FINAL

Meeting Report: Special Session on the Future of CWA 15793:2011

Summary

Many members of the biorisk management community are deeply concerned about the impending expiration in 2014 of CEN Workshop Agreement 15793:2011 – *Laboratory Biorisk Management* (CWA 15793:2011), a voluntary document which describes requirements for laboratory biorisk management systems and is increasingly utilized by the biorisk management community as a risk management tool. However, the community has not identified a clear path forward to preserve and strengthen the document beyond 2014 so that it may effectively serve as the primary international guidance document on laboratory biorisk management.

To examine the various issues surrounding the future of CWA 15793:2011, and the other two complementary CWAs, CWA 16393:2012 and CWA 16335:2011, the European Biosafety Association (EBSA), with support from Sandia National Laboratories' International Biological Threat Reduction (SNL/IBTR), organized and hosted a Special Session on the Future of CWA 15793:2011 on June 20, 2013 in Basel, Switzerland immediately following the conclusion of the 16th Annual Conference of EBSA. The session attracted a diverse group of stakeholders representing many institutions from several European and non-European countries. Representatives from several international organizations, including the European Committee for Standardization (CEN), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Implementation Support Unit of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC/ISU), and several national and regional biosafety associations also participated in the meeting. In total, there were 54 participants from 20 countries.

The special session was successful in meeting its three primary objectives: to review the current use, implementation, and experiences of participants using CWA 15793:2011 and its role in promoting international biosafety and biosecurity; to present an opportunity for the biorisk management community, national standards bodies, and other interested parties to engage in face-to-face dialogue with representatives of relevant international standards development organizations in order to inform future biorisk community discussions on CWA 15793:2011; and to provide an opportunity for the international biorisk management community to openly discuss and debate the best path forward for CWA 15793:2011. The session launched a critical dialogue within the biorisk management community and with other key stakeholders towards a final decision on the future of CWA 15793:2011. Several potential options for the future conversion of CWA 15793:2011 to another, more permanent deliverable were examined and support was expressed for options ranging from conversion to an ISO International Standard to conversion to a guidance document managed by a non-standardization body, such as a biosafety association. A host of critical questions related to these various options were addressed, particularly with respect to options presented by CEN and ISO. Other important issues and potential

challenges were raised for consideration by the biorisk management community as it moves forward to determine the future of CWA 15793:2011.

Looking ahead, the participants agreed that a broader dialogue with additional stakeholders, empowered to make specific decisions about the best path forward, is urgently needed in the near-term to expand on exchanges at the session. This report is intended to help inform this dialogue.

Introduction

CEN Workshop Agreement 15793:2011 – *Laboratory Biorisk Management*, first published in 2008, is a document that is increasingly utilized within the international biorisk management community to manage biological risks associated with laboratories and other facilities. CWA 15793:2011 is due to expire and be withdrawn in September 2014 if no action is taken by the community. If this occurs, the document would no longer be made available on the CEN website to the community, or as useful to the biorisk management community because it will no longer hold any official status. Many members of the biorisk management community are deeply concerned about the impending expiration of CWA 15793:2011. However, no clear path forward has been identified to preserve and strengthen CWA 15793:2011 as the primary guidance document on laboratory biorisk management.

During 2012 several stakeholders, including EBSA, SNL/IBTR, and IFBA initiated an exploratory fact-finding discussion with ISO. In early 2013, the chairs, vice-chairs and co-chairs of the three CWAs contacted CEN and requested and extension of the lifetime of CWA 15793 to 2018 to match the expiration date of CWA 16393 for which it is a normative reference. In April 2013, the International Federation of Biosafety Associations (IFBA) issued a position statement urging the biorisk management community to "act expeditiously in order to initiate a path forward for CWA 15793 that will ultimately result in its transformation to a robust international system for biorisk management."[1] The determination of the best path forward requires an understanding of the available options for consideration, including their respective advantages and disadvantages, and broad consultation with affected stakeholders in the community. To initiate a focused dialogue on the future of the document, the European Biosafety Association (EBSA), together with Sandia National Laboratories' International Biological Threat Reduction (SNL/IBTR), organized a Special Session on the Future of CWA 15793:2011. The session was designed to be an opportunity to pursue a multi-stage consultation process that could identify a path forward for the document.

Meeting Report

The Special Session on the Future of CWA 15793:2011 was held on June 20, 2013 in Basel, Switzerland immediately following the conclusion of the 16th Annual Conference of the European Biosafety Association. The session was organized and hosted by EBSA, with organizational support from SNL/IBTR. The primary objectives of the session were:

[1] http://www.internationalbiosafety.org/IFBANews.aspx?newsID=711fa718-4cff-44dc-884d-5f658f91173c&MenuItemID=ba3e49ab-6fc0-437f-b923-93951bb11d15; accessed June 23, 2013.

- **Review examples of current use, implementation, and experiences of those using the CEN Workshop Agreement CWA 15793:2011 – *Laboratory Biorisk Management* and its role in promoting international biosafety and biosecurity**
- **Present an opportunity for attending members of the biorisk management community and other interested parties to engage in face-to-face dialogue with representatives of relevant international standards development organizations (CEN, ISO) in order to inform future biorisk community discussions on CWA 15793:2011 and the other two complementary documents CWA 16393:2012 and CWA 16335:2011**
- **Provide an opportunity for attending members of the international biorisk management community to openly discuss and debate the best path forward for CWA 15793:2011**

A comprehensive list of session objectives and the agenda for the session is included in Appendix A. The session was moderated by Mr. Brad Goble (TDV Global Inc.; International Federation of Biosafety Associations) and Dr. Gary Burns (biosafety and biosecurity consultant; vice chair of CEN Workshop 31, the CEN workshop that developed CWA 15793:2008). Session participants included representatives from several European and non-European countries, including participants from North America, Africa, Asia, and Australia. The session was divided into two halves: the first hour was devoted to a series of short presentations by various stakeholder organizations, and during the second hour a plenary session was held to discuss options and gather inputs from the participants.

After welcoming remarks by the moderators and a recap of a breakout session focused on CWA 15793:2011 held during the 16th Annual EBSA Conference, the session began with brief presentations delivered by representatives of WHO, BTWC/ISU, CEN, ISO, and SNL/IBTR.

As an example of how CWA 15793:2011 has been used by the biorisk management community, Dr. Nicoletta Previsani of WHO noted that CWA 15793 has been used to implement biorisk management systems at the two variola virus repositories: the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC in Atlanta, Georgia, USA, and the State Research Centre of Virology and Biotechnology SRC VB VECTOR in Novosibirsk, Russian Federation. However, phenomenal outreach activities in support of the implementation of CWA 15793 in developing countries are often not backed up by comparable incentives to implement the same biorisk management systems within developed countries. Dr Previsani also emphasized that in considering the future of the document and WHO's role with respect to the document, while an official position of the Organization was still not available, WHO would most likely not be the most appropriate future host for CWA. As a WHO 'guidance document', auditing or certification against it would become complicated. In addition, Dr Previsani explained that the involvement and participation of WHO in the development of e.g. an ISO standard could be perceived on one hand as WHO pushing for a market of certification, on the other hand however as being an opportunity for WHO to influence the process and discussions with ISO members and decision-making bodies. Drawing parallels to existing ISO quality management standards, Dr Previsani pointed out that WHO will support the implementation of an ISO biorisk management standard should one become available. Dr. Ben Brodsky of SNL/IBTR explained how SNL/IBTR was utilizing CWA 15793:2011 in its international work on biorisk management as a logical framework for biorisk management systems a foundation for biorisk management training and education, and a tool for horizontal and vertical

communication. Mr. Piers Millet of BTWC/ISU described the linkages between the biological nonproliferation goals of the BTWC, and biorisk management. He noted that CWA 15793:2011 was one tool used by the international community to advance biorisk management, and that states parties to the BTWC have recognized that voluntary management standards can promote biorisk management.

The focus of the session then turned to the practical aspects of voluntary international standards development, with essential inputs provided by Ms. Alina Iatan of CEN (participating remotely via internet), and Mr. Stefan Marinkovic of ISO. After providing background information on the European standardization system and CEN as an organization, Ms. Iatan described in detail the deliverables produced by CEN, the similarities and differences between them, and the procedures by which these deliverables may be produced. These deliverables include CEN workshop agreements, European Standards, CEN technical specifications, and CEN technical reports. European Standards (EN) are considered the top of the CEN deliverable hierarchy and reflect the consensus of the EU stakeholders. These documents are implemented as national standards across the EU, and are used in support of national legislation and policies; however, they also require the longest development time and the greatest degree of consensus among CEN member bodies. In response to a question, she clarified that European Standards are not national laws in the EU, the European Standards are voluntary in application. In some cases, the European Standards are cited in national legislation and they give presumption of conformity with the essential requirements of a European Directive. She also noted that the Vienna Agreement enables CEN and ISO to coordinate on the development of deliverables in order to avoid duplication of effort and conflicting deliverables.

On the subject of CWA 15793:2011, Ms. Iatan stated that the document was currently valid until 2014, but that a group of stakeholders had submitted a request for an extension of the lifetime of the document until January 2018, to align with the anticipated lifetime of CEN Workshop Agreement 16393:2012 - *Laboratory biorisk management - Guidelines for the implementation of CWA 15793:2008*. Because CWA 15793:2011 was first published in 2008 and has already been granted a second three-year extension to 2014, another extension would be exceptional and considered a derogation of the CEN rules governing CEN workshop agreements. The request for the derogation is currently being considered by the CEN Technical Board. Ms. Iatan stated that the issue would be discussed at the next CEN Board meeting, in July 2013, and that a decision by the CEN board on the request for another extension could be expected following that meeting.[2] It is unknown if CWA 15793:2011 would continue to be made available free of charge beyond 2014, if the request for another extension is granted.

Ms. Iatan suggested several possible options to consider for the future of CWA 15793:2011, including: produce a new workshop agreement developed under either CEN or ISO; develop another type of CEN publication within a CEN technical committee; develop an ISO deliverable within an ISO Technical

[2] After the session, but prior to the release of this report, CEN communicated that the CEN Technical Board decided not to accept the request to extend CWA 15793 and CWA 16393 "for the time being," and encouraged the CEN Workshops "to seek the advice of a National Standards Body…for the conversion of the CWAs into formal standardization deliverables." The CEN Technical Board indicated it would reconsider the extension request at a later date "should such work be initiated."

Committee (TC) such as TC 276 on biotechnology, or create a new ISO technical committee to develop an ISO deliverable, and if needed utilize the Vienna Agreement to publish the deliverable as an International Standard. She later noted that ISO TC 276 is not necessarily the technical committee that would undertake this work, and that the decision on which ISO technical committee would develop a biorisk management deliverable is the decision of ISO.

During the plenary discussion, Ms. Iatan explained that if CWA 15793:2011 is withdrawn, CEN retains the copyright to the document for 70 years. Transfer of the copyright/ exploitation rights granted to another party requires the approval of the CEN members. She noted that CWA 16393:2012, the guidance document, would not be withdrawn if CWA 15793:2011 is withdrawn. The review of the CWA 16393:2012 will be decided by the Workshop participants in 2015.

During his remarks, Mr. Marinkovic of ISO noted that, in general, ISO's processes for the development of deliverables are similar to those of CEN, with ISO functioning as a network of national standards bodies on a global level in a manner similar to CEN's role as a regional body serving the EU. Mr. Marinkovic described the characteristics of the primary ISO deliverables: ISO Workshop Agreement (IWA), ISO Technical Report (TR), ISO Publicly Available Specification (PAS), ISO Technical Specification (TS), and ISO International Standard (IS). As in the case of the EN, the ISO International Standard requires the greatest degree of consensus for approval by ISO, and has a correspondingly longer development time.

With the exception of the IWA, ISO deliverables are typically developed by existing technical committees. A single technical committee may develop a series of related ISO deliverables. In considering the potential conversion of CWA 15793:2011 to an ISO deliverable, Mr. Marinkovic also noted that deliverables may be developed in project committees, which are typically set up to create a single document. This route can save time, as the project committee's work is dedicated to the completion of the work planned, but that project committee disbands following the completion of the work. ISO members vote on the new work item and the ISO Technical Management Board then decides whether a new project committee should be created or not (in case the project could be undertaken by an existing technical committee). In order to be accepted, a new work item needs a simple majority of the members voting and the commitment of at least 5 members to nominate experts and participate in the work.

Mr. Marinkovic noted that the timeline for conversion of CWA 15793:2011 to an ISO deliverable may be much shorter than normal because CWA 15793:2011 is already a known document that has support within the community. CWA 15793:2011 could be attached to a new work item proposal as a supporting document that would form the basis for the new deliverable. When a new work item is presented, voters can recommend that early development stages (such as the Working Draft stage, where the essentials of the document are discussed) be skipped, resulting in a substantial time savings. One participant suggested that 16393:2012 - *Laboratory biorisk management - Guidelines for the implementation of CWA 15793:2008* could be submitted as the source document rather than CWA 15793:2011, because CWA 16393:2012 contains all the requirements of CWA 15793:2011 plus much more detailed information that could be integrated into the new deliverable.

Mr. Marinkovic also explained that because an ISO International Standard based on CWA 15793:2011 would be considered a management system standard (MSS), additional rules would apply to its development. A justification study would have to be performed and approved by ISO before work on the standard development project could begin. Once the justification study approved, the work follows its normal route. The justification study is essentially a list of questions, which may be completed by the national standards organization submitting a new work item for consideration, or by a third party. MSS has then to adopt the "high level structure" which consists of identical core text, common terms and core definitions. The objective of this "high level structure" is to harmonize all common elements of ISO MSS so that synergy between all ISO MSS (such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 50001, ISO 22301, ISO 27001, etc) is improved and implementation of so called "integrated management systems" is facilitated.

CWA 15793:2011 and CWA 16393:2012 are currently available for download free of charge from the CEN website, which was made possible as a result of the financial support of several organizations. On the subject of cost for ISO deliverables, Mr. Marinkovic explained that some ISO deliverables were available free of charge, but could not say at this stage whether it would be possible for a deliverable based on CWA 15793:2011 to be made available free of charge to the community through an arrangement like those in place for the two CEN workshop agreements. He explained that ISO generally relies in part on the revenue generated by the sale of ISO documents, and that the benefit of acquiring the document for an organization should be weighed against its cost. One session participant later noted having difficulty in the past in acquiring a standard because of financial constraints at her institution.

Emerging Themes

During the plenary session following the presentations, a vigorous and wide-ranging discussion on CWA 15793:2011 and its future ensued. The following general themes emerged:

Participants expressed strong support for CWA 15793:2011

There was strong consensus among the session participants that CWA 15793:2011 was a valuable and important document for the biorisk management community. One participant informed the group that some CWA 15793:2011 requirements have been incorporated into a national biorisk management standard against which several labs have been certified, while another participant credited CWA 15793:2011 with helping to change the culture of biorisk management in her country. This support is apparently broad, but not unconditional. For example, one participant from Africa highlighted the value of the document and called for it to continue to be made freely available so that laboratories may continue to utilize it. However, the same participant also explained that there exists a strong perception that CWA 15793:2011 is a “European” document, despite the fact that it was developed by an international group of stakeholders. Another participant observed that, in his country, some laboratories (those more familiar with other standards) are supportive of standards for biorisk management, while laboratories with less experience in management system implementation are less supportive.

Participants agreed that action must be taken to preserve the progress made since the publication of CWA 15793, and to continue to advance and secure global improvements in biorisk management by ensuring the document is established in a more permanent form

Although no formal vote was taken during the session, participants generally agreed that the biorisk management community should seek to convert the document to a more permanent format – beginning as soon as possible. Several deliverable types were identified and various advantages and concerns were discussed over the course of the session.

Most of the discussion focused on options for converting CWA 15793:2011 into another deliverable under the ISO or CEN systems. Several participants spoke in favor of converting CWA 15793:2011 to an ISO deliverable, especially an International Standard. One participant pointed out that elevating CWA 15793:2011 to an ISO deliverable would carry more "weight" with the upper management of institutions; another pointed out that many laboratories in her region are already implementing other ISO standards and expressed a desire for the standards to be harmonized. A third participant suggested that a conversion of CWA 15793:2011 to an ISO standard would signal an elevation and continued evolution of the biorisk management profession.

Although not the main focus of the discussion, it was acknowledged that options exist for CWA 15793:2011 to be converted to a deliverable that would not be published by a standards organization. For example, it may be possible for a biosafety association to acquire the copyright to CWA 15793:2011 and make the document available to the community. Mr. Millet noted that it may be possible for the BTWC/ISU to serve as a repository for the document as an interim step. It was noted that in these cases, the document would function as a guidance document, and not as a "standard," thereby making any internal or external audit process, or certification process, much more difficult.

CWA 15793:2011 enjoys a significant level of name recognition within the biorisk management community, and international awareness of the document continues to grow. When converting CWA 15793:2011 into another deliverable, a clear link should be established to CWA 15793:2011 in order to leverage the recognition that has been established over the past six years and minimize the time and effort required to introduce and explain the new deliverable.

Broader consultation is needed in the near term to define the optimal path forward for CWA 15793:2011

Organizers and participants in the session recognized that the session was not intended to identify and ratify a path forward on CWA 15793:2011 and the other CWAs on behalf of the entire biorisk management community. While the session accomplished the goal of catalyzing a dialogue on the question, it was generally agreed that the decision making process leading to a final decision on which deliverable to pursue for conversion of CWA 15793:2011 should be transparent so that all interested stakeholders have an opportunity to express their views before a specific conversion pathway is pursued. An appropriate balance is needed between making substantive progress down a defined pathway in a timely manner, and ensuring all stakeholders have opportunities to contribute their views. One participant suggested that it would be important to engage the members of the original CEN

workshops as soon as possible to receive their inputs. The session organizers recognized the need to communicate the outcomes of the session to the community, and stated that a summary report and presentations from the session would be made publicly available on the EBSA website.

As one outcome of the session, a small working group will be established to continue to advance this effort and take responsibility for ensuring the biorisk management community is informed and consulted. Future face-to-face meetings of stakeholders are a possibility; however a concern regarding the cost and complexity of executing large meetings of stakeholders was raised. In lieu of face-to-face discussions, much consultation can be performed via electronic communication (such as email). It may also be possible to organize online meetings of stakeholders. The community can communicate remotely on the issue almost immediately, while a face-to-face meeting will require considerable time to plan. It is likely a combination of electronic and face-to-face discussions will be required to engage the community appropriately.

The potential for facilities to be certified against a standard based on CWA 15793:2011 presents potential advantages and challenges

The conversion of CWA 15793:2011 to another CEN or ISO deliverable may offer the opportunity to develop a scheme for third-party certification of facilities against the document. An advantage of independent certification that was identified during the session is the opportunity it can provide facilities to demonstrate conformance with CWA 15793:2011 requirements. One participant noted that recent controversies surrounding biological facilities and research with potentially dangerous infectious agents may have been perceived in a different light if the affected facilities had been certified against the requirements of CWA 15793:2011. Certification would also enable the biorisk management systems of different laboratories to be compared using a common benchmark, which may help dispel perceptions that some laboratories are inferior, or superior, to others. This could be particularly important for laboratories in countries where national oversight of biorisk management is less established.

One concern surrounding certification that was raised during the session was that some laboratories already implement other management standards (for example, ISO 17025:2005) and must make considerable investment and effort to maintain current accreditation or certification. The introduction of another standard against which laboratories would feel obligated to become certified could increase this burden, in terms of financial cost and staff time devoted to meeting certification requirements. A related concern is that the elevation of CWA 15793:2011 to an international standard may expand a market for certification that already exists in which laboratories may feel compelled or pressured to pursue certification if external agencies, such as funding agencies or national oversight bodies, make certification a condition for financial support or approval.

Other participants noted that the development of a voluntary standard is distinct from the development of a certification scheme to support that standard. Creating a certification scheme would be an extensive process that could only follow the development of the formal international standard. For example, conversion of CWA 15793:2011 to an ISO International Standard would not necessarily result

in the establishment of a system for certification against the standard. ISO and CEN standards are voluntary as a general rule; facilities may choose not to pursue certification if the cost-benefit analysis is not favorable.

Conclusion and Recommended Next Steps

The special session was successful in meeting its three primary objectives: to review the current use, implementation, and experiences of participants using CWA 15793:2011 and its role in promoting international biosafety and biosecurity; to present an opportunity for the biorisk management community, national standards bodies, and other interested parties to engage in face-to-face dialogue with representatives of relevant international standards development organizations in order to inform future biorisk community discussions on CWA 15793:2011 and the complementary documents CWA 16393:2012 and CWA 16335:2011; and to provide an opportunity for the international biorisk management community to openly discuss and debate the best path forward for CWA 15793:2011. The session launched a critical dialogue within the biorisk management community and with other key stakeholders.

Several potential options for the future conversion of CWA 15793:2011 to another, more permanent deliverable were examined, ranging from conversion to a guidance document managed by a non-standardization body to conversion to an ISO International Standard . The session clarified several outstanding questions related to the conversion of CWA 15793:2011 to other deliverables, especially other ISO or CEN deliverables. In addition, participants had the opportunity to raise other related issues that the biorisk management community should consider during the subsequent dialogues on this issue.

Looking ahead, the participants agreed that a broadened dialogue with additional stakeholders is urgently needed, even if CEN grants a derogation of its rules and extends the lifetime of CWA 15793 again. Initially, this outreach will occur via electronic (email) means in order to reach the greatest number of stakeholders quickly. As an immediate starting point, the chairs, co-chairs and members of the previous CEN workshops that developed the relevant CEN workshop agreements will be contacted. Depending on the outcomes of these consultations, additional face-to-face meetings may be warranted to help the community reach an acceptable level of consensus on the precise path to pursue.

Appendix A: Special Session on the Future of CWA 15793:2011 – Objectives and Agenda

June 20, 2013, 16:00 – 18:00

Basel Congress Center, Basel, Switzerland

Objectives

- **Review current use, implementation, experiences of the CEN Workshop Agreement CWA 15793:2011 – *Laboratory Biorisk Management***
    - Implementation experiences and lessons learned
    - Importance of the CWA document for enhancing biorisk management internationally
- **Present an opportunity for biorisk management community, national standards bodies, and other interested parties to engage in face-to-face dialogue with representatives of relevant international standards development organizations (CEN, ISO) in order to inform future biorisk community discussions on CWA 15793:2011 and CWA 16393:2012:**
    - Clarify the situation regarding the scheduled expiration of the CWA 15793:2011 and learn about options for future extension or conversion to another deliverable; for example:
        - Convert the document to full International standard (ISO) status or other types of ISO deliverables (ISO Technical Specification, ISO Publicly Available Specification, ISO Workshop Agreement)
        - Develop the document into an European standard (EN)
        - Develop the document into another international standard
        - Adopt the document as guidance issued by national, regional and/or international Biosafety Associations
        - Other options
    - Discuss "pros and cons" of the above options, including development timelines, costs of development and licensing, benefits, and pitfalls;
    - Gain a greater understanding of important aspects of international standards development, such as the Vienna Agreement, and the potential impacts on CWA 15793.
- **Provide the first significant opportunity for the international biorisk management community to openly discuss and debate the best path forward for CWA 15793:2011:**
    - Provide an open forum for the community to contribute to the discussion in person, or remotely;
    - Identify additional information gaps and needs required by the community to inform future discussions on CWA 15793;
    - Discuss the merits, goals and objectives of organizing a dedicated international meeting sometime in late 2013 on the future of CWA 15793;
        - Set objectives and desired outcomes;

- Identify meeting sponsors;
- Set targets for meeting dates, location, organizers.

Moderators:

Gary Burns

Brad Goble

Time	Duration	Suggested Topic	Suggested Speaker
16:00	10 minutes	Opening remarks – Options for Future of CWA 15793	World Health Organization
16:10	10 minutes	The Utility of CWA 15793 as an International Biorisk Management Benchmark	Sandia National Laboratories
16:20	10 minutes	CWA 15793's role in promoting international biosecurity	BTWC Implementation Support Unit
16:30	10 minutes	CEN Process for Development of Deliverables from a CWA	CEN Representative
16:40	10 minutes	ISO Process for Development of Deliverables including Adoption of CEN Documents	ISO Representative
16:50	10 minutes	Question and Answer Session	Moderators
17:00	50 minutes	**Open Floor Discussion** **Overarching question: Should CWA 15793 be converted into another internationally recognized document at the end of its lifetime as a CEN Workshop Agreement?** Some questions to consider: 1. How has CWA 15793 helped to improve biorisk management in facilities? 2. What are the potential benefits and drawbacks of the various deliverables that may be considered for the adaptation of CWA 15793? 3. Are there information gaps that need to be closed before making a final determination on the future of CWA 15793? 4. How shall the decision on the future of the CWA 15793 be made? Is a dedicated international meeting on the question an appropriate approach? 5. Looking ahead: What are the immediate priorities for action within the biorisk management community on the CWA 15793 issue?	**Facilitated by Moderators (TBN)**
17:50	10 minutes	Summary and Next Steps	Moderators
18:00	-	Adjourn	-