

THE LANCET Infectious Diseases

Supplementary webappendix

This webappendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: Durrheim DN, Gostin LO, Moodley K. When does a major outbreak become a Public Health Emergency of International Concern? *Lancet Infect Dis* 2020; published online May 19. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(20\)30401-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30401-1).

Is there significant risk of international spread?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is evidence of an epidemiological link to similar events in other countries/territories ○ There is an imminent risk of global spread (excluding medevac or other similar situations) ○ There are factors that should alert us to the potential for imminent cross border regional movement of the agent, vehicle or host 	7 7 7
Is there a need for a coordinated international response?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A functional national response is lacking (national leadership, other IHR relevant core capacities) ○ Functional regional cross-border coordination is lacking ○ A functional global response is lacking ○ Information/data is not being shared in a timely manner and/or impeding the WHO's capacity to evaluate the risk 	5 5 5 5
Have similar events in the past posed a significant risk to international travel or trade restrictions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Similar events in the past have resulted in international restrictions on trade and/or travel ○ The source is suspected or known to be a food product, water or any other goods that might be contaminated, that has been exported/imported from other countries (taking into account existent practice with FAO and OIE) ○ The event occurs in association with an international mass gathering or in an area of intense international tourism ○ The event causes significantly increased requests for more information by foreign officials or international media 	5 5 5 5