements concluded under previous Acts shall remain in force until they are reviewed by the contracting parties.

Provisional provisions.

■ I. ...¹⁾

¹⁾ [L. 39/2022, Article 19](#)

■ [II.

☐ [...]¹⁾ ²⁾ ³⁾

¹⁾ Repealed pursuant to paragraph 2 of the provision. ²⁾ [Act 16/2021, Article 1](#). ³⁾ [Law 27/2020, Article 1](#).