

# The European Union's Early Warning Systems: An Inventory

## Julia Linder

Research Assistant, Swedish Institute of International Affairs

julia.linder@ui.se

## Mark Rhinard

Research Director, Swedish Institute of International Affairs

mark.rhinard@ui.se

## Introduction

The following pages present the results of a data collection exercise focused on uncovering as many of the European Union's early warning and rapid alert systems as possible. It covers all currently active capacities as well as some that have been shut down, and thus represents a substantial updating of Backman & Rhinard (2017) and Boin et al. (2014). It is structured according to six categories: Prevention, Preparedness, Response, Recovery, Crisis Rooms, and Multi-functional crisis instruments. The creation of this dataset ties in with the increasing scholarly attention to the cumulative role of crises on polity-building in the EU (Rhinard, 2023; Schimmelfennig, 2024). Polity-building research seeks to understand how and why certain political systems contribute to the development of more effective, responsive, and inclusive governance structures. Studying the crisis management capacities in the EU is key to understanding whether the aggregated effect of experiencing crises has resulted in centralized state-like powers. This data thus complements and informs the rising interest in that topic.

**Please cite as: Linder, J. and Rhinard, M. (2024). 'The European Union's Early Warning Systems: An Inventory.' Unpublished working paper available at: [www.societalsecurity.eu](http://www.societalsecurity.eu).**

Backman, S., & Rhinard, M. (2017). The European Union's capacities for managing crises. *Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management*, 26(2), 261–271.

Boin, A., Rhinard, M., & Ekengren, M. (2014). Managing Transboundary Crises: The Emergence of European Union Capacity. *Journal of Contingencies and Crisis Management*, 22(3), 131–142.

Rhinard, M. (2023). The EU's Crisis Logics: Towards a Maturing Polity? In M. Rhinard, N. Nugent, & W. E. Paterson (Eds.), *Crisis and Challenges for the European Union* (pp. 354–368). London: Bloomsbury.

Schimmelfennig, F. (2024). Crisis and polity formation in the European Union. *Journal of European Public Policy*, 1–25.

## Prevention

Unit: name	Est year	Produces what?	Description	Why was it created?	Legitimation strategy	Information and evaluation
Copernicus Emergency Management Service: Rapid Mapping	2012	Situational awareness	This service consists of the on-demand and fast provision of geospatial information in support of emergency management activities immediately following disaster. The service is based on the acquisition, processing and analysis, in rapid mode, of satellite imagery and other geospatial raster and vector data sources, and social media when relevant.	Pre-disaster situation maps provide relevant and up-to-date thematic information that can help planning for contingencies on areas vulnerable to hazards, aiming to minimize loss of life and damage.	Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a>
Copernicus Emergency Management Service: Risk and Recovery Mapping	2012	Situational awareness	This service provides on-demand geospatial information to support emergency management activities outside the immediate response phase. It covers the prevention, preparedness, disaster	Pre-disaster situation maps provide relevant and up-to-date thematic information that can help planning for contingencies on areas vulnerable to hazards, aiming to minimize loss of life and damage.	Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a>

			risk reduction, and recovery phases.			
Council: IPCR	~2013	Situational awareness. See also under Response.	The key objectives of the IPCR arrangements are to support comprehensive situational awareness and cohesive decision-making at the EU political level in response to major, cross-sectoral crises. Through the IPCR, the Presidency of the Council of the EU coordinates the political response to the crisis by bringing together the affected member states, EU institutions and other key participants.	After the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the realization grew within the EU that a framework was needed to coordinate responses at the highest political level to major cross sectorial crises. The IPCR arrangements were created to fill that gap. They provide a flexible crisis mechanism for supporting the presidency of the Council of the EU in dealing with major natural or man-made cross-sectorial disasters, as well as acts of terrorism.	Moral.	<a href="#">Information</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>  On COVID-19 response and some covers ISAA: <a href="#">link</a> .  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>  Stock-taking and evaluation of EU CM: <a href="#">link</a> .
Council: IPCR: Web Platform	~2015	Situational awareness	Allows for exchanging information, including the ISAA report, situational maps, as well	ibid.		

Council Civil Protection Unit			as stakeholders' contributions through questionnaires.			
DG AGRI: Procedure on management of agricultural market crises.	2013	Situational awareness and risk assessment	Internal monitoring of on-going exceptional measures Art 219 to 221 R 1308/2013. Regular assessment of new risks. Ad hoc internal taskforce in case of new crisis to prepare legal/ financial response.	Climate change and food insecurity.		<a href="#">Information.</a>
DG DEFIS & ECHO, JRC: European Flood Awareness System (EFAS).  See also: LISFLOOD (Also, global version).	2011	Alerts and early warnings	The aim of EFAS is to support preparatory measures before major flood events strike, particularly in the large trans-national river basins and throughout Europe in general. EFAS is the first operational European system monitoring and forecasting floods across Europe.	The EFAS is a Commission initiative to increase preparedness for riverine floods across Europe. The disastrous floods in Elbe and Danube rivers in 2002 confronted the Commission with non-coherent flood warning information from different sources and of variable quality, complicating planning and organization of aid. In response to this event, the Commission initiated the development of an EFAS to increase the preparedness for floods in Europe.	Moral	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

				Following the floods in 2002, the JRC was assigned to develop EFAS.		
DG DEFIS & ECHO, JRC: European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS).	1998	Situational awareness	EFFIS supports the services in charge of the protection of forests against fires in the EU and neighboring countries and provides the Commission services and the European Parliament with updated and reliable information on wildfires in Europe.	The JRC set up a research group to work specifically on the development and implementation of advanced methods for the evaluation of forest fire danger and mapping of burnt areas at the European scale. Also in 1998, the first meeting of the "Forest Fire Experts Group" of the MSs took place. This group was established by DG ENV and JRC to advise on the development of the foreseen methods for fire assessment. These activities led to the development of the EFFIS which became operational in 2000.	Pragmatic	<a href="#">Information.</a>
DG DEFIS & ECHO, JRC: European Drought Observatory (EDO).	2007	Situational awareness	The EDO provides drought-relevant information and early-warnings for Europe and short analytical reports	The available data and tools of the EDO website includes free data, analysis tools such as one for comparing indicators, and the opportunity to download data for offline analysis.	Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a>

(Also: global version).			are published in case of imminent droughts.			
DG DEFIS & ECHO; JRS, EMSA, Frontex & SatCen: Copernicus Earth Observation for Emergency Response and Disaster Management and Security Applications	2012	Situational awareness	<p>Consists of autonomous space-based EU Earth Observation Infrastructure, contributing missions, and local measurement systems and data services. It provides free Earth Observation data and services. The program supports disaster preparedness, prevention and management as well as surveillance within the Union and at its external borders, maritime surveillance, Union external action responding to security challenges facing the Union and CFSP objectives and actions</p> <p>Services are entrusted to EMSA, Frontex and SatCen.</p>	Climate change adaptation.		<a href="#">Information.</a>

DG ECFIN: Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure (MIP)	~2011	Risk assessments	The MIP aims to identify, prevent and address the emergence of potentially harmful macroeconomic imbalances that could adversely affect economic stability in a particular member state, the euro area, or the EU.	The MIP was introduced in 2011, after the financial crisis showed that macroeconomic imbalances - such as a large current account deficit or a real estate bubble - in one country can affect others.	Moral.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
DG ENER; JRC: European Radiological Data Exchange Platform (EURDEP)	~1995	Information exchange	The network consists of about 6000 radiological environmental monitoring stations, which measure the environment's radiation levels automatically.  Primarily a data exchange platform but data is also presented on a restricted website for authorities and decision makers plus a less technical public one for the public to view.	EURDEP is a network for the exchange of radiological monitoring data between European countries. The participation of the EU member states is regulated by the Council Decision 87/600 and the Recommendation 2000/473/Euratom.	Cognitive.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
DG ENER: European Community Urgent	~1987	Situational awareness	ECURIE is the official notification system of the European Commission through	The ECURIE system is the technical implementation of the Council Decision 87/600/Euratom on	Cognitive.	<a href="#">Information.</a>

Radiological Information Exchange (ECURIE).			which EU member states are obliged to notify and send relevant information in case of radiological/ nuclear accident.	Community arrangements for the early notification and exchange of information in a radiological or nuclear emergency. It was founded after the Chernobyl accident.		<a href="#">Information.</a>
DG GROW: Information and Communication System for Market Surveillance (CSMS)	~2008	Situational awareness and risk assessment.	The ICSMS is an IT platform to facilitate communication between market surveillance bodies in EU and EFTA countries. It quickly and efficiently shares information on non-compliant products, avoids duplication of work and speeds up the removal of unsafe products from the market.	The mechanism arose out of a need to certify that all products existing in the Single Market are meeting the legislated standards for health and safety (CE-marking).		<a href="#">Information.</a>
DG HOME: Schengen Information System (SIS II)	2013	Information exchange	SIS enables competent national authorities, such as the police and border guards, to enter and consult alerts on persons or objects. A SIS alert does not only contain information about a person or object but also instructions for	The SIS's main purpose is to help preserve internal security in the Schengen States without internal border checks.	Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>



			the authorities on what to do when the person or object has been found.			
DG HOME: Critical Infrastructure Warning Information Network (CIWIN)	2013.	Situational awareness	The CIWIN network has been developed as an internet-based information and communication system, offering recognized members of the EU's Critical Infrastructure Protection community the opportunity to exchange and discuss related information, studies and good practices across all EU member states and in all relevant sectors of economic activity.	The setting up of the CIWIN is one of the measures foreseen to facilitate the implementation of the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP). It was set up following terrorist attacks in Madrid 2004 and London 2005. In October 2008, the Commission issued a Proposal for a Council decision on a CIWIN. The proposal aimed at assisting member states and the Commission to exchange information on shared threats, vulnerabilities and appropriate measures and strategies to mitigate risk in support of CIP.	Cognitive.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
DG HOME: Visa Information System (VIS)	~2008	Data management	The VIS allows Schengen states to exchange visa data. It consists of a central IT system and of a communication	Technology can play a key role in improving and reinforcing external borders. Over the past years, the EU has been developing large-	Cognitive	<a href="#">Information.</a>

			infrastructure that links this central system to national systems.	scale IT systems for collecting, processing and sharing information relevant to external border management. The VIS, which supports the implementation of the common EU visa policy, is one of these tools.		
DG HOME: Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN)	2015	Information exchange	Within RAN, first-liners from different European countries can meet others in their area of expertise to exchange ideas, knowledge and experiences on countering radicalization and violent extremism.	The RAN is an umbrella network connecting people involved in preventing radicalization and violent extremism throughout Europe. Developed following the growth of extremism in the early 2010's.	Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a>
DG HOME: Fingerprint database (EURODAC)	2003	Situational awareness and risk assessment	EURODAC contains the fingerprints of all irregular migrants and asylum applicants who have been registered in EU member states and associated countries. The database helps to verify whether an applicant or a person staying illegally in a member state has	The EURODAC preceding establishes an EU asylum fingerprint database. Follow-up on Dublin Convention of 1990.	Cognitive.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

			previously claimed asylum in another member state; check whether an applicant has previously been apprehended when entering European territory irregularly; determine which member state is responsible for examining an asylum application.			
DG JUST: Rapid Alert System for dangerous non-food products (Safety Gate/ RAPEX)	2019	Situational awareness	RAPEX enables quick exchange of information between 30 European countries and the Commission about dangerous non-food products posing a risk to the health and safety of consumers.	Ensuring product safety in the Union for consumer goods.	Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
DG MARE: Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE)	~2009	Situational awareness and information exchange	The CISE is an EU initiative providing a decentralized framework for point-to-point information exchange across sectors and borders. It involves more than 300 EU and national authorities with	Creating a common system for maritime surveillance to reduce costs and ensure homogeneity.	Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

			responsibilities in maritime surveillance.			<a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
DG SANTÉ: Health Emergency & Disease Information System (HEDIS)	~2002	Exchange of information	HEDIS is a restricted Web-based tool supporting the member states and the Commission during disease outbreaks and health emergencies, providing an overview of the situation on an identified health threat. Relevant news, reports and scientific advice from various sources.	A priority of the Health Security Programme, adopted by member states' Health Ministers in December 2001, was the setting up of a "mechanism for information exchange, consultation and coordination for the handling of health-related issues linked to attacks in which biological and chemical agents might be used or have been used.	Cognitive	See HEOF.
DG SANTÉ: Early Warning and Response System (EWRS)	1999	Alerts and information exchange	Rapid alert system to notify alerts at Union level in relation to serious cross-border threats to health (Art 8 of Decision 1082/2013/EU). The system enables the Commission and the National Competent Authorities to be in permanent communication to alert, assess, and determine measures required to	To ensure a rapid and effective response by the EU to a wide range of emergencies, the Commission has put in place several early warning and rapid alert systems. These systems are based on an information exchange network for receiving and triggering an alert and exchanging other relevant information. Each of these	Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>  <a href="#">1995-2005 Overview.</a>

			protect public health. Art 18 of the new Serious Cross Border Health Threats refers to the functioning of the EWRS.	systems covers a specific health threat field		<a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
DG SANTÉ: Rapid Alerting System for Chemical incidents (RASCHÉM)	Pre 2007	Alerts and information exchange	Informal discussion platform to enhance information sharing, rapid risk assessment and situational awareness about potentially cross-border public health events of chemical origin.	Several chemical & industrial failures.		<a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
DG SANTÉ: Rapid Alert System for Tissue and Cell and Blood Components (RATC/RAB)	RATC – 2013. RAB – 2014.	Alerts and information exchange	Rapid alert platforms connecting member states national vigilance contact points, for blood and for tissues/ cells. ECDC is also connected and occasionally communicates on alerts related to outbreaks of communicable diseases.	Developed to provide the member states' competent authorities and the Commission with an effective and secure tool for the exchange of information for situations in which there is a suspicion of serious health risks associated with tissues, cells, blood and blood components distributed across borders		<a href="#">Information.</a>

DG SANTÉ: Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF)	1979	Alerts and information exchange	A network consisting of the European Commission, EFSA and 21 countries including EU member states exchanging information about direct or indirect health risks deriving from food or feed.	A key tool to ensure the cross-border follow of information to swiftly react when risks to public health are detected in the food chain is RASFF.	Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information and evaluation.</a>
DG SANTÉ: Rapid Alert System for Biological and Chemical Attacks and Threats (RAS-BICHAT)	Pre 2007	Alerts, exchange of information	Through RAS-BICHAT, members can post alerts about possible or verified releases of biological or chemical substances following an attack. The system must store and modify all information with the aim to quickly discover, trace and evaluate threats as well as send out advance warnings before an event has been officially confirmed.	To ensure a rapid and effective response by the EU to a wide range of emergencies, the Commission has put in place several early warning and rapid alert systems. These systems are based on an information exchange network for receiving and triggering an alert and exchanging other relevant information. Each of these systems covers a specific health threat field.	Pragmatic.	See HEOF and EWRS.  <a href="#">Information.</a>

DG SANTÉ: Animal Disease Notification Information System (ADIS)	~2010	Alerts and situational awareness	System to register and document the evolution of situation of important infectious animal diseases in member states  and third countries. Ensures immediate alert message notification and information on animal diseases.	The operational objective of the system is to ensure rapid exchange of information between the competent authorities responsible for animal health in each member state and the Commission on outbreaks of contagious animal diseases.	Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
DG SANTÉ: European Network of Plant Health Information Systems (EUROPHYT)	~2011	Risk assessment	24/7, web-based system for rapid exchange of information. Provides database for relevant information on interceptions of harmful organisms or prohibited plants and plant products, originating in EU or third countries.	EUROPHYT provides an essential support for the implementation of preventative measures by ensuring that the data on risks to plant health from trade in plants and plant products is up-to-date and accurate.	Cognitive.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Information.</a>
DG TAXUD: Customs Information System (CIS I & II)	1998	Information exchange	The CIS helps to prevent, investigate and prosecute breaches of EU customs or agricultural legislation.  It increases the effectiveness of the cooperation and control	Improve information exchange to be more efficient in crime prevention.	Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a>

			<p>procedures of the national authorities by disseminating data and information quickly.</p> <p>The system also enables data exchange on goods moving between the customs territory of the EU and non-EU countries.</p>			
DG TAXUD: Excise Movement and Control System (EMCS)	2008	Situational awareness and information exchange	<p>The EMCS is a computerised system used for monitoring the movement of excise goods under excise duty suspension arrangement within the EU. It records, in real-time, the movement of alcohol, tobacco, and energy products for which excise duties have still to be paid.</p>	<p>The purpose of EMCS is to combat fiscal fraud, with real-time information and checks on goods being moved under duty-suspension; ensure the secure movement of excise goods for which duty has still to be paid, with pre-dispatch checks on traders; simplify procedures for traders, with a standardized, electronic system for the whole EU; speed up the release of guarantees when goods arrive at their destination.</p>		<p><a href="#">Information.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Evaluation.</a></p>
ECDC: EpiPulse	2021	Situational awareness and	EpiPulse is an online portal for European public health authorities	COVID-19.		<a href="#">Information.</a>



		risk assessment	and global partners to collect, analyze and share data on infectious diseases.			
ECDC: The European Surveillance System (TESSy)	2008	Situational awareness and data management	In particular, TESSy is designed to ensure a rapid and effective exchange of epidemiological surveillance data among member states. As such, it constitutes an important tool to protect public health.	The technical platform for EU/ EEA communicable disease surveillance, i.e. web-based data submission, data storage and dissemination is TESSy, a password-protected, fully anonymized database hosted by ECDC.		<a href="#">Information.</a>
ECDC: Threat Tracking Tool (TTT)	Pre 2009	Situational awareness	TTT is designed to support intelligence registering, documenting and monitoring threats that ECDC has detected through sources of information.	ECDC developed TTT that allows tracking of events with a known or possible impact on public health.	Pragmatic	<a href="#">Information.</a>
ECDC: Epidemic Intelligence Information System (EPIS) 1. Food and Waterborne	2010	Alerts and Exchange of information	EPIS is a web-based communication platform that allows nominated public health experts to exchange technical information to assess whether current and emerging public	The main mode for ECDC to interact with the MSs on scientific and technical work is within networks linked to competent bodies in the countries. In each MS there is a coordinating body with a national coordinator	Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a>

<p>Diseases and Zoonoses</p> <p>2. Sexually Transmitted Infections</p> <p>3. European Legionnaires' Disease Surveillance Network</p> <p>4. Vaccine Preventable Diseases</p>			<p>health threats have a potential impact in the EU.</p>	<p>responsible for institutional contacts with ECDC, as well as National Focal Points (NFPs) and Operational Contacts Points responsible for strategic and operational collaboration on technical and scientific issues for specific diseases areas and public health functions.</p>		
<p>EDA: Marsur</p>	<p>2006</p>	<p>Common situational awareness</p>	<p>Overall goals are to avoid duplication of effort and the use of available technologies, data and information, to enhance cooperation in a simple, efficient and low-cost solution for military and civil cooperation, and to support safety and security.</p>	<p>One of the longest-running projects undertaken by the EDA, the Maritime Surveillance (Marsur) project is a technical solution that allows dialog between European maritime information systems. Containing 21 MSs plus the UK and Norway, the project aims to improve the common "recognized maritime picture" by facilitating exchange of operational maritime information and services</p>	<p>Pragmatic</p>	<p><a href="#">Information.</a></p>

				such as ship positions, tracks, identification data, chat or images.		
EEA: Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS)	~2009	Data management/ Common situational picture	To maximize the use of this information, the SEIS aims to inter-connect existing databases and make data easily accessible to all.	The SEIS was established to improve the collection, exchange and use of environmental data and information across Europe. SEIS aims to create an integrated, web-enabled, EU-wide environmental information system by simplifying and modernizing existing information systems and processes.	Pragmatic	<a href="#">Information.</a>
EEAS: Tarîqa	2012 - Tarîqa 3	Situational awareness and information exchange				<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
EEAS: EU Intelligence Analysis (EU INTCEN)	2012.	Situational awareness and alerts.	Its analytical products are based on intelligence provided by MSs' intelligence and security services combined with open sources and satellite imagery information.	The creation of the EU INTCEN is intimately linked to the establishment of the ESDP and the creation of the post of HR/VP in 1999. The development of the ESDP crisis management	Moral.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

Previous name: SitCen.			INTCEN's mission is to provide intelligence analyses, early warning and situational awareness to the HR/VP and EEAS. EU INTCEN does this by monitoring and assessing international events.	capabilities, and deployment of both civilian and military missions, made it clear that a broader intelligence analysis structure was needed. Developed from terrorist attacks in 2001, 2004, 2005, and 2012 (Bulgaria); terrorism related to ISIS; cyber threats.		
EEAS: EU INTCEN: Hybrid Fusion Cell	2015-2018	Situational awareness	The EU Hybrid Fusion Cell offers a single focus for the analysis of hybrid threats within the EU INTCEN of the EEAS. The EU Hybrid Fusion Cell receives analyses and shares classified and open-source information specifically relating to indicators and warnings concerning hybrid threats.	Ibid.		Ibid.
EEAS: EU Satellite Centre (SatCen)	2002	Situational awareness.	Within Copernicus Security Services, SatCen is the entrusted entity of Support to EU External Action (SEA) and contributing to	The Centre supports the decision making of the EU in the field of the CFSP, the CSDP, including EU crisis management missions and operations, by providing products and services	Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a>

			Border Surveillance (Frontex).	resulting from the exploitation of relevant space assets and collateral data, including satellite imagery and aerial imagery, and related services.		
EEAS: Rapid Alert System (RAS)	2018	Alerts and information exchange.	It is set up among the EU institutions and MSs to facilitate the sharing of insights related to disinformation campaigns and coordinate responses. The RAS is based on open-source information and will also draw upon insights from academia, fact-checkers, online platforms and international partners	RAS is an important element of the EU's overall approach to tackling disinformation and is one of the four pillars of the Action Plan against disinformation endorsed by the European Council in December 2018.		<a href="#">Information.</a>
EEAS: Early Warning System on Conflict Prevention --> EEAS Security Policy and Conflict	~2013.	Situational awareness.	The EU conflict EWS is a robust, evidence-based risk management tool that identifies, assesses and helps prioritize situations at risk of violent conflict for non-EU countries, focusing on structural factors and with a time horizon of	To prevent the emergence, re-emergence or escalation of violent conflict, early warning is indispensable. It is about systematically providing the right information to the right people at the right time – connecting the dots across	Moral.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

Prevention Unit			four years. It also identifies conflict prevention and peace building opportunities to prevent the emergence, reemergence or escalation of violence by developing new responses or fine-tuning those that already exist.	relevant actors in the field and at headquarters.		
EMCDDA; Europol: EWS on New Psycho-active Substances	1997.	Risk assessments	The system plays a central role in supporting national and EU preparedness and responses to new psychoactive substances (NPS). It comprises EMCDDA, Europol, 29 national early warning systems across Europe, the EMA and the Commission.	A response to the designer drug explosion during the 90's.	Moral.	<a href="#">Information.</a>
EMSA: Earth Observation Data Centre: CleanSeaNet	2005	Situational awareness.	Satellite based monitoring service managed by EMSA for marine oil spill detection and surveillance in European waters.	Parliament and the Council adopted Directive 2005/35/EC (since amended by Directive 2009/123/EC) on ship-source pollution and on the introduction of penalties, including criminal penalties, for pollution	Cognitive.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

				<p>offences. The Directive tasks EMSA to "work with the member states in developing technical solutions and providing technical assistance in actions such as tracing discharges by satellite monitoring and surveillance". In early 2006, EMSA consulted industry and the national authorities to collect information on existing operational surveillance resources and further requirements for oil pollution monitoring. EMSA also obtained considerable feedback from other relevant organizations, such as the European Space Agency, all of which was used as input for the development of the CleanSeaNet service, which became operational in April 2007.</p>		
<p>EMSA; DG DEFIS: Earth Observation Data Centre: Copernicus</p>	~2018	<p>Situational awareness.</p>	<p>The service provides a range of detailed information including oil spill alerts to MSs, rapid delivery of available</p>			<p><a href="#">Information.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Evaluation.</a></p>

Maritime Surveillance Service			satellite images, vessel and activity detection and oil slick position.			
EMSA: SafeSeaNet (SSN)	~2003	Situational awareness.	24/7 secured maritime data exchange system and network of EU maritime services for improvement of the EU maritime safety through the monitoring of traffic and its dangerous cargo along the EU coastline. It includes early warning in case of entry in EU waters of ships causing a potential threat to maritime safety	It has been set up to interlink maritime authorities from across Europe.	Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
EMSA: Long Range Identification and Tracking data centre (LRIT)	2008	Situational awareness	The Maritime Support Services provides an operational and technical helpdesk to users of all vessel traffic monitoring and surveillance systems hosted by EMSA, which includes the LRIT. Also, in the aftermath of a maritime accident MSS	The objective of the EU LRIT CDC is the identification and tracking of EU flagged ships. The main advantages are that all member states can share a single LRIT information repository and a common interface to the International Data Exchange (IDE) for requesting LRIT		<a href="#">Information.</a>



			coordinates the support provided to member states. Support may entail satellite imagery to detect possible oil pollution, oil spill response equipment, vessels and experts.	information on ships flying non-EU flags.		
--	--	--	--	---	--	--

EMSA: Integrated Maritime Services (IMS)	~2003	Information exchange	This platform can also integrate and  combine different types of data, including data provided by the end user, to produce customized services tailored to user requirements.	The IMS has developed its platform to ensure the performance, availability and reliability of all the maritime information systems it hosts, listed above.		<a href="#">Information.</a>
EMSA: Remotely Piloted Aircraft Data Centre and services (RPAS)		Situational awareness and information distribution.	The RPAS Data Centre provides different users with access to the video and the data archived or collected in real time from the sensors on board the RPAS deployed by EMSA for Coast Guard authorities in strategic areas for  surveillance. The information is delivered in real time and combined with other EMSA maritime information to provide a complete live awareness picture at sea to the Coast Guard authorities.			<a href="#">Information.</a>

EMSA: MARSURV	~2011	Alerts	Anti-piracy monitoring service through European Union Naval Forces (EUNAVFOR)	Piracy attacks have been increasing in recent years and are a serious threat to the safety of seafarers, to global commerce, and to the environment. The increasing risk of attacks off the coast of Somalia led to the establishment of EUNAVFOR in 2008. Based on successful pilot projects, in 2011 EUNAVFOR requested EMSA's cooperation to develop a permanent integrated maritime monitoring service to track vessels in the high-risk area off the coast of Somalia. The resulting service, MARSURV, integrates and fuses multiple sources of data in a real time environment.	Moral.	<a href="#">Information.</a>
Eurocontrol: Pilot-In-Flight Reports	~2011	Alerts	Pilots deliver real-time situational reports.	Set up after the ash cloud crisis.	Moral.	<a href="#">Information.</a>
Europol: Internet Referral Unit to combat terrorist	2015	Alerts and risk assessment	The EU IRU detects and investigates malicious content on the internet and in social media. The EU IRU produces strategic insights into	The primary objective is to be relevant during the 'viral' time of the propaganda. The secondary objective is to gather information to better understand the tactics and	Moral	<a href="#">Information.</a>

propaganda (EU IRU)			jihadist terrorism, but also provides information for use in criminal investigations.	modi operandi of the main online propagandists in order to improve the disruption mechanism.		
Europol: Europol Analysis System (EAS)	~2009	Data management	The EAS is an operational information system that hosts data contributed by Europol's stakeholders. With it, information can be managed centrally, and the use of a wide range of analytical tools ensures that analytical capabilities are as effective as possible.		Pragmatic	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
EUSPA: Galileo Security Monitoring Centre (GSMC)	~2010	Situational awareness	Risk and analysis monitoring.	The Galileo Security Monitoring Centre (GSMC) is an integral part of the Galileo infrastructure.	Cognitive.	<a href="#">Information.</a>
Frontex: European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR)	~2013	Situational awareness	In addition to maintaining and sharing the situational pictures, Frontex also provides information collected from satellites and other surveillance tools at the European level. Member states can use such information to further	REGULATION (EU) No 1052/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 22 October 2013 establishing the European Border Surveillance System.	Cognitive.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

			improve their situational awareness.			
Frontex: One-Stop-Shop (FOSS)	2009	Situational awareness	FOSS facilitates the cooperation between Frontex and its partners by making information accessible 24/7, according to defined standards and amongst pre-defined users. It establishes a strong community and creates a secure platform to exchange interactively on the matters of cooperation		Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
Frontex: Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model (CIRAM)	2002.	Situational awareness and risk assessment.	CIRAM promotes a common understanding of risk analysis while simultaneously explaining how this tool can contribute to achieving greater coherence in the management of external borders.	The purpose of CIRAM is to establish a clear and transparent methodology for risk analysis which should serve as a benchmark for analytical activities, thus promoting harmonization and the preconditions for efficient information exchange and cooperation in the field of border security.	Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

<p>JRC: European crop monitoring system (AGRI4CAST)</p> <p>Also: Monitoring Agricultural ResourceS (MARS)</p>	<p>AGRI4 CAST: 1993</p> <p>MARS: 1988</p>	<p>Situational awareness</p>	<p>Crop monitoring and yield forecasting system providing monthly bulletins on crop and pasture conditions and tabulated forecasts for the EU's main staple crops.</p> <p>DG AGRI requests rapid assessments of extreme weather conditions.</p>	<p>A good example of cooperation between decision makers and the JRC's scientists is the crop yield forecasting system that provides accurate and timely crop yield forecasts and crop production estimates for the EU territory and neighboring areas. Such information provides decision makers with timely evidence for rapid decision-making on Common Agricultural Policy instruments during the growing season.</p>	<p>Pragmatic.</p>	<p><a href="#">Information.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Evaluation.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Evaluation.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Evaluation.</a></p>
<p>JRC: Vessel Detection System (VDS)</p>	<p>2005</p>	<p>Situational awareness.</p>	<p>The VDS takes data from EU fishing vessels, which are legally required to transmit their position to fisheries authorities at regular intervals and compares it to the data it has obtained from analyzing satellite images with Search for Unidentified Marine Objects. Within minutes, it can tell if activity on the ocean does not match with</p>			<p><a href="#">Information.</a></p> <p><a href="#">Evaluation.</a></p>

			positions reported, and fisheries inspection authorities can be alerted to investigate.			
JRC: European Media Monitor (EMM)	2004	Situational awareness.	Global 24/7, web-based, multi-lingual, automatic media monitoring system updated every 10 minutes. Automatically retrieves more than 40,000 reports daily, in 43 languages, classifies all retrieved news by subject and language. Breaking news detection and trend monitoring. Violent event detection.			<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
JRC: Global agricultural	~2018	Alerts	Online decision support system for early warning			<a href="#">Information.</a>

production anomaly hotspots detection (ASAP)			about hotspots of agricultural production anomalies. The global agroclimatic anomaly data are updated every 10 days, while the agricultural production hotspot assessment for 80 countries with EU intervention in food security and sustainable agriculture, is published monthly.			<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
JRC: Medical health Intelligence System (MediSys)	Pre 2007	Alerts	<p>24/7, web-based early warning and alerting system based on European Media Monitor technology. Breaking news alerts via email to subscribed users. Epidemic Intelligence in ECDC are regular users of MediSys.</p>	MEDISYS is a media monitoring system providing event-based surveillance to rapidly identify potential public health threats using information from media reports. The system displays only those articles with interest to public health (e.g., diseases, plant pests, psychoactive substances), analyses news reports and warns users with automatically generated alerts. The information processed by MEDISYS is derived from the Europe		<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>



				Media Monitor (EMM) developed by the JRC.		
JRC: Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL)	~2012	Situational awareness	The GHSL is one of the core datasets used in the GEO Human Planet initiative, and is the main baseline used in the first release of the Atlas of the Human Planet 2016.		Cognitive.	<a href="#">Information.</a>
JRC: Science4peace portal	~2019.	Situational awareness.	The Science4Peace portal integrates expertise from the domains of conflict risk modelling, remote sensing and open-source data analysis. This collaborative platform provides tools and analyses for conflict prevention, early warning, crisis monitoring, and post-conflict needs assessments in one integrated interactive tool. The Science4Peace portal is a data visualization platform,			<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Information.</a>

			not a conflict mapping tool.			
--	--	--	------------------------------	--	--	--

## Preparation

Unit: name	Est year	Type	Description	Why was it created?	Legitimation strategy	Information and evaluation
<b>DG CNECT:</b> CSIRTs Network (CNW)	2016.	Consultations for preparedness and information sharing.	Network meets 3 times per year and includes CSIRTs from all MSs, CERT-EU and ENISA as secretariat, the Commission is an observer. It has tools in place for informal information exchange. Represents the technical layer of the Blueprint recommendation for a coordinated response to a large-scale cyber incident or crisis.	In its Art 12, the NIS directive establishes a CSIRTs network to contribute to developing confidence and trust between the MSs and to promote swift and effective operational cooperation. It is "composed of representatives of the EU MSs' CSIRTs and a CSIRT for EU institutions CERT-EU".	Moral.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
<b>DG ECHO:</b> Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network	2019-2021	Training, exercises; promote innovation dialogue, and enhance cooperation.	The Network supports experts, practitioners, policymakers, researchers, trainers and volunteers in disaster management through networking, partnerships, collaborative opportunities, access to expertise and good	Responding to disasters requires efficient collaboration and a multi-skilled approach. The 2019 revision to the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) created a Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network to bring together civil protection and disaster management experts and		<a href="#">Information.</a>

			practices. It will facilitate the active participation of knowledge holders and foster an inclusive approach. It will also connect and strengthen cooperation with existing initiatives to increase cooperation, exchange of knowledge, and further expand networking opportunities.	organisations, increase knowledge and its dissemination within the UCPM and support the Union's ability and capacity to deal with disasters.		
<b>DG ECHO:</b> European Emergency Disaster Response Information System (EDRIS)	2021.	Lists contributions by member states in humanitarian aid.	EDRIS is a database that lists annual contributions made by member states' Ministries of Foreign Affairs and the Commission's DG ECHO for the delivery of humanitarian assistance to people affected by natural or man-made disasters worldwide. It also provides information on how much each member state contributes to a disaster response operation and to which area.			<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>DG ECHO:</b> European Natural Hazard	2018	Situational awareness.	The ENHSP is a network of established scientific institutions that provide scientific backstopping	Climate change adaptation.		<a href="#">Information.</a>

Scientific Partnership (ENHSP). <i>ARISTOTLE 2.</i>			support to the ERCC related to natural hazards and events (earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, severe weather, volcanoes and forest fires). Upon being triggered by the ERCC, the ENHSP provides emergency reports on specific events.			
<b>DG ENER:</b> Gas Coordination group (GCG)	2010	Situational awareness	Supports COM in its decisions and actions regarding regional and EU level gas supply crisis prevention and mitigation.			<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>DG ENER:</b> Electricity Coordination Group (ECG)	2012.	Information exchange	Facilitates the exchange of information and coordination of security of electricity supply measures having a cross-border impact.	Amended in 2023, perhaps driven by the energy crisis?		<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>DG ENER:</b> Oil Coordination Group (OCG)	2009	Situational awareness.	Standing group on security of supply for oil and petroleum products			<a href="#">Information</a>

<p><b>DG ENER:</b> The EU Offshore Authorities Group (EUOAG)</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>Consultations for preparedness and information sharing.</p>	<p>EUOAG prepares guidance documents, standards and industry best practices. It ensures quick information exchanges between the Commission and national authorities and promotes consensus between involved parties on regulatory best practices. The group shares information on the application of national and EU legislation and policies and assists the Commission in monitoring the implementation and application of relevant EU legislation. In addition, EUOAG promotes best practices and high safety standards for offshore oil and gas operations worldwide.</p>	<p>To support environmental protection and prevent failures of offshore oil and gas operations.</p>		<p><a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Annual report.</a></p>
<p><b>DG GROW:</b> Internal Market Information System (IMI)</p>	<p>2008</p>	<p>Supports administrative routines of enforcement.</p>	<p>The EU's single market laws define the rights of people, goods, services and capital to move freely across the borders of the member states. The effective implementation of these laws requires coordination, cooperation and communicatio</p>			<p><a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a></p>

			between the equivalent authorities of every EU country. To facilitate this, the Commission has developed an online tool called the IMI.			
<b>DG GROW:</b> Technical Regulation Information System (TRIS)	2015	Preparation and regulatory enforcement.	TRIS aims to prevent creating barriers in the internal market before they materialize. Member states notify their legislative projects regarding products and Information Society services to the Commission which analyses these projects in the light of EU legislation. Member states participate equally with the Commission in this procedure and can also issue opinions on the notified drafts.	The TRIS System helps to keep citizens informed about new draft technical regulations and allows you to participate in the (EU) 2015/1535 procedure. Thus, the (EU) 2015/1535 procedure is also a tool of dialogue between the Commission and member states in which citizens' voices can be heard.		<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>DG HOME:</b> Migration Blueprint Network	2020	Preparatory situational awareness	The network provides a permanent operational framework to monitor migration flows, consolidate a common situational picture and enhance preparedness. The network meets in plenary format at least 4 times a year to discuss	The refugee crisis of 2015 exposed weaknesses and gaps in EU and national migration crisis management systems and a lack of capacity and tools available to the member states most under pressure. The crisis disclosed the need to act on several fronts		<a href="#">Information.</a>

			overall developments on all routes, specific trends and in-depth analysis of certain topics.	simultaneously, in the third countries of origin, transit and/or destination, at the EU external borders and in other member states under pressure.		
<b>ECDC:</b> European Federation Gateway Service (EFGS)		Exchange of information on COVID-19.	The dataset includes the aggregated traffic volume of contact tracing keys between the backends of national contact tracing and warning applications of the participating member states exchanged through the EFGS.	COVID-19 Pandemic.		<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>ECDC:</b> European Anti-microbial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net)	2010	Situational awareness	The EARS-Net is the largest publicly funded system for antimicrobial resistance surveillance in Europe. Data from EARS-Net plays an important role in raising awareness at the political level, among public health officials, in the scientific community, and among the public.	The European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (EARSS), established in 1998, is the predecessor of EARS-Net. EARSS was initially funded by the Commission's DG for Health and Consumer Affairs and the Dutch Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports. The network steadily grew and involved more European countries. On 1 Jan 2010, the administration and coordination of EARSS was transferred to the ECDC. The network was renamed to the EARS-Net.	Pragmatic	<a href="#">Information.</a>

<p><b>ECDC:</b> European Influenza Surveillance Network (EISN)</p>	<p>2008</p>	<p>Situational awareness.</p>	<p>The EISN is coordinated by ECDC. The network combines epidemiological and virological surveillance of influenza to provide decision makers and public health experts in EU/ EEA member states with the information required to better assess influenza activity in Europe and act. EISN aims to contribute to reducing the burden of disease associated with influenza in Europe.</p>		<p>Pragmatic</p>	<p><a href="#">Information.</a></p>
<p><b>ECDC; EFSA:</b> European Network for Medical and Veterinary Entomology (VectorNet)</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>Situational awareness</p>	<p>ECDC and EFSA are developing a network of medical and veterinary experts and organisations to maintain a common database on the presence and distribution of vectors and pathogens in vectors across Europe and the Mediterranean basin.</p>	<p>The project performs targeted entomological collections in specific vector habitats to fill knowledge gaps identified through the previous project VBORNET, through analyses of the existing vector databases, and in EFSA scientific opinions. Through the EFSA/ ECDC collaboration during the VectorNet project, communication and collaboration between experts and organisations from the medical and</p>	<p>Pragmatic</p>	<p><a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Information.</a></p>



				veterinary domains will be improved. The outcomes of the project will contribute to improving preparedness and response for vector-borne diseases in the EU.		
<b>Eurocontrol:</b> Network Operations Portal (NOP)	~2011	Situational awareness and collaboration.	NOP is a collaboration application that enables the EUROCONTROL Network Manager's operational stakeholders to interact and collaborate with our Network Manager Operations Centre. The main purpose of the portal is to improve stakeholder collaboration and performance.	The nominated European flight control actor.	Cognitive.	<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>Europol:</b> Secure Information Exchange Network Application (SIENA)	2009.	Information exchange.	The platform enables the swift and user-friendly exchange of operational and strategic crime-related information among: Europol's liaison officers, analysts and experts, member states, and third Parties with which Europol has cooperation.	Europol's Strategy for 2016-2020 calls for the further development of SIENA as the system of choice for the secure exchange and communication of law-enforcement information	Cognitive.	<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>Frontex:</b> European Patrol	2007	Information exchange.	The EPN is a permanent regional border security concept that enables the synchronization of	This is the first attempt to apply a system solution for	Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a>

Network (EPN)			national measures of the member states and their integration to joint European activities. It is based on member states' existing activities and on strengthening of cooperation and coordination at national and EU levels.	the surveillance of southern maritime borders of the EU.		
---------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

## Response

Unit: name	Est year	Type	Description	Why was it created?	Information and Evaluation
<b>Council:</b> IPCR	<i>See Prevention.</i>	Coordinated response at the EU political level. <i>See Prevention.</i>	<i>See Prevention.</i>	<i>See Prevention.</i>	<i>See Prevention.</i>
<b>DG CNECT:</b> Blueprint Recommendation on a coordinated response to large scale cyber incidents and crises	2017.	Coordination of response	The objective of the Blueprint is to ensure that member states and EU institutions can improve their situational awareness, respond effectively and provide consistent public communications using the existing Crisis Response Frameworks on a layered basis, namely at technical, operational and strategic levels. The technical layer was implemented by establishing the CSIRTs Network. It was supplemented by the CyCLONe Network on the operational level. Finally, the strategic level is covered by IPCR.	Ransomware attacks in Estonia 2007.	<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>DG ECHO:</b> Union Civil Protection	2001; 2019	Cooperation of response and disaster relief.	The UCPM is based on a system, through which the EU coordinates the voluntary contributions of member states and Participating States to a country that has requested		<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

Mechanism: rescEU			assistance. The cornerstone of the UCPM is the European Civil Protection Pool, which consists of national resources voluntarily pre-committed by the participating countries. It brings together a wide range of emergency response capacities (e.g. aerial firefighting capacities, emergency medical capacities, or search and rescue teams), as well as trained experts, which can be deployed in emergency response operations.		<a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
<b>DG ECHO:</b> European Medical Corps	~ 2014	Response	The European Medical Corps enables quick medical assistance and public health expertise from all EU member states and Participating States to a health emergency inside and outside the EU. The European Medical Corps gathers all medical response capacities committed by member states to the European Civil Protection Pool. Following a request for European assistance, medical capacities can be drawn from this Pool and other member states' response capacities.	The Ebola crisis in West Africa in 2014.	<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
<b>DG ECHO:</b> Global Disaster Alert and Coordination Systems (GDACS)	2004	Coordination of response.	GDACS is a cooperation framework between the UN, the COM and disaster managers worldwide to improve alerts, information exchange and coordination in the first phase after major sudden onset disasters. The GDACS alert component provides automated alerts and preliminary impact estimates at global level on natural disasters. Alerts reflect the possibility of a need for international assistance	Following major sudden onset disasters, the GDAC was created in 2004 for the UN and COM to cooperate.	<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
<b>DG HOME;</b> <b>EUROPOL:</b> ATLAS Network	2018	Operational response and preparation.	It aims at enhancing forms of police assistance between Member States, especially for counter-terrorism purposes. It consists of 38 police special intervention units (SIUs) of the 27 EU member states and Switzerland, Norway, UK and Iceland. Its aim is to minimize the damage of and respond to terrorist attacks and acts of serious crime. ATLAS network ensures a cooperation platform the SIUs in member states. Training, seminars,	Established following 9/11 terrorist attack.	<a href="#">Information.</a>

			and studies are being set up to improve skills and joint exercises test capabilities.		
<b>DG HR:</b> Duty office		Response to internal (personnel) crises	The Security Directorate's 24/7 permanence's (also known as Duty Office) primary mission is providing a 24-hour/7-day emergency service for Commission services and staff for any safety and/or security related issues. Thanks to the constant presence of at least two duty officers, it ensures assistance and support in security and safety-related matters for Commission staff.		
<b>DG SANTÉ:</b> EU Veterinary Emergency Team (EUVET)	2007	Operational response	List of experts immediately dispatched by the Commission to provide tailor made recommendations to the national Competent Authority. The team includes experts in veterinary sciences, epidemiology, virology, wildlife, laboratory testing, risk management and other relevant areas. The experts are on stand-by, ready to respond to animal health situations in an EU country or a non-EU country that could present animal health risks for the EU.	Probably the major disease outbreaks in the early 2000's.	<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
<b>DG SG:</b> Coronavirus response team.	2020.	Coordination of response.	President von der Leyen has established a coronavirus response team that brings together all the many different strands of action and consists of three main pillars. The first pillar is the medical field, working on prevention and procurement and relief measures and foresight. The second pillar covers mobility, from transportation to travel advice, and Schengen-related questions. The third pillar covers the economy - looking in-depth at various business sectors – such as tourism or transport, and trade, as well as value chains and macro-economy.	COVID-19.	<a href="#">Information</a> <a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>DG TAXUD:</b> Customs common risk management system (CRMS2)	2022	Coordination and risk assessment.	Specific "crisis management" domain in CRMS2. Network of customs contact points (27 Member States, CH, NO and Northern Ireland) for crisis/alerts activated only when crisis is related to goods entering or leaving EU and crossing external borders. The system allows to open a "crisis event" and to share risk information between the customs contact points and the Commission, to receive		<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

			feedback from countries and to set up common risk criteria to be applied by all countries.		
<b>EEAS:</b> Crisis Response Mechanism (CRM)	2023	Third-country response and coordination	The system is based upon rapid coordination and cooperation between various EEAS bodies – under the guidance from the DSG for CSDP and Crisis Response. The system allows for a rapid convocation of a formal Crisis Meeting – which comprises a range of services across the EU system and can be chaired by the HR/VP, EEAS SG or the EEAS DSG CSDP/CR. It can be convened on an ad hoc basis and is a crucial mechanism activated to guarantee EU responsiveness during external crises. Depending on the characteristics of a particular crisis, the EEAS Crisis Meeting brings together: a) all EEAS crisis response/management structures, including the military ones, intelligence, financial and geographic services as well as the relevant EU Delegations and CSDP Missions or Operations. The Commission and Council bodies are associated. Depending on the Crisis, the Meeting (or the DSG CSDP/CR if there is an immediate need) may decide to establish a 24/7 Crisis Cell, a high-level Crisis Platform or a longer-term Task Force.		<a href="#">Information</a> <a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
<b>EMSA:</b> Operational Pollution Response services	2013	Response.	The Agency offers a range of operational pollution response services to help coastal States around Europe respond quickly, effectively and efficiently to oil or chemical marine pollution incidents from ships and oil and gas installations. The services offered by the Agency can be described as a “toolbox” from which the requesting State can pick and choose the most suitable response means.	Adopted following the ‘Erika’ oil tank accident.	<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>Europol:</b> Europol Information System (EIS)	2005.	Information exchange.	The EIS contains information on serious international crimes, suspected and convicted persons, criminal structures, and offences and the means used to commit them. It is a reference system that can be used to check	Terrorist attacks in 2004 and 2005.	<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

			whether information on a certain person or an object is available beyond national or organizational jurisdictions.		
<b>Frontex:</b> Rapid Border Intervention Team Mechanism (RABIT)	2007.	Rapid response.	A mechanism providing rapid operational assistance for a limited period to a requesting member state facing a situation of urgent and exceptional pressure at points of the external EU borders from large numbers of third-country nationals trying to enter the territory of the member state illegally.		<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>TFEU:</b> Solidarity Clause	2007.	Response.	The solidarity clause enables the EU and member states to act jointly in assisting another EU country being the object of a terrorist attack or the victim of a natural or man-made disaster.	Terrorist attacks '04 and '05.	<a href="#">Information.</a>

## Recovery

Unit: name	Est year	Type	Description	Why was it created?	Information and Evaluation
<b>DG AGRI:</b> Crisis tools under the CAP legal framework	Last updated 2021.	Reparations funding.	CAP seeks to ensure a sustainable future for European farmers, provide more targeted support to smaller farms, and allow greater flexibility for EU countries to adapt measures to local conditions.	Climate change adaptation. Part of the Green Deal.	<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>DG ECFIN:</b> Financial assistance to euro area member states		Reparations funding and stability support.	Funding and stability support for a euro area programme is provided by the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), a permanent mechanism established to provide financial assistance, to Euro area member states experiencing or threatened by severe financing problems. It is an Independent Financial Institution, set up through an Intergovernmental Treaty establishing ESM.		<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>DG ECFIN:</b> European Financial Stability Mechanism (EFSM)	2012	Reparations funding and financial support.	Provides financial assistance to any EU country experiencing or threatened by severe economic or financial disturbances caused by exceptional occurrences beyond its control. It is part of the Union legal framework unlike the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), which was created in an inter-governmental setting. Granting support from the EFSM is	Eurozone debt crisis 2010.	<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

			based on an assessment of the beneficiary MS's financial needs. This assessment is conducted by the Commission in liaison with the ECB.		
<b>DG ECFIN:</b> Macro Financial Assistance (MFA)	2022	Financial support.	MFA provides financial assistance in crisis situations to non-EU countries that are geographically, economically and politically close to the EU and which experiences a balance-of-payments crisis. Its objective is to restore a sustainable external financial situation, while encouraging economic adjustments and structural reforms. Emergency financial assistance is mobilized on a case-by-case basis and takes the form of loans, grants or a mix of loans. €2000 million/year in loan disbursements and an element of grants financed by the EU budget (€27 million for 2019 and 2020). The Commission consults member states on the Memorandum of Understanding via the member state Committee on MFA, under the Comitology Regulation. The binding examination procedure is applied for MFA operations above €90 million and the non-binding advisory procedure for MFA operations equal and below €90 million and grants.		<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluations and reports.</a>
<b>DG ECFIN:</b> Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)	2021	Financial support	RRF is a key temporary component of the EU's NextGenerationEU initiative, designed to support member states' recovery from the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Through the RRF, the Commission raises funds by borrowing on the capital markets that become available to member states. The bonds provide substantial financial assistance to support reforms and investments that contribute to a sustainable, inclusive, and digital recovery, focusing on areas such as healthcare, green transition, and digitalization to enhance the EU's resilience and competitiveness in the long term.	COVID-19.	<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>DG ECFIN:</b> Balance of Payments	~ 2010	Financial support.	BoP assistance takes the form of medium-term loans that are conditional on the implementation of policies designed to address underlying economic problems. Typically,		<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

assistance (BoP)			balance of payments assistance from the EU is offered in cooperation with the IMF and other international institutions or countries. A country that would like to make use of the EU's BoP assistance must submit a request to the Commission and the Council and put forward a plan outlining the policies they intend to pursue to address their BoP problems. The outstanding amount of loans that can be granted to member states under the BoP facility is limited to €50 billion in principle.		
<b>DG ECFIN:</b> InvestEU Programme	2021	Financial support	InvestEU Programme within the EU is a comprehensive investment strategy aimed at mobilizing public and private funds to support sustainable investment projects across various sectors, including infrastructure, research and innovation, and small and medium-sized enterprises. By leveraging public funds to attract private investment, the program aims to stimulate economic growth, create jobs, and address societal challenges within the Union.		<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>DG ECHO:</b> Humanitarian aid	1992	Financial support.			<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
<b>DG ECHO:</b> Emergency Support instrument (ESI)	2016.	Reparations funding.	The humanitarian assistance funded by the EU is delivered in partnership with UN agencies, international organisations and NGOs. Based on international humanitarian principles and as set out in the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid, the EU provides needs-based humanitarian assistance to the people hit by man-made and natural disasters with particular attention to the most vulnerable victims. EU humanitarian aid covers intervention areas such as: food and nutrition, shelter, health care, water and sanitation and education in		<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>



			emergencies. A large network of Commission's humanitarian experts in over 40 countries worldwide enables close monitoring of crisis situations and relief operations. ECHO's humanitarian aid experts carry out an initial assessment of the situation on the ground. Funds are then rapidly disbursed on the basis of this assessment.		
<b>DG ENV:</b> Liability Directive related environmental damages	2007	Enforcement of reparations.	The Directive establishes a framework based on the polluter pays principle to prevent and remedy environmental damage. As the Directive deals with the "pure ecological damage", it is based on the powers and duties of public authorities as distinct from a civil liability system for damage to property, economic loss, personal injury. The current scope within crisis management, as part of the legislation: The directive provides for the measures to be taken in case of environmental damage but also in case of an 'imminent threat' of such damage, the latter mechanism should allow to act before the damage occurs and as a result may also speed up any reactions when the damage has occurred. In both cases the necessary preventive and remedial measures are to be taken 'without delay'. Member state participation' is limited (1) to regular meetings of ELD government experts (usually twice a year) to discuss implementation of the Directive. In case of (2) transboundary damage, MS must exchange information and cooperate to ensure preventive and remedial action.		<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
<b>DG HOME:</b> Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF)	Current form: 2021	Financial support	Emergency actions under the AMIF: the Commission approves each year a work programme that defines the priorities and the budget available. The work programme envisages that actions can be implemented both in direct and indirect management. Emergency assistance may consist of assistance in member states and in third countries to address emergency situations within the scope of the Fund (heavy migratory pressure, large and disproportionate		<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

			inflows). Any actions in and in relation to third countries under this work programme will be carried out in synergy and in coherence with other actions outside the Union supported through EU funds. The identification and implementation of such actions is coordinated with EEAS and relevant Commission's external relations services, including DG ECHO as far as humanitarian assistance is concerned.		
<b>DG HOME:</b> Internal Security Fund	Current form: 2021	Financial support.	Under the ISF, there are two instruments: ISF-Borders and Visa and Police. The budget for ISF-Police is small (€1 million each year). Emergency actions under the ISF: the Commission approves each year a work programme that defines the priorities and the budget available. The work programme envisages that actions can be implemented both in direct and indirect management. Emergency assistance may consist of assistance in MS and in third-countries to address emergency situations within the scope of the Fund. Any actions in and in relation to third countries under this work programme will be carried out in synergy and in coherence with other actions outside the EU supported through EU funds. The identification and implementation of such actions is fully coordinated with EEAS and relevant Commission's external relations services, including DG ECHO as far as humanitarian assistance is concerned.		<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>DG INTPA:</b> Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI).	2021.	Financial support.	NDICI is a funding mechanism aimed at supporting the EU's external relations and cooperation with partner countries, particularly in neighboring regions and developing countries. It focuses on areas such as sustainable development, democracy, human rights, and conflict prevention, aiming to promote stability, prosperity, and cooperation beyond the EU's borders.		<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

<b>DG NEAR:</b> Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)	2007	Funds for rapid response.	Under the IPA instrument specific facilities (EU Integration or EU approximation Facilities) are programmed regularly as part of the programming process. They contain an unallocated amount of funds reserved for emerging needs.		<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
<b>DG REGIO:</b> European Union Solidarity Fund (EUSF)	2002. Severe floods in Europe.	Financial support.	EUSF serves as a financial safety net, aiding member states struck by major natural disasters, providing crucial support for recovery efforts, including repairing infrastructure and restoring essential services. Its focus is on swiftly and effectively addressing the immediate aftermath of disasters, mitigating their socio-economic impact on affected regions.		<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
<b>DG REGIO:</b> Cohesion fund (CF)	1994	Financial and social support.	The CF is a vital component of EU regional policy, aimed at reducing disparities in wealth and development among different regions within the EU. The CF provides support to member states with a gross national income per capita below 90% EU-27 average to strengthen the economic, social and territorial cohesion of the EU. This fund supports projects that promote economic and social cohesion, with a focus on infrastructure development, innovation, and job creation, thereby fostering sustainable growth and convergence across the Union.		<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>DG REGIO:</b> Recovery assistance for cohesion and the territories of Europe (REACT-EU)	2020	Financial support.	REACT-EU is designed to provide rapid and targeted support for member states, bolstering their healthcare systems, supporting businesses, and protecting jobs. It aims to address the unprecedented challenges posed by the pandemic by injecting funds into areas such as employment, education, and healthcare, fostering economic recovery and resilience across the Union.	COVID-19.	<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>EEAS:</b> Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBA)	2008	Stability support.	RPAs, which are jointly undertaken by the EU-UN-WB, offer countries a standardized and internationally recognized approach for identifying the underlying causes and impacts of conflict and crisis. The RPBA has three primary purposes: helping governments identify, prioritize and sequence		<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Information.</a>

			recovery and peacebuilding activities; providing an inclusive process to support political dialogue and participation of stakeholders; and coordinating international support through a joint assessment and a joint recovery and peacebuilding plan as well as a monitoring system. The RPBA process comprises three phases: 1) a pre-assessment phase where the relationship with government is formed, the need for an assessment established, and the appropriate methodology and team put in place; 2) the assessment phase that produces a costed and prioritized recovery plan; and 3) a validation phase that ensures the recovery plan is agreed across key stakeholders, and that a plan for implementation and financing is in place.		
<b>FPI: Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs)</b>		Reparations assessment and stability support.	PDNAs are joint efforts in support of governments by the UN system, World Bank and the EU. They encompass two perspectives: (i) the valuation of physical damage and economic losses; and (ii) the identification of human recovery needs based on information obtained from the affected population. These perspectives are integrated into a single assessment process to support the identification and prioritization of response options including recovery interventions and resilience measures with a short- to long-term perspective in a recovery framework.		ibid.

## Crisis Rooms

<b>Unit: name</b>	<b>Est year</b>	<b>Produces what?</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Why was it created?</b>	<b>Legitimation strategy</b>	<b>Information and evaluation</b>
<b>DG ECHO: ERCC:</b> Situational Awareness team.	~2014	Situational awareness	The team provides early warning, early assessment and analysis, and enables early action. It provides early-warning			<a href="#">Information.</a>

			tools and scientific analysis on natural disasters, assesses satellite images and provides situational maps to prepare for and facilitate emergency operations.			
<b>DG ECHO:</b> <b>ERCC:</b> Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS)	~2001	Alerts	The mechanism provides emergency communications and monitoring tools, overseen by the ERCC through the CECIS, a web-based alert and notification application enabling real time exchange of information between participating states and the ERCC.	Established in connection to the UCPM.	Pragmatic	<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
<b>DG ECHO:</b> <b>ERCC:</b> MeteoAlarm		Situational awareness.	MeteoAlarm compiles weather warnings issued by the National Meteorological Services of each country that participates in the MeteoAlam system.			<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
<b>DG ECHO:</b> Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC)	~2014	Coordination of response; UCPM and PoC for ECHO-questions.	As the central operational hub for civil protection and humanitarian aid at EU level, it performs world-			<a href="#">Information</a>

			wide monitoring of and reporting on natural and man-made disasters, disseminates information, and facilitates the coordination of disaster response and the delivery of EU civil protection response to the affected areas.			
<b>DG HOME:</b> Strategic Analysis and Response (STAR)	Shut down.	Situational awareness and risk assessment.	STAR is a risk analysis provider for the assessment of intentional man-made risks. STAR products serve different purposes including providing support to justice and home affairs policies and ensuring regular strategic watch and situational awareness capacity based, among others, on its own open sources analysis capacity.			
<b>DG MOVE;</b> <b>EUROCONTROL;</b> <b>EASA:</b> European Aviation Crisis	2010	Cooperation of response and preparation exercises.	The EACCC is actively engaged in ensuring an improved level of preparedness in Europe for any kind of crisis	The eruption of the volcano Eyjafjallajökull in Iceland in April and May 2010 demonstrated the vulnerability of the		<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

Coordination Cell (EACC)			potentially having an impact on air traffic. The main role of the EACCC is to support the coordination responses to network crises impacting adversely on aviation, in close cooperation with corresponding structures in States and aviation operational stakeholders.	European aviation system in terms of pan-European coordination between States for emergency situations affecting safety. The level of disruption and impact on the air transport industry was unprecedented and required urgent action at both the European and global level.		
<b>DG SANTÉ:</b> Health Emergency Operations Facility (HEOF)	1998* *Network for epidemiological surveillance.	Situational awareness and coordination of response.	HEOF is a facility for the management of alerts and large-scale emergencies on public health and a group of individuals participating in a team. HEOF is activated to enable the Commission to support and coordinate the management of serious cross-border threats to health, including the response to public health crises at EU level.	A priority of the Health Security Programme, adopted by member states' Health Ministers in December 2001, was the setting up of a mechanism for information exchange, consultation and coordination for the handling of health-related issues linked to attacks in which biological and chemical agents might be used or have been used. Consolidated in Health Council 2007. Terror attacks in 2001 led to	Cognitive.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Information.</a>

				modernization encompassing EWRS, RAS-BICHAT etc.		
<b>DG SG: ARGUS</b>	2005	Alerts and coordination of response	The Commission's coordination process and general alert system for a coherent response in a major trans-boundary crisis requiring action at the EU level. It brings together all the relevant services and Cabinets to decide on and coordinate measures. ARGUS is activated in two different phases: 'Phase I' is used for information-sharing on a sector-specific crisis or on a crisis of relatively limited impact on the Union; 'Phase II' is triggered by the President in a case of a major multi-sectoral crisis.	Tsunami December 2004, terrorist attacks in 2004 and 2005; threats to human health.		<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
<b>ECDC: Epidemic Intelligence and Rapid Risk Assessment (EI)</b>	~2005.	Situational awareness and risk assessment.	EI is a systematic approach to facilitate the search, rapid detection, and assessment of potential public health events and to generate	The ECDC founding regulations specify the mandate of ECDC regarding risk identification and risk assessment and member	Cognitive.	<a href="#">Information.</a>



			<p>actionable insights to ensure health security. This approach is a core ECDC function and is applied on a 24/7 basis.</p>	<p>states that the Centre shall identify, assess and communicate current and emerging threats to human health from communicable diseases. To fulfil this mandate, ECDC has established procedures and routines for threat detection carried out by a dedicated epidemic intelligence team.</p>		
<p><b>EEAS: SitRoom</b></p>	<p>2011</p>	<p>Situational awareness, alerts and coordination of response.</p>	<p>The SitRoom provides worldwide monitoring and situation awareness 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, all year round. It acts as a situation information hub and alert provider for all relevant stakeholders from the European institutions. It acts as the EEAS switchboard and embeds within its situation reports or flash reports all crisis related information provided mainly by open sources. The SitRoom is the first point of contact</p>	<p>Following the Arab Spring and humanitarian crises on the Horn of Africa.</p>		<p><a href="#">Information.</a></p>

			for all information on crisis situations.			
<b>EMSA:</b> Maritime Support Services (MSS)	~2003	Situational awareness and technical assistance.	The Maritime Support Services provides an operational and technical helpdesk to users of all vessel traffic monitoring and surveillance systems hosted by EMSA, which includes the SafeSeaNet system, the Earth Observation data Centre which includes the CleanSeaNet service, the LRIT and the Integrated Maritime Service platform. Also, in the aftermath of a maritime accident MSS coordinates the support provided to member states. Support may entail satellite imagery to detect possible oil pollution, oil spill response equipment and vessels, experts.			<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>Europol:</b> European Cybercrime	2013	Situational awareness	EC3 offers operational, strategic, analytical and forensic support to MSSs'	EC3 seeks to strengthen the law enforcement response to cybercrime	Moral	<a href="#">Information.</a>

Operational Centre Unit (E3C)			investigations. It serves as the central hub for criminal information and intelligence and supports EU crisis management structures.	in the EU and thus to help protect European citizens, businesses and governments from online crime. Cyber-crime costs EU MSs €265 billion a year. For the global economy, that figure is around €900 billion. And that's just the financial side.		
<b>Europol:</b> Operational Centre	2009	Information exchange.	The Operational Centre manages data between Europol and its partners. It receives hundreds of operational messages and assesses the data to be included in Europol databases. It produces analytical reports whenever common elements are found in crosschecks, thus making it possible to identify new trends and developments in the EU criminal landscape.	The Operational Centre, which runs 24/7, is the hub for the exchange of data among Europol, EU MSs and third parties on criminal activity.	Pragmatic	<a href="#">Information.</a>
<b>Frontex:</b> Frontex Situation Centre (FSC)	~2004	Situational awareness and coordination of response.	FSC operates on a 24/7 basis to provide an updated picture of Europe's external borders and migration		Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

			<p>situation. The FSC gathers information and acts as a central point of contact for Frontex's stakeholders. It is also a vital part of Frontex's rapid response mechanism in the event of an emergency at EU's external borders. To ensure this, FSC has multiple functions to fulfil: i) Situation Monitoring ii) acting as a central point of contact iii) Joint operational support iv) media monitoring v) mission awareness and back-up vi) EUROSUR vii) Fusion Services viii) Crisis management support.</p>			
JRC; DG MOVE: European Coordination Center for Accident and Incident Reporting Systems (ECCAIRS)	~1998	Situational awareness	<p>The ECCAIRS mission is to aid national and European transport entities in collecting, sharing and analyzing safety information to improve public transport safety. ECCAIRS relies on a specially designed software suite, called the</p>	<p>In 1989, the Commission started a study in incident reporting systems. The study recommended the setting up of an ECCAIRS. In this context, the JRC performed a feasibility study into the integration of safety data</p>	Cognitive.	<a href="#">Information.</a>

			ECCAIRS Reporting System, that allows EU member states to collect data in the same manner and to share information.	information from existing, incompatible sources. A secondary objective was to offer a reporting solution to those member states that did not have an automated system. The project was called ECCAIRS, and in 1995 the feasibility of the ECCAIRS approach was shown, and the Commission started developing appropriate legislation and the necessary technical solutions.		
--	--	--	---	--	--	--

## Multi-functional crisis instruments

Unit: name	Est year	Produces what?	Description	Why was it created?	Legitimation strategy	Information and evaluation
<b>DG AGRI, MARE &amp; SANTÉ:</b> European Food Security Crisis preparedness and response	2022.	Situational awareness and risk assessments. Preparation through stockpiling of essential food.	The network meets to exchange information on a regular basis and in a crisis to provide advice to ensure food supply and food security. It will carry out a thorough mapping of risks and vulnerabilities of the EU food supply chain, followed	The newly set-up (in March 2022) EFSCM, is a network consisting of the European Commission, the EU member states, relevant food system stakeholders as well as non-EU countries whose food supply chains are highly integrated in those of the		<a href="#">Information.</a>  <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

Mechanism (EFSCM)		Coordination of response.	by recommendations and appropriate mitigation measures. The EFSCM relies on a dedicated group of experts and a set of rules and procedures governing its activities.	EU. Its legal basis is provided in Commission Decision 2021/C 461 I/01. The mechanism was set up following COVID-19.		
<b>DG DIGIT:</b> Computer Emergency Response Team for the EU institutions, bodies, and agencies (CERT-EU)	2011	Alerts, exchange of information and coordination of response.	CERT-EU comprises a team of IT security experts from EU institutions and bodies. It collects, manages, analyses and shares information with EU institutions, bodies and agencies on threats, vulnerabilities and incidents related to unclassified ICT infrastructure. It coordinates responses to incidents at inter-institutional and institutional level, for example, providing or coordinating the provision of specialized operational assistance.	After a pilot phase of one year and a successful assessment by its constituency and its peers, the EU Institutions have decided to set up a permanent Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-EU) for the EU institutions, agencies and bodies on September 11th, 2012.	Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Information.</a> Report on ENISA, but still some applicable information: <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>
<b>DG GROW:</b> Internal Market Emergency and Resilience Act (IMERA)	2024	Situational awareness, preparation and coordination of response	IMERA enables rapid decision-making and deployment of emergency measures to restore the functioning of the internal market, facilitate the	COVID-19.		<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

		through an emergency mode.	movement of goods and services, and minimize economic disruptions during crises.			
<b>EEAS: Consular Crisis Management:</b> Consular Online Website (CoOL)	Latest update in 2019.	Data management, third-country consular coordination and response.	The Consular Crisis Management Division has a web page - CoOL - where MSs and a few third States (e.g. Switzerland, Norway, the US, Canada, Australia) exchange information and cooperate during normal times and, above all, during major crises involving several countries.		Pragmatic.	<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">White paper.</a> <a href="#">4C Strategies.</a>
<b>HERA: Public Health Emergency Framework</b>	2021.	Situational awareness, risk assessment, preparation and coordination of response.	HERA will operate in two different modes: a preparedness mode and a crisis mode. A Health Crisis Board will be established to help prepare and implement the crisis measures. The Board will be composed of high-level EU and member states' representatives. Common manufacturing and procurement.	COVID-19. HERA was set up to strengthen Europe's ability to prevent, detect, and rapidly respond to cross-border health emergencies, by ensuring the development, manufacturing, procurement and equitable distribution of key medical countermeasures. To detect health threats soon after they emerge, evaluate their impacts and identify potential counter measures, HERA will establish state of the art, real-time data and intelligence gathering on threats, relevant MCMs and		<a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Information.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a> <a href="#">Evaluation.</a>

				strengthen real-time analytics and develop accurate forecast models as well as anticipatory threat assessments and foresight.		
--	--	--	--	---	--	--