



**REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE OIE WORKING GROUP ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE**  
**Paris (via videoconference)**  
**27-29 April 2022**

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**1. Opening**

The OIE Working Group on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) (hereafter referred to as ‘the Group’) met from 27th to 29th April 2022 via an online application, between 12:30 – 15:30 (Central European Time) and was coordinated by the OIE Headquarters in Paris, France.

Dr Javier Yugueros-Marcos, Head of the OIE’s Antimicrobial Resistance and Veterinary Medicine Products (AMR&VMP) Department welcomed the Group members and thanked them for their participation in the Group.

**2. Adoption of the agenda and appointment of the rapporteur**

The agenda was adopted without additions or revisions. The Group was chaired by Dr Tomoko Ishibashi, and Dr Donald Prater acted as rapporteur. The adopted Agenda and List of Participants are presented in Annexes I and II of this report, respectively.

**3. Landscape: Quadripartite, EU legislation/categorisation, World Veterinary Association, WHO Advisory Group on Critically Important Antimicrobials and FAO AMR work streams**

**3.1. Quadripartite Work on AMR (One Health Joint Plan of Action, Global Governance Structures, Quadripartite Strategic Framework on AMR and workplan, AMR Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), AMR Research)**

Dr Ólafur Valsson presented an update on the work of the Quadripartite on AMR. The Memorandum of Understanding was signed in March 2022 by the four organisations (WHO, OIE, FAO and UNEP).

**3.1.1. One Health Joint Plan of Action**

The One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH-JPA) will be launched in June 2022 and has six action tracks. More specifically, action track 5 is ‘Curbing the silent pandemic of antimicrobial resistance (AMR)’. This action track is linked to the work conducted by the Quadripartite and its Strategic Framework. The aim is to have healthy animals, healthy humans and healthy ecosystems. The One Health High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) has an operational definition for One Health where it is considered that an interdisciplinary approach is required to address AMR.

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### 3.1.2. Global Governance Structures

The establishment of the global governance structures was recommended by the Interagency Coordination Group (IACG) on Antimicrobial Resistance. The recommended structures are the following three activities: the One Health Global Leaders Group on AMR, the Independent Panel of Evidence for Action Against AMR and the Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform on AMR.

#### a) One Health Global Leaders Group

The role of the One Health Global Leaders Group on AMR (GLG) is to provide advocacy and advisory functions to ensure that action is taken to address the challenge of AMR. The GLG has provided numerous outputs, such as a workplan with agreed key performance indicators, and communications helping to raise political awareness, including reducing Antimicrobial Discharges from Food Systems Manufacturing Facilities and Human Systems into the Environment and why AMR must be a substantive element of the international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response. The OIE endorsed the inclusion of AMR, emphasizing the importance of prevention rather than response, encompassing all sectors, including wildlife specialists, environmental health specialists and others at the table from the beginning of discussions and exchanges. The OIE Director General is an Ex-Officio Member of the GLG and the AMR&VP Department actively participates in the work as part of the Quadripartite Joint Secretariat (QJS) on AMR acting as a secretariat for the GLG.

Since the last Group meeting the GLG has met twice in November 2021 and March 2022. The GLG has advocated for bringing AMR to the global and national agenda. The GLG is advocating within the G20 and G7 meetings and the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) has informed that a high-level meeting on AMR will be held in 2024. In addition, the GLG has provided guidance on a series of other actions the latest one in the making being a pocket guide for ministers, aiming at transforming systems across sectors.

The Group highly encouraged OIE Members to visit the Global Leaders Group website (<https://www.amrleaders.org/resources>) to consult various high-level statements and to participate in the multi-stakeholder platform.

#### b) Independent Panel of Evidence for Action against AMR

The Independent Panel of Evidence for Action Against Antimicrobial Resistance is still being discussed. The UN Secretary General (UNSG) has responded to the proposal of the Quadripartite to establish the Independent Panel. The UNSG confirmed that the independent panel can only be established if requested by Member States, through an intergovernmental agreement, such as a General Assembly resolution, because there are substantial financial implications in running the panel. The QJS on AMR is currently considering options regarding establishing the panel.

#### c) Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform on AMR

The AMR Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Platform (the Platform), facilitated by the Quadripartite, aims to bring together different voices across the human, animal, plant and environment interface (One Health approach). Membership of the Platform will be open to government representatives, UN agencies, international, intergovernmental and regional organisations, international financial institutions, civil society, academia and research organisations, and the private sector. This diversified membership will provide an opportunity for all stakeholders to exchange between each other on various topics. In the work on the Platform, the OIE has, for the sake of inclusiveness, transparency and international cooperation between all stakeholders, advocated for participation of all

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Members from any of the four Organisations to the Platform. The OIE disapproves of the exclusion or limitation of participation of any Members, whether country or territory, and will not impose any constraints to the participation of any Members of any of the other three Organisations. The Group supports the stance of the OIE with regards to the participation of Members.

### 3.1.3. Quadripartite Strategic Framework on AMR and Workplan

The Quadripartite Strategic Framework for the joint work of the organisations on AMR was launched on 6 April 2022. It builds on the pillars of the Global Action Plan (GAP) on AMR and has an additional 6th pillar on governance. Its goals are to preserve efficacy of antimicrobials and ensure sustainable and equitable access to antimicrobials for responsible and prudent use in human, animal and plant health. Building on this, the Quadripartite has now a joint workplan for 2022-2023. It covers the joint activities of the four organisations including details of activities at country level which are especially targeting low- and middle-income countries, but also global and regional activities. Some of the activities in the workplan are already well advanced, such as guidance to countries for including AMR into the sustainable development goals framework. Furthermore, the work on supporting integrated surveillance, multisectoral coordination and building the economic case on AMR has been initiated.

The OIE has participated actively in the drafting of the framework emphasising the importance of a balanced approach and taking into consideration the animal health sector. The GAP continues to be implemented and there is no consideration to update it further at the moment.

### 3.1.4. Multi-Partner Trust Fund on AMR

All four organisations are now part of the Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF). MPTF is a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) structure. This has been running for two years and already 10 countries received MPTF approval in 2020/21: Morocco, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Ghana, Cambodia, Indonesia, Ethiopia, Peru and Tajikistan. Some of the countries have requested non-cost extensions of their two-year projects due to covid or other issues. Six countries (Bangladesh, Cameroon, Mongolia, Tunisia, Madagascar and Kirghizstan) were invited to submit concept notes in January 2022 for a second round of projects. Four of the concept notes were approved and are now being developed into full proposals. Two concept notes need further work prior to resubmission. However, it is expected that all six countries will have approved projects before the end of 2022. The OIE is leading on the Kenya project but is also participating in the other projects led by the other Quadripartite organisations.

There is a global programme with four projects: Tripartite Integrated Surveillance Systems for AMR (TISSA), legal frameworks, AMR Environment and M&E (led by OIE). The annual report for 2021 will be published in May. More resource partners are now contributing to MPTF: the UK Fleming Fund, Sweden, the Netherlands and Germany. The EU is considering joining as a resource partner. Currently, the MPTF is worth approximately 26 million USD and the period of the MPTF has been extended to 2030. There is hope to get additional resource partners from parts of the world other than the EU. The regional and subregional offices from the different organisations have reached out to other specific low- and medium-income countries where there would be capacity to implement the projects.

## 3.2. **Other work lists update**

### 3.2.1. New EU legislation and categorisation

Ms Barbara Freischem introduced the legal mandate in the EU for establishing a list of antimicrobials (antibacterials, antivirals, antifungals and antiprotozoals) to be reserved for the treatment of certain conditions in humans, and explained the methodology used by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) to develop scientific recommendations to the European

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Commission as the basis for implementing legislation to Regulation (EU) 2019/6. This restriction on use of antimicrobials reserved for use in humans means that in EU countries it will not be allowed to use these antimicrobials in animals anymore; producers in countries outside the EU seeking to import food-producing animals or animal derived food products into the EU will also not be allowed to use the designated antimicrobials in animals. The advice from the Agency will be considered by the European Commission when drafting and implementing legislation. The draft of the legislation has now been published for consultation in the EU Better regulation tool and has been sent to the WTO for consultation with the WTO members. The advice was drafted with the EU context in view and the goal of the subsequent legislation is to maintain efficacy of antimicrobials in the EU.

The Group thanked Ms Barbara Freischem for the useful update on EMA's work on the list of antimicrobials to be reserved for use in humans. The Group noted that certain antimicrobials on the OIE list of antimicrobials of veterinary importance, including fosfomycin, are designated as antimicrobials to be reserved for humans. While the potential implications for animal health in countries considering exporting animals and animal-derived products to the EU may be of concern, the Group noted that this newly published list by the EU should not have an impact on the OIE list of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance, given the OIE list's current purpose and global remit.

### 3.2.2. VVA and Brooke Essential List of Medicines

Dr Stephen Page provided an update on the current progress on the development of the essential medicines list (EML) for eight production animal categories. The first two lists in the pipeline are for large ruminants and aquatic animals. These lists are expected to be ready for consultation with World Veterinary Association (WVA) members within the next few months. The OIE will consider if support could be provided to the WVA to finalise the lists particularly for the antimicrobial lists that are being prepared in parallel (i.e., aquatic animals). The WVA EMLs are expected to be particularly valuable in countries where access to veterinary medicinal products is limited or legislation frameworks are not in place, and where it is important to know which medicines are essential to maintain animal health and welfare. Each country will be able to decide how best they can use the EML. For example, the small animal EML has already been helpful in some countries to support improved access to essential medicines.

The Group thanked Dr Stephen Page for his presentation on behalf of the WVA and Brooke. The Group recommended that OIE explore whether an opportunity exists to work with the WVA as a joint effort on developing these lists of essential medicines for animals.

### 3.2.3. WHO Critically Important Antimicrobials for Human Medicine: update, plan and activities

Dr Jorge Matheu provided an update on current World Health Organisation (WHO) activities concerning to AMR, in particular to the development of the 7th Revision of the WHO Critically Important Antimicrobial (CIA) list. The WHO [Advisory Group on Critically Important Antimicrobials for Human Medicine \(AG-CIA\)](#) was established in October 2021. The Group has 17 members representing the human, animal and aquaculture sectors. The OIE is an observer of the AG-CIA.

The first objective of the AG-CIA is to develop the 7th Revision of the WHO CIA list. The AG-CIA group has established three working groups (WG) to start the development of the new revision. WG1: Review of national and regional CIA lists; WG2: Review of Macrolides; WG3: Review of prioritisation factors. Each of the three Working Groups have established the respective objectives, WG1: Review different CIA lists across countries and compare them with WHO CIA list to consider the analysis and update of the list. This WG will identify possible additional criteria or other elements, tools and guidance to be considered for the revision of the current WHO criteria and ranking of the CIA list while keeping the global perspective (e.g., Codex Code of Practice to Minimise and Contain Foodborne AMR or CoP, Guidelines for Integrated Monitoring and Surveillance of Foodborne AMR or GLIS). WG2: this WG aims to review the current uses and possible alternative to macrolides to treat

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humans. The purpose of the use of macrolides in humans and animals is being considered in the prioritisation analysis of this class of antibiotics. WG3 is analysing and evaluating the prioritisation factors to modify, clarify or provide text in the WHO CIA list to facilitate the understanding behind the prioritisation factors process.

The report will be published during the fourth quarter of 2022. The Group thanked Dr Matheu for the update on this important work by the AG-CIA.

#### 3.2.4. FAO AMR work streams

Dr Jorge Pinto Ferreira informed the Group about some of the FAO AMR work streams:

[1] The ACT project (AMR Codex Texts) is a five-year project (10 million USD) funded by the Republic of Korea and is being implemented in Cambodia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Nepal, Bolivia and Columbia. It aims to support the implementation of Codex standards, namely the ones produced by the last TFAMR (GLIS and CoP) at local and international level to contain and reduce foodborne AMR.

[2] The International FAO Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring (InFARM) IT platform is a data management and information system being developed for the collection of AMR and AMU data (horticulture use data) under the FAO's remit. This system will contribute to TISSA.

[3] The substandard and falsified veterinary products surveillance work is being developed to build on the work that OIE is developing and will involve surveillance at 'field' level. A pilot project will be conducted in Rwanda. The sampling protocol is now being developed to decide what products will be monitored.

[4] A situational analysis with a mapping approach focused on: 1) Awareness, 2) Governance, 3) Population Statistics, 4) Practices and, 5) Evidence is being developed as a rapid assessment tool to provide an overview of the AMR and AMU status of a country. This assessment can be used as a preparatory step before Progressive Management Pathway (PMP) missions are implemented in countries. It will be implemented initially in Egypt, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Mozambique and Rwanda.

The Group thanked Dr Pinto Ferreira for providing an update on the work that the FAO is delivering on AMR. The Group recommended that OIE reinforce and formalise its interactions with FAO in the projects presented to avoid duplication of activities and avoid confusion amongst the organisations' respective Members.

### 3.3. **Update on activities of OIE Electronic Expert Group on Antiparasitic Resistance**

Dr Mária Szabó informed the Group that The OIE Electronic Expert Group on Antiparasitic Resistance (EEG-APR) has completed its mandate with the publication of the document "*Responsible and prudent use of anthelmintic chemicals to help control anthelmintic resistance in grazing livestock species*" in December 2021 in the OIE News <https://www.oie.int/fr/document/anthelmintics-grazing-livestock-2021/>

The document is under validation for the next publication of the *OIE Bulletin* in 3 languages (English, French and Spanish). The OIE thanked the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for its strong commitment with significant contribution in drafting the document as member of the Rapporteur Team and EMA for its continued support with valuable comments as an observer. The EEG-APR intends to hold their next meeting in early summer 2022 to discuss its mandate and future work as an OIE *ad hoc* Group with autonomy.

A mapping activity document has been prepared for endorsement by the EEG-APR during the next meeting, that will be shared with the Group. There is a strong interest from other stakeholders, such as FAO, to strengthen collaboration on APR and interest from the animal health pharmaceutical

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industry (HealthforAnimals) to work together in a synergetic way. COMBAR "[Combating anthelmintic resistance in ruminants](#)" has also expressed its interest to participate in the future work.

Specific presentations around OIE activities on APR were made for the Focal Points of the Veterinary Products and Aquatic Animal Health. The audience raised comments, which enriched the knowledge of the EEG-APR in the frame of the 7<sup>th</sup> Cycle Training Seminars (English-Speaking Africa and Asia and the Pacific).

The Group congratulated the outstanding work on resistance to anthelmintics conducted by the EEG-APR and its alignment with Chapter 6.10. Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine. The Group asked that the EEG-APR continues to explore independently the next steps to be undertaken in anthelmintics and other parasites outside of the OIE's definition of antimicrobial agents. Furthermore, the Group asked that the EEG-APR prepare a concept note with the benefits and implications of moving work ahead in the area of a potential new chapter for the Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

### **3.4. Alternatives to antibiotics (STAR-IDAZ)**

Dr Valeria Mariano presented the STAR-IDAZ International Research Consortium on Animal Health (IRC) whose Secretariat (SIRCAH) is co-hosted by the OIE. The consortium now comprises 28 partners in 19 countries, including both public and private research funders and international donors. The aim is to improve coordination of research activities on the major infectious diseases of livestock and zoonoses to hasten the delivery of improved control methods. To achieve its aim, the partners agreed to commit a minimum level of investment of \$US 10 million to research over a five-year period on at least 30 IRC priority diseases, infections or issues. STAR-IDAZ welcomes additional funders to join the consortium if interested.

One of the priorities of STAR-IDAZ IRC is to speed up research to develop Alternatives to Antibiotics (ATA). For this reason, a working group was set up to identify research gaps and define research roadmaps which will help research funders to identify the specific challenges to be addressed by research calls.

More than 60 experts from 15 countries across the world actively participated in several workshops for identifying key areas of research to develop roadmaps for the ATA in livestock production. The last five workshops were focused on roadmaps development, research needs prioritisation and discussions around the following topics:

- Alternatives to antibiotics acting directly on the pathogen, including establishing their mode of action (focus on phage technologies) - 12 October 2021
- Agents and compounds for their ability to enhance the hosts resistance to disease, including establishing their mode of action (focus on immunomodulators) - 15 October 2021
- The role of the microbiome in the maintenance of health, and how it can be manipulated - 18 October 2021
- Antibiotics as growth promoters: how antibiotics work as growth promoters - 22 October 2021
- Taking new alternatives to antibiotics to market - 9 November 2021

The next steps will be to validate the research gaps identified during the workshops, and to include them in the review of the research roadmaps. The roadmaps will be published soon on the [dedicated area](#) of the STAR-IDAZ IRC website, together with a recommendation on key research priorities areas.

## **4. OIE List of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance in animals**

### **4.1. Review of the reports of the OIE ad hoc Group on Technical References for Aquatic Animals**

Dr Dante Matéo presented the progress on the Technical Reference Document Listing Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance for Aquatic Species (hereafter referred to as the Aquatic Species Technical Reference Document). The OIE *ad hoc* Group (AHG) on Technical References for Aquatic

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Animals working on the Aquatic Species Technical Reference Document had a third meeting in February 2022.

The Group was informed that in the last AHG meeting all the information, gathered by the AHG members and from the outreach to Asian and African countries, was reviewed. Based on that information, most of the molecules could be defined as “used” or “not used” for aquatic species (fish and crustaceans). There are some molecules that require further information on their authorisation or commercialisation status, and further discussion is needed to determine if some molecules’ combinations could be considered as well established enough to include them as ‘used’. The AHG also determined that the list of main diseases and pathogens should be initially developed using the information collected in the Excel table. Finally, the AHG deemed convenient that, given the level of expertise within the AHG, it was not necessary to seek external expertise to complement the work developed. Instead, peer reviewers will be sought for feedback once the Aquatic Species Technical Reference Document has been completed.

Following the AHG meeting, the main table and the two annexes that will be part of the Aquatic Species Technical Reference Document were drafted based on the information from the confirmed ‘used’ molecules. The list of main diseases and pathogens is currently under review.

A search for peer reviewers has started within the OIE Collaborating Centres, other organisations, and in HealthforAnimals, representing the animal health industry. Additional peer reviewers might be needed, and recommendations from the AHG members will be requested. It is expected that peer reviewers’ names will be selected among the candidates gathered in the next meeting (June 2022).

The reports of the last meeting of the AHG on Technical References for Aquatic Animals can be found on the [AHG page](#) of the OIE website.

The Group recognised the progress made so far by the AHG and thanked the members for their dedicated support. It encouraged the AHG to continue its work on the matter and asked that their final report be submitted by October 2022.

#### **4.2. Project Plan for the implementation of the Aquatic Animal Health Strategy**

Dr Dante Matéo reminded the Group that project plans for the implementation of the Aquatic Animal Health Strategy have been initiated with the participation of various Departments and in collaboration with Regional Representations. The Department of AMR&VP is participating in the implementation of the Activity 3.4. Provide practical AMR guidance. This activity is sub-divided into four sub-activities, which are part of the activities proposed in the work plan on AMR in Aquaculture: 1) Develop an annex for aquatic animals in the OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance; 2) Refine the antimicrobial use (AMU) global data collection for aquatic animals; 3) Provide systematic training on AMR and AMU in aquaculture to Focal Points; 4) Evaluate needs for updating relevant OIE Standards for aquatic animals. The project plans were presented to the two OIE Deputy Director Generals in March, and the final version of the project plan for Activity 3.4 was submitted to them on the 1 April 2022.

#### **4.3. Update on the Technical Reference Document Listing Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance for Swine**

Prof Moritz van Vuuren presented the current progress and next proposed steps for development of the ‘Technical Reference Document Listing Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance for Swine’ (hereafter referred to as the Swine Technical Reference Document), based on the process undertaken for development of the Poultry Technical Reference Document.

The Subgroup (Ms Barbara Freischem, Dr Donald Prater, Dr Gerard Moulin, Prof. Moritz van Vuuren, Dr Stephen Page) started to work on the Swine Technical Reference Document in 2021, following the same methodology that had been adopted for the preparation of the poultry Swine Technical Reference Document. Discussions were held by the Subgroup on which antimicrobial agents should be included as ‘used’ or ‘not used’ in the Swine Technical Reference Document even if included in the main OIE list and the potential addition of new antimicrobial agents currently not in the main OIE list. The

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Subgroup conducted three online meetings to work on the Swine Technical Reference Document. During these meetings it was agreed that the Swine Technical Reference Document will:

- Not include growth promoters
- Not include extra-label use
- Include antibiotic combinations if well established and justified
- Have the nomenclature of the sulphonamides revised and updated accordingly
- Include anticoccidials following a similar approach than that followed to the Poultry Technical Reference Document where its inclusion was justified based on its inclusion in the Main OIE List.
- Have the names of the antimicrobial agents revised and changed into their International Non-Proprietary Names (INNs) where possible for the purpose of harmonisation with international standards.

Furthermore, the Subgroup proposed to remove all pathogens and diseases for which antimicrobials were not deemed to be an effective measure for disease prevention and control (e.g., most clostridial infections, anthrax, brucellosis).

A group of eight external OIE experts with adequate gender and geographical representation were consulted to obtain feedback on the Swine Technical Reference Document and to address gaps in knowledge identified by the Subgroup. The revised Swine Technical Reference Document will be distributed to relevant animal health stakeholders (World Veterinary Association and HealthforAnimals) for feedback and final consolidation in May and June 2022. It is estimated that the finalised swine antibiotic list will be presented for consideration and endorsement of the Group in early August 2022.

The Group welcomed the progress made by the Subgroup on this important work. It asked that the Subgroup prepare a final draft Swine Technical Reference Document, to provide a clear purpose for the 'comments' column and refine the first paragraph of the methodology in order to be presented at its August 2022 meeting.

#### **4.4. Review of work conducted so far on species-specific Technical Reference Documents**

Dr Ana Mateus presented options to conduct the revision of the species-specific Technical Reference Documents for the Group's consideration. The Group agreed to prioritise the preparation of the Technical Reference Documents for large ruminants and companion animals (cats and dogs) and requested that the OIE Secretariat initiate the work using the adopted methodology. The Group will explore how to include camelids in this work, e.g., whether as part of the large ruminants Technical Reference Document or as a separate Technical Reference Document based on scientific pertinence and logistics involved.

### **5. OIE Antimicrobial Use (AMU) Database**

#### **5.1. Demo: AMU IT system**

Mr Mduduzi Magongo conducted a demonstration of the AMU IT System to the Group, covering the following key modules and functionalities: Questionnaire, Data Injection, Calculation Module, Historical Data and PowerBI.

#### **5.2. Update on AMU IT system**

Dr Morgan Jeannin updated the Group on the IT project for the AMU database. He indicated the timelines and milestones that have been achieved and the provisional launch date of September 2022, simultaneously to the start of the 8th round of data collection. The training period for the countries should run in the last quarter of 2022 to maximise the uptake of this new reporting system. Dr Morgan Jeannin presented the change management strategy and deliverables that have been identified as a key aspect for the project. The objective is to implement an efficient change management process that will

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help AMU country users understand, commit to, accept, and embrace changes brought by the OIE AMU Global Database implementation.

The OIE AMR&VP Department and Digital Transformation and Information Systems Department continue to benefit from the experience shared by the members of the Technical Reference Group to further improve the development of the AMU database, in particular from the feedback of some members that piloted the new AMU database system. This piloting phase has been extended to OIE colleagues in the regions and more importantly with 12 countries around the world. The feedback from this piloting phase was positive and encouraging for the launch of this new AMU data collection system.

The Group acknowledged the great achievement in developing the OIE AMU IT System following the recommendation #4 of the 2nd OIE Global Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance. The need to ensure appropriate cybersecurity for confidential information was discussed and affirmed by the Group.

### **5.3. Update on 6th AMU report**

Dr Delfy Góchez provided an update to the Group on the current stage of the seventh round of data collection. As of April 26<sup>th</sup>, the OIE had received 152 submissions.

The preliminary results of the 6th AMU Report were presented with 157 submissions. From those countries able to provide antimicrobial quantities, 56% used Reporting Option 3 (highest detail of data). The 2018 analysis was performed for 109 countries where tetracyclines remained the most used antimicrobials in animals, followed by penicillins. Both are part of the Veterinary Critically Important Antimicrobial Agents (VCIA) classes in the OIE's list, and they are not the highest priority critically important antimicrobials in WHO's CIA list.

Dr Góchez also presented the analysis on the trends between 2016 and 2018 for 72 countries. This analysis shows an overall decrease of 27% in the mg/kg of antimicrobial agents used in animals at the global level, for this period. The 72 countries represent 65% of the global animal biomass,

The 6th AMU report will be communicated to Members and key stakeholders in May, while global communication plan will be deployed in June, after OIE's rebranding.

### **5.4. Field level data update**

Dr Idrissa Savadogo updated the Group on the OIE exploratory work on field level AMU. The OIE has started to identify countries that are already conducting or planning field level AMU monitoring projects. A first survey has been conducted with Focal Points for Veterinary Products in English-speaking Africa and the region of Asia and Pacific during Focal Points Training seminars. Among 17 countries surveyed in English speaking Africa and 37 countries in the region of Asia and the Pacific, 29% (5 countries) and 60% (22 countries) respectively were carrying out or planning field level AMU monitoring projects. The survey also highlighted that in some countries the Focal Points are not involved in the planning and the implementation of the projects or are even unaware of the existence of the projects. Further discussion will be initiated with countries to ensure better involvement of OIE Focal Points who are also responsible for the reporting to the OIE annual AMU data collection. The AMU team is working to bridge Regional and Subregional Representations with organisations managing field level AMU monitoring projects in Africa and Asia. In order to have a better understanding and a better overview of the field level AMU projects being implemented by OIE Members, the AMU team has started to compile a list of these projects and their methodological approaches in a repository.

The Group acknowledged the progress made on the field data project and suggested to consider revision of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (TAHC) chapter on monitoring of AMU (Chapter 6.8) to reflect the current developments on AMU methodology by OIE.

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## **6. Update of *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* Chapters**

### **6.1. Ongoing revision of Chapter 6.10**

Dr Ana Mateus informed the Group that the revision of Chapter 6.10 started in December 2021. The revision of Chapter 6.10 was requested by the Terrestrial Code Commission on behalf of the European Commission. The members of the Subgroup involved in this work are: Dr Tomoko Ishibashi, Ms Barbara Frieschem, Dr Gérard Moulin, Dr Donald Prater, Prof Moritz van Vuuren and Dr Stephen Page. A mapping of the potential changes based on the feedback received from the Code Commission and the Group and the updated Codex CoP was conducted by two of the Subgroup members (Dr Gérard Moulin and Dr Donald Prater). The mapped draft document was then revised and used as a working document by the Subgroup. The Subgroup met five times online between January and April 2022 to work on the draft chapter. Dr Mateus mentioned that the Subgroup discussed in length the responsibilities of Competent Authorities, Veterinarians, drug manufacturers, animal owners and feed producers and how to introduce non-food producing animals into the chapter. This work will be completed by August 2022 with a view to submit the Subgroup report and the draft chapter to the Code Commission for its consideration at its September 2022 meeting.

The Group acknowledged the promising progress and has agreed to meet in August to discuss the Subgroup report and the proposed changes to Chapter 6.10.

### **6.2. Discussion of Code Commission's proposal for revision of Chapters 6.7, 6.8, 6.9 and 6.11**

Dr Ana Mateus presented the mapping conducted by the OIE Secretariat on the potential revision points for the chapters based on the ongoing revision of Chapter 6.10. It was recognised by the Group that Chapters need to be reviewed regularly. The Group agreed to discuss in more depth the Strategy for the revision of Chapters 6.7, 6.8, 6.9 and 6.11 during its October 2022 meeting considering the amount of ongoing work that still needs to be completed before that time.

## **7. Revision of work programme**

The work programme was reviewed by the Group and updated. It is available in Annex III.

## **8. Future roadmap**

The Group agreed to conduct a brainstorming exercise in October 2022 to discuss and decide on the future work to deliver in line with the recommendations from the 2nd OIE Global Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance and the brainstorming session conducted in April 2021.

## **9. Any other business**

The Chair updated the Group on the OIE's 89<sup>th</sup> General Session report and presentation. The Group discussed the need to emphasise the achievements of the Group and the OIE in addressing the recommendations of the 2nd OIE Global Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance.

## **10. Date of next meeting**

3 August 2022- extraordinary WG AMR meeting (Chapter 6.10 and Swine Technical Reference Document) (online)

4-6 October 2022 (presential meeting in OIE HQ, Paris).

## **11. Adoption of report**

To be completed by Tuesday, 3<sup>rd</sup> of May 2022.

## MEETING OF THE OIE WORKING GROUP ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Paris (via Zoom), 27 – 29 April 2022

### Agenda

#### **Day 1 (Wednesday 27 April – 12:30-15:30 CET)**

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1. Opening
2. Adoption of the agenda and appointment of the rapporteur
3. Landscape: Quadripartite, EU legislation/categorisation, World Veterinary Association, WHO Advisory Group on Critically Important Antimicrobials and FAO AMR work streams.
  - 3.1 Quadripartite work on AMR
    - i) One Health Joint Plan of Action
    - ii) Global Governance Structure
    - iii) Quadripartite Strategic Framework on AMR and Workplan
    - iv) Multi-Partner Trust Fund on AMR
  - 3.2 Other lists work update:
    - i) EU new legislation and categorisation
    - ii) WVA and Brooke List of Essential Medicines
    - iii) WHO Critically Important Antimicrobials for Human Medicine: update, plan and activities
    - iv) FAO AMR work streams
  - 3.3 Update on activities of OIE Electronic Expert Group on Antiparasitic Resistance
  - 3.4 Alternatives to Antibiotics (STAR-IDAZ)

#### **Day 2 (Thursday 28 April – 12:30-15:30 CET)**

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4. OIE List of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance in animals
  - 4.1 Review of the reports of the OIE *ad hoc* Group on Technical References for Aquatic Animals
  - 4.2 Project Plan for the implementation of the Aquatic Animal Health Strategy
  - 4.3 Update on the Technical Reference Document Listing Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance for Swine
  - 4.4 Review of work conducted so far on species-specific Technical Reference Documents
5. OIE Antimicrobial Use (AMU) Database
  - 5.1 Demo: AMU IT system
  - 5.2 Update on AMU IT system
  - 5.3 Update on 6th AMU report
  - 5.4 Field level data update

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**Day 3 (Friday 29 April – 12:30-15:30 CET)**

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6. Update of *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*
    - 6.1 Ongoing revision of chapter 6.10
    - 6.2 Discussion of Code Commission's proposal for revision of Chapters 6.7., 6.8., 6.9., and 6.11
  7. Revision of work programme
  8. Future roadmap
  9. Any other business
  10. Date of next meeting
  11. Adoption of report
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**MEETING OF THE OIE WORKING GROUP ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE**  
**Paris (virtual meeting), 27-29 April 2022**

**List of Participants**

**MEMBERS**

**Dr Tomoko Ishibashi** (Chair)

Project Researcher  
 Laboratory of OSG Veterinary Science for Global Disease Management  
 Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Science  
 The University of Tokyo  
 1-1-1 Yayoi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8657, Japan  
[ishibashi.tomoko@mail.u-tokyo.ac.jp](mailto:ishibashi.tomoko@mail.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

**Dr Gérard Moulin**

Directeur de Recherches, adjoint au Directeur de l'ANMV  
 Agence Nationale du Médicament Vétérinaire  
 Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation,  
 de l'environnement et du travail  
 35306 Fougères Cedex, FRANCE  
[gerard.moulin@anses.fr](mailto:gerard.moulin@anses.fr)

**Dr Donald Prater**

Associate Commissioner for Imported Food Safety  
 Office of Foods and Veterinary Medicine  
 U.S. Food and Drug Administration  
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
[Donald.Prater@fda.hhs.gov](mailto:Donald.Prater@fda.hhs.gov)

**Prof. Moritz van Vuuren**

Emeritus Professor in Microbiology  
 Vice-Chair: Ministerial Advisory Committee on Antimicrobial Resistance  
 SOUTH AFRICA  
[moritz@icon.co.za](mailto:moritz@icon.co.za)

**Dr Fajur Sabah Al Saloom**

Director, Animal Health  
 Animal Wealth Resources (N)  
 Ministry of Works, Municipalities Affairs and Urban Planning  
 Manana, KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN  
[fsalman@mun.gov.bh](mailto:fsalman@mun.gov.bh) [fajer103@hotmail.com](mailto:fajer103@hotmail.com)

**Dr Stephen Page**

Director, Veterinary Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology  
 Advanced Veterinary Therapeutics  
 AUSTRALIA  
[swp@advet.com.au](mailto:swp@advet.com.au) - [stephen.page@sydney.edu.au](mailto:stephen.page@sydney.edu.au)

**Ms Barbara Freischem**

Head of Department  
 Surveillance and Regulatory Support (V-SR)  
 Veterinary Medicines Division  
 European Medicines Agency  
 THE NETHERLANDS  
[barbara.freischem@ema.europa.eu](mailto:barbara.freischem@ema.europa.eu)

**OBSERVERS**

**Dr Jorge Pinto Ferreira**

Food Safety Officer  
 Food Systems and Food Safety Division  
 Office Room B614  
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
 Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome  
 ITALY  
[Jorge.PintoFerreira@fao.org](mailto:Jorge.PintoFerreira@fao.org)

**Dr Jorge Matheu**

Team Lead  
 Department of Global Coordination and Partnership  
 WHO – World Health Organization  
 SWITZERLAND  
[matheujo@who.int](mailto:matheujo@who.int)

**OIE PARTICIPANTS**

**Dr Javier Yugueros-Marcos**

Head  
 Antimicrobial Resistance and  
 Veterinary Medicinal Products  
 Department (AMR-VMP)  
[jyugueros-marcos@oie.int](mailto:jyugueros-marcos@oie.int)

**Dr Ana Luisa Pereira Mateus**

Scientific Coordinator  
 AMR-VMP Department  
[a.mateus@oie.int](mailto:a.mateus@oie.int)

**Dr Ólafur Valsson**

Chargée de mission  
 AMR-VMP Department  
[o.valsson@oie.int](mailto:o.valsson@oie.int)

**Dr Dante Mateo**

Chargé de mission  
 AMR-VMP Department  
[d.mateo@oie.int](mailto:d.mateo@oie.int)

**Dr Delfy Gochez**

Chargée de mission  
 AMR-VMP Department  
[d.gochez@oie.int](mailto:d.gochez@oie.int)

**Dr Morgan Jeannin**

Chargé de mission  
 AMR-VMP Department  
[m.jeannin@oie.int](mailto:m.jeannin@oie.int)

**Dr Idrissa Savadogo**

Chargé de mission  
 AMR-VMP Department  
[i.savadogo@oie.int](mailto:i.savadogo@oie.int)

**Mr Mduduzi Magongo**

Chargé de mission  
 AMR-VMP Department  
[m.magongo@oie.int](mailto:m.magongo@oie.int)

**Dr Mária Szabó**

Chargé de mission  
 AMR-VMP Department  
[m.szabo@oie.int](mailto:m.szabo@oie.int)

**Ms Claire Cassar**

Chargée de mission  
 AMR-VMP Department  
[c.cassar@oie.int](mailto:c.cassar@oie.int)

**Dr Valeria Mariano**

Research Coordinator –  
 Star IDAZ  
 Science Department  
[v.mariano@oie.int](mailto:v.mariano@oie.int)

**Dr Yukitake Okamura**

Scientific Officer for  
 International Standards  
 Standards Department  
[y.okamura@oie](mailto:y.okamura@oie)

**Ms Elizabeth Marier**

Chargée de mission  
 Standards Department  
[e.marier@oie.int](mailto:e.marier@oie.int)

## Updated Work Programme for the OIE Working Group on Antimicrobial Resistance

Subject	Issue/Action	Status	Timeline
OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance, subdivision by species	poultry subdivision pilot exercise, including development of pilot methodology	Completed	April 2021
	discussion on the addition of companion animal	Completed	April 2021
	consideration of other species: completed an initial discussion on prioritisation	Completed	October 2021
	discussion on other animal species [small ruminants, camels, companion animals...]	Completed	April 2022
	adaptation/application of the methodology to swine	Ongoing	August 2022
	aquatics	Ongoing	October 2022
	Large ruminants (cattle and buffalo?)	Future work	Commence October 2022
	Companion animals (cats and dogs)	Future work	Commence October 2022
	Discussion on camelids	Future work	Brainstorming in October 2022
	Review of the Main OIE List	Future work	Brainstorming in October 2022
OIE Global AMU database	transition of data collection from spreadsheet to a database system, expert advice	IT project ongoing	October 2022
	refinement of the numerator, denominator (biomass), and reporting	Ongoing	Possible update in October 2022
	having a quantitative reporting option on species level	Future work	April 2023
Field level data	reflection on obtaining field level data- repository of field work projects and methodologies	Ongoing	Draft report in October 2022

Subject	Issue/Action	Status	Timeline
OIE work on antiparasitics	oversight	Completed	
	update on OIE anthelmintics work	Completed	April 2022
Terrestrial and Aquatic OIE Code chapters related to AMR	Submission of first draft of revised TAHSC Chapter 6.10 to Terrestrial Code Commission	Ongoing	August 2022
	discussion of update of other TAHSC chapters	Future work	Brainstorming in October 2022
	update of the Chapters: TAHSC 6.10	Ongoing	October 2023, tbc
	Update of Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission of changes implemented in Chapter 6.10	Future work	
Alternatives to Antimicrobials (ATA)	Information on categorisation of products	Ongoing work	
	Review of related existing information in the OIE Manual	Future work	Brainstorming in October 2022
Substandard and falsified products	oversight	Ongoing	
	update on OIE work on substandard and falsified veterinary products	Ongoing	October 2022?
Monitoring and Evaluation framework for the OIE Strategy on AMR	Development of evaluation framework	Completed	October 2021
	update on progress and implementation	Ongoing	October 2022

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