# F2F Contingency plan

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

#### Introduction

The security of food supply in the European Union must be ensured at all times, not least in times of crisis [1]. Food supplies must be sufficient, varied and safe, healthy and nutritious, affordable and sustainable. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is an example of the type of large-scale disruption our society can face, and serves as a useful reminder of the need to ensure the food system is resilient and continues to function regardless of circumstances[2]. Although food supply in the EU has never been at risk during the pandemic, certain threats arose that illustrate the types of problems that could hamper the proper functioning of the food system during a crisis. These included the closure of borders within the single market, disruption in international supply chains, restrictions on the movement of food system workers, or large-scale and sudden changes in the structure of consumer demand.

The fact that these issues were swiftly resolved allowed us to avoid layering a food crisis on top of the health crisis. Guaranteeing that <u>EU policies</u> remained in place and continued to deliver their benefits was essential. Key here were the production support mechanisms of the Common Agricultural Policy and Common Fisheries Policy, the quick reestablishment of the single market, the operation of food safety control mechanisms, and cooperation with our trade partners. Quickly addressing these early issues required swift coordination by the Commission and Member States, including on an *ad hoc* basis.

Still, there are lessons to be learned from recent experience about preparation for and response to crises. It is possible that some things could have been done better.

In this context, the <u>Farm to Fork Strategy</u>, part of the <u>European Green Deal</u>, states that the Commission will assess the resilience[3] of the food system and develop a <u>contingency plan for food supply and food security</u> in the EU in the event of crises.

This contingency plan would seek to improve preparation for any type of crisis that could significantly affect food security in the EU, and coordination across the policy areas relevant to the food system (agriculture, fisheries, food safety, workforce, health, transport issues, etc.). This includes establishing a food crisis response mechanism to be coordinated by the Commission and involving Member States, as well as a set of broad guidelines and recommendations to improve coordination at EU and Member States level, informed by the outcomes of the work of the forum. This questionnaire seeks to collect the experiences and insights of food system stakeholders with the COVID-19 pandemic, previous crises, and stakeholders expectations for the future. This input will be used to inform the development of a contingency plan that is effective in ensuring food security in the EU in the event of a crisis occurring.

A <u>roadmap</u> consultation document, published preceding the current questionnaire and giving further detail on this initiative, is also available.

An analytical summary of the answers may be made publicly available by the Commission's services.

[1] We use the definition of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation and Committee on World Food Security: "food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life". The OECD notes that "as this definition makes clear, food security is not only a matter of food availability – people will only be food secure when they have access to it, and when it leads to good nutritional outcomes. A [further] requirement is stability of these dimensions over time". "Food safety" refers to "handling, storing and preparing food to prevent infection and help to make sure that our food keeps enough nutrients for us to have a healthy diet" (Food and Agriculture Organisation).

[2] "Food system" encompasses "the entire range of actors and their interlinked value-adding activities involved in the production, aggregation, processing, distribution, consumption and disposal of food products that originate from agriculture, forestry or fisheries, and parts of the broader economic, societal and natural environments in which they are embedded" (Food and Agriculture Organisation).

[3] For instance, the EU Sure Farm project defines resilience of a farming system as its "ability to ensure the provision of the system functions in the face of increasingly complex and accumulating economic, social, environmental and institutional shocks and stresses, through capacities of robustness, adaptability and transformability" (Meuwissen et al., 2019).

#### **ABOUT YOU**

* Country of residence						
	Austria					
	Belgium					
	Bulgaria					
	Croatia					
	Cyprus					
	Czech Republic					
	Denmark					
	Estonia					
	Finland					
	France					
	Germany					
	Greece					
	Hungary					
	Ireland					
	Italy					
0	Latvia					
0	Lithuania					
	Luxembourg					
	Malta					
	Netherlands					
	Poland					
	Portugal					
0	Romania					

Slovak Republic

Slovenia
Sweden
Other
* If "Other", please specify:
* You are replying
as an individual in your personal capacity
in your professional capacity or on behalf of an organisation
in your protocolonal capacity or on somal or all organisation
* First name
* Last name
* Email address
If you do not have an email address, please write "Not available"
* Your contribution,
Note that, whatever option chosen, your answers may be subject to a request for public access to documents under Regulation (EC) N°1049/2001
can be published with your personal information (I consent to the publication of all
information in my contribution in whole or in part including my name or my organisation's name, and I
declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication)
can be published provided that you remain anonymous (I consent to the publication of all
information in my contribution in whole or in part (which may include quotes or opinions I express) provided that it is done
anonymously. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent the publication.
* First name
* Last name
* Last name

* Professional email address	
Name of the organisation	
Postal address of the organisation	
Type of organisation	
Please select the answer option that fits best	
Private enterprise	
<ul> <li>Professional consultancy, law firm, self-employed consultant</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Trade, business or professional association</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Non-governmental organisation, platform or network</li> </ul>	
Research and academia	
Churches and religious communities	
Regional or local authority (public or mixed)	
International or national public authority	
Other	
If "Other", please specify:	
How many employees does the company have?	
More than 250 employees (Large enterprise)	
Between 50 and 250 employees (Medium-sized enterprise)	
Between 10 and 49 employees (Small enterprise)	
Less than 10 employees (Micro enterprise)	
Self-employed (Micro enterprise)	
Please specify the sector:	
Agriculture	
Fishery or aquaculture	
Food industry/food processors	
Input providers (seeds, feed, fertilisers, crop protection etc.)	
Trade	
Retail	
Food services	
Consumers	
Workers and labour unions	
Insurance and financial services	

0	Other service providers (transport, logistics etc.)
0	Civil society organisation
0	Research/think tank
0	International organisation
0	National, regional or local public administration
0	Other
* If "Otl	her", please specify:
* Which	n products are the main focus of the enterprise or organisation that you represent?
	Different products
0	Beef
	Pork
	Poultry
0	Other meat
0	Fishery products
	Aquaculture products
0	Dairy
0	Fruit & vegetables
	Wine
	Olive oil
	Grains (cereals, oilseeds, protein crops, rice)
	Sugar
	Potatoes
	Feed
0	Seeds
	Other
* Is you	r organisation included in the Transparency Register?
If you	r organisation is not registered, we invite you to register here, although it is not compulsory to be registered
to rep	ly to this consultation. Why a transparency register?
0	Yes
	No
	Not applicable
* Pleas	e indicate your Register ID number:
* Your	contribution,

- can be published with your personal information (I consent to the publication of all information in my contribution in whole or in part including my name or my organisation's name, and I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent publication)
- can be published provided that you remain anonymous (I consent to the publication of all information in my contribution in whole or in part (which may include quotes or opinions I express) provided that it is done anonymously. I declare that nothing within my response is unlawful or would infringe the rights of any third party in a manner that would prevent the publication.

#### FOOD SECURITY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

1. How do you assess the current overall resilience of the EU's food system with respect to food security?

	1 Not resilient at all	2	3 Somewhat resilient	4	5 Highly resilient
* .	0	0	0	0	0

\*2. What do you see as the five main threats to EU food security and that would deserve contingency planning at EU level? at most 5 choice(s) Extreme weather events and global warming Poor working conditions for workers (e.g. accommodation) Resource scarcity or degradation (e.g. water, fish Lack of access to raw materials when a crisis stocks, soils) ☐ Biodiversity loss (e.g. pollinators) Lack of investment in, and use of, biotechnologies Geophysical events (such as volcanic eruptions) Unsustainable food use (e.g. food loss and waste) Human health-related events (such as pandemics) EU political instability or civil unrest Uncontrolled plant or animal pests Non-EU political instability or civil unrest Food safety hazards Bioterrorism and technological vulnerabilities (such as massive failure of IT systems or largescale hacking) Increasing global population Lack of access to key imported inputs when a crisis occurs (fertilisers, feed, seeds, plant protection products, machinery, fuels, etc.) Economic downturns, food affordability and food Lack of access to key imported food commodities poverty (lack of means to access sufficient healthy and agri-food products when a crisis occurs (including export bans by exporting countries) EU single market fragmentation Large-scale trade disputes Economic returns for EU food system operators Other (please specify) (farmers, fishers, aquaculture producers, processors, retailers, etc.) Lack of access to workers when a crisis occurs

Other (please specify)

(either from within or from outside the EU)

3. Which stages of the supply chain do you consider the most vulnerable to threats potentially affecting
food security?
at most 3 choice(s)
Inputs (seeds, feed, fertilisers, etc.)
Primary production
Processing
☐ Trade (imports and exports)
☐ Transport
Logistics
Food services
Retail
No opinion / do not know
4. Which food sectors do you consider the most vulnerable to threats potentially affecting food security?
at most 5 choice(s)
☐ Beef
Pork
Poultry
Other meat
Fisheries
Aquaculture
Dairy
Fruits & vegetables
Wine
Olive oil
Grains (cereals, oilseeds, protein crops, rice)
Sugar
Potatoes
□ Feed
Seeds
Other (please specify)
No opinion / do not know
Other (please specify)

5. There are several changes, trends or perspectives in the EU's food system that may have consequences for food supply an d food security in the EU.

These changes, trends or perspectives are also reflected in the European Green Deal, including the Farm to Fork and Biodiversity Strategies.

In your opinion, how will the following affect food security in the EU?

	1 Strongly negative	2	3 Neutral	4	5 Strongly positive	No opinion / do not know
* Increase in organic production	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Increase in demand for local /regional production	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Eventual increased use of biotechnology	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Increase in consumption of plant-based foods	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Reduced food loss and waste	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Reduced pressure on limited natural resources (e.g. fish stocks)	0	0	©	0	0	0
* Restored ecosystem function and services	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Shift to healthy, sustainable diets and reduced overconsumption (better alignment of dietary intakes with nutritional needs)	•	0	0	0	0	0
* Reduced antimicrobial resistance (AMR)	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Reduced, more targeted use of pesticides	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Increased biodiversity and seed security	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Implementation of integrated nutrient management plans	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Strengthened plant health protection	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Strengthened animal welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Increased support to sustainable farming practices	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Food safety requirements	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Other (click any of the options)	0	0	0	0	0	0

## If "Other", please specify

#### LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE COVID-19 CRISIS

6. How do you assess the resilience of the EU food system as a whole during the <u>early stages</u> of COVID-19 (March-April 2020)?

	1 Not resilient at all	2	3 Somewhat resilient	4	5 Highly resilient
* .	©	0	©	©	0

7. In particular, how do you assess the resilience of the EU food system during the  $\underline{\text{early stages}}$  of COVID-

19	(March-Ap	ril 2020)	in the	following	areas?
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	1 Not resilient at all	2	3 Somewhat resilient	4	5 Highly resilient	No opinion / do not know
* Availability of inputs (seeds, feed, fertilisers, etc.), commodities and agri-food products from within the EU	0	0	•	0	0	0
* Availability of inputs (seeds, feed, fertilisers, etc.), commodities and agri-food products from outside the EU	0	0	•	0	0	0
* Availability of workers within Member States	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Availability of workers from other Member States	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Availability of workers from outside the EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Availability of access to capital, credit	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Free movement of goods	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Availability of containers	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Storage capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Availability of packaging material	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Access to information	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Changes in nature of consumer demand (e.g., flexibility of production lines to adapt)	0	0	©	0	0	0
* Changes in food distribution channels (e.g., foodservice and retail switches, or e-commerce and physical outlet switches)	©	0	©	©	©	•
* Changes in business practices to meet sanitary requirements	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Access to personal protective equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Management of excess stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Avoiding of food waste (e.g. through the identification of alternative commercial and non-commercial outlets)	0	0	©	0	0	0
* Livestock management (including aquaculture)	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Food safety	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Other (click any of the options)	0	0	0	0	0	0

8. How useful were the following measures by public authorities to ensure food supply during the <u>early</u> <u>stages</u> of the COVID-19 pandemic (March-April 2020)?

#### Protection of the single market

	1 Not useful at all	2	3 Somewhat useful	4	5 Very useful	No opinion / do not know
* Allowing the movement of goods (Commission  Communication on green lanes)	•	0	•	0	•	•

* Allowing the movement of seasonal workers (Commission Guidelines on seasonal workers)	•	•	•	•	•	•
* Allowing the movement of cross-border workers (Commission Guidelines concerning the exercise of the free movement of workers)	•	•	•	•	•	•

#### Financial support to sectors

	1 Not useful at all	2	3 Somewhat useful	4	5 Very useful	No opinion / do not know
* Increased flexibility in the allocation and early disbursement of Common Agriculture Policy funds	0	0	•	•	0	•
* Increased flexibility in the allocation of funds from the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund	0	0	•	•	0	•
* Exceptional EU financial support measures for your sector	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Exceptional Member State financial support measures for your sector	0	0	•	0	0	•
* Aid for private storage of certain products	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### Legislative flexibility

	1 Not useful at all	2	3 Somewhat useful	4	5 Very useful	No opinion / do not know
* Temporary increased flexibility in State Aid rules	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Possibilities for operators to cooperate, in derogation to competition law (Art. 222 CMO)	0	0	0	0	•	•

* Cooperation with trade					
partners in international	©	0	0	©	
fora (WTO, G20, UN, etc.)					

#### Food supply chain interventions

	1 Not useful at all	2	3 Somewhat useful	4	5 Very useful	No opinion / do not know
* Banning promotions in retail stores (in some countries)	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Measures to promote short supply chains and/or local or regional food (in some countries	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Measures to promote matching surplus food with new commercial outlets (e. g. online platforms)	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Measures to channel surplus food to food donation	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Cooperation with trade partners in international fora (WTO, G20, UN, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	•

#### Safety

	1 Not useful at all	2	3 Somewhat useful	4	5 Very useful	No opinion / do not know
* Measures to protect workers in the supply chain (e.g. availability of protective equipment)	•	0	•	0	•	•
* Q&As to keep confidence of consumers, businesses and trade partners in the safety of food	0	0	0	0	0	0

Other (please specify)

300 character(s) maximum

	1 Not useful at all	2	3 Somewhat useful	4	5 Very useful	No opinion do not know
* Cooperation between actors at the same stage of the food supply chain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperation between stakeholders at different stages of the food supply chain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alerting and engaging with public authorities on critical supply chain issues	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective use of data (market analyses, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
for trading (for example, direct sales online, or platforms to connect suppliers with excess food with food banks or other organisations)	0	0	•	0	0	0
Effective communication and information sharing through business associations	0	0	0	0	0	0
er (please specify) O character(s) maximum  In your opinion, in the early stages						

11. In the <u>early stages</u> of COVID-19 (March-April 2020), were there legal, technical or other barriers that
prevented the private sector to effectively ensure food supply? If so please describe briefly.
500 character(s) maximum
12. What measures could the EU put in place now to be best prepared in the event of possible future
crises, if any (crises which may be of any nature, not only pandemics)? Please list briefly.
500 character(s) maximum
CRISIS PREPARATION AND MANAGEMENT

In the following questions, you will be asked to share your experience during the COVID-19 pandemic, and your views on crisis preparation and crisis management in general.

13. To what extent did your company, organisation, or the members of your association face difficulties with the following during the <u>early stages</u> of the COVID-19 pandemic (March-April 2020)?

	1 As easy as before	2	3 Somewhat more difficult	4	5 Much more difficult	No opinion / do not know
* Moving goods cross- border between EU countries	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Moving goods into the EU from non-EU countries	•	0	0	0	•	•
* Moving goods out the EU to non-EU countries	0	0	0	0	0	0

14. To what extent did your company, organisation, or the members of your association face any of the following specific difficulties during the <u>early stages</u> of the COVID-19 pandemic (March-April 2020)?

	1 As easy as before	2	3 Somewhat more difficult	4	5 Much more difficult	No opinion / do not know
* Finding freight carriers for your products	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Finding storage capacity for your products	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Accessing packaging materials for your products	0		©		©	0
Increased product management costs (e.g. farmed fish that cannot be sold)	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Accessing workers crossing borders from another EU country	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Accessing workers crossing borders from outside the EU into the EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Accessing necessary inputs for production (seeds, feed, fertilisers, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Accessing capital goods for production	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Accessing insurance, credit or banking services	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Accessing other types of private services	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Obtaining information for your business decisions – from private sector information sources	0	0	0	0	0	©
* Obtaining information for your business decisions – from public sector	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Sudden lack of demand for your products (for example, disappearance of demand from hotels, restaurants and catering)	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Difficulties in first sales (markets / auctions)	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Difficulty in adapting to increase of food e-commerce (e.g., creation of online-sales channels)	0	0	0	0	0	©
* Redistributing your products to food banks or charitable organisation	©	0	0	0	0	0
*						

Revalorising of excess food into non-food products	0	0	0		©	©
* Accessing protective equipment for your staff	0	©	0	0	0	0
* Costs due to unexpected expenses (e.g. with personal protective equipment or other materials)	0	0	•	0	0	0
* Relations between management and staff or staff unions	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Differing measures in different EU Member States (no EU harmonisation)	0	0	0	0	0	•
Other issues (please specify)						
2020 to ensure of production or pro Yes No  * How useful was the risk management of the second of th	ent or conting	gency pla	n when the COV	ID-19 cri	sis occur? (1	= not at all;
* Have you set a risk management or Yes No  * Do you have plans to introduce a risk				y?		
<ul><li>Yes</li><li>No</li></ul>						

16. Has the COVID19 pandemic changed your approach to risk management in the following ways? Yes No \* Consider a wider range of risks and threats \* Define alternative scenarios to manage supply chains in case of market closures or disruption \* Set more money aside in case a crisis occurs \* Purchase increased insurance coverage \* Invest in improved access to market information \* Join a sectoral association to obtain more information or 

resources		
* Identified alternative input supplies in case of disruption	0	0
Voluntary agreement with food banks or charitable organisation for food redistribution	0	0
* Join a producer organisation	0	0
Join an association linking production, distribution and /or retail	0	0
* Introduce or expand online presence allowing for direct sale to consumers	0	0
* Increase flexibility of production lines	0	0
* Promote local consumption of my products	0	0
* Invest more in innovation or research and development	0	0
Other (please specify) 300 character(s) maximum		
PREPARATION FOR CRISES AND FUTU	RE CRISES MAI	NAGEMENT

\* 18. In your opinion, is the sector you operate in as a whole well prepared for crises affecting food security?

\* 17. In your opinion, is the business, organisation or the members of the association you are

representing well prepared for crises affecting food security?

1 - Not well prepared

3 - Somewhat prepared

5 - Very well prepared

0 2

0 4

em as a whole? (1 not useful - 5	1	2	3	4	5	No opinior
	Not useful		Somewhat useful		Very useful	do no know
* Improve coordination and communication between Member State administrations and the EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Better and more timely information from the EU on market developments	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Better and more timely information from the EU on overall crisis developments	0	0	0	0	0	0
* More investment in research and innovation	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Market interventions (for example, temporary stocking)	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Strengthening of labour laws (e.g. regarding accommodation rights)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<ul> <li>More emergency funding to cushion the negative impacts of crises</li> </ul>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maintaining systems for effective food donations	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Promotion campaigns to consumers (for example, to promote the consumption of certain foods)	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Provide information on the threat and its influence on the food sector (for example, on how to handle food)	0	0	0	0	0	0

1 - Not well prepared

3 - Somewhat prepared

0 2

0 4

* Harmonised approach to threats (e.g., common definitions of risk thresholds and common 'colour codes' across the EU)	0	©	•	©	0	•
Engage in further cooperation with the EU's trade partners	0	0	0	0	0	©

Other (pl	lease spe	cify)
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17	, ,,			
300 charact	ter(s) maximum			

20. For the answers given above, where you consider EU action would be useful (instead of isolated measures at Member State level), what should be nature of this action?

	Voluntary EU-wide measures	Mandatory EU- wide measures
* Improve coordination and communication between Member State administrations and the EU	0	0
* Better and more timely information from the EU on market developments	0	0
* Better and more timely information from the EU on overall crisis developments	0	0
* More investment in research and innovation	0	0
* Market interventions (for example, temporary stocking)	0	0
* Strengthening of labour laws (e.g. regarding accommodation rights)	0	0
* More emergency funding to cushion the negative impacts of crises	0	0
* Maintaining systems for effective food donations	0	0
<ul> <li>Promotion campaigns to consumers (for example, to promote the consumption of certain foods)</li> </ul>	0	0
* Provide information on the threat and its influence on the food sector (for example, on how to handle food)	0	0
* Harmonised approach to threats (e.g., common definitions of risk thresholds and common 'colour codes' across the EU)	0	0
* Engage in further cooperation with the EU's trade partners	0	0

# NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PREPAREDNESS FOR FOOD CRISES

21. In your opinion, how well prepared are the following entities to react to a crisis affecting food security?

	1 Not prepared	2	3 Somewhat prepared	4	5 Very well prepared	No opinion / do not know
* The region you are established in	0	0	0	0	0	0
* The country you are established in	0	0	0	0	0	0
* The EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
* The international community	0	0	0	0	0	0

## **EU FOOD CRISIS CONTINGENCY PLAN**

The EU food contingency plan would aim to ensure food supply and food security in the territory of the EU when a disruptive crisis occurs.

22. To what extent do you think the following elements are relevant for an EU food contingency plan?

	1 Not relevant	2	3 Somewhat relevant	4	5 Very relevant	No opinion / do not know
* A coordination mechanism at EU-level for a more effective response (Commission and Member States)	0	0	•	0	0	•
* Mechanisms within the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Enhanced EU coordination and cooperation with the international community	•	•	0	0	•	•
* Freedom of movement of goods within the EU	0	0	0	0	•	0
* Freedom of movement of workers within the EU	0	0	0	0	•	0
* Labour force safe working conditions	0	0	0	0	0	0
*						

Ability to trade food products with the EU's trade partners	0	•	0	0	0	0
* Availability of critical inputs for the EU food supply chain	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Access to workers from outside the EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Strategic food stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Strategic inputs stocks (seeds, feed, fertilisers, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0
* EU-level coordination of storage capacity	0	0	0	0	0	0
* EU assistance for coordinating food donations	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Self-sufficiency targets	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Local food systems and short food supply chains	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Rules for the rationing of food, if needed	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Monitoring of food supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Monitoring of threats to food security	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Enhancing food safety	0	0	0	0	0	0
* EU-level coordination of crisis communication by EU and Member States	•	0	©	0	0	•
* Flexibility on regulatory provisions in exceptional circumstances	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Communication and information sharing with stakeholders	0	0	0	0	0	0
* Communication and information sharing with the general public	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### Other

Text of 1 to 300 characters will be accepted

If you wish to,	, you can	submit a	document to	further	motivate	your	answers	above	(max.	4 pages	, 4
megabytes).											

Please upload your file