

Event Year	EU Name	Page of EU Meeting	PRER Recommendation	Summary of epidemiological and response documents	"Conditions for a PRER: have been met"	"Conditions for a PRER: NOT met"	Conditions on extraordinary event	Public health risk to other States (internationalised event)	Requires a coordinated international response	Justified community transmission	Early to identify the event as a justified response
1	April 22, 2009	1	Decision PRER	Case (H1N1) has been reported in Mexico and the United States. The outbreak is currently classified as a PRER. Additional guidance will be issued as appropriate to the development of evidence. Response efforts focusing on surveillance and data management.			There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation was an extraordinary event. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	Committee noted that the report was a result of influenza "H5N1 influenza A virus" and that it was not a case of conventional seasonal influenza. This implies that the event was not a public health risk to other States (internationalised event).	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	IC noted "one of the influenza (H5N1) reported in Mexico and the United States of America... more information is needed before a decision could be made regarding the epidemiology of the current phase". At the time of the PRER definition (Phase 1), IC members noted that "there was no evidence to suggest that transmission of influenza A virus was occurring in other countries". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Committee members identified a number of questions to be brought to the Global Forum, including: and timing of response to the event. The Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event. This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event."
2	April 22, 2009	2	Response PRER	WHO has been notified in the United States, Mexico and Canada with reports of possible spread to other countries. The WHO has been notified in the United States, Mexico and Canada with reports of possible spread to other countries. The WHO has been notified in the United States, Mexico and Canada with reports of possible spread to other countries.			There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation was an extraordinary event. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	The change to a higher phase level also indicates that the likelihood of pandemic has increased. Given the widespread nature of the event, the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event. This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	Emergency meeting "emphasized the importance of monitoring human transmission and the ability of the virus to cross continents by air travel."	
3	June 1, 2009	3	Response PRER	Public health situation in Phase 1. According to the WHO, there is a global influenza pandemic spread over a large number of countries. The WHO has been notified in the United States, Mexico and Canada with reports of possible spread to other countries.			There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation was an extraordinary event. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Where Global Forum has been met. WHO Director General has been notified that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Where Global Forum has been met. WHO Director General has been notified that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event."	
4	June 18, 2009	4	Response PRER	Highly contagious influenza A virus has been identified, affecting the United States and Mexico. Response efforts focusing on surveillance and data management.			There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation was an extraordinary event. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	While risk of international spread has increased in Emergency Committee, Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event. This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"IC reflected "strong public situation", which indicates that international transmission is ongoing."	
5	September 12, 2009	5	Response PRER	Public health situation in Phase 2. According to the WHO, there is a global influenza pandemic spread over a large number of countries. The WHO has been notified in the United States, Mexico and Canada with reports of possible spread to other countries.			There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation was an extraordinary event. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Global pandemic situation. Response public health situation is being represented as extraordinary event. This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event."	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Global pandemic situation" implies continued community transmission is present.	
6	November 26, 2009	6	Response PRER	Global pandemic continues and now in phase 3. Mixed evidence indicates that pandemic activity may be falling in some countries, but there is evidence to suggest that it is still ongoing in many other countries.			There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation was an extraordinary event. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	Committee members reflected the influenza outbreak is a "global pandemic situation" - they saying the public health risk to other States is high.	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Committee advised that it was possible to conclude that the pace of the world has been slowed by pandemic, additional time and resources to be needed to prevent spread of the virus to other parts of the world."	
7	February 13, 2010	7	Response PRER	Global pandemic continues and now in phase 4. Mixed evidence indicates that pandemic activity may be falling in some countries, but there is evidence to suggest that it is still ongoing in many other countries.			There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation was an extraordinary event. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	While the period of most intense pandemic activity has passed, pandemic disease is expected to continue to occur. The WHO also notes that public health risk to other States is high.	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Public health activity is continuing" implies continued community transmission is ongoing."	
8	June 18, 2010	8	Response PRER	Response efforts focusing on surveillance and data management.			There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation was an extraordinary event. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Committee members advised the Director General that the world was no longer representing an influenza pandemic, but that some countries remain in epidemic situation. This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event."	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Committee continues to experience significant H5N1 (2009) influenza" - implies continued community transmission."	
9	August 10, 2009	9	PRER defined over	Global pandemic continues and now in phase 5. Mixed evidence indicates that pandemic activity may be falling in some countries, but there is evidence to suggest that it is still ongoing in many other countries.			"The global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event."	"The global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event."	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Committee advised that it was possible to conclude that the pace of the world has been slowed by pandemic, additional time and resources to be needed to prevent spread of the virus to other parts of the world."	
10	July 1, 2011	10	PRER not defined	MERS-CoV cases have been reported globally. WHO Director General has been notified that the situation requires a coordinated international response.			"The global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event."	"Several States Parties have been notified that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event."	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Committee advised that it was possible to conclude that the pace of the world has been slowed by pandemic, additional time and resources to be needed to prevent spread of the virus to other parts of the world."	
11	July 1, 2011	11	PRER not defined	Affected States Parties include France, Germany, Italy, India, South Korea, Qatar, Taiwan and the UK. Response efforts focusing on surveillance and data management.			"The global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event."	"Several affected States Parties were notified on the influenza. The States Parties on the influenza were: France, Germany, Italy, India, South Korea, Qatar, Taiwan and the United Kingdom." "WHO also notified that the influenza disease had global public health risk to multiple countries."	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Committee advised that it was possible to conclude that the pace of the world has been slowed by pandemic, additional time and resources to be needed to prevent spread of the virus to other parts of the world."	
12	September 21, 2011	12	PRER not defined	Based on the current information, and using the assessment approach, the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event. This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.			"The global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event."	"A number of affected States Parties reporting recent cases of MERS-CoV in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar and Spain." "The WHO also notes that the public health risk to other States is high."	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Committee advised that it was possible to conclude that the pace of the world has been slowed by pandemic, additional time and resources to be needed to prevent spread of the virus to other parts of the world."	
13	December 4, 2011	13	PRER not defined	Committee members advised the Director General that the world was no longer representing an influenza pandemic, but that some countries remain in epidemic situation. This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event."			"The global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event."	"The Committee continued the extensive public health preparedness, surveillance and management of the H1N1 pandemic by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia." "The WHO also notes that the public health risk to other States is high."	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Committee advised that it was possible to conclude that the pace of the world has been slowed by pandemic, additional time and resources to be needed to prevent spread of the virus to other parts of the world."	
14	May 14, 2012	14	PRER not defined	Response efforts focusing on surveillance and data management.			"The global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event."	"The WHO also notes that the public health risk to other States is high."	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Committee advised that it was possible to conclude that the pace of the world has been slowed by pandemic, additional time and resources to be needed to prevent spread of the virus to other parts of the world."	
15	June 18, 2012	15	PRER not defined	Response efforts focusing on surveillance and data management.			"The global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event."	"The WHO also notes that the public health risk to other States is high."	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Committee advised that it was possible to conclude that the pace of the world has been slowed by pandemic, additional time and resources to be needed to prevent spread of the virus to other parts of the world."	
16	September 21, 2012	16	PRER not defined	Response efforts focusing on surveillance and data management.			"The global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event."	"The WHO also notes that the public health risk to other States is high."	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Committee advised that it was possible to conclude that the pace of the world has been slowed by pandemic, additional time and resources to be needed to prevent spread of the virus to other parts of the world."	
17	April 26, 2014	17	Decision PRER	Response efforts focusing on surveillance and data management.			"The global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event."	"The WHO also notes that the public health risk to other States is high."	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Committee advised that it was possible to conclude that the pace of the world has been slowed by pandemic, additional time and resources to be needed to prevent spread of the virus to other parts of the world."	
18	July 1, 2014	18	Response PRER	Response efforts focusing on surveillance and data management.			"The global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event."	"The WHO also notes that the public health risk to other States is high."	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Committee advised that it was possible to conclude that the pace of the world has been slowed by pandemic, additional time and resources to be needed to prevent spread of the virus to other parts of the world."	
19	November 27, 2014	19	Response PRER	Response efforts focusing on surveillance and data management.			"The global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event."	"The WHO also notes that the public health risk to other States is high."	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Committee advised that it was possible to conclude that the pace of the world has been slowed by pandemic, additional time and resources to be needed to prevent spread of the virus to other parts of the world."	
20	February 1, 2015	20	Response PRER	Response efforts focusing on surveillance and data management.			"The global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event."	"The WHO also notes that the public health risk to other States is high."	There was no clear language during the meeting indicating that the situation requires a coordinated international response. However, at a subsequent IC meeting (August 10, 2009), it was noted that "the global influenza situation is being represented as extraordinary event". This implies that the Emergency Committee (EMC) is an extraordinary emergency event.	"Committee advised that it was possible to conclude that the pace of the world has been slowed by pandemic, additional time and resources to be needed to prevent spread of the virus to other parts of the world."	

Event Year	Event Number	Responding main portfolio	Forum or consultation	Example Response/Setting
HIV (2019)	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7			
	8			
	9			
MERS (2012)	1			
	2			
	3	WHO Executive Board updates on 'Hog and Covid'		
	4	"Committee endorsed the various public health preparedness for surveillance and management of the Hog planning by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia."		
	5			
	6	"Committee emphasized that the situation continues to be of concern, especially given the marginal increase in total cases. Further related to U.S., Romania and the Hog. Public health also also state "express attention about MERS-CoV among pilgrims who are planning to go to Mecca, including especially for those with chronic illness, and for accompanying medical delegations to be made aware of how to detect MERS."		
7	Public Health Sub-Committee "express attention about MERS-CoV among pilgrims going to Mecca, and include surveillance for MERS-CoV among pilgrims going and after Hog."			
8	"There were no reported cases related to the Hog."			
9				
10	"Variant continued to occurring close to the start of the Hog and many pilgrims will return to countries with weak surveillance and health systems."			
	1	"Unfounded, this outbreak could result in failure to establish globally one of the world's most secure vaccine-preventable diseases."		"The emergence of further international spread and particularly wide today given the large number of pilgrims that could return to high-risk areas which have weakly implemented disease surveillance systems and an inability to effectively track those who return, could have significant implications for the global health system."
	2	"The international spread of poliovirus in 2014 constitutes a disaster that is ongoing, often in vulnerable globally one of the world's most secure vaccine-preventable diseases."		"The possible consequence of international spread have worsened since the declaration of the PHEIC, as susceptible populations being polio-free have been affected from areas that are not tracked, with limited documentation of a vaccine introduction system."
	3			"Introduction systems have continued to deteriorate in a number of countries at greatest risk of severe importation, particularly those affected by conflict." The presence of this risk implies that surveillance and management of international systems (i.e. complete response settings) have not been fully implemented in countries that PHEIC, particularly due to the increased consequences of international spread as occurring in countries from past settings.
	4	"The committee considered the following factors in reaching this conclusion: countries including the following factors including the conclusion regarding the PHEIC. The risk and consequent costs of failure to establish globally one of the world's most secure vaccine-preventable diseases."		"The possibility of international spread will increase a global threat worsened by the expansion of conflict-affected areas, particularly in the Middle East and Central Africa. Furthermore, countries affected by conflict are vulnerable to outbreaks of public health services delivery that lack by deterioration of immunization systems in a number of such at-risk countries. The committee considered the following factors in reaching this conclusion regarding the PHEIC. 4. The serious consequences of further international spread by the increasing number of countries in which immunization systems have been disrupted by armed conflict and complex emergencies. Implications in these high-risk areas are vulnerable to infection and outbreaks of public health are increasingly difficult to contain." The above reflect the complex response strategy more information is needed for the PHEIC system.
5	"This is a critical stage for global polio eradication during which the last residual cases can be quickly lost given fragility of progress. The Committee considered the following factors in reaching this conclusion regarding the PHEIC. The risk and consequent costs of failure to establish globally one of the world's most secure vaccine-preventable diseases."		"Final residual cases can be quickly lost given continued disruption of immunization systems in settings of conflict and complex humanitarian emergencies. International spread of poliovirus in global threat worsened by the expansion of conflict-affected areas, particularly in the Middle East and Central Africa. Furthermore, countries affected by conflict are vulnerable to outbreaks of public health services delivery that lack by deterioration of immunization systems in a number of such at-risk countries. The committee considered the following factors in reaching this conclusion regarding the PHEIC. The serious consequences of further international spread by the increasing number of countries in which immunization systems have been disrupted by armed conflict and complex emergencies. Implications in these high-risk areas are vulnerable to infection and outbreaks of public health are increasingly difficult to contain." The Committee remains concerned that implementation of the Temporary Recommendations is not being fully implemented in countries where an outbreak of polio could have serious consequences for the global health system. The above are indicators that complex response strategy reflects the PHEIC system as their strategic response for consequences of international spread and increase difficulty of response activities.	
6	"The world has reached the critical and final stage for global polio eradication and loss of momentum may result in years to prevent the world achieving the global goal. The Committee considered the following factors in reaching this conclusion regarding the PHEIC. The risk and consequent costs of failure to establish globally one of the world's most secure vaccine-preventable diseases."		"Countries or areas affected by conflict are vulnerable to outbreaks of public health services delivery and immunization systems have been disrupted in public health and immunization. These vulnerable include the conflict-affected countries in the Middle East, the Horn of Africa and Central Africa, particularly the Lake Chad Region. The last residual cases can be quickly lost given a continued disruption of health services in settings of complex humanitarian emergencies. The Committee considered the following factors in reaching this conclusion regarding the PHEIC. The serious consequences of further international spread by the increasing number of countries in which immunization systems have been disrupted by armed conflict and complex emergencies. Implications in these high-risk areas are vulnerable to infection and outbreaks of public health are increasingly difficult to contain and therefore the consequences of global polio eradication during its final stage." The above are indicators that complex response strategy reflects the PHEIC system as their strategic response for consequences of international spread and increase difficulty of response activities.	





Issue Year	23. Name	Date of Meeting	PRIC Recommendation	Summary of epidemiological and response developments	"Conditions for a PRIC: have been met"	"Conditions for a PRIC: NOT met"	Conditions on extraordinary event	Public health risk in other international regions	Require a coordinated international response	Isolated community transmission	Capable to keep the event apart in finished response
18		August 15, 2018	Resonance PRIC	Overall, WPII cases have remained low in 2018. There has been an international spread of WPII since December 2017 and this has been accompanied by an increase in the number of WPII cases in Africa and Asia. The risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low.			The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low.				
19		November 27, 2018	Resonance PRIC	WPII cases have increased globally, particularly in Afghanistan. The risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low.			The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low.				
20		February 19, 2019	Resonance PRIC	There was a global increase in WPII cases in 2018. The case of WPII in Africa was the first case of WPII in Africa since 2017. The risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low.			The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low.				
21		May 1, 2019	Resonance PRIC	WPII cases have increased globally, particularly in Pakistan. The risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low.			The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low.				
22		September 16, 2019	Resonance PRIC	WPII cases have increased globally, particularly in Pakistan. The risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low.			The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low.				
1		August 6, 2014	PRIC: Advised	The outbreak began in Pakistan in December 2013 and spread to India, Nigeria and other parts of Africa. The risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low.	"The transmission case of the Committee that the Committee for Public Health Emergency of International Concern (CPHEC) has been met"	"The Ebola outbreak in West Africa constitutes an 'extraordinary event'"	The Ebola outbreak in West Africa constitutes an 'extraordinary event' and a public health risk in other States. The public emergency of international concern has been declared for this outbreak. The risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low.	A coordinated international response is deemed essential to prevent the international spread of Ebola. The risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low.	The Committee noted "evidence of the virus, the absence of routine health facility transmission patterns" (The evidence remains community transmission in present circumstances)	The Committee noted "evidence of the virus, the absence of routine health facility transmission patterns" (The evidence remains community transmission in present circumstances)	
2		September 16-20, 2014*	Resonance PRIC	The Committee had various reasons for concern about the outbreak. The risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low.			The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low.				
3		October 22, 2014	Resonance PRIC	Cases have reportedly increased in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia. The risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low.			The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low.				
4		January 26, 2015	Resonance PRIC	Cases are continuing to increase in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia. The risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low.			The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low.				
5		April 3, 2015	Resonance PRIC	Cases continue to increase in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia. The risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low.			The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low.				
6		July 2-4, 2015*	Resonance PRIC	Overall, cases have decreased in the outbreak-affected areas. The risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low.			The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low.				
7		October 13, 2015*	Resonance PRIC	There has been a decline in the number of WPII cases in the outbreak-affected areas. The risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low.			The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low.				
8		December 15-20, 2015*	Resonance PRIC	Cases have reportedly increased in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia. The risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low.			The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low.				
9		March 26, 2016	PRIC: Advised	Cases have reportedly increased in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia. The risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low. However, the risk of an international spread of WPII is considered to be low.			The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low. The risk of international spread from Nigeria to the Lake Chad basin countries is considered to be low.				



Event Year	EU Name	Page of Meeting	PRER Recommendation	Summary of epidemiological and response developments	"Conditions for a PRER: have not improved"	"Conditions for a PRER: not met"	"Conditions on extraordinary event"	Public health risk to other States (international spread)	Requires a coordinated international response	Involved community transmission	Key to knowledge that event might be finished response experience
Eula Year (2016)	1	February 1, 2016	Declined PRER	Chairman of extraordinary meeting... (text continues)			There was no clear language during this meeting to indicate that the situation was considered an extraordinary event... (text continues)				"The WHO Director General... (text continues)
	2	March 8, 2016	Resumed PRER	Additional context... (text continues)			There was no clear language during this meeting to indicate that the situation was considered an extraordinary event... (text continues)		Temporary Resumption... (text continues)		"The Committee noted that... (text continues)
	3	June 18, 2016	Resumed PRER	International scientific consensus... (text continues)			There was no clear language during this meeting to indicate that the situation was considered an extraordinary event... (text continues)	"The Committee noted... (text continues)"			Temporary Resumption... (text continues)
Eula Year (2016)	4	September 1, 2016	Resumed PRER	The Emergency Committee... (text continues)			There was no clear language during this meeting to indicate that the situation was considered an extraordinary event... (text continues)	"Having considered the evidence... (text continues)"	"Furthermore, acknowledging... (text continues)"		"The Committee emphasized... (text continues)"
	5	November 18, 2016	PRER Declined	Response strategy... (text continues)			"The EC originally considered... (text continues)"	"The Public Health Emergency... (text continues)"			Temporary Resumption... (text continues)
	1	May 19, 2016	PRER not declared	An outbreak of yellow fever... (text continues)			"The WHO Executive Director... (text continues)"	"The WHO Executive Director... (text continues)"	"Other Director and... (text continues)"		"The Committee emphasized... (text continues)"
Eula Year (2016)	2	August 11, 2016	PRER not declared	No confirmed cases... (text continues)			"The WHO Executive Director... (text continues)"	"The WHO Executive Director... (text continues)"	"The WHO Executive Director... (text continues)"		"The WHO Executive Director... (text continues)"
	1	May 19, 2016	PRER not declared	WHO was notified... (text continues)			"It was the view of the Committee... (text continues)"	"The risk of international spread... (text continues)"			"This outbreak... (text continues)"
	1	October 17, 2016	PRER not declared	WHO was notified... (text continues)			"No neighbouring countries... (text continues)"	"The WHO Executive Director... (text continues)"			"This WHO Director... (text continues)"
Eula Year (2016)	2	April 12, 2016	PRER not declared	Transmission for... (text continues)			"However, the Committee... (text continues)"	"However, the Committee... (text continues)"			"Ongoing health... (text continues)"
	3	June 16, 2016	PRER not declared	Some positive... (text continues)			"It was the view of the Committee... (text continues)"	"The absence of... (text continues)"			"This WHO Director... (text continues)"
	4	July 17, 2016	Declined PRER	Cases have been... (text continues)			"It was the view of the Committee... (text continues)"	"Work remains high... (text continues)"			"This WHO Director... (text continues)"
Eula Year (2016)	5	October 18, 2016	Resumed PRER	On October 13, 2016... (text continues)			"There was no clear language... (text continues)"	"The WHO Executive Director... (text continues)"			"This WHO Director... (text continues)"
	6	February 12, 2016	Resumed PRER	On February 11, 2016... (text continues)			"The Committee acknowledged... (text continues)"	"The Committee acknowledged... (text continues)"			"This WHO Director... (text continues)"
	1	January 22, 2016	PRER not declared	There is currently... (text continues)			"The meeting of the Emergency... (text continues)"	"The meeting of the Emergency... (text continues)"			"This WHO Director... (text continues)"



Event Year	SL Number	Responding team profile(s)	Event or milestone	Complex Response Setting
Ebola Virus (2014)	1			
	2			
	3	<p>"In addition to providing input to the Director-General on whether the event constituted a constituent Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC), the Committee was asked to consider the potential risks of Ebola transmission for other geographies, including the Olympic and Paralympic Games scheduled for August and September 2016, respectively, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. A constituent Committee provided further information on the potential risks of Ebola transmission associated with the geographies of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, and the Committee thoroughly reviewed the range of public health, operational and logistical challenges that may result from such risks in the individual countries, and sought to the amplification of transmission and, consequently, contribute to the international spread of a transmissible disease depending on an epidemiology. The risk factors present and the mitigation strategies that are in place in the context of Ebola virus, the Committee assessed for the individual risks in each of the countries in which the Olympic and Paralympic Games will be held. The Committee also considered the potential risk to the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the international spread of infectious diseases, travel medicine, team gathering and facilities. The Committee concluded that there is a very low risk of further international spread of Ebola virus as a result of the Olympic and Paralympic Games as Brazil will be hosting the Games during the Brazilian winter when the intensity of transmissible transmission of infectious, such as dengue and Zika viruses, will be minimal and a reinforcing seasonal transmission is not expected for the Games which should further reduce the risk of transmission."</p>		
	4	<p>"The Committee concluded Brazil on this successful application of appropriate public health measures during the Olympic Games. To date, there has been no report of confirmed case of Ebola virus among people who attended the Games, both during the games and since their return. The lack of cases supports the conclusion of the risk assessment regarding the Olympic Games made during the PHEIC session."</p>		
Yellow Fever (2016)	1			
	2			
Ebola Virus (2014)	1			<p>"The Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has several characteristics that are of particular concern: the risk of cross-border spread given that it has not responded to other cases; the fact that an unmet challenge to contain Ebola virus remains; and that it has not been fully contained. This may be due to a number of factors. There are a large logistical challenges given the poor infrastructure and remote location of some case clusters; reported low health care surveillance, low detection and confirmation rates; and barriers to 'contain and stop disease'. During the response, safety and security of staff should be assessed, and protection of respondents and national and international staff should be prioritized." The above text includes complex response settings after logistical challenges and potential facility resource responses.</p>
	2			<p>"The Committee also noted the very complex security situation. The outbreak is being given in a context of an acute political and humanitarian crisis. Approximately 10 major security incidents have occurred in the Beni area in the past 1 month. These factors have been taken into account in the design of the response, including the need to ensure that a number of teams, including the security teams, and people who would facilitate or help leading the response, are able to provide their expertise to the response in a safe and secure environment."</p>
	3			<p>"The safety of respondents should be prioritized, while avoiding the stigmatization of the response." The above text includes complex response settings due to security concerns for respondents.</p>
Ebola Virus (2014)	1			<p>"The Committee expressed its deep concern about the ongoing outbreak, which despite some positive epidemiological trends, especially in the provinces of Basoko and Kaka, shows that the transmission and localisation of disease in other areas like Itombwe, present, once again, a challenge around community acceptance and security. The implementation of the UN and partners of case-control measures to other security teams, which already nearly took, and also on existing operations in public health operations is considered and encouraged. By the Committee, an initial platform for accelerating disease-control efforts, including, within security incidents, which have been reached in Itombwe and health among response teams were widely engaged for responses." The above text includes complex response settings due to security risk.</p>
	4			<p>"When addressing the outbreak in the population movement in highly densely populated areas, such as Itombwe and protection control practices in those health facilities, consider critical development, continued collaboration in the community, and the ongoing outbreak control activities. This led to the most significant of the community health workers. Security in the greatest concern, especially after two community health workers were killed last week. Efforts to increase security are underway." The above text includes a complex response setting due to insecurity.</p>
	5			<p>"There is a shift in how open these settings to more rural, hard-to-reach communities, more or more concentrated geographical areas. At present, 10 health teams are affected. These areas pose major security challenges. When response activities are suspended, the likelihood of understanding and the potential for disease to spread to more areas increases. In addition, continued transmission in remote areas where access is difficult creates the possibility of transmission during peak outbreak. Security remains the greatest concern. Efforts to increase security are underway. However, the Committee is confident that over the next few weeks, the most significant of the community health workers that efforts to stabilize the risk from rural communities." The above text includes complex response settings due to security risk and difficulty with access.</p>
	6			<p>"There has been an increase in the number of security incidents in some remote, challenging for access, including strengthening of community acceptance for full contribution to response activities, protection of personnel in strategic health facilities. The WHO Assessment group is currently in the final stages of the assessment, which shows a need to strengthen the role of security and geographic spread. It is not clear that remaining the program depend on the security situation and control of the risk factors of transmission, particularly in a high-risk health facility, and an enhanced trust and communication with the community." The above text includes complex response settings due to security issues.</p>
	1			

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Issue (Year)	Issue Number	Date of E- Meeting	PRER: Recommendation	Summary of epidemiological and response developments	"Conditions for a PRER: have been met?"	"Conditions for a PRER: NOT met?"	Conditions on extraordinary event	Public health risk to other States (international spread)	Requires a coordinated international response	Sustained community transmission	Capable knowledge for a rapid agent in finished response experience
2		January 30, 2020	Declined PRER:	There are 733 confirmed cases and 12,647 suspected cases in China. 1,370 confirmed cases are identified in seven and 770 deaths have occurred in China. 128 have recovered and been discharged from the hospital in China. 15 reported cases have occurred in 10 other countries with only seven having a history of travel in China. Human-to-human transmission has occurred in the domestic context of China, including a cruise case. There have been no health alerts of China.	"The Committee agreed that the outbreak now meets the criteria for a Public Health Emergency of International Concern."			"The unusual timing of the Emergency Committee convened by the WHO Director-General under the International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005) regarding the outbreak of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in the People's Republic of China, with implications for other countries, has been noted. The only strong measure to control the disease should consist with WHO and appropriate multi-national approaches to prevent further spread. It has also been public health measures to reduce virus and prevent. The measures China has taken are good but only for that country but also for the rest of the world. The Committee emphasized that the declaration of PRER, should be seen in the spirit of support and cooperation for China, to people, and the action China has taken on the border of the outbreak, with transparency, and it is to be hoped, with success. It has not the need for global solidarity. The Committee did not a global coordinated effort is needed to reduce progression to other regions of the world but may need additional support for that."	There has been human-to-human transmission in a cruise ship outside China... cases have not been reported in the WHO region in any week, and human-to-human transmission has occurred outside. While not outside China, the WHO region should advise and support efforts to investigate the extent of human-to-human transmission in the community and in healthcare facilities, and efforts to control the outbreak. This measure will provide information to the international community to assist in understanding the situation and to target and enable sharing of experience and successful measures. The Committee invited to emphasize the importance of making the possible means to control human-to-human and animal-to-human transmission. "Emergency Recommendations should be that states collaborate with WHO and partners to conduct investigations to understand the epidemiology and the conditions of the outbreak and measures to control it." The other two indicators that there are sustained gaps in knowledge due to recent agent.		

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\*PR: meeting took place over email

1. World Health Organization. International Health Regulations Committee and Expert Review. World Health Organization. [Available from: <http://www.who.int/teams/disease-control-prevention>].

2. World Health Organization. Statement on the meeting of the International Health Regulations (2005) Emergency Committee for the 2019-nCoV outbreak in the Democratic People's Republic of the Congo on 12 February 2020. World Health Organization. [Available from: <https://www.who.int/news-room/press-releases/20200212-emergency-committee-for-the-2019-nCoV-outbreak-in-the-democratic-republic-of-the-congo-on-12-february-2020>].

3. World Health Organization. Current WHO phase of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-2019). World Health Organization. 2020 [Available from: <http://www.who.int/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>].

Issue Year	Page	Background and objectives	Methods	Results
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