



Comparative Analysis of the Emergency Management System and the National Defense Mobilization System in Developed Countries

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Abstract. With the gradual development of the world market, the win-win cooperation among countries is increasing, but various conflicts and crises still exist to varying degrees. Under this circumstance, it is a common practice in countries around the world to scientifically allocate national rescue forces, promote the integrated development of the national emergency management system and the national defense mobilization system, and form a multi-departmental joint response to emergencies. “The stone of other mountains can be used to attack jade.” Studying and analyzing the experience and practice of the coordination of emergency management systems and national defense mobilization systems in other countries can not only more clearly understand the current situation of crisis management in other countries, but also achieve the effect of “knowing the enemy and knowing yourself” It can also provide reference and reference for promoting the coordination and connection between my country’s national emergency management system and national defense mobilization system through analysis and reference.

Keywords: emergency management system · national defense mobilization system · comparative analysis

1 Introduction

The emergency management system and national defense mobilization system play an important role in all countries in the world. Due to limited space and limited data sources, it is impossible to cover everything. This paper only studies representative countries such as the United States, Russia, Britain, and Japan.

1.1 The United States

The United States has always paid attention to national defense security, and regards the maturity of the national defense mobilization system as a basic indicator to measure the country’s national defense strength. First, in terms of organizational structure, the

national mobilization body of the United States, under the direct command and leadership of the federal government, is the resolution body of the President and the Secretary of Defense, under the general organization of the defense mobilization body. The national defense mobilization agencies shall conduct internal coordination and cooperation, strengthen national defense construction in peacetime, reserve forces in response to various threat factors, and, in wartime, quickly transform national potential into peace-keeping forces to safeguard national security in accordance with the unified deployment of the national defense mobilization agencies. Secondly, in the construction of the legal system of national defense mobilization, the United States has given full play to the authority of the rule of law, taking it as a powerful weapon to clarify the responsibilities of all levels, coordinate the operation of internal organizations and ensure the implementation effect of national defense mobilization. At present, according to the data collected data, the defense mobilization regulatory system of the United States includes dozens of laws and regulations, including the National Defense Mobilization Law, the National Security Law, the National Emergency Law and the Organic Law of the Ministry of National Defense, which basically covers all aspects of defense mobilization in peacetime construction and wartime implementation. Third, on the mobilization object, the United States on the basis of the comprehensive mobilization of local defense forces, pay attention to through diplomatic ways to mobilize and seek strategic support and help, such as in recent years, the United States killed bin Laden, overthrow Libya, against IS terrorist military operations, the United States in varying degrees to the allied support and assistance, gain on the international public opinion and defense strength.

In order to strengthen the effective control of natural disasters, the United States has established a national emergency management system consisting of federal, state and local governments. In 1979, the United States government, together with several fire, insurance, civil defense and relief departments, established the Federal Emergency Administration, which is centrally responsible for and undertakes the emergency control of domestic emergencies. In the process of gradual development, the emergency management system of the United States is also constantly absorbing local forces. At present, civil governmental organizations, private credit and insurance companies, non-public enterprises and institutions have been incorporated into the national emergency management system of the United States under the command and coordination of the main government management departments. The US legislative system of natural disasters and other threat factors is very detailed, according to the type of threat factors, including earthquake disaster legislation, flood disaster legislation, meteorological disaster legislation and so on. In addition, the emergency management system of the United States is very comprehensive, including timely response and emergency control in response to emergencies, post-disaster reconstruction, refugee resettlement, financial subsidies, daily management, emergency drills, plan preparation and a series of contents, basically covering the management content in response to national security threats.

1.2 Russia

Russia's east, the United States and Japan form military alliance and deployed the missile defense system, western NATO military threat has been troubled and affecting the Russian border security, southern facing Islamic extremism, national separatism and

international terrorism threat, in addition, Russia is higher latitude, natural conditions are very bad, natural disasters are more frequent. Under such circumstances, in order to maintain national security and social stability, Russia is also constantly strengthening the construction and development of the national defense mobilization system and the emergency management system.

Russia's national defense mobilization system was built early and began to take shape as early as World War II. At present, a national defense mobilization system covering more than 20 types and dozens of departments has been formed. The core of Russia's defense decision-making is a decision-making body jointly composed of the president, parliament and relevant government departments, which is responsible for issuing national defense mobilization orders and coordinating the management of national defense mobilization work. Russia has also set up a "National Security Council" and an "Emergency Mobilization and Preparation Committee", which are responsible for the internal coordination and specific implementation of the national defense mobilization directive, respectively. In laws and regulations, as early as in the former Soviet union formulated and promulgated the Soviet President on wartime decree, in the subsequent historical change and practice, Russia both on the basis of the national defense law, national defense production law and other laws and regulations, and from the system construction issued the "emergency law "" civil defense law" national defense education law and many other laws and regulations, provides legal guarantee for Russian national defense mobilization practice. In addition, Russia also established a good emergency mobilization mechanism, peacetime reserve and other defense mobilization forces only retain basic institutions and maintain strength, when receiving national defense mobilization instruction, related combat forces quickly from civilian, citizens and other forces into national defense forces, timely supplement to the military forces, form a rapid peacetime and wartime transition.

Russia's emergency management system with the President as the leadership core, responsible for the overall deployment and decision of emergency management, to disaster prevention, population and forces protection, troops and other related agencies jointly constitute the national emergency department, responsible for the implementation of the presidential instructions, specific coordination allocation of emergency forces, centralized management and perform the emergency tasks. In order to ensure the effective development of national emergency management, Russia has successively promulgated the Emergency Law of the Russian Federation, the State of War Law of the Russian Federation, the Legal Guarantee Plan for Emergency Management and other relevant laws and regulations, extending the scope of emergency management to national emergency response, national emergency response and all-out emergency response. In addition, Russia still pays great attention to the detection and early warning of emergencies. The Federal Security Bureau and the Foreign Intelligence Agency jointly strengthen the monitoring and management of threat elements, and transmit the warning information directly to the Ministry of National Emergency through the internal "green channel", ensuring the "early prediction" and "early preparation" of crisis events.

1.3 The United Kingdom

Britain pays great attention to the domestic security and stability control, as early as 2010 Mr Cameron cabinet formed a national security committee, including command defense mobilization system and emergency management system and many other authority, to “big security” of domestic security problems in various fields, various aspects of security analysis and control, it also formed an important defense security of Britain and social stability control.

The UK's defense mobilization system adopts the organizational model of combining permanent and temporary institutions, which matches the characteristics of the UK's small land area and limited emergency rescue resources. In Britain, national defense mobilization formed the military resources and civil resources, Britain through the military priority guarantee policy, issued the national defense mobilization law and other special national defense mobilization laws and regulations, in the civil aviation law “merchant law” and other social regulations clear mobilization requirements, equipment manufacturing, clear requisition civil resources compensation standards, basically realize the civil resources construction and military resources, in the need to implement defense mobilization instructions, transportation, medical care, security, logistics, equipment manufacturing and other kinds of civilian resources can quickly into military, Form a consistent national defense support force.

The British emergency management system is a comprehensive emergency management and control system guided by the “grand security concept”. Its goal is to effectively identify the objects and types of national security threats, form an emergency management system integrating military, diplomacy, security and security, and effectively improve the country's risk prevention and control capability. At present, the British has a “security cabinet” said the national security committee is Britain as a whole domestic emergency management permanent institutions, led by the deputy prime minister, at the head of the Treasury secretary, defense minister, home secretary and a series of senior officials and police, intelligence departments, coordinate and coordinate the management of national security and social stability. In addition, the UK has established a national risk registration system for severe natural disasters such as floods and typhoons, and has designated special departments to regularly conduct real-time monitoring of the registered projects, and regularly report the monitoring results as an important reference for the prevention of warning situations and analysis of laws.

1.4 Japan

Japan is an island country, located in the Pacific Rim volcanic seismic belt, the Pacific plate and the Eurasian plate extrusion makes the earthquake become the most frequent natural disaster in Japan, in addition, Japan's typhoon, tsunami, flood and other natural disasters have also occurred. In terms of social security, Japan's economy almost collapsed after World War II, and its domestic security and stability were severely impacted. In terms of military security, Japan and North Korea still have differences on the nuclear issue, the military confrontation with the American alliance and Russia continues, and disputes with China over the disputes over the Diaoyu Islands and the South China Sea. In order to deal with the potential threat of domestic troubles and foreign invasion, Japan has

formulated a set of effective security and defense measures, which have greatly improved its national defense mobilization capabilities and emergency management capabilities.

Japan's understanding of national defense mobilization is as follows: military strength construction is explicit construction and intuitive construction, while economic strength construction is implicit construction and in-depth construction. Therefore, Japan has always emphasized supporting military strength construction on the basis of economic construction and development, and has formed a military-civilian coordinated development policy of "combining the army with the people" and "combining peacetime and war". Especially after World War II, Japan had only armed forces such as the National Self-Defense Force, which passively maintained national security as "self-defense". Therefore, until the 1990s, Japan did not form a complete defense mobilization system. But after analysis can be found that Japan has already achieved "military in civilian" "civilian modified for military" strategic development layout, Japan domestic mitsubishi heavy industries, Toshiba and other well-known enterprise groups have slightly modified directly after the ability of military equipment, even in civilian technology, Japan has been to "civilian" coat covers the essence of the "military experiment". In addition, Japanese soldiers adopt the "retained qualification" human resources development model, increasing the service life of key military officers, relying on universities to carry out national defense education, and store military strength. Thus, when Japan uses the defense mobilization program, these potential forces can directly become military.

As Japan is frequently affected by natural disasters, its emergency management system is relatively comprehensive, covering the whole process from prevention and early warning to rescue and reconstruction. The system involves the whole range of cabinet prime ministers to ordinary people, and is constantly modified and improved in the disaster inspection, which has become a relatively mature management system. Japan's emergency management system has the prime Minister as the highest commander, and the cabinet is responsible for the coordination, coordination and concrete implementation. It is worth noting that in order to ensure the emergency management and efficient, Japan through the basic law of disaster countermeasures, the special large-scale earthquake response measures act the basic plan for disaster prevention, the regional disaster prevention plan and other laws, detailed responsibilities of each link, each level, each department work content and requirements are clear. In addition, in order to ensure the flexibility of command and rescue operations, all levels have established flexible management methods, so that emergency rescue forces can respond flexibly to emergency changes and respond in the most appropriate manner.

2 Main Practices of Coordination and Docking Between Foreign Emergency Management System and National Defense Mobilization System

With the change and development of The Times, the security threats faced by various countries are becoming increasingly complex. Therefore, it has become a common practice in the world to unite military and civilian forces to deal with all kinds of emergencies. Looking at the main practices of all countries in the world, it is the most common and basic security prevention measure to coordinate the emergency management system and

the national defense mobilization system. To sum up, the main practices of coordination and docking between foreign emergency management system and national defense mobilization system mainly include the following aspects.

2.1 Establish a Well-Organized Leading and Management Organization

Build a Complete System of Leadership and Management Organization

In promoting the organization and connection of the emergency management system and the national defense mobilization system, countries around the world generally adopt the joint military and civilian leadership and management mode of “central high-level authoritative decision-making, central government coordination of government organs, and hierarchical response and implementation of departments and institutions at all levels”. To be specific, there are mainly three modes: First, the United States, Russia and other countries are mainly supported by national governments, with the military cooperation and support, under the direct control and command of major national leaders, and implemented by governments at all levels. This is also widely adopted in most countries in the world. For example, the United States has not only set up a special defense mobilization agency and a national emergency management system featuring federal, state and local governments. However, the joint operations take the orders of the national government as the highest instruction and accept the unified arrangements of the president and Congress. Second, in Japan, Australia and other countries, the main responsibility of the military is to maintain national security and social stability. Therefore, emergency rescue itself is one of the responsibilities of the military. Therefore, the military is in operation, government departments cooperate and support, and the military is responsible for raising demands, allocating resources and overall management. Third, some UK and other countries have implemented an integrated development policy of integrating the military with the people, and systematically integrated the emergency management system with the national defense mobilization system. This model is to unify planning and build military and civilian rescue forces from the high-level perspective of the country, and realize integrated military and civilian development in industry, equipment manufacturing, electronic technology, human resources and other fields. It can be seen that although the organizational methods are different, all countries have first established perfect organizational and leading institutions to ensure the effective connection between the organization of national defense mobilization and emergency management system.

Define the Coordinating and Organizational Functions with Clear Rights and Responsibilities

Since the emergency management system and the national defense mobilization system are multi-level, multi-department and multi-field docking, all countries also pay great attention to the clear definition and division of the functions of all levels, so as to ensure that there is no internal chaos such as mutual prevarication and command fault in the military-civilian joint handling of emergencies. First of all, the command functions at all levels are clearly defined. For example, the Ministry of National Emergency in Russia, with the President, composed of the President, parliament and relevant government

departments, issues the command and overall command, and strengthens the monitoring and management of threat elements by the FSA, and Foreign Intelligence Agency, lays the foundation for smooth emergency command. Secondly, the functions of the coordination departments are clarified. In order to ensure the smooth transmission of vertical instructions at all levels, the United States has established emergency communication command centers in all states, counties and counties. In order to ensure the effective contact between horizontal departments, an emergency communication command center represented by the 911 Emergency Rescue Service System has been set up, which plays the function of emergency organization and coordination. Third, the military-civilian coordination functions have been clarified. For example, in order to strengthen the integration of military and civilian cooperation, the FEMA in the United States is specifically responsible for coordinating political, military, police, fire, medical and other resources, and has formulated a perfect functional division system. Russia, Australia and other countries have also established corresponding systems to distinguish the military and local powers and responsibilities to ensure an effective distinction between the Israeli military and local functional departments.

Formulate an Efficient and Supporting Emergency Management Mechanism

According to the current situation and characteristics of the country, the emergency management mechanism formulated by various countries has been practical and effective. Such as the United States, rescue force distribution cannot reach comprehensive coverage, so formulated the “emergency rescue mechanism”, by the federal government of 12 related organizations, its field involves transportation, communications, public services, disaster prevention, public care, and many other areas, to ensure the once warning, can immediately implement emergency rescue.

2.2 Establish Supporting and Integrated Laws and Regulations

The form and approach of legislation is an important embodiment of the authority and mandatory role of state forces on state management, as well as the basis and premise for standardizing and guiding the normal and orderly operation of various organizations. Similarly, laws and regulations are an important guarantee for the effective connection between the emergency management system and the national defense mobilization system. All countries in the world pay great importance to the form of legislation to seek and ensure the coordination between the military and local governments in joint response and handling of emergencies, and have strong reference in the categories and systems of legislation. Especially in the United States and other developed countries, the policy of joint military and civilian joint response to emergencies started early, and relevant policies and regulations have initially formed a system, which has a strong guiding significance for China’s legislative construction of emergency management system and national defense mobilization system.

Formulate a Complete Legal System

Many countries in the world in promoting the national defense mobilization system and emergency management system construction, all pay attention to the construction of regulatory system, for example, the United States enacted and promulgated the national

defense mobilization law “national security law” national emergency law “the defense organization law” national defense resources law “merchant law” civil aviation reserve regulations “national defense priority law” maritime law and so on dozens of laws and regulations, basic covers the national defense mobilization peacetime construction and wartime execution. Russia has promulgated the “defense law” the national defense production law “the Russian federal mobilization preparation and mobilization law” the Russian federal emergency law “the state of wartime Russian federal law” the emergency management legal safeguard plan “emergency law” “national defense education law and other system of many relevant laws and regulations, become the Russian national defense mobilization system and emergency management system construction and operation of basic follow. Japan’s laws and regulations include such as the basic law of disaster countermeasures, disaster relief law, the fire control organization law, the disaster prevention basic plan, the regional disaster prevention plan, including for the special disasters on earthquake insurance law on the law on landslide prevention of the oil joint enterprise disaster prevention law, on preventing Marine pollution and sea and soil disaster law on perfecting the active volcano surrounding area shelter facilities, etc. The UK has promulgated national military-civilian integration development laws, such as the National Defense Mobilization Law, the Civil Aviation Law and the Merchant Marine Law.

Make Detailed and Thorough Planning Plans

In response to various forms of security threats, countries around the world have formulated detailed weekend emergency management plans and plans according to their actual conditions. For example, the United States, pay great attention to advance planning and combat demand matching plan system, formulated the national emergency mobilization plan the federal emergency plan the defense mobilization plan, etc., contains in response to all kinds of sudden events, the 27 federal agencies and departments, has been clear about the objectives and tasks of each stage, make each agency in each link can effectively promote each work, become the overall guidance plan in response to emergencies. In addition, for specific security threats, the United States has successively formulated and promulgated the Transportation Mobilization Plan, the National Earthquake Loss Reduction Plan, Civil Defense Mobilization Plan, Wartime Economic Mobilization Plan, and Food and Agriculture Mobilization Plan. Russia has set up an emergency mobilization and preparation Committee under the National Security Council to centrally manage the preparation and demonstration of emergency plans and plans, and has promulgated and promulgated the Russian Emergency Management Legal Guarantee Plan and other plan documents. In order to cope with frequent natural disasters, Japan has also formulated and released the Basic Disaster Prevention Plan, the Regional Disaster Prevention Plan, and the Rescue and Reconstruction Plan, forming a basic preparation for effectively responding to the threat of emergencies.

Formulate Safeguard Policies for Third-Party Services

While promoting the joint coordination between the military and local governments to deal with emergencies, many countries are also trying to form the overall joint force to the greatest extent by introducing social forces and formulating third-party service guarantee policies. For example, the United States attaches great importance to lowering the threshold of military products and introducing third-party services. It has attracted

a series of local enterprises, including the Federal Acquisition simplification Law, the Federal Acquisition Reform Law, and the National Defense Authorization Law. Because of these legal guarantee, in the gulf war and Iraq war, land, roxid Martin, Leo company are timely for the war equipment, ammuniton, logistics support, not only greatly reduce the military energy and cost, more percent efficient guarantee, no delay and breach phenomenon. Britain to strengthen and promote social forces into military forces, through the national defense mobilization law “civil aviation law” “merchant law” and other regulations, in civilian equipment manufacturing reserved military equipment transformation space, clearly requisition civil resources compensation standard basically realize the civil resources and military resources construction, in the need to implement defense mobilization instructions, transportation, medical, security, logistics, equipment manufacturing and other kinds of civilian resources can quickly into military, form a consistent national defense support force.

2.3 Establish a Professional and Complete Emergency Response Force System

Establish a Military-Civilian Linked Emergency Support Force

It is a common practice of all countries in the world to coordinate the emergency support force coordinated by the military and local forces. The coordination and docking of the emergency management system and the national defense mobilization system is the natural basis for the establishment of military-civilian linkage emergency support forces. Countries constantly promote the adjustment and reform from the aspects of organizational structure, the integration of emergency forces and the setting of linkage mechanism, and build a relatively mature emergency support force for military-local linkage. On the establishment, the United States, for example, the military department, the northern command and the State Council, the ministry of homeland security and other government agencies, constitute the national security council, by the President as the command core, to congress as the coordination organization, formed the civilian participation, extensive coordination of national security organization. In terms of authority setting, the United States put the president on the position of national executive leader and supreme commander in chief of the military through legislation, thus forming the fit between the senior military and the government in the organization and command. Similarly, Russia also pays attention to the integration of military and local institutions in the institutional setting. The main components of the Federal Security Conference include the Federal Security Agency, the Ministry of Defense and other military and local units, which promotes the unity of military and civilian cooperation among the institutions. In terms of force integration, when Russia dealt with security threats, the military effectively strengthened local governments. It is reported that Russia’s total of 220,000 fire forces and air rescue teams equipped with high-performance aviation equipment are widely involved in the national emergency rescue work. In addition, Japan’s security meeting is presided over by the Prime Minister, and its members also include the

General Secretary, the chief Cabinet Secretary, the chairman of the National Public Security Commission and the chief military and civilian officials, forming a military-civilian discussion mechanism.

Widely Absorb the Social Civilian Rescue Forces

With the continuous development of social economy, social forces continue to grow, the division of labor is more detailed, and the non-governmental rescue force has gradually become what cannot be ignored in the national defense mobilization force and emergency management force. Therefore, countries around the world are extensively mobilizing and absorbing the social civil rescue forces to enhance the overall emergency rescue strength of the country. For example, the federal crisis administration, the headquarters of eight agencies and subordinate more than 10 local agencies, but the agency is not all composed of fixed internal personnel, daily fixed staff only 40% of the total number of people, other members in society in all walks of life, including local governments, enterprises, institutions, local groups and organizations, when national security is threatened, not only can be quickly convened, more can get the support of the whole society through these channels. Russia also established the crisis management support system, the system covers a wide range, covers many industry, is a government security departments, police agencies, fire forces, government and local medical institutions, government and local health and epidemic prevention departments, transportation departments and social industries of security departments formed a comprehensive system, unite all can dig potential forces, jointly deal with emergency threats. Britain's consistent policy is to combine the army and the people, so its crisis management mode attaches great importance to the military-civilian and military-civilian alliance. In order to promote government agencies, the military, crisis management departments, social organizations and social industries to form closely linked emergency forces, the UK has established crisis management platforms at all levels and industry systems, strengthening exchanges and communication between all parties through the Internet, newspapers, television, radio and other information platforms. Australia, through national legislation and publicity and education, actively guides and proposes the whole society to supplement the national emergency rescue work, encourages the establishment of various professional rescue teams among the people, and requires competent enterprise groups to cooperate with the government rescue work, so as to form an overall force for the whole society to jointly respond to security threats.

Carry Out Comprehensive and Systematic Emergency Response Training

The so-called "one thousand day", emergency disposal force in the disposal of emergency "with" a high quality, high level, not only depends on their own ability quality, more to rely on a comprehensive system of daily training and training, both on professional continuously strengthen and improve, more ideological cohesion, gradually on grinding, to form business, tacit understanding, ideological emergency support force, this has become the consensus in the emergency disposal of the power construction. For example, the United States attaches great importance to the training and management of emergency forces. In the training of will quality, seven values are set up, including loyalty, responsibility, risk, courage, honor, respect and integrity. In the professional training, the 82 Airborne Division requires 270 days of umbrella training and the year,

and joint military exercises since the 911 incident. In terms of the training of emergency response forces, Russia requires trainees to receive high-intensity simulation training in various complex environments such as high cold, hunger, high temperature and jungle. In view of the threat of Chechen forces, special mountain forces are established to carry out various simulation training and exercises in the Caucasian region. The UK has set up adventure training centers in domestic and overseas bases to provide a real environment and place for the training of emergency response forces. In addition, countries are constantly strengthening the training of emergency response forces in the form of mutual cooperation, including formulating mutual assistance agreements for natural disasters and holding joint military exercises.

3 Reference and Enlightenment

Due to the late systematic research and targeted practice of the military-civilian joint disposal of emergencies in China, there are still some problems in the internal structure and mechanism. The practices and experience of many foreign countries are worth learning from. It mainly includes the following aspects.

3.1 To Build an Efficient Organization and Coordination System

China's current emergency management system and national defense mobilization system operation is still "two lines", fragmented, although in the face of major disasters, military and local set up temporary organization leading organization, but on the specific command and coordination, is still in military system and local subordination management, did not form a normalized, melting, integration of joint command leadership system. In the process of promoting the coordination and docking between the emergency management system and the national defense mobilization system, China can give full play to the regulatory function of the Chinese government, set up national security committees at the top level, set up special agencies with internal coordination as the basic function, and form an organizational leadership system with unified leadership and command between the military and civilian governments.

3.2 To Build a Diversified Emergency Response Force System

Since the traditional defense mobilization system and emergency management system are relatively independent, more temporary coordination and strengthening in emergency force system construction, less normal construction and joint, more government and military forces, less social third-party rescue and service forces, more domestic emergency rescue, the imperfect emergency force system construction and single structure of emergency forces, how to promote the transformation from quantity scale to quality and benefit has become an urgent problem. In this regard, should widely learn from foreign experience such as the United States, Russia, Japan, Australia and other countries, through the establishment of government, army, police, fire, enterprises and institutions, social organizations, social professional rescue companies such as diversified emergency forces, promote the diversified development of military and local joint

emergency forces. In particular, we should learn from the form of clarifying social compensation standards to improve the enthusiasm and initiative of all social forces to participate in the emergency response forces and enhance the cohesion of the joint forces.

3.3 To Establish a Sound System of Laws and Regulations

“There is no circumference”. When the military and local governments jointly respond to various emergencies, they involve many links, aspects and procedures, and perfect supporting laws and regulations must be used as the basis for organization and implementation. Today, with the rapid development of society, temporary mobilization and spiritual encouragement have been unable to fully and effectively mobilize the enthusiasm and initiative of the emergency force. We must rely on legal norms, formulate mandatory requirements, set standardized procedures, implement incentive rewards and punishments, to ensure the quality and efficiency of military and civilian joint handling of emergencies.

4 Conclusions

This paper mainly introduces the situation of foreign emergency management system and national defense mobilization system and its reference to my country, in order to introduce more mature experience and practice for promoting the coordination and connection of my country’s emergency management system and national defense mobilization system by analyzing and learning from foreign advanced practices. By consulting the data, taking the United States, Russia, Britain, Japan and other countries as examples, the basic situation of foreign emergency management system and national defense mobilization system is introduced. On this basis, the main methods of coordinating and connecting foreign emergency management systems and national defense mobilization systems are analyzed, including the establishment of a well-organized leadership and management organization, the establishment of an integrated legal and regulatory system, and the establishment of a professional and complete emergency force system, etc. By summarizing and summarizing these relatively mature experiences and practices, it lays a foundation for our country to learn from and think about. This paper analyzes the experience of foreign emergency management system and national defense mobilization system for reference and enlightenment to our country. Combined with my country’s actual situation, it is believed that it is necessary to build an efficient organization and coordination system, build a diversified emergency force system, establish a sound legal system, formulate supporting emergency drill models and other aspects to learn from and learn from foreign experience.

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