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## ANNEX I

### TASKS OF CRISIS COORDINATORS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 5

#### **General tasks**

The crisis coordinator of each Member State shall act as one single contact point to ensure:

- Coordination in case of food- or feed-borne incidents or crisis at national level;
- Efficient use of the alert networks in an incident or crisis situation;
- Presentation at the request of the Commission of their national contingency plan in such meeting;
- Participation and follow-up of audio-conferences organised by the Commission during an enhanced coordination or crisis situation;
- Providing feedback to the meeting when a crisis is over on possible gaps and areas for improvement;
- Establishment of strong links between crisis coordinators and build up trust amongst partners by exchange of experiences;
- Participation to national and European simulation exercises, including those organised by the Authority and other European institutes.

#### **Crisis communication tasks**

The crisis coordinators, within their competence, shall also be responsible for the coordination of the crisis communication at national and Union level e.g. about measures taken, health related recommendations, ....

The communication tasks include:

- Assurance of the principles of transparency and communication strategy laid down in Articles 6, 9 and 14 at national level;
- Help in defining an overall communication strategy for managing food- or feed-borne incidents or crisis;
- Provide crisis communication expertise and guidance to decision makers, e.g. on how to present health measures to the public;
- Elaboration of key messages / line to take (LTT) amongst partners during an incident or crisis through the dedicated networks or audio-conferences;
- Dissemination of key messages via social media and other tools (specific webpage for example) including, when necessary, the Authority Communication Experts Network;
- Monitor media reactions and public opinion sources (e.g. social media) during an incident or crisis and report back to the network;
- Coordinate demand-driven communication tools (e.g. FAQ, hotlines, etc.)
- Ensure coherency with the Authority and ECDC risk assessments, including joint rapid outbreak assessments, and related communication activities;

Be consulted on the Authority and ECDC communications during a crisis situation related to scientific risk communication before release.

## ANNEX II

### SOURCES FOR INFORMATION COLLECTION ON INCIDENTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 9

The Commission shall continuously monitor and collect information from:

- (1) the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF), as referred to in Article 50 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002;
- (2) where relevant, the Early Warning and Response System (EWRS), as referred to in Article 8 of Decision No 1082/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>;
- (3) the EFSA, including from its Emerging Risks Exchange network<sup>2</sup>;
- (4) the ECDC, including from the Epidemic Intelligence Information System (EPIS)<sup>3</sup>, a communication platform allowing nominated public health experts and food safety experts to exchange technical information in order to assess whether current and emerging public health threats have a potential impact in Europe;
- (5) the joint EFSA/ECDC molecular typing data collection;
- (6) the EFSA/ECDC annual Union summary report on trends and sources of zoonoses, zoonotic agents and food-borne outbreaks<sup>4</sup>;
- (7) the Standing Committee for Plants, Animals, Food and Feed (PAFF committee)<sup>5</sup>;
- (8) the network of European (EURL) and national (NRL) reference laboratories<sup>6</sup>;
- (9) the Health Security Committee (HSC)<sup>7</sup>;
- (10) the Information Management System for Official Controls (IMSOC), a planned computerised system integrating, and, if necessary, upgrading, all relevant existing information systems managed by the Commission in accordance with Articles 131 to 136 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625;
- (11) the European Community Urgent Radiological Information Exchange (ECURIE)
- (12) direct contacts with other Union agencies than EFSA (such as ECDC, ECHA, EMA), Member States and private stakeholders;

international relevant organisations such as the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) particularly through the International Food Safety Authorities Network (INFOSAN)<sup>8</sup> and in the context of the International Health Regulations<sup>9</sup> (IHR), and the Global Health Security Initiative<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Decision No 1082/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 on serious cross-border threats to health and repealing Decision No 2119/98/EC. OJ L 293, 5.11.2013, p. 1  
<sup>2</sup> <http://efsa.europa.eu/en/cross-cutting-issues/networks>  
<sup>3</sup> <https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/epidemic-intelligence-information-system-epis>  
<sup>4</sup> Latest version: <http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/4634>  
<sup>5</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/food/committees/paff\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/committees/paff_en)  
<sup>6</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/official\\_controls/legislation/ref-labs\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/official_controls/legislation/ref-labs_en)  
<sup>7</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/health/preparedness\\_response/risk\\_management/hsc\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/health/preparedness_response/risk_management/hsc_en)  
<sup>8</sup> [http://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas\\_work/infosan/en/](http://www.who.int/foodsafety/areas_work/infosan/en/)  
<sup>9</sup> [http://www.who.int/topics/international\\_health\\_regulations/en/](http://www.who.int/topics/international_health_regulations/en/)  
<sup>10</sup> <http://www.ghsi.ca/english/index.asp>