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The
G7 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto
presents the

2015 Schloss Elmau G7 Summit Interim Compliance Report

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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, June 8, 2015

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11. Health: National Action Plans

“[We will] effectively implement our national action plans.”

G7 Schloss Elmau Summit Declaration

Assessment

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

Background

Antimicrobial therapies (AMTs) are a vital part of medical research and progress for both humans and animals that involve the use of antimicrobial medicines such as antibiotics to prevent and stop infection.^{506,507} Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is the resistance of microorganisms to antimicrobials and is a natural process that arose with the usage of AMTs.

Recently there has been a surge in AMR in G7 members due to a variety of factors including overuse of antimicrobial medicines and improper control protocol. This has directly caused significant health issues to animals and humans.⁵⁰⁸ AMR patients have a risk of death three times higher than the average infected patient, and are more likely to acquire complications, putting a burden on healthcare systems and their finances.

The European Commission has since made AMR control and reduction a high priority. In 2011 it created the action plan against the rising threats from AMR, identifying 12 important actions including “preventing microbial infections”⁴ and “improved monitoring and surveillance in human and animal medicine.”⁵⁰⁹

The G7 members claim they “fully support” the World Health Organization’s (WHO) Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance since the plan’s creation at the World Health Assembly in May 2015.⁵¹⁰ The leaders state that they will “effectively implement our national action plans and support other countries as they develop their own national action plans.”⁵¹¹ This incorporates the strategies of the Joint Efforts to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance.⁵¹² One Health, an approach that combines environmental, agricultural, human and

⁵⁰⁶ Antimicrobial Resistance in G7 Countries and Beyond - OECD. 2016. Accessed January 16. <http://www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/antimicrobial-resistance.htm>.

⁵⁰⁷ Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, 8 June 2015. Access Date: 16 January 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

⁵⁰⁸ Antimicrobial Resistance - European Commission. 2016. Accessed January 16. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/health_food-safety/amr/index_en.htm.

⁵⁰⁹ Factsheet_AMR - Amr_factsheet.pdf. 2016. Accessed January 16. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/health_food-safety/docs/amr_factsheet.pdf.

⁵¹⁰ Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, 8 June 2015. Access Date: 16 January 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

⁵¹¹ Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, 8 June 2015. Access Date: 16 January 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

⁵¹² Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, 8 June 2015. Access Date: 16 January 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

animal health perspectives and sectors, also guides all the national action plans.^{513,514,515} These commitments are consistent with the contents of the 2015 Elmau Summit Annex of the Leaders' Declaration.⁵¹⁶

Commitment Features

The commitment brings forward the WHO Global Action Plan, under the framework and guidelines of One Health, supplemented by the Joint Efforts to Combat Antimicrobial Resistance (JECAR). Although One Health and the JECAR include many subsidiary goals, progress towards these goals does not count as compliance. Rather, the inclusion of measures to combat AMR within a national action plan is the metric used for compliance.

There is specific mention by the leaders in the commitment of the implementation of "our national plans."⁵¹⁷ The annex to the Leaders' Declaration also clearly states the support of the G7 members to the WHO Global Action Plan, and the objectives within. This suggests the approach of the G7 members to deal with Antimicrobial Resistance is by creating a national plan that follows the requirements of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance in their respective countries. By fulfilling the objectives of the WHO Global Action Plan through national plans, G7 members indicate full compliance.

The five objectives present in the WHO Action Plan to be followed in the national plans are to reduce incidence of infection, improve awareness and understanding, carry out further surveillance and research, use AMTs efficiently, and create sustainable investment on a global scale. Therefore measures falling within the WHO objectives range, such as prevention or surveillance, must relate specifically to antimicrobial resistances. For example, a program that ends up reducing infection incidence through improved sanitation does not constitute compliance unless the program was specifically addressing antimicrobial resistances through program partners and the government.

Partial compliance constitutes a program or policy which is specified to address antimicrobial resistances, however, does not pertain to the WHO Global Action Plan.

Collaboration between various actors and sectors, such as increased professional communication between veterinarians and physicians also satisfies the commitment if the interactions purpose is related to antimicrobial resistances. Connections between different actors, as a part of the One Health approach, should be viewed as an additional objective as it underlies the WHO Global Action Plan, and G7 leaders have "strongly committed" to the approach.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member introduces no new measures or programs to address antimicrobial resistance AND does not act to further the support or implementation the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance.
0	Member introduces new measures or programs to address antimicrobial resistance BUT does not act to further the support or implementation of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance.
+1	Member acts to further the support or implementation of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistances AND introduces new measures to address antimicrobial resistance.

Lead Analyst: Narain Yucel

⁵¹³ WHO | Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance. 2016. WHO. Accessed January 16. http://www.who.int/drugresistance/global_action_plan/en/.

⁵¹⁴ Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance 2016. Accessed January 16.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/193736/1/9789241509763_eng.pdf?ua=1.

⁵¹⁵ What Is One Health? 2016. One Health Global Network. Accessed January 16. <http://www.onehealthglobal.net/what-is-one-health/>.

⁵¹⁶ Leaders' Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, 8 June 2015. Access Date: 16 January 2016.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

⁵¹⁷ Leaders' Declaration: G7 Elmau Summit, 8 June 2015. Access Date: 16 January 2016.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to further the support of the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR).

Minister of Health Jane Philpott announced on 19 November 2015 that “in 2016, Canada will provide additional funding to the Canadian Institutes of Health Research to further study AMR.”⁵¹⁸ She also commended Canada’s progress on surveillance and its dedication to spreading awareness of AMR.⁵¹⁹

The Public Health Agency of Canada participated in Antibiotic Awareness Week from 18 November 2015 to 22 November 2015 by partnering with Antibiotic Awareness, a website dedicated to informing health care providers and the general public about the dangers of antibiotic resistance.⁵²⁰

Although Canada has not introduced new, major measures to address antimicrobial resistances, the government continues to implement its Federal Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance and Use in Canada, which focuses on surveillance, stewardship, and innovation to curtail the threat of antimicrobial resistance.⁵²¹ This is a clear demonstration of Canada’s support of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance.

Canada receives a compliance score of +1 for announcing additional funding to study AMR and for continuing to spread awareness of AMR.

Analyst: Doris Li

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to further the support of the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR).

On 23 September 2015, Minister of Social Affairs and Health Marisol Touraine stressed the importance of innovation and the coordination of efforts. She therefore announced the launch of a plan for national interdisciplinary research on antimicrobial resistance in 2016, which will be a joint effort between the Alliance for Life Sciences and Health (AVIESAN) and the National Alliance Research for the Environment (AllEnvie).⁵²²

Marisol Touraine also plans to rely on “new technologies and social networks” to raise awareness about antimicrobial resistance. On 23 September 2015, she announced her support for le LIEN and AC2BMR’s campaign to promote awareness about AMR to civil society and her intent on bringing it to the attention of the Prime Minister.⁵²³

⁵¹⁸ Antibiotic Awareness Week: November 16-22, 2015, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 19 November 2015. Date of Access: 18 January 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1021269>

⁵¹⁹ Antibiotic Awareness Week: November 16-22, 2015, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 19 November 2015. Date of Access: 18 January 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1021269>

⁵²⁰ Antibiotic Awareness in Canada, Antibiotic Awareness. Date of Access: 18 January 2016. http://antibioticawareness.ca/?page_id=25

⁵²¹ Federal Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance and Use in Canada: Building on the Federal Framework for Action, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 31 March 2015. Date of Access: 19 January 2016. <http://healthycanadians.gc.ca/publications/drugs-products-medicaments-produits/antibiotic-resistance-antibiotique/action-plan-daction-eng.php>

⁵²² Intervention de Marisol Touraine - Remise du rapport du Dr Jean Carlet sur la préservation des antibiotiques, Ministry of Social Affairs, Health and Women’s Rights (Paris) 23 September 2015. Date of Access: 19 January 2016. <http://social-sante.gouv.fr/actualites/presse/discours/article/intervention-de-marisol-touraine-remise-du-rapport-du-dr-jean-carlet-sur-la>

⁵²³ Intervention de Marisol Touraine - Remise du rapport du Dr Jean Carlet sur la préservation des antibiotiques, Ministry of Social Affairs, Health and Women’s Rights (Paris) 23 September 2015. Date of Access: 19 January 2016. <http://social-sante.gouv.fr/actualites/presse/discours/article/intervention-de-marisol-touraine-remise-du-rapport-du-dr-jean-carlet-sur-la>

On 30 October 2015 at a symposium organized by the National Authority of Health, Marisol Touraine urged for the proper use of medicine considering the dangers of AMR.⁵²⁴

On 17 November 2015, France and the Joint Programming Initiative on Antimicrobial Resistance (JPIAMR) organized an Intergovernmental Workshop to discuss ways to improve programs meant to combat AMR.⁵²⁵

On 18 November 2015, France continued its support for European Antibiotic Awareness Day through its yearly campaign designed to reduce use of antibiotics and also participated in the first World Antibiotic Awareness Week.⁵²⁶

Therefore, France receives a compliance score of +1 for its new initiatives to further the support of the WHO Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance.

Analyst: Doris Li

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with the commitment made at the Schloss Elmau Summit in June 2015 to “pool ... national efforts in order to share best practices and promote the prudent use of antimicrobials among all relevant stakeholders.”⁵²⁷

The German government and the German Federal Health Ministry are strongly committed to further support the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR). Germany is also committed to the “One Health” approach, which is emphasized in several reports and initiatives in its fight with AMR plans.^{528,529} As proposed by the WHO Action Plan, Germany has put together strategies to “reduce incidence of infection,” “improve awareness and understanding,” “further surveillance and research,” “efficiently use [antimicrobial therapies],” “create sustainable investment on a global scale.”^{530,531}

The German government and other public and private enterprises have launched several projects that comply with the WHO Action Plan and strengthen Germany’s One Health approach. The GERMAP report, the RESET project, and the MedVet-Staph project are all listed as examples of best practices by Germany in the first edition of the “Combating Antimicrobial Resistance report,” published in September 2015.⁵³²

⁵²⁴ Intervention de Marisol Touraine au colloque organisé par la Haute autorité de santé (HAS) avec la Commission européenne sur l’évaluation des innovations en santé, Ministry of Social Affairs, Health and Women’s Rights (Paris) 30 October 2015. Date of Access: 19 January 2016. <http://social-sante.gouv.fr/actualites/presse/discours/article/intervention-de-marisol-touraine-au-colloque-organise-par-la-haute-autorite-de>

⁵²⁵ Intergovernmental Workshop, Joint Programming Initiative on Antimicrobial Resistance (Stockholm). Date of Access: 19 January 2016. <http://www.jpiaamr.eu/activities/workshops/intergovernmental-workshop/>

⁵²⁶ Bon usage des antibiotiques, Cclin Arlin. Date of Access: 18 January 2016. <http://www.cclin-arlin.fr/Campagnes/Antibiotiques/Antibiotiques.html>

⁵²⁷ Declaration of the G7 Health Ministers, Berlin, 9 October 2015. Access date: 22 January 2016. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/healthmins/G7_Health_Ministers_Declaration_AMR_and_EBOLA.pdf

DART 2020: Fighting antibiotic resistance for the good of both humans and animals, German Federal Government (Berlin), 13 May 2015. Accessed 22 January 2016.

http://www.bmg.bund.de/fileadmin/dateien/Publikationen/Ministerium/Broschueren/BMG_DART_2020_Bericht_en.pdf.

⁵²⁹ Combating Antimicrobial Resistance: Best Practices Report, German Federal Ministry of Health (Berlin), September 2015. Accessed 22 January 2016. http://www.bmg.bund.de/fileadmin/dateien/Downloads/G/G7-Ges.Minister_2015/Best-Practices-Broschuere_G7.pdf

⁵³⁰ WHO | Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance. 2016. WHO. Accessed January 16.

http://www.who.int/drugresistance/global_action_plan/en/.

⁵³¹ Combating Antimicrobial Resistance: Best Practices Report, German Federal Ministry of Health, September 2015. Accessed 22 January 2016. http://www.bmg.bund.de/fileadmin/dateien/Downloads/G/G7-Ges.Minister_2015/Best-Practices-Broschuere_G7.pdf.

⁵³² Combating Antimicrobial Resistance: Best Practices Report, German Federal Ministry of Health, September 2015. Accessed 22 January 2016. http://www.bmg.bund.de/fileadmin/dateien/Downloads/G/G7-Ges.Minister_2015/Best-Practices-Broschuere_G7.pdf.

In September 2015, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development published a report entitled “Antimicrobial Resistance in G7 Countries and Beyond: Economic Issues, Policies and Option for Action,” in which Germany’s efforts are listed and detailed. According to this report, Germany’s efforts thus far to implement, and strengthen already existing policies concerning antimicrobial resistance fully comply with the Elmau 2015 commitments. Included are several of Germany’s objectives to uphold its commitments such as “Improve feedback on antibiotic use data; develop guidelines on use & communication between doctor & patient,” “disrupt infection cycles and avoid infections,” “Strengthen one-health initiative at national and international level,” “promote awareness; strengthen [education] capacities,” “establish AMR online platform for HPs; strengthen [sic] tr on hygiene; incorporate AMR into clinical trials.”⁵³³

Therefore, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its full compliance on AMR, its support for the One-Health approach and commitment to the WHO Action Plan.

Analyst: Camille Beaudoin

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its health commitment to further support to the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance.

Although Italy has supported key objectives of the WHO Action Plan and made efforts to support the One Health approach, it has made no substantive effort to expand this implementation since the 2015 Elmau Summit.

Therefore, Italy receives a compliance score of -1.

Analyst: Camille Beaudoin

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with the commitment to strengthen the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR). For many years, Japan has provided a constant reassurance on the importance of communicable diseases and AMR.⁵³⁴

In a statement published on 12 December 2015, the Office of the Prime Minister of Japan reiterates the significance of adhering to the “One Health Approach” along with other G7 members to fight against AMR. The Prime Minister’s Office states that due to the increase of globalization, notably in the Asia Pacific region, Japan’s geographical locality makes it more responsible for addressing the issue of AMR.⁵³⁵

As of 19 October 2015, the Joint Programming on Antimicrobial Resistance (JPIAMR) voted in Japan as its newest member, which will be represented by AMED.⁵³⁶ This is a crucial step forward as the JPIAMR now includes all residing members of the G7, allowing for closer collaboration and adherence to WHO guidelines.

Thus, Japan is awarded a +1 in terms of compliance.

Analyst: Garrett Hajnal

⁵³³ Michele Cecchini, Julia Langer and Luke Slawomirski, Antimicrobial Resistance in G7 Countries and Beyond: Economic Issues, Policies and Options for Action, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (New York), September 2015. Accessed 22 January 2016. <http://www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/antimicrobial-resistance.htm>.

⁵³⁴ Office of the Prime Minister of Japan, Shinzo Abe. “Japan’s Vision for a Peaceful and Healthier World.” Published December 12, 2015, Accessed on January 22, 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ghp/page18e_000126.html

⁵³⁵ Office of the Prime Minister of Japan, Shinzo Abe. “Japan’s Vision for a Peaceful and Healthier World.” Published December 12, 2015, Accessed on January 22, 2015. http://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ghp/page18e_000126.html

⁵³⁶ Japan joins as newest JPIAMR member, JPIAMR, 19 October 2016. Date of Access: 19 February 2016. <http://www.jpiaamr.eu/japan-joins-as-newest-jpiaamr-member/>

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment to strengthen the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR).

The UK Department of Health released a Five Year Antimicrobial Strategy (2013–2018) to address the growing concern and challenges of AMR.⁵³⁷ In particular, the strategy seeks to address the detailed initiatives by the Annual Chief Medical Officers Report in 2011, in accordance with the One Health approach.⁵³⁸ The plan set forth by the United Kingdom addresses concerns stipulated in the WHO Action Plan. The report indicates that the strategy to slow the development of AMR is by properly managing and conserving the effectiveness of existing treatment, improving the knowledge and understanding of AMR, and to stimulate new treatment methods, antibiotics and diagnostics.⁵³⁹ It employs the WHO Action Plan by identifying seven key areas for future action.

On 23 October 2015, the UK Department of Health released a progress report on its Five Year Strategy. The UK committed to increasing collaboration with the WHO further and to making progress in preparation for a “high-level AMR meeting at the [UN General Assembly] in 2016.”⁵⁴⁰

As of the end of 2015, the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) has invested of GBP15.8 million in 16 studies, with more to be launched in 2016 and beyond.⁵⁴¹

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a +1 for acting to further implement the WHO Global Action Plan on Microbial Resistances by creating and installing a national plan.

Analyst: Garrett Hajnal

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with the commitment to strengthen the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR). The United States has acted both to further the support of and implement the WHO Global Action Plan.

On 28 July 2015, the White House released a Fact Sheet on the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA). The fact sheet states that the GHSA “empowers countries, international organizations and civil society to work together to achieve focused goals,” such as “countering antimicrobial resistance ... [and] strengthening real-time biosurveillance.”⁵⁴² The State Department has integrated AMRs into negotiations regarding binding international Science and Technology Agreements.⁵⁴³

In October 2015, the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) released solicitation for “white papers and proposals for funding to develop diagnostics to identify and inform

⁵³⁷ Medical Research Council, ‘Antimicrobial Resistance,’ Accessed January 22, 2016, <http://www.mrc.ac.uk/research/initiatives/antimicrobial-resistance/>

⁵³⁸ Department of Health, “UK Five Year Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy,” (2013), 7, Accessed January 22, 2016, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-5-year-antimicrobial-resistance-strategy-2013-to-2018>

⁵³⁹ Department of Health, “UK Five Year Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy,” (2013), 7, Accessed January 22, 2016, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-5-year-antimicrobial-resistance-strategy-2013-to-2018>

⁵⁴⁰ Transatlantic Taskforce on Antimicrobial Resistance 22-23 October 2015, UK Department of Health, 22-23 October 2016. Date of Access: 20 February 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/health_food-safety/amr/docs/ev_20151022_co54_en.pdf.

⁵⁴¹ National Institute for Health Research, ‘NIHR Invests £15 in the Fight Against Superbugs,’ Published November 18, 2015, Accessed January 22, 2015 <http://www.themedcalls.nihr.ac.uk/news/nihr-invests-15-million-in-the-fight-against-superbugs>

⁵⁴² FACT SHEET: The Global Health Security Agenda, The White House (Washington DC). Date of Access: 26 January 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/07/28/fact-sheet-global-health-security-agenda>

⁵⁴³ National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria: First 180 Days Report, Department of Health and Human Services (Washington DC). Date of Access: 26 January 2016. <http://www.hhs.gov/ash/carb/Resources/carb-first-180-day-report.pdf>

treatment of antimicrobial-resistant bacterial infections.”⁵⁴⁴ In November 2015, BARDA was “in contract negotiations to support development of their first AMR diagnostic platform and assay.”⁵⁴⁵ The Department of Health and Human Services claims these initiatives will make AMR-detection quicker and more accurate.⁵⁴⁶

In November 2015, the Taskforce for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria released the National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria: First 180 Days Report.⁵⁴⁷ The report is an update to the initial action plan released in March 2015, and provides details of initiatives taken to ensure that the five goals outlined in the report are met.⁵⁴⁸

According to the First 180 Days Report, antibiotic stewardship initiatives “continue to be introduced and evaluated” in both human health and animal health contexts.⁵⁴⁹ On 2 June 2015, the White House hosted a one-health antibiotic stewardship forum to connect human health and animal health stakeholders to combat AMR.⁵⁵⁰

The First 180 Days Report also claims that the United States government plans to “expand laboratory capacity to detect and track antibiotic resistance, and to improve surveillance data integration.”⁵⁵¹ The report also mentions other developments in AMR research and surveillance, including 1) the creation of a joint CDC and FDA antibiotic-resistant isolate bank; 2) multiple USG departments’ awarding of projects to discover “new antibacterial products and alternatives to antibiotics in animals and humans”; and 3) greater surveillance of AMR through retail meat testing.⁵⁵²

Thus, the United States has fully complied with the commitment on AMR and received the score of +1.

Analyst: Raajan Aery

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment to strengthen the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR). The European Union has acted both to further support and to implement the WHO Global Action Plan.

⁵⁴⁴ National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria, The White House (Washington DC). Date of Access: 26 January 2016. https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/national_action_plan_for_combating_antibiotic-resistant_bacteria.pdf

⁵⁴⁵ National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria, The White House (Washington DC). Date of Access: 26 January 2016. https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/national_action_plan_for_combating_antibiotic-resistant_bacteria.pdf

⁵⁴⁶ National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria, The White House (Washington DC). Date of Access: 26 January 2016. https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/national_action_plan_for_combating_antibiotic-resistant_bacteria.pdf

⁵⁴⁷ National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria: First 180 Days Report, Department of Health and Human Services (Washington DC). Date of Access: 26 January 2016. <http://www.hhs.gov/ash/carb/Resources/carb-first-180-day-report.pdf>

⁵⁴⁸ National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria, The White House (Washington DC). Date of Access: 26 January 2016. https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/national_action_plan_for_combating_antibiotic-resistant_bacteria.pdf

⁵⁴⁹ National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria: First 180 Days Report, Department of Health and Human Services (Washington DC). Date of Access: 26 January 2016. <http://www.hhs.gov/ash/carb/Resources/carb-first-180-day-report.pdf>

⁵⁵⁰ FACT SHEET: Over 150 Animal and Health Stakeholders Join White House Effort to Combat Antibiotic Resistance, The White House (Washington DC). Accessed 26 January 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/06/02/fact-sheet-over-150-animal-and-health-stakeholders-join-white-house-effo>

⁵⁵¹ National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria: First 180 Days Report, Department of Health and Human Services (Washington DC). Date of Access: 26 January 2016. <http://www.hhs.gov/ash/carb/Resources/carb-first-180-day-report.pdf>

⁵⁵² National Action Plan for Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria: First 180 Days Report, Department of Health and Human Services (Washington DC). Date of Access: 26 January 2016. <http://www.hhs.gov/ash/carb/Resources/carb-first-180-day-report.pdf>

In August 2015, the European Commission sent out a questionnaire regarding the “distribution and use of antimicrobial veterinary medicinal products” to all EU members, the Advisory Group on the Food Chain and Animal and Plant Health members, and the Food and Veterinary Office.⁵⁵³ The questionnaire will be followed up by fact-finding missions in 2016 and an overview report scheduled for 2017.⁵⁵⁴

In September 2015, the Innovative Medicine Initiative, a public-private partnership between the European Commission and the pharmaceutical industry, launched its sixth call for proposals to “re-activate research and development by Industry for new antibiotics and related issues.”⁵⁵⁵

From 22 to 23 October 2015, the Transatlantic Taskforce for Antimicrobial Resistance (TATFAR), which is made up of members from the United States, EU and Sweden, held a face-to-face meeting to “review progress and discuss follow-up.”⁵⁵⁶ The talks resulted in a TATFAR Work Plan for 2016-2020 that is expected to be adopted in the first quarter of 2016.⁵⁵⁷

On 16 November 2015, the European Commission released the Road Map for the Action Plan Against the Rising Threats from Antimicrobial Resistance.⁵⁵⁸ The action plan focuses efforts on the following: 1) appropriate use of antimicrobials; 2) prevent microbial infections and their spread; 3) develop new effective antimicrobials or alternatives for treatment; 4) joining forces with international partners to contain the risks of spreading AMR from international trade and travel and via the environment; 5) monitoring and surveillance; 6) additional research and innovation; and 7) communication, education and training.⁵⁵⁹

On 18 November 2015, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control continued to use European Antibiotic Awareness Day to “raise awareness about [AMR],” which has “developed into a platform of global reach.”⁵⁶⁰

The European Commission is working to expand animal health legislation to emphasize preventive health measures.⁵⁶¹ The legislation is expected to be published in the Official Journal in May 2016.⁵⁶²

Thus, the EU has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Jerome Newton

⁵⁵³ Action Plan Against the rising threats from Antimicrobial Resistance: Road Map, European Commission (Brussels). Date of Access: 26 January 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/health/antimicrobial_resistance/docs/roadmap_amr_en.pdf

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