Basic information

2001/2164(COS) COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	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	ROD Didier (V/ALE)	28/08/2001

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	Meetings	Date
Health	2384	2001-11-15

European Commission

Commission DG	Commissioner
Health and Food Safety	

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
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 148
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENVI/5/15082

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A5-0318/2001	09/10/2001	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T5-0539/2001 OJ C 112 09.05.2002, p. 0028-0106 E	23/10/2001	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Non-legislative basic document	COM(2001)0333	20/06/2001	Summary
Follow-up document	COM(2005)0684	22/12/2005	

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EU	Implementing legislative act	32002H0077 OJ L 034 05.02.2002, p. 0013-0016	15/11/2001	Summary

Public health: combating antimicrobial resistance

2001/2164(COS) - 15/11/2001 - Implementing legislative act

PURPOSE : to adopt a recommendation on the prudent use of antimicrobial agents in human medecines. COMMUNITY MEASURE : Council Recommendation 2002/77/EC on the prudent use of antimicrobial agents in human medecine. 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 compromise 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 methodolgy, 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.

Public health: combating antimicrobial resistance

2001/2164(COS) - 23/10/2001 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted the resolution by Mr Didier Rod (Greens/EFA, F) on the prudent use of antimicrobial agents in human medecine. (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

2001/2164(COS) - 20/06/2001 - Non-legislative basic document

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, fungae or plants, used to kill or inhibit the growth of micro-organisms, including bacteria, viruses and fungae 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.