

Procedure file

| Basic information | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic) | 2001/2164(COS) | Procedure completed |
| Public health: combating antimicrobial resistance | | |
| Subject | | |
| 3.10.10 Foodstuffs, foodstuffs legislation | | |
| 4.20 Public health | | |
| 4.60.02 Consumer information, advertising, labelling | | |

| Key players | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|------------|
| European Parliament | Committee responsible | Rapporteur | Appointed |
| | ENVI Environment, Public Health, Consumer Policy | | 28/08/2001 |
| | | V/ALE ROD Didier | |
| | Committee for opinion | Rapporteur for opinion | Appointed |
| | EMPL Employment and Social Affairs | The committee decided not to give an opinion. | |
| | AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development | The committee decided not to give an opinion. | |
| | CULT Culture, Youth, Education, Media and Sport | The committee decided not to give an opinion. | |
| Council of the European Union | Council configuration | Meeting | Date |
| | Health | 2384 | 15/11/2001 |
| European Commission | Commission DG | Commissioner | |
| | Health and Food Safety | | |

| Key events | | | |
|------------|--|------------------------------|---------|
| 20/06/2001 | Non-legislative basic document published | COM(2001)0333 | Summary |
| 19/09/2001 | Committee referral announced in Parliament | | |
| 09/10/2001 | Vote in committee | | Summary |
| 09/10/2001 | Committee report tabled for plenary | A5-0318/2001 | |
| 23/10/2001 | Decision by Parliament | T5-0539/2001 | Summary |
| 23/10/2001 | End of procedure in Parliament | | |
| 15/11/2001 | Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council | | |
| 09/05/2002 | Final act published in Official Journal | | |

| Technical information | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Procedure reference | 2001/2164(COS) |
| Procedure type | COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic) |
| Procedure subtype | Commission strategy paper |
| Legal basis | Rules of Procedure EP 142 |
| Stage reached in procedure | Procedure completed |
| Committee dossier | ENVI/5/15082 |

| Documentation gateway | | | | | |
|---|--|---|------------|----|---------|
| Non-legislative basic document | | COM(2001)0333 | 20/06/2001 | EC | Summary |
| Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading | | A5-0318/2001 | 09/10/2001 | EP | |
| Text adopted by Parliament, single reading | | T5-0539/2001 OJ C 112 09.05.2002, p. 0028-0106 E | 23/10/2001 | EP | Summary |
| Implementing legislative act | | 32002H0077 OJ L 034 05.02.2002, p. 0013-0016 | 15/11/2001 | EU | Summary |
| Follow-up document | | COM(2005)0684 | 22/12/2005 | EC | |

Public health: combating antimicrobial resistance

PURPOSE: To propose a Council Recommendation on a Community strategy against antimicrobial resistance. **CONTENT:** There is little doubt that the discovery of substances with antibacterial effects (antibiotics) has considerably reduced the morbidity rate whilst at the same time increased the life expectancy of individuals. Unfortunately however, conclusive scientific research shows that antimicrobial resistances has become a major public health problem, both within the Community and world-wide. In its Communication, the Commission defines the term "antimicrobial agent" as "a substance produced either synthetically or naturally by bacteria, fungus or plants, used to kill or inhibit the growth of micro-organisms, including bacteria, viruses and fungus and parasites exhibiting the phenomenon of resistance (in particular protozoa)". In view of the fact that bacteria and the like know no national boundaries a Community wide response is perceived as a more effective tool to fighting bacterial resistance to antibiotics than a national one. Accordingly, the Commission has prepared this Communication with a view to implementing Community wide action lines to help counter the effects of bacterial resistance. Based on advice from a number of scientific committees the Commission points out that prompt action is needed in the following areas: - prudent use of antimicrobial agents; - prevention of diseases; - development of new products; methods of treatment and monitoring of the situation. Bearing this in mind the Commission proposes a Community strategy based on four key areas of action, namely: 1) Surveillance: Monitoring the evolution and the effects of interventions through the establishment /strengthening of accurate surveillance systems on antimicrobial resistance in the human and veterinary sector and the consumption of antimicrobial agents. 2) Prevention of communicable diseases, and infection control to reduce the needs for antimicrobial agents. This includes the prudent use of antimicrobial agents which entails the need for improved product information for authorised antibacterial medicinal products and the promotion of educational and behavioural actions towards the professionals and the general public. 3) Research and product development: New modalities for prevention and treatment of infections and continued support of research for new drugs and alternatives. International co-operation: Antimicrobial resistance does not respect frontiers. An effective strategy requires close co-operation and consultation between the Commission, the Member States and other involved parties, especially at international level. ?

Public health: combating antimicrobial resistance

The committee adopted the report by Didier ROD (Greens/EFA, F) on the proposal for a Council recommendation on the prudent use of antimicrobial agents in human medicine. The committee felt that the draft recommendation was on the right lines but did not go far enough and that a global strategy was needed covering not only public health but also sectors such as veterinary medicine and plant health. It called for a global Community legislative framework for action against antimicrobial resistance, aimed at restricting or prohibiting the use of antimicrobial agents and resistance genes in the veterinary and agri-foodstuffs sectors. It was also concerned at the widespread availability of over-the-counter antibiotics for local use and wanted rules to be set for the use of such medicines. The committee made a number of other recommendations: - the effectiveness of the preventive use of anti-microbial agents should be subject to a comparative and critical assessment; - the effectiveness of certain vaccines and immunisation programmes should be reassessed; - there should be curbs on the influence of the drugs industry over health professionals; - there should be a ban on advertising antibiotics to the general public; - home treatment should be encouraged wherever feasible and attempts should be made to reduce the duration of hospital care without jeopardising the outcome of the treatment. Lastly, the report emphasised the need for international cooperation to deal with the spread of disease and antimicrobial resistance arising from the increase in international trade and travel.?

Public health: combating antimicrobial resistance

The European Parliament adopted the resolution by Mr Didier Rod (Greens/EFA, F) on the prudent use of antimicrobial agents in human medicine. (Please refer to the previous text). It should also be added that the European Parliament recommends that a framework legislation be adopted in the Council to confine the use of antimicrobial agents to therapeutic purposes alone, in all fields, and to prohibit the use of antibiotic resistance genes in GMOs which may be disseminated in the environment.?

Public health: combating antimicrobial resistance

PURPOSE : to adopt a recommendation on the prudent use of antimicrobial agents in human medicines. **COMMUNITY MEASURE :** Council Recommendation 2002/77/EC on the prudent use of antimicrobial agents in human medicine. **CONTENT :** the objective of this recommendation is to ensure that specific strategies exist and are implemented targeted towards the prudent use of antimicrobial agents in the aim of containing the increase of pathogens resistant to these agents. These strategies should be based on the available scientific evidence and should comprise measures in relation to surveillance , education, information, prevention and control and research. These specific strategies should pursue the following objectives: - to establish or strengthen surveillance systems on antimicrobial resistance and the use of antimicrobial agents; - to implement control and preventive measures to support the prudent use of antimicrobial agents and contribute to limiting the spread of communicable diseases; - to promote education and training of health professionals on the problem of antimicrobial resistance; - to inform the general public of the importance of prudent use of antimicrobial agents. It should also be noted that the Member States are called upon to have in place rapidly and if possible within one year of the adoption of this Recommendation an appropriate intersectoral mechanism for the coordinated implementation of the above strategies as well as for the purposes of information implementation exchange and coordination with the Commission and the other Member States. The Council recommends that the Member States report to the Commission on the implementation of the recommendation within two years of the adoption of this recommendation and subsequently on request by the Commission with a view to contributing to the follow-up of this recommendation at Community level and acting as appropriate in the context of the programmes of action in the field of public health. The Commission is also invited to propose a common methodology, case definitions and nature and type of data to be collected for the surveillance on the susceptibility of pathogens resistant to the antimicrobial agents and the use of these agents. **ENTRY INTO FORCE :** 15 November 2001.?