



**GOUVERNEMENT**

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**Government Offices of Sweden**



**Folkhälsomyndigheten**  
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY OF SWEDEN

# AMR One Health Network (OHN) temporary subgroup suggestions to strengthen EU and Member States action against AMR



**AMR OHN**  
One Health Network

# I. Context and Scope

- **Context**

- Following the **AMR Policy Initiative** announced by the Commission in January 2022, and the **High Level “One Health” Ministerial Conference on AMR** organized by the French Presidency of the Council in March 22, France, Sweden and Spain coordinated a subgroup of the AMR OHN to provide suggestions from Members States (MS) to the Commission

- **Scope**

- The mandate of the subgroup was to provide technical expertise and opinions from the 27 EU MS to the Commission on **needed concrete objectives and activities** addressing **unmet needs** at EU level to strengthen EU and MS action against AMR, in the area of public health, animal health, plant health and the environment

The **conclusions** of the subgroup were **adopted in August 2022**

Full report – [link](#)

Top 10% suggestions – [link](#)



**AMR OHN**  
One Health Network

FINAL REPORT

SUBGROUP ESTABLISHED UNDER THE EU AMR ONE HEALTH  
NETWORK TO FORMULATE SUGGESTIONS FOR AMR ACTIONS

AUGUST 2022



AMR  
**One Health Network**

Top suggestions for AMR actions



AUGUST 2022

Prepared by the

Subgroup established under the EU AMR One Health  
Network to formulate suggestions for AMR actions

## II. Work method

- **March 25 – April 15 2022 : MS suggestions**

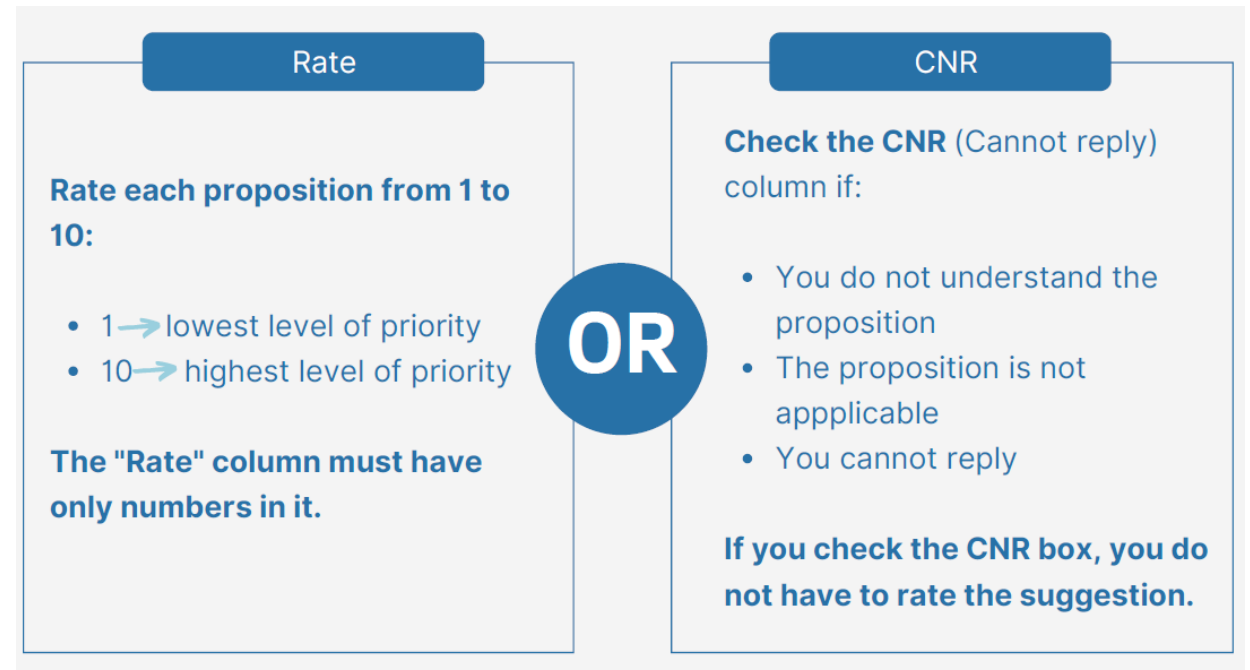
- MS invited to formulate action proposals in the human, animal and/or environmental health sectors, if possible in a "One Health" approach using the **SMART methodology**
- 19 out of 27 MS (81%) provided suggestions

- **April 16 – April 25 2022 : Review process**

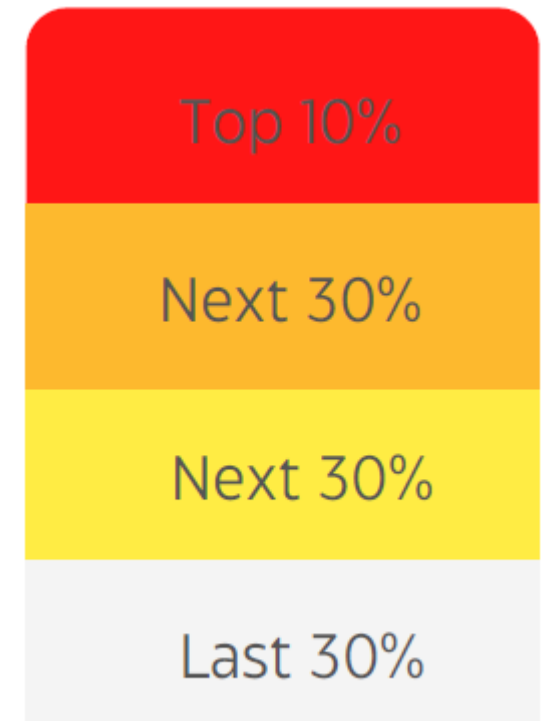
- Suggestions made by MS were discussed and consolidated in order to build the priority rating questionnaire

- **May 6 - May 29 2022 : Proposal priority rating**

- MS were asked to grade each proposal with the following method
- 22 out of 27 MS (90%) participated in the voting procedure



- Results compiled in an Excel spreadsheet, with :
  - Rows for each proposal
  - A column for each mean, median, distribution of replies, CNRs, missing data, number of replies received and the replies of each MS.
- To sort out where each proposal ranked, the SC decided to **use the mean**, as these data were more discriminating
- The proposals were then **colour coded** according to where they ranked
  - The choice of red for the Top 10% of proposals was made to highlight that these were considered the most urgent



# III. Main results



# Results at a glance



## The baseline

**287 suggestions**

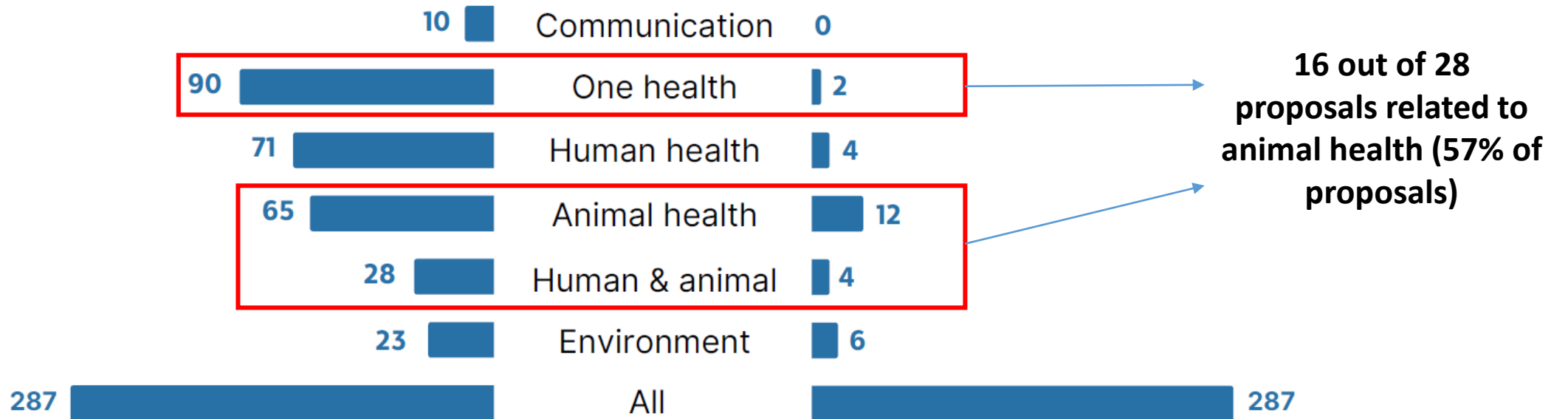
from EU Member States



## The top 10% suggestions

**28 proposals**

following a grading process



# Key priorities

## **The Top 10% suggestions highlighted four key categories of priorities:**

1. Strengthening data collection and AMR surveillance systems (7 proposals)
2. Ensuring the availability and accessibility of antimicrobials (6 proposals).
3. Developing guidelines, biosecurity measures and tools to help prevent the development and spread of infectious diseases in animals and to support farmers in improving animal welfare as well as access diagnostic tools (7 proposals)
4. Developing EU guidelines and regulations to control (through a harmonised surveillance) and manage environmental pollution (5 proposals)

# Top 10% suggestions

Sector



Environment

**1. 273. Provide EU guidelines and regulation regarding production of pharmaceuticals and wastewater management**

Provide guidance and regulation for sustainable and clean production of antimicrobials both in- and outside the EU, including criteria for wastewater management to avoid antimicrobial production contributing to antimicrobial resistance in the environment.

Sector



Veterinary

**2. 201. Preventing development and spread of infectious diseases**

Healthy animals to reduce the need for antibiotics, by improving biosecurity at farm level, by vaccine uptake, and by improved nutrition & breeding.

Sector



One Health

**3. 28. Ensure continued availability and accessibility of 'old', narrow-spectrum antimicrobials**

Support a stable supply chain of older, narrow-spectrum antimicrobials (such as penicillin and 1st generation cephalosporin) including pediatric formulations. Many European countries have in recent years experienced shortages in delivery of these antimicrobials and some products are no longer available on the market.

Sector



Veterinary

**4. 184. Surveillance of antibiotic resistance in bacterial pathogens important for animal health**

Surveillance of antibiotic resistance in bacterial pathogens important for animal health in EARS-vet.

Sector



Human & Animal

**5. 247. Work on the availability of antibiotics, both for human and animals, especially when there is a lack of commercial interest**

EMA already has a proactive policy regarding this matter, but new incentives and levers need to be added, especially in veterinary medicine.

Sector



Environment

**6. 284. Environment in EU and NAP**

Fully include environment (water, manure, sewage, and use in plants/crops) in the EU Action plan and in NAPs, in line with the One Health approach (e.g. surveillance).

Sector



Human & Animal

**7. 246. Ensure the availability of antibiotics**

This should be a priority at EU level. Include the topic of securing supply of antibiotics in the upcoming international instrument on pandemics.

Sector



Human

**8. 140. Preventing development and spread of infectious disease**

Improve infection prevention and control (IPC) in human health. The knowledge gained from the Covid-19 pandemic should be used to improve general IPC measures, particularly at all levels of healthcare, in hospitals as well as in long-term care facilities and home care, where patients and residents are particularly vulnerable to infections, including resistant infections. In addition, basic hygiene should be promoted also in community settings.

Sector



Veterinary

**9. 216. Accessible and affordable rapid diagnostic tools and rapid antibiograms for animal health professionals**

Develop accessible and affordable rapid diagnostic tools and rapid antibiograms for animal health professionals.

Sector



Environment

**10. 267. Strengthen data collection and surveillance systems**

Clarify the purpose of environmental monitoring in relation to how and where the results should be applied. Clarify and harmonize methods to conduct environmental monitoring, to ensure that Member States provide comparable results. Clarify whether there is a need for development within the area.

Sector



One Health

**11. 44. Design and implement a One Health monitoring and surveillance systems for antimicrobial use and AMR.**

Build these monitoring and surveillance systems for antimicrobial use and AMR on the WHO guidelines, OIE standards, the Codex alimentarius standards as well as EU Regulations (2019/6 & 2016/429). Ensure that these monitoring and surveillance systems are analysed in a cross-sectorial manner. The EU agencies should contribute further to the harmonization and interoperability of national and regional systems.

Sector



Veterinary

**12. 210. Support farmers in order to improve animal welfare as well as husbandry via the Common Agricultural Policy**

Introduce financial and regulation incentives in the next CAP for farmers to ameliorate husbandry practices linked to deteriorated animal welfare. The goal is to focus on practices that have an impact on the infection rate of animals, and thus the consumption of antimicrobials

Sector



Veterinary

**13. 190. Better monitoring of AMR**

Development of a European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance network in Veterinary medicine (EARS-Vet), in order to fill the current surveillance gap in diseased animals in Europe and complement the existing EFSA and EARS-Net monitoring.

Sector



Human

**14. 102. Develop and strengthen real-time surveillance tools and common European indicators**

Develop real time surveillance tools in order to collect high quality data on the use of antimicrobials (both quantity and appropriateness) and resistance to antimicrobials in human health.

Sector



Veterinary

- 15. 188. Promote harmonized monitoring of AMR of animal pathogens at EU level**  
Provide European guidance for developing surveillance system of AMR in animals.  
Provide financial support to Member States for implementing this monitoring.

Sector



Human & Animal

- 16. 250. Improve the availability of old/narrow spectrum antibiotics**  
Dress a list of antibiotics of special medical value that must be safeguarded, both for human and veterinary medicine. This action could be part of the Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe and HERA.

Sector



Human & Animal

- 17. 245. Increase long-term and sustainable access and availability of antibiotics to preserve effective treatment of bacterial infections**  
The aim should be to create a diverse portfolio and stable supply chains to secure the best treatment and to minimize resistance development. Methods to increase access include different push and pull incentives and can be related to economic incentives, procurements, legal and regulatory aspects, as well as increasing transparency to assure effective early warning systems.

Sector



Veterinary

- 18. 181. Examine issues with availability of first-line antimicrobials**  
Examine how the pharmaceutical industry can be incentivized to licence and produce lower priority antimicrobials in all necessary formulations to ensure prescribing vets have options to treat infections that are expected to respond to category D AMs (AMEG) with first line products rather than selecting AMs from a higher priority category due to lack of treatment options.

Sector



Human

**19. 106. Strengthen data collection and surveillance systems**

Granular, high quality data pave the way for future integrated monitoring systems that can combine emergence and spread of resistant bacteria with usage per “compartment”. This will also enable setting more specific reduction targets for antimicrobial use in specific settings.

Sector



Veterinary

**20. 203. Biosecurity and implementation of sanitary measures to prevent or minimize the risk of transmission of infectious diseases in farm animals**

Encourage the operators to improve animal husbandry processes as regards to management and biosecurity by advisory support and through the CAP.

Support vaccination campaigns to improve animal health. Organize promotion actions towards encouraging vaccinations.

Sector



Veterinary

**21. 204. Provide biosecurity information and benchmark tools for farmers and veterinarians**

Farmers, together with veterinarians, need to be able to evaluate their own biosecurity status, to identify gaps in biosecurity and to develop a plan of action based on processed information on biosecurity measures (effectiveness, economics, legal obligation, etc.). Suitable tools are needed for this purpose.

Sector



Veterinary

**22. 214. Update in the leaflet the dosage information and duration of treatment of old/narrow spectrum antibiotics**

Encourage the pharmaceutical sector to update in the leaflet the dosage information and duration of treatment of old/narrow spectrum antibiotics.

Sector



Human

**23. 131. Consider pharmaceutical pollution, including AMR, in upcoming revisions of EU legislation**

The upcoming revision of the legislation on medicinal products for human use and of the Industrial Emissions Directive and the Urban Wastewater Directive provide opportunities to enhance the regulation of environmental aspects of medicinal products and to take action against pharmaceutical pollution, including from AMR, within the European Union.

Sector



Environment

**24. 275. Provide EU guidelines and regulation regarding production of pharmaceuticals and wastewater management**

The most cost-effective measures including legal measures to mitigate the effects of pharmaceuticals in the environment including the fight against AMR should be assessed based on the report “Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the council and the European Economic and Social Committee European Union Strategic Approach to Pharmaceuticals in the Environment”.

Sector



Veterinary

**25. 234. Post-graduate education for veterinary practitioners on AMR and responsible use of antimicrobials**  
Support farmers to improve biosecurity and animal welfare through the common agricultural policy (CAP).

Sector



Veterinary

**26. 206. Support farmers – pursuing better biosecurity and Animal Welfare**

Develop lifelong learning and up to date status of knowledge representing materials for veterinary practitioners focusing on responsible use of antimicrobials, AMR control, and One Health concept (in collaboration with FVE).



Sector



Environment

## 27. 270. Identify major sources and pathways of emissions of antibiotic residues and antimicrobial resistance to the environment by joint screening efforts among EU 27

Building monitoring capacity and enable more MS to screen emissions due to the co-financing procedure under e.g. Horizon Europe. A baseline to enable development of effective policies and measures in relevant EU initiatives, strategies, and EU environmental and pharmaceutical legislation to limit the development and spread of antimicrobial resistance. Might in the long run be a useful indicator to follow up efficiency on implemented policies and measures.

Sector



Environment

## 28. 280. Environmental monographs

Support the principle of environmental monographs for veterinary medicines and extend it to antimicrobials in human medicines.

Harmonized environmental information by active substance in the monographs would make it possible to identify the molecule most present in the environment and to give indications as to the biospheres to be investigated in the context of their monitoring.

To have a better understanding of the environment as a reservoir and interface in the transmission of resistance with the human population and with animals.

# VI. Steps further

# Since the publication :

- **Communication** of the report at the EU and national scale
- Report **used at the national scale** to analyse, adapt and/or update national action plans
- Report used at the EU scale by the European Commission and the Presidency in the **Council Recommendation on stepping up EU actions to combat antimicrobial resistance in a One Health approach**
- *Published 13/06/2023 - [link](#)*



Brussels, 1 June 2023  
(OR. en)

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2023/0125(NLE)

SAN 250  
PHARM 90  
VETER 61  
ENV 509  
PHYTOSAN 32  
RECH 186

## NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Council
Subject:	Council Recommendation on stepping up EU actions to combat antimicrobial resistance in a One Health approach (legal basis proposed by the Commission: Article 168(6)TFEU) - Adoption

1. On 26 April 2023 the Commission submitted to the Council the proposal for a Council Recommendation on stepping up EU actions to combat antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in a One Health approach, based on Article 168(6) TFEU.
2. The proposal includes a series of actions to: strengthen national action plans against antimicrobial resistance; reinforce surveillance and monitoring of AMR and antimicrobial consumption (AMC); strengthen infection prevention and control as well as antimicrobial stewardship and prudent use of antimicrobials; recommend targets for AMC and AMR in human health; improve awareness, education and training; foster research and development, and incentives for innovation and access to antimicrobials and other AMR medical countermeasures; increase cooperation; and enhance global actions.

# Thank you for your attention



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