



AMR in CAP plans

AMR Subgroup meeting on National action plans

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Recall key points

- The new CAP (2023-2027) has to contribute to combat **AMR**.
- Certain agricultural practices have a + or - influence on the amount of antimicrobials used in a farm. The CAP must reward those practices that help reduce the use of antimicrobials
- To reward practices, the CAP provides for possible “Interventions” (measures, actions).
 - Set menu + possibility to adapt them to local circumstances by MSs (who, what, how...)
 - They support farmers financially: to compensate for the costs incurred.
- Clear interplay between CAP and NAPs

After checking 27 CAP plans

1. Most MS: **indirect** interventions in the CAP (animal welfare, animal health, advisory initiatives, innovation, organic production). “Management commitments”
2. A few MS: include also **specific** interventions to reduce AMU. “Commitments to lower AMU”

Indirect interventions in the CAP

- Animal welfare: Measuring, interventions
- Health plans and biosecurity
- Moving to organic production
- Conservation and promotion of traditional breeds
- Genetic selection for resistance to diseases

Specific interventions in the CAP I

Country X: Lower the use of intermammary AM.

- Eligibility: Dairy farms
- They must keep their use of intramammary AM for dry and lactating cows within two values set out by the authorities



Specific interventions in the CAP II

Country Y: Payment for AMU reduction

- Eligibility: Ruminants and/or pigs
- Farms are classified based on how far their AMU (DDD) is from the regional median
- Farms will receive payments (per animal) if they:
 - Maintain DDD values within the value defined by the median.
 - Maintain DDD values within the threshold identified by the third quartile, but reduce it by 20%.
 - They have DDD values ranging from quarter to third quartile with a reduction of at least 10%.



Specific interventions in the CAP III

Country Z: A three-year programme with activities to lower AMU in pig farms

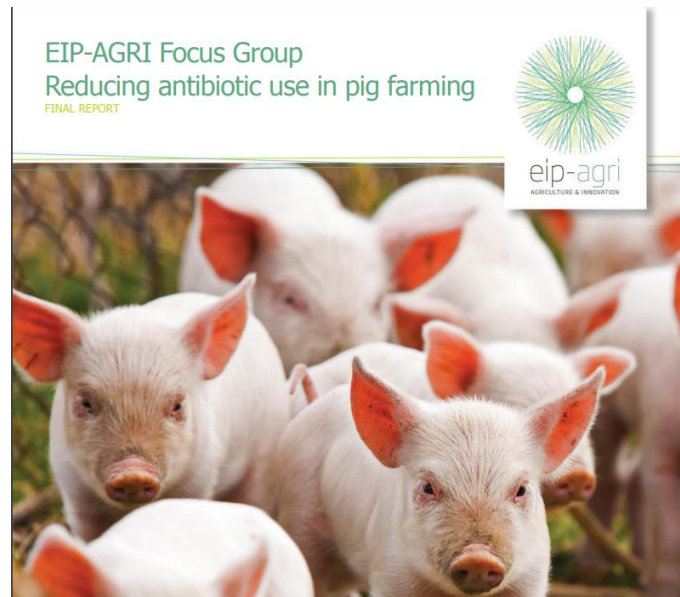
- Eligibility: Farms with more than 500 piglets/fattening pigs that commit to:
 - Sign a contract with a private veterinarian
 - Annual vaccination programme against a pre-defined list of diseases
 - Submit proof of implementing biosecurity measures
 - Registration of treatments in the e-prescription data base
- Average reference values for AMU established. AMU in each farm will be calculated. If values (“coefficient”) are kept below a threshold, then x Euros/slaughtered pig



Other instruments available in the CAP

- The agricultural European Innovation Partnership (EIP-AGRI). It fosters competitive and sustainable farming. Operational groups; Rural Development funds.

<https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en>



EIP-AGRI Focus Group
Reducing antimicrobial use in
poultry farming
FINAL REPORT
FEBRUARY 2021

Impact of last CAP (2014-2020) on AMU?



Study on CAP Measures and Instruments Promoting Animal Welfare and Reduction of Antimicrobials Use

December 2021

https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/key-policies/common-agricultural-policy/cmef/regulation-and-simplification/study-cap-measures-and-instruments-promoting-animal-welfare-and-reduction-antimicrobials-use_en

Effect of feeding practices on AMU

FARMING PRACTICES		ANIMAL WELFARE OUTCOMES				REDUCTION OF AMU
		Hunger, thirst	Discomfort, fear, distress	Pain, injury, disease	Perform natural behaviour	
Feed quantity	Feed restriction	-	-	+/-	-	-
	Forcefeeding		-	-	-	-
Feed quality and diversity	Good nutritional balance management	++	++	++	++	++
	High fibre intake	++	++	++	++	++
	Feed diversity and choice	++	++		++	
	Appropriate supply of feed additives	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	++
	Feed safety management	++		++		++
	Water safety management	++		++		++

Effect of housing conditions on AMU

FARMING PRACTICES		ANIMAL WELFARE OUTCOMES				REDUCTION OF AMU
		Hunger, thirst	Discomfort, fear, distress	Pain, injury, disease	Perform natural behaviour	
Increased space allowance (area per animal)			++	++	++	++
Group size		+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Provision of enrichment			++	++	++	
Litter and indoor flooring	Flooring without vegetal litter		+/-	+/-	-	++
	Flooring with vegetal litter		++	+/-	++	+/-
Microclimate control	Air cleaner		++	++		++
	Humidity control		++	++		
	Temperature control		++	++		++
Proper light management			++	++	++	
Methods for keeping animals indoor	Group housing	+/-	+	+/-	++	+/-
	Individual housing		-	+/-	-	+/-
	Permanent tethering		-		-	
	Tethering with mostly daily access to pasture or outdoor/indoor run				-	
Well-managed outdoor access and grazing		+/-	++	+/-	++	+/-

Effect of health practices on AMU

FARMING PRACTICES		ANIMAL WELFARE OUTCOMES				REDUCTION OF AMU
		Hunger, thirst	Discomfort, fear, distress	Pain, injury, disease	Perform natural behaviour	
Hygiene management	Holding and gear hygiene			++		++
	Quarantine and avoiding infections from the outside			++		++
Treatment management	Prophylaxis and alternative treatment ¹			++		++
	Targeted curative treatment with AMU ²			++		++
	Curative AMU avoiding HPCIA ³			++		++
Mutilations without method to avoid pain (long-term effect on animals of dehorning, tail-docking, teeth restriction, castration)			-	-	-	+/-
Alternative practices for the suppression of painful practices	Mutilation with pain-avoiding practices (analgesia, genetic selection, hormonal castration)		-	+/-		+/-
	No mutilations (keeping horns, tail, all teeth and no castration)		++	+	++	+
Genetic selections (to improve robustness, longevity and adaptability)		++		++		++

Some things to consider

- More information on CAP interventions' effect on AMU.

+

- The reasons behind excess/inappropriate AMU in your country.

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- Good basis to figure out what interventions could add to/integrate with what your NAPs have already envisaged.

Thank you



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