



The
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2014 Brussels G7 Summit Final Compliance Report

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“[We commit to] working together, in close cooperation with WHO, to develop a Global Action Plan on antimicrobial resistance.”

G7 Brussels Summit Declaration

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score	+0.75		

Background

The dynamics of infectious diseases creates difficulty in addressing the health issue as microbial organisms develop resistance to drugs that are currently used. Though many communicable diseases have become manageable to monitor and contain, the increasing prevalence of drug-resistant strains require a reevaluation of policies and programs currently in place at a national and international level.

The construction of the global action plan was engendered utilizing existing response strategies to a wide variety of viral, parasitic, and bacterial diseases including HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis (TB). As antimicrobial resistance (AMR) affects a broader scope and scale of health issues beyond those aforementioned, the WHA outlined the imperative and immediate action required to increase applicability to other infectious diseases.⁹²⁷

On 19-24 May 2014, the Sixty-seventh World Health Assembly (WHA) adopted resolution WHA67.25 on antimicrobial resistance. The resolution demanded that the Director-General draft a global action plan to address the increasing burden of AMR, prompting global leaders to participate in the action plan produced.

In light of the recent Ebola outbreak, G7 leaders have brought to focus the need to directly address the WHA67.25 resolution through international cooperation with the implementation of a global action plan. To comprehensively set guidelines for an appropriate strategic approach, the WHO International Health Regulations (IHR) was referenced for the naissance of the action plan at the Brussels Summit.⁹²⁸

Strategic and Technical Advisory Group (STAG) meetings on AMR has provided an arena for dialogue between key actors and stakeholders of the health issue. The STAG-AMR meeting held on 24-25 February 2015 produced further methods and strategies for G7 members to engage in action against AMR. The members’ commitment to support the WHO towards an AMR global action plan will primarily examine adherence to the proceedings of the STAG-AMR meetings.

⁹²⁷ Draft global action plan on antimicrobial resistance, WHO (Geneva) 1 October 2014. Access Date: 24 February 2015. http://www.who.int/drugresistance/AMR_DRAFT_GAP_1_Oct_2014_for_MS_consultation.pdf?ua=1

⁹²⁸ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2014. Access Date: 24 February 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

Commitment Features

The primary target of the commitment is to develop a global capacity to increase resilience and preparedness against infectious diseases exacerbated by AMR. The Brussels G7 Summit Declaration directly mentions compliance to the WHO's International Health Regulations (IHR) and a global action plan to enhance antimicrobial resistance.

Reaffirmation of compliance to the WHO's IHR can be demonstrated de facto by involvement in developing and implementing the global action plan. Although the IHR states a broad range of articles to which members should adhere, compliance will be measured by the member's adherence to cooperation with the WHO towards a global action plan. Attendance of meetings without action towards developing and implementing the action plan will be considered as work in progress.

Cooperation on a global action plan for antimicrobial resistance will be judged based on the five strategic objectives outlined by the WHO as per the May 2014 WHA. Without necessarily requiring all constituents of the strategic objectives, particular attention will be given towards (1) improving public health awareness; (2) strengthening knowledge through surveillance and research; and (3) developing sustainable investment for increased investments in new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines, and other interventions.⁹²⁹

Scoring Guidelines

- 1	Member is not involved in the development of a Global Action Plan on antimicrobial resistance NOR does it reaffirm support for its development
0	Member reaffirms support for the development of a Global Action Plan on antimicrobial resistance, but does not actively engage in its creation
+1	Member actively participates in the development of a Global Action Plan on antimicrobial resistance

Lead Analyst: Nicholas Chong

Canada: +1

Canada has complied with its commitments to combatting antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and infectious diseases, as it stated in the G7's commitment in the Brussels Declaration.⁹³⁰

In October 2014, Canada released a federal action plan in an effort to address the national issues regarding antimicrobial resistance. The government along with several of its public agencies outlined four actions that plan to limit, prevent and control the spread of antimicrobial bacteria. The framework also highlights the importance of leadership, surveillance, education and innovation in order to reach the objectives set out in the action plan.⁹³¹ For instance, the federal plan has stated that during 2013-2014 CA\$1 million was invested in stewardship programs, increasing from previous years.

However, an audit conducted by the Auditor General's office from January 2011 to October 2014 that was released in April 2015 argues that the Canadian agencies and government have not done

⁹²⁹ Draft global action plan on antimicrobial resistance, WHO. Access Date: 24 February 2015.
http://www.who.int/drugresistance/global_action_plan/en/

⁹³⁰ Brussels Declaration 22, June 5, 2014. Date of Access: May 19, 2015
<http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2014/06/05/brussels-g7-summit-declaration>

⁹³¹ Federal Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance and Use in Canada: Building on the Framework for Action, October 2014. Date of Access: May 18 2015 <http://healthycanadians.gc.ca/publications/drugs-products-medicaments-produits/antibiotic-resistance-antibiotique/action-plan-daction-eng.php>

enough to combat the rise of AMR⁹³². The report underlines the lack of a national strategy and concludes that agencies, such as Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) have failed to fulfill responsibilities to mitigate the risks posed by AMR.

With that being said, Minister of Health Rona Ambrose has held meeting with leaders of various human and animal health organizations regarding AMR in March of 2015. During this meeting, Ambrose announced plans for a new \$250,000 investment to a World Bank study for AMR as well as launching CARSS, Canadian Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System.⁹³³ With an increase in investment efforts and initial strategy plans mapped out, Canada has qualified for a full compliance +1 rating.

Analyst: Saad Hasnain

France: 0

France has largely reaffirmed its commitment to a Global Action Plan concerning the management of antibiotic resistance and infectious disease but has not fully complied with the commitment on infectious diseases and a global action plan.

France continues to implement its “2011-2016 National Alert on Antibiotics Plan,” which built on previous plans from 2001-2005 and 2007-2010 with the common goal of managing antibiotic usage.⁹³⁴ The most recent plan remains in line with the infectious disease commitments outlined by the G7, particularly in its greater emphasis on surveillance, awareness and research relative to previous strategies.

In December 2014, France updated its antibiotic consumption calculation tools to include newly available antibiotics in order to maintain the effective tracking of drug delivery in hospitals.⁹³⁵

On 18 November 2014, France continued its participation with the European Antibiotic Awareness Day with a national campaign, supporting efforts to reduce incidences of self-medication with antimicrobial drugs.⁹³⁶

Furthermore, on 12 November 2014 France hosted its second annual conference presenting research into strategies to reduce antibiotic resistance with reference to both human and animal treatments.⁹³⁷

France remains engaged with the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net), contributing to a larger database of specific resistance figures.⁹³⁸

⁹³² Report 1-Antimicrobial Resistance, April 28 2015. Date of Access May 18 2015. http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_oag_201504_01_e_40347.html#hd2c

⁹³³ Government of Canada hosts roundtable discussion to advance Canada’s work on antimicrobial resistance, March 31 2015. Date of Access, May 18 2015. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=957069>

⁹³⁴ 2011-2016 National Antibiotic Plan. November 21 2011. Date of Access May 19 2015. http://www.sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/presentation_plan_2011_2016_anglais_21122011.pdf

⁹³⁵ Outils de calcul des consommations d’antibiotiques. September 14 2014. Date of Access May 19 2015 <http://www.sante.gouv.fr/outils-de-calcul-des-consommations-d-antibiotiques,13616.html>

⁹³⁶ Journée Européenne d’Information sur les Antibiotiques. March 2 2015. Date of Access May 19 2015 <http://www.cclin-arlin.fr/Campagnes/Antibiotiques/Antibiotiques.html>

⁹³⁷ L’antibiorésistance chez l’homme et l’animal. November 12 2014. Date of Access May 19 2015 <http://www.sante.gouv.fr/l-antibioresistance-chez-l-homme-et-l-animal-colloque-du-12-novembre-2014.html>

⁹³⁸ WHO report finds systems to combat antibiotic resistance lacking. November 12 2014. Date of Access May 19 2015 <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2015/antibiotic-resistance-lacking/en>

Since June 2014, France has not enacted any major, novel initiatives towards a strategy for the management of antibiotic resistance, but has maintained and carried out previous plans. Thus France receives a compliance score of 0.

Analyst: Sam Walmsley

Germany: +1

Germany has complied with its commitment towards a Global Action Plan concerning the management of antibiotic resistance and infectious disease.

On 13 May 2015, Germany launched a new strategy entitled the “German Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy” (DART 2020), which endeavors to further efforts in this regard with greater emphasis on education for health care professionals among continued efforts in research, awareness etc.^{1,2}

Critics suggest that the report would do well to provide a more concrete strategy for dealing with the high usage of antibiotics in agricultural animals, thus building on regulations presented in the previous year that forces farmers to report drug consumption rates.²

In an address to the WHO on 18 May 2015, Chancellor Merkel spoke to the importance of continued progress in the strategy to quell rates of antibiotic resistance, following a WHO survey report that found a problematic lack of national action plans.³

Germany remains engaged with the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net), contributing to a larger database of localized resistance rates.⁴

In addition to presenting a new plan towards the combatance of antibiotic resistance and infectious disease, Germany has demonstrated its devotion to the promotion of similar strategies at a global scale. Thus Germany receives a full compliance score of +1.

Analyst: Sam Walmsley

Italy: 0

Italy has partly complied with its commitment to the creation of a Global Action Plan on antimicrobial resistance.

Italy is part of the list of countries that have demonstrated support towards the creation of the plan and the improvement of public health awareness.⁹³⁹ However, it has not been an active participant in the concrete development of a global action plan. The issue of antimicrobial resistance is pertinent to Italy: it leads in total consumption of antimicrobics (both animals and human beings) and is second only to France in consumption in human beings (621.6 tons).⁹⁴⁰

Thus, Italy has been given a score of 0 because of participation in discussion, but lack of action towards an improved Global Action Plan against antimicrobial resistance.

Analyst: Fabio Ponti

⁹³⁹ World Health Organization. Worldwide Country Situation Analysis: Response to Antimicrobial Resistance, April 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/163468/1/9789241564946_eng.pdf?ua=1

⁹⁴⁰ Rapporto UE e piano azioni OMS individuano obiettivi per lotta efficace contro antibiotico-resistenza, 17 February 2015. <http://www.agenziafarmaco.gov.it/it/content/rapporto-ue-e-piano-azioni-oms-individuano-obiettivi-lotta-efficace-contro-antibiotico-resis>

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to combat antimicrobial resistance, with specific emphasis on developing sustainable investment for increased investments in new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines, and other interventions.

During the months of November and December 2014 Japan hosted expert scientists, clinicians, academics, and veterinarians from the UK and Japan to participate in a UK-Japan Antimicrobial Resistance Workshop held at the UK embassy in Japan. The workshop's goal was to explore ways of tackling antimicrobial resistance in a collaborative manner. Topics discussed included drug discovery, antimicrobial stewardship, resistance in animals and the environment, and diagnostics.⁹⁴¹

On 1 April 2015 the Government of Japan established the Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED). Modelled after the National Institutes of Health in the United States AMED will act as a central hub for biomedical research and development in Japan. The agency has been granted a research budget of JPY140 billion and will have a staff of 300. Among the agency's research goals are: drug discovery, medical devices, genomic medicine, and infectious diseases.⁹⁴²

Analyst: Gabriel Burke

United Kingdom: +1

The UK has fully complied with its commitment to combat antimicrobial resistance, with improving public health awareness, strengthening knowledge through surveillance and research, and developing sustainable investment for increased investments in new medicines, diagnostic tools, vaccines, and other interventions.

In July 2014 the United Kingdom's Prime Minister David Cameron commissioned the Review on Antimicrobial Resistance. The Review operates independently of the UK government and the Wellcome Trust, who are co-funding and hosting the Review. In 2014 and 2015 the review will research the impact of antimicrobial resistance on the world economy if the issue is not tackled, ways to reduce the rise in resistance using genomics and computer science, how to boost development of new antimicrobial drugs, alternative therapies to reduce the rise in resistance, and the need for coherent international action. In the summer of 2016 the review will deliver a final report on recommended actions to be taken by the global community.⁹⁴³

During the months of November and December 2014 the UK participated in a UK-Japan Antimicrobial Resistance Workshop held at the UK embassy in Japan, which hosted expert scientists, clinicians, academics, and veterinarians from the UK and Japan. The workshop's goal was to explore ways of tackling antimicrobial resistance in a collaborative manner. Topics discussed included drug discovery, antimicrobial stewardship, resistance in animals and the environment, and diagnostics.⁹⁴⁴

On 18 March 2015 the UK government and the Wellcome Trust announced the GBP195 million Fleming Fund in response to early recommendations by the Review on Antimicrobial Resistance.

⁹⁴¹ UK-Japan Antimicrobial Resistance Workshop, The British Society for Antimicrobial Chemotherapy (Birmingham) 16 January 2015. Access Date: 30 April 2015 <http://bsac.org.uk/news/uk-japan-antimicrobial-resistance-workshop/>

⁹⁴² Japan Launches NIH Analogue, Regulatory Affairs Professionals Society (Rockville) 1 April 2015. Access Date: 30 April 2015 <http://www.raps.org/Regulatory-Focus/News/2015/04/01/21880/Japan-Launches-NIH-Analogue/>

⁹⁴³ Home, Review on Antimicrobial Resistance (London) 23 July 2014. Access Date: 30 April 2015 <http://amr-review.org/home>

⁹⁴⁴ Japan Launches NIH Analogue, Regulatory Affairs Professionals Society (Rockville) 1 April 2015. Access Date: 30 April 2015 <http://www.raps.org/Regulatory-Focus/News/2015/04/01/21880/Japan-Launches-NIH-Analogue/>

The fund will be used in collaboration over the next five years to build laboratory capacity, surveillance networks, and response capacity in low- and middle-income countries.⁹⁴⁵

On 18 November 2015 Public Health England is incorporating a new initiative called Antibiotic Guardian into this year's European Antibiotic Awareness Day. The initiative encourages members of the public and healthcare professionals to join the fight against antimicrobial resistance by making a pledge describing how they will make better use of antimicrobials.⁹⁴⁶

Analyst: Gabriel Burke

United States: +1

The United States of America has fully complied with its commitments to combatting antimicrobial resistance and infectious diseases, as stated in the G7's commitment in the Brussels Declaration.

In September 2014, US released a national strategy for combatting antibiotic resistant bacteria.⁹⁴⁷ In this report, the United States government describes five goals that are interconnected in an effort to minimize the risks and impact of antimicrobial resistance.

The United States has prioritized slowing the emergence of antimicrobial resistant bacteria along with developing and innovating new surveillance systems to combat the nature of antibiotic resistant bacteria. In the final page of the action plan, the government outlines a clear set of goals that have a deadline set at 2020. The goals are outlined with respect to the CDC's Recognized Urgent Threats.

In response to the national strategy mentioned above, on 9 April 2015, the NIAID (National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Diseases) invested \$11 million on nine different research projects for diagnosing antibiotic resistant bacteria.⁹⁴⁸ Of these nine ventures, three are firms while the remaining six are academic organizations.

With the commitment the United States has shown in dealing with antimicrobial resistance as well as the initiatives taken, they have complied with the responsibilities discussed in 2013's G7 meeting and receive a full compliance score of +1.

Analyst: Saad Hasnain

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with developing a Global Action Plan against antimicrobial resistance.

Over the past year, the European Union has been involved in the development of solutions to antimicrobial resistance (AMR). There are various reforms in European laws as well as agreements on

⁹⁴⁵ Fleming Fund launched to tackle global problem of drug-resistant infection, The Wellcome Trust (London) 18 March 2015. Access Date: 30 April 2015 <http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/News/Media-office/Press-releases/2015/WTP058933.htm>

⁹⁴⁶ Join over 1,500 antibiotic guardians: choose a pledge today to help tackle antibiotic resistance, Public Health England (London) 10 October 2015. Access Date: 30 April 2015 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/join-over-1500-antibiotic-guardians-choose-a-pledge-today-to-help-tackle-antibiotic-resistance>

⁹⁴⁷ National Strategy for Combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria, September 2014. Date of Access May 18 2015 https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/carb_national_strategy.pdf

⁹⁴⁸ NIH funds nine antimicrobial resistance diagnostics projects. April 9, 2015. Date of Access May 19, 2015. <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/news/newsreleases/2015/Pages/ARdiagnostics.aspx#>

targets in the next years that aim to reduce the spread of human and animal anti-microbial infectious diseases.⁹⁴⁹

Since June 2014, the European Union has proposed for the development of various initiatives that improve the understanding of antibiotics and the impact of their production. The European Commission's progress report against rising threats from AMR provides an overview on the progress made within the European Union. In October 2014, the report urges increased investment in antibiotic development.⁹⁵⁰ In order to ensure investment in the antibiotic industry remains stable, the COMBACTE programme aims to develop new sustainable business models.⁹⁵¹ In addition to sustainable financial options, the European Union has also addressed the pollution created by pharmaceuticals by hosting a workshop in September 2014 which created the foundation for plans to be released in September 2015.⁹⁵²

To increase public awareness, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control has developed a surveillance network named the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network.⁹⁵³ Any outbreaks are recorded, this information is used to combat antimicrobial resistance and increased understanding.⁹⁵⁴ There is also Eurosurveillance a public scientific journal funded by the European Commission that tracks any developments related to anti-microbial infectious diseases.⁹⁵⁵ Within the European Union an annual Antibiotic Awareness Day takes place.⁹⁵⁶ Thus the European Union displays compliance to relevant commitments.

In regards to combating the spread of infectious diseases, on December 12, 2014, the World Health Organization released a draft of the global action plan on anti-microbial resistance. This report outlines an in depth plan to solve the increased threat of infectious diseases.⁹⁵⁷ The European Union concluded research in January 2015 on antimicrobial resistance from humans and food-producing animals.⁹⁵⁸ Therefore the European Union is active in developing solutions to the increasing threat of antimicrobial resistance.

⁹⁴⁹ Action Plan Against the rising threats from Antimicrobial Resistance: Road Map, European Commission (Brussels, Belgium) 17 March 2015. http://ec.europa.eu/health/antimicrobial_resistance/docs/roadmap_amr_en.pdf

⁹⁵⁰ Progress report on the Action plan against the rising threats from Antimicrobial Resistance, European Commission (Brussels, Belgium) 11 March 2015. Page 6, 18. http://ec.europa.eu/health/antimicrobial_resistance/docs/2015_amr_progress_report_en.pdf

⁹⁵¹ Progress report on the Action plan against the rising threats from Antimicrobial Resistance, European Commission (Brussels, Belgium) 11 March 2015. Page 12. http://ec.europa.eu/health/antimicrobial_resistance/docs/2015_amr_progress_report_en.pdf

⁹⁵² Progress report on the Action plan against the rising threats from Antimicrobial Resistance, European Commission (Brussels, Belgium) 11 March 2015. Page 16. http://ec.europa.eu/health/antimicrobial_resistance/docs/2015_amr_progress_report_en.pdf

⁹⁵³ Progress report on the Action plan against the rising threats from Antimicrobial Resistance, European Commission (Brussels, Belgium) 11 March 2015. Page 20. http://ec.europa.eu/health/antimicrobial_resistance/docs/2015_amr_progress_report_en.pdf

⁹⁵⁴ About the network, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (Solna, Sweden) 2015.

http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/activities/surveillance/EARS-Net/about_network/Pages/about_network.aspx

⁹⁵⁵ About us, Eurosurveillance (Stockholm, Sweden) 2015.

<http://www.eurosurveillance.org/Public/AboutUs/AboutUs.aspx>

⁹⁵⁶ European Antibiotic Awareness Day (Stockholm, Sweden) 2015. <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/eaad/Pages/EAAD2014-multimedia-news-release.aspx>

⁹⁵⁷ Draft global action plan on antimicrobial resistance, World Health Organization Executive Board (Geneva, Switzerland) 12 December 2014. http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/EB136/B136_20-en.pdf

⁹⁵⁸ Joint interagency Antimicrobial Consumption and Resistance Analysis (JIACRA) Report, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, European Food Safety Authority, European Medicines Agency 30 January 2015. <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/antimicrobial-resistance-JIACRA-report.pdf>

The Ebola outbreak in West Africa has prompted the European Union to create an EU Ebola Task Force. The EU Task Force works with the European External Action Service to provide on the ground humanitarian aid to affected countries.⁹⁵⁹ In October 2014, the European Union's funding to combat Ebola was EUR 1 euros, however the European Union is estimated to have contributed over EUR 1.4 billion.⁹⁶⁰ Furthermore, on March 3, 2015 the European Commission stated its commitment to continue to support stable and sustainable developments to combat Ebola and other antimicrobial infectious diseases.⁹⁶¹

The Sixty-eighth World Health Assembly took place in Geneva from May 18 until May 26. A major area of focus was combatting antimicrobial resistance through international cooperation and reinforced the efforts that were drafted in reports from December and February.⁹⁶² Particularly, further emergency response measures and increase preparedness to fight Ebola.⁹⁶³

The European Union receives full compliance in working together with the WHO to develop a Global Action Plan on antimicrobial resistance. European initiatives have met their commitments by increasing public research, awareness and creating a sustainable environment for antimicrobial resistance. In addition to achieving increased understanding and development of anti-microbial resistance, the European Union has pledged to keep antimicrobial resistance a priority in the future.⁹⁶⁴

The efforts by the European Union in the past year have shown full compliance earning the organization a score of +1.

Analyst: Emma De Leeuw

⁹⁵⁹ EU response to Ebola, European Union Newsroom (Brussels, Belgium) 29 May 2015.

http://europa.eu/newsroom/highlights/special-coverage/ebola/index_en.htm

⁹⁶⁰ Conclusions adopted by the European Council, European Council (Brussels, Belgium) 24 October 2014. Page 12.

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/145397.pdf

EU response to Ebola, European Union Newsroom (Brussels, Belgium) 29 May, 2015.

http://europa.eu/newsroom/highlights/special-coverage/ebola/index_en.htm

⁹⁶¹ From emergency to recovery, European Commission Press Release Database (Brussels, Belgium) 3 March 2015.

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-4521_en.htm

⁹⁶² World Health Assembly addresses antimicrobial resistance, immunization gaps and malnutrition, World Health Organization (Geneva, Switzerland) 25 May 2015. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2015/wha-25-may-2015/en/>

⁹⁶³ World Health Assembly gives WHO green light to reform emergency and response programme, World Health Organization (Geneva, Switzerland) 23 May 2015. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2015/wha-23-may-2015/en/>

⁹⁶⁴ Public Health, Health and Food Safety (Brussels, Belgium) 26 February 2015. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/health_food-safety/dyna/enews/enews.cfm?al_id=1578