

EINGEGANGEN
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STRUCTURES FOR PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO CROSS-BORDER HEALTH THREATS

5 September 2011

II. EU Agencies 66697 / EU XXIV GP

	1. Structure in place	2. DG in the lead /	3. Objective of the structure	4. Actors involved	5. Risk Assessment	6. Risk management	7. Health threat assessment	8. Link to / input by Public Health	9. link to international frameworks	10. Comments / link to HSI
Communicable Diseases										
	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)	SANCO	ECDC mission is to help strengthen Europe's defence against infectious diseases. ECDC to enhance the capacity of the Community and the Member States to protect human health through the prevention and control of human disease; ensure complementary and coherent action in the field of public health by bridging together the tasks and the responsibilities of the Member States, the EU Institutions and the relevant International Organisations. Regulation (EC) 853/2004	European Institutions, Member States, EEA/EFTA countries	Risk assessment, by its own initiative or by request of the Commission or a Member State, on communicable diseases and diseases of unknown origin, The ECDC works in partnership with national health protection bodies to strengthen and develop continent-wide disease surveillance and early warning systems. Through such collaboration the ECDC pools Europe's health knowledge, in order to develop authoritative scientific opinions on risks posed by new and emerging infectious diseases	Carried out by the Commission by taking into account the risk assessment by ECDC.	Yes, continuously.	ECDC is fully integrated into the relevant public health structures in the EU.	The World Health Organization (WHO) is one of ECDC's most important strategic partners. ECDC works closely together also with the EEA/EFTA countries (Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein), candidate countries (Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, and Turkey) and potential candidates (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, and Kosovo.	Regulation on the establishment of the ECDC is concerned by the HSI.

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	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)	JUST	The EMCDDA's mandate is to provide the Community and its Member States with factual, objective, reliable and comparable information at European level concerning drugs and drug addiction and their consequences. Regulation (EC) 1920/2006	European Institutions and Agencies, Member States	The role of EMCDDA is to gather, analyse and disseminate 'objective, reliable and comparable information on drugs and drug addiction and, in so doing, provide its audiences with a sound and evidence-based picture of the drug phenomenon at European level.	Although it does not propose policy, the agency has an impact on decision-making through the analyses, standards and tools it provides.	No specific health threats assessment carried out, although the Centre is responsible for an Early Warning System for the detection and risk assessment of new psychoactive substances. The Centre obtains information primarily from a group of focal points in each of the 27 EU Member States, Norway, and the candidate countries to the EU. The Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in the European Union offers a yearly overview of the latest European drug situation and trends.	The national focal points collect from different sectors – health, justice, law enforcement – in cooperation with experts and national organisations active in the field of drugs policy, all relevant information on drugs and drug addiction, as well as on policies and solutions applied. In particular, they shall provide data for the five epidemiological indicators specified by the Centre.	The EMCDDA works with partners in other world regions to exchange information and expertise.	The HSI would lead to EMCDDA information on drugs and drug addiction in Europe be used more extensively as background information on infectious disease in related to a specific group in society.
Criminal treats										
	European Police Office (EUROPOL)	HOME	EUROPOL is the European Union law enforcement agency that handles the exchange and analysis of criminal intelligence. Its mission is to improve the effectiveness and cooperation between EU law enforcement authorities in preventing and combating serious international crime and terrorism. Europol supports law enforcement activities of EU Member States in areas such as: illicit drug trafficking, terrorism, illegal immigrant smuggling, trafficking in human beings and child sexual exploitation, counterfeiting and product piracy, money-laundering, orvery of money and other	Member State, other countries, European Institutions and agencies.	Europol supports Member States by: - Facilitating the exchange of information and criminal intelligence between EU law enforcement authorities and the Secure Information Exchange Network Application (SIENA), - Providing operational analysis in support of Member States' operations, - Generating strategic reports (e.g. threat assessments) and crime analysis on the basis of information and intelligence supplied by Member States, - generated by Europol or gathered from other sources, - Providing expertise and technical support for investigations and operations carried out within the EU, under the supervision and legal responsibility of the Member States	Europol helps coordinating sector specific risk management in the law enforcement field across the EU.	No	Information exchange, through RAS BICHAT, between Europol, the EU Health Security Committee and the Health Threats Unit of the European Commission on health threats for the European Population related to real or potential criminal or terrorist activities.	Operational and strategic agreements with Non-EU States (Australia, Russia, Ukraine, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the United States, Norway, Republic of Serbia, Turkey, Colombia, Iceland, Switzerland, Canada) and International organizations.	Information by EUROPOL is valuable for the health sector to prepare and respond to health threats. / Expertise and input by networks on criminal intelligence would need to be reinforced in order to provide information on early alerting on criminal or terrorist activities with the view for the health sector to be better prepared to such threats.

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	European Defense Agency (EDA)		EDA's mission is to support the Council and the Member States in their effort to improve the European Union's defence capabilities for the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). Council Joint Action 2004/551/CFSP	Member State, other countries, European Institutions and agencies.		enhance the effectiveness of European Defence Research and Technology, which includes the promotion of R&T collaboration; promote and enhance European Armaments Cooperation through establishing programmes, quicker and more effective, strengthen the Defence Technological and Industrial Base and create an internationally competitive European Defence Equipment Market.				Information by EDA is valuable for the health sector to prepare and respond to health threats. / Expertise and input by EDA networks would need to be reinforced in order to provide information useful for the health sector to be better prepared.
	European Environment Agency (EEA)		The European Environment Agency aims to help the Community and member countries make informed decisions about improving the environment, integrating environmental considerations into economic policies and moving towards sustainability and to coordinate the European environment information and observation network Regulation (EC) No 401/2009	European Union institutions and Member countries business community, academia, non-governmental organisations and other parts of civil society	The core objective of the EEA is to produce European, pan-European and regional integrated environmental data and indicator sets, assessments and thematic analyses in order to provide a sound decision basis for environmental policies in the EU and Member countries and for cooperation with candidate and potential candidate countries and those covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy.					strengthen inter exchange with EEA on health threats related to environmental risks.