

## WHO updates Bacterial Pathogens Priority List(BPLL) 2024

### ➤ About BPPL:

- **Published since 2017**, the BPPL is a global tool that forms the basis for activities related to the surveillance and control of **Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)**. The updated **2024 BPPL** list includes **15 families of antibiotic-resistant (ABR) pathogens**. These pathogens are categorized into critical, high, and medium priority groups for research and development (R&D) and public health measures.

### ➤ About AMR:

- **Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)** occurs when microbes (bacteria, fungi, parasites, and viruses) evolve to resist existing antimicrobial drugs, making them ineffective. These evolved pathogens, which are harder to treat, are known as “superbugs”.

### ➤ Causes for the Spread of AMR:

- **Biological:** Gene transfer, mutation, etc.
- **Societal:** Inappropriate use of antibiotics, inadequate diagnostics, poor infection control, etc.

### ➤ Global Initiatives:

- **One Health Approach:** Integrating efforts across human, animal, and environmental health.
- **Global Action Plan on AMR:** A framework for countries to combat AMR.
- **World AMR Awareness Week:** An annual event to raise awareness.

### ➤ India's Initiatives:

- **National Action Plan on AMR:** A strategic plan to combat AMR in India.
- **AMR Surveillance Network (ICMR):** Monitoring and reporting AMR trends.
- **Banning of Inappropriate Fixed Dose Combination Drugs:** Regulating the use of certain antibiotics.

## National One Health Mission

- The mission will prioritize activities such as **integrated and holistic R&D**, early detection of epidemics/pandemics, and fast-tracking medical countermeasures.
- Approved on **01.01.2024**,
- **National Institute for One Health located at Nagpur, Maharashtra**
- 'One Health' based approach to achieve the goal of 'Health and Wellness for All'



## SEBI Revamps Market Cap Computation Basis For LODR Compliance

- On May 17, 2024, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) revised its **Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements (LODR) Regulations, 2015**, through the **SEBI (LODR) (Amendment) 2024**. This amendment changes the method for calculating the market capitalization of listed companies.

### ➤ Key Changes:

- **Market Capitalization Calculation:** Instead of using a single day's market cap (**previously calculated on March 31**), SEBI will now use an **'Average Market Capitalization'** over a defined period.
- **Effective Date:** Amendments to Regulations 3, 17, 21(5), 25, 30 (removal of the Explanation under sub-regulation 11), 34, 43A, and 44 will take effect **from December 31, 2024**.
- **Compliance Ranking:** The ranking for compliance will be based on the average market capitalization **from July 1 to December 31, with December 31** as the cut-off date. After the ranking is determined, there will be a three-month transition period (or until the start of the next financial year, whichever is later) before the relevant LODR provisions apply.

## Pig Butchering Scam

- **Pig Butchering Scams, also known as "sha zhu pan" scams**, are financial frauds that are increasing worldwide, including in India.
- These scams are characterized by criminals luring victims into digital relationships to build trust over a long period. Once trust is established, the scammers convince their victims to invest in fraudulent schemes or platforms, repeatedly stealing their money.
- The term "**pig butchering**" refers to the scammers' practice of "**fattening up**" their victims by building trust before ultimately "**slaughtering**" them financially.

## Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF)

- The **Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD)** scientific body has adopted recommendations to implement the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF)**.
- **About KMGBF**
  - The **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF)** is a non-binding framework adopted at the **15th Conference of Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Montreal in December 2022**.
- **Aim:** To halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030.
- **Targets:** Set 23 targets to be achieved by 2030, including 30% conservation of land, sea, and inland water, and 30% restoration of degraded ecosystems.
- **Four main goals to be achieved by 2050:**
  - Health of ecosystems and species, including stopping human-induced species extinction.
  - Sustainable use of biodiversity.
  - Equitable sharing of benefits from biodiversity.
  - Implementation and financing, including **closing a \$700 billion per year** biodiversity finance gap.
- **Key Recommendations by the Scientific Body**
  - Advance new work in areas such as biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning and sustainable biodiversity-based activities.
  - Support adequate financial resources and capacity-building.
  - Ensure the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities are respected.
- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**
  - **About:** An international treaty adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Rio "Earth Summit") in 1992.
  - **Headquarters:** Montreal, Canada.
  - **Members:** 196 countries, including India.

## Materiovigilance Programme of India (MvPI)

- The **Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI)** has requested the timely reporting of adverse events related to medical devices on the **MvPI platform**.
- **About MvPI**
  - **Launched:** 2015
  - **National Coordination Centre:** Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission since 2018
  - **Purpose:** Monitors Medical Device-associated Adverse Events (MDAE) and raises awareness among healthcare professionals about the importance of MDAE reporting.
  - **Reporting:** Can be done by clinical specialists, biomedical engineers, nurses, pharmacists, patients, etc.
  - **Benefits:** Evaluates the benefit-risk ratio of medical devices and enhances public confidence.

## Brazil Declared Host of FIFA Women's World Cup 2027

- **FIFA President Gianni Infantino** announced that **Brazil** will host the **10th edition of the FIFA Women's World Cup (FIFAWWC) 2027** during the **74th FIFA Congress in Bangkok, Thailand**.
- **Host Country:** Brazil, the first South American country to host the Women's World Cup, was selected over the joint bid of Belgium, Netherlands, and Germany (BNG).
- **Previous Hosting:** Brazil has previously hosted the men's football World Cups in 1950 and 2014.
- **2023 Winner:** Spain won the 2023 edition, which was held in Australia and New Zealand.