EU-JAMRAI Joint Action Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare-Associated Infections

Co-funded by the European Union

Efforts to strengthen access to veterinary antibiotics and vaccines



Seminar on Availability of Veterinary Antimicrobials and Alternatives

October 15, 2026

Christine Årdal, NIPH, Norway
chaa@fhi.no
Cecilia Brolin, PHAS, Sweden
cecilia.brolin@folkhalsomyndigheten.se

UN2024 political commitment

"Invest in animal health systems to support equitable access to essential veterinary services, improve animal health and appropriate management practices to prevent infections, and promote **the timely supply of quality and affordable essential veterinary medicines, vaccines** and diagnostics, and improve veterinary oversight of antimicrobial use in animals at national level" (n73)

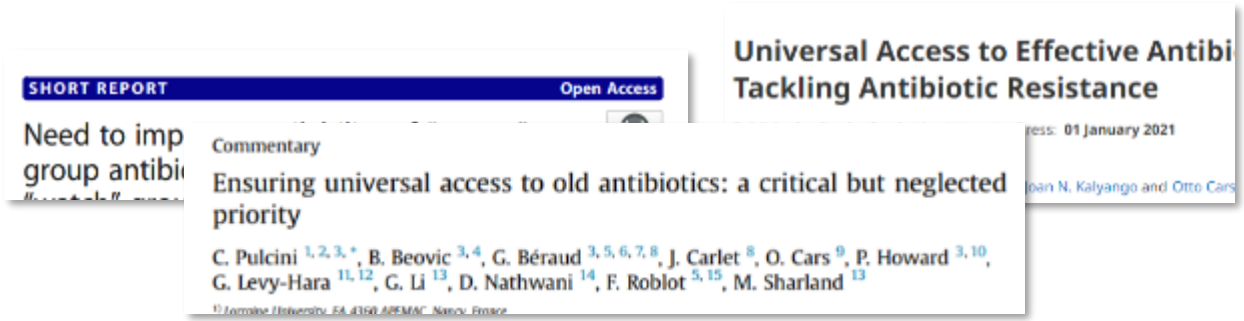
Source: https://www.un.org/pga/wp-content/uploads/sites/108/2024/09/FINAL-Text-AMR-to-PGA.pdf

Aims for EU-JAMRAI in collaboration with national bodies

- To make concrete progress on contributing to **strengthening availability** to the focus antibiotics and veterinary vaccines, both nationally and at the European level.

- Develop and establish strong collaboration within and between **national and regional stakeholders** working on access to antibiotics.

What are we doing in EU-JAMRAI?



Evidence



Identify



Understand



Intervene



Finland

Amoxicillin (Human)
Benzylpenicillin sodium (Human)
Nitrofurantoin (Human)
Phenoxymethylpenicillin (Human)
Rifampicin (Human)
Cloxacillin (veterinary)
ERM vaccine for fish (veterinary)
Gentamicin (veterinary)
Phenoxymethylpenicillin (veterinary)
Procaine benzylpenicillin (veterinary)
Trimethoprim, Sulfonamide (veterinary)

Download a full list

Belgium

Cefadroxil OR Cefalexin (human)
Daptomycin (human)
Phenoxymethylpenicillin (human)
Procaine-benzylpenicillin OR Benzathine Benzylpenicillin (human)
Rifampicin (human)
Sulfadiazine, trimethoprim (human)
Sulfamethoxazole, trimethoprim (human)
Thiamphenicol (human)
Amoxicillin (veterinary)
Ampicillin (veterinary)
Cefalexin (veterinary)
Dihydrostreptomycine (veterinary)
Doxycycline (veterinary)
Neomycin (veterinary)
Trimetoprim, sulfadimethoxine (veterinary)
Trimetoprim, sulfadimidine (veterinary)

Download a full list

Denmark

Flucloxacillin (human, pediatric)
Fosfomycin (human)
Nitrofurantoin (human)
Pivmecillinam (human)
Ampicillin (human and veterinay)
Benzylpenicillin (/procaine benzylpenicillin) (human and veterinary)
Gentamicin (human and veterinary)
Phenoxymethylpenicillin (human and veterinary)
Rifampicin (human and veterinary)
Amoxicillin (veterinary)
Fucidic acid (veterinary)
Sulfadiazine, Trimethoprim (veterinary)

Download a full list

Spain

Amikacin (human)
Aztreonam (human)
Benzathine phenoxymethylpenicillin (human)
Cefadroxil (human)
Sulfamethoxazole, trimethoprim (human)
Oxytetracycline (veterinary)
Vaccines for hemorrahagic enteritis in turkeys (veterinary)
Vaccines for respiratory disease complex in cattle/sheep/goats (veterinary)
Vaccines for coccidiosis (veterinary)

Download a full list

France

Amoxicillin, clavulanic acid (human)
Aztreonam (human)
Benzathine benzylpenicillin (human)
Cefixime (human)
Fosfomycin (human)
Phenoxymethylpenicillin (human)
Rifampicin (human)
Rifampicin, isoniazid (human)
Rifampicin, isoniazid, pyrazinamide (human)
Rifapentine (human)
Sulfamethoxazole, trimethoprim (human)
Vaccine for turkey rhinotracheitis virus (Veterinary)
Vaccine for clostridium related diseases in ruminant (Veterinary)
Vaccines for Muscovy ducks against Derszy disease ± parvovirosis (Veterinary)

Download a full list

cess/

Background

Unattractive economics to supply veterinary products:

- European veterinarians have excelled at reducing veterinary antibiotic consumption, with reductions of more than 50% in the last decade.
- This success comes with a challenge, as reduced consumption means smaller markets, fragmented by species and national packaging requirements.
- Since farmers bear the cost of antibiotics, prices must be kept low to ensure affordability to treat sick animals.

The result is that many Member States have an unpredictable supply of necessary veterinary antibiotics and instead rely upon special licences for compassionate use.

EU legislation for VMPs

Article 7

Languages

1. The language or languages of the summary of the product characteristics and the information on the labelling and on the package leaflet shall, unless the Member State determines otherwise, be an official language or languages of the Member State where the veterinary medicinal product is made available on the market.

2. Veterinary medicinal products may be labelled in several languages.

Regulation (EU) 2019/6, 11 December 2018 on veterinary medicinal products:

- Article 7 allows a Member State to accept non-official languages for the summary of the product characteristics, leaflet, and the package information.
- Could enable European or regional markets for veterinary medicinal products (VMP) with modest demand, if Member States enact this provision into their national legislation and accept foreign language packaging.
- At the end of 2025, enacted by Malta, Iceland, Norway (of 13 responding countries)

Art 7 proposed collaboration

To demonstrate the practical benefits of this approach and strengthen access to important VMPs, we are pursuing a collaboration to:

- Apply Article 7 consistently across all interested jurisdictions to a handful of older, generic antibiotics, using packaging in a mutually agreed language combined with electronic leaflets in national languages, thus testing the concept of a single foreign package across multiple countries. The actual antibiotics have not yet been selected.

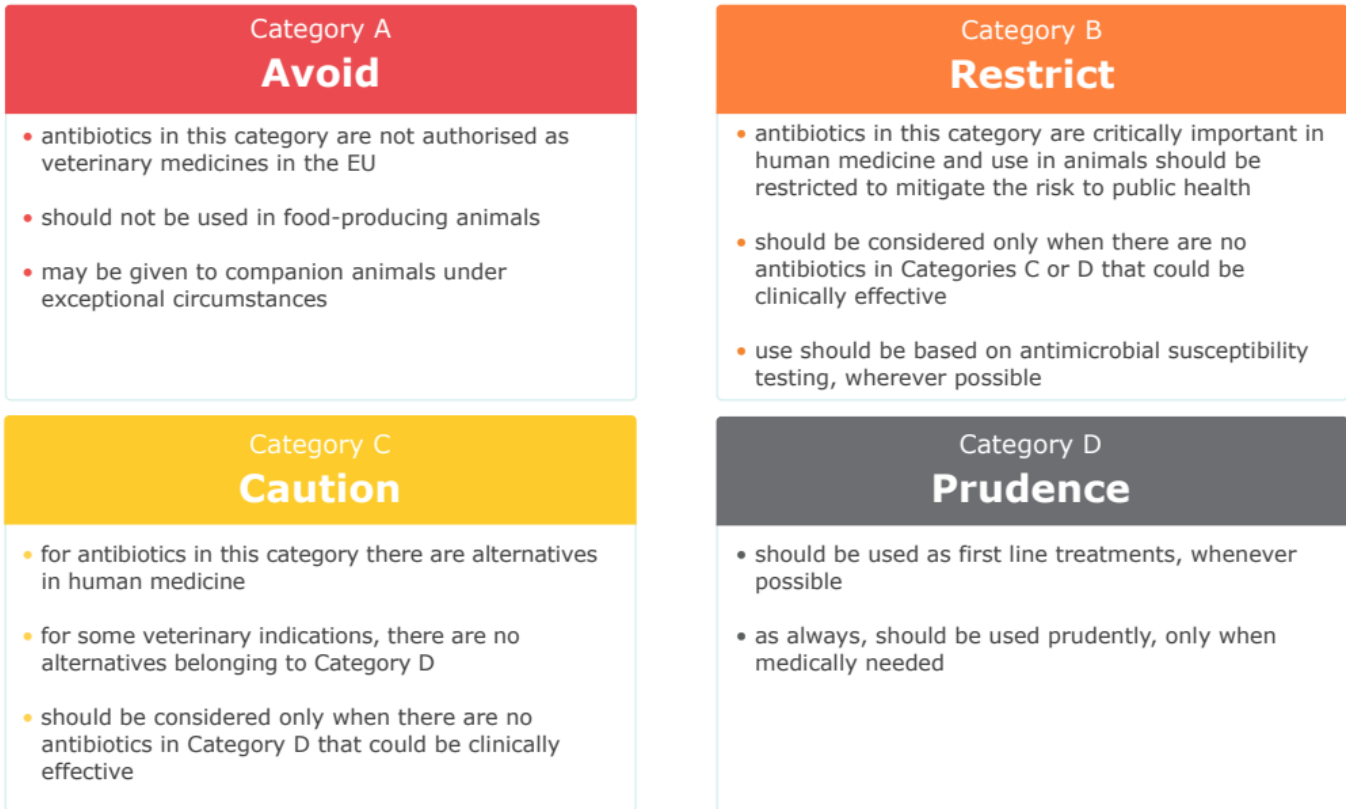
Aims:

- Clear understanding that older antibiotics with small markets are needed for treatment of a variety of species
- Companies market products rather than making them available through exemptions
- Companies gain larger and more stabile markets, with lower costs

Art 7 proposed collaboration

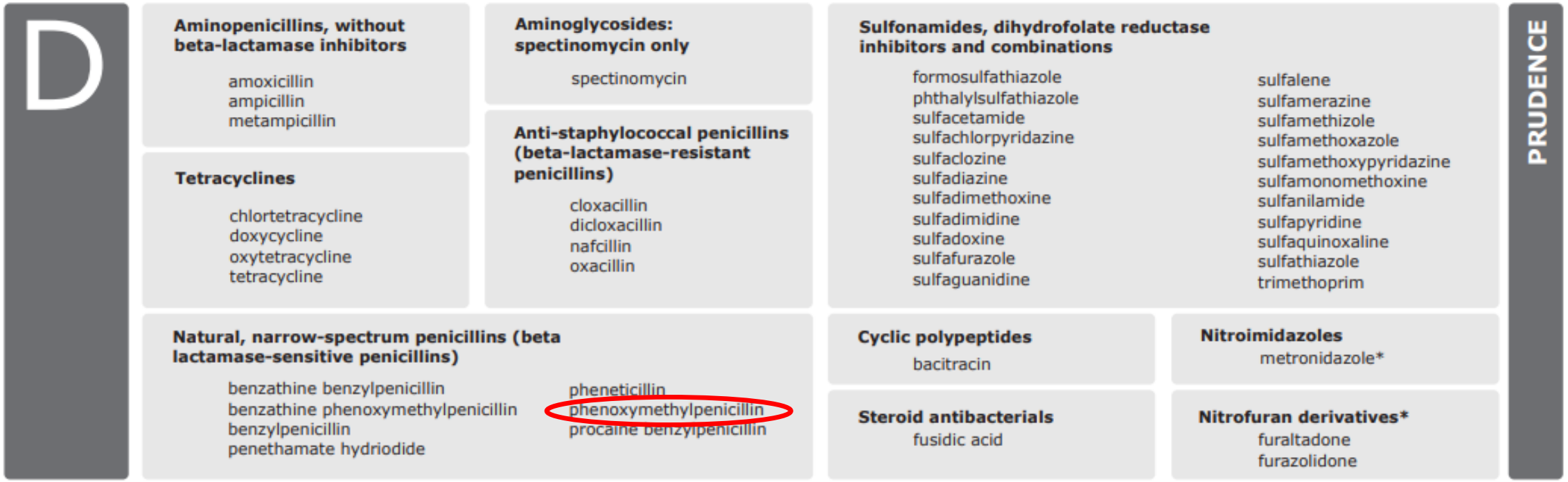
Potential candidates:

- EMA-classified "prudent" antibiotics or those that replace use of "avoid" and "restrict" antibiotics
- Antibiotics that are often used through regulatory exemptions
- Important antibiotics for minor species
- Abandoned antibiotics

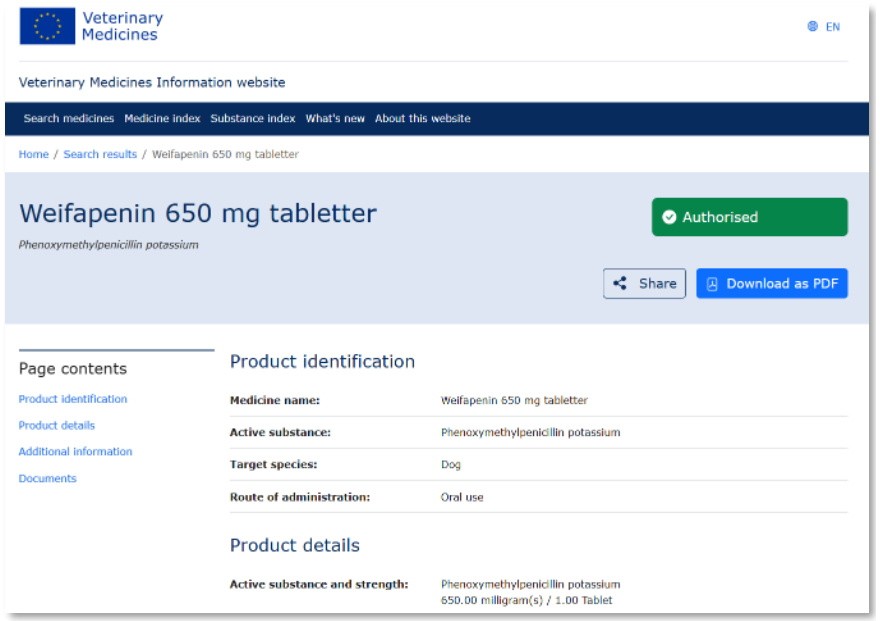


EMA, Categorisation of antibiotics for use in animals for prudent and responsible use

Bring back (near) abandoned antibiotics



Companion animals – shift to broad-spectrum



Withdrawn in 2016?

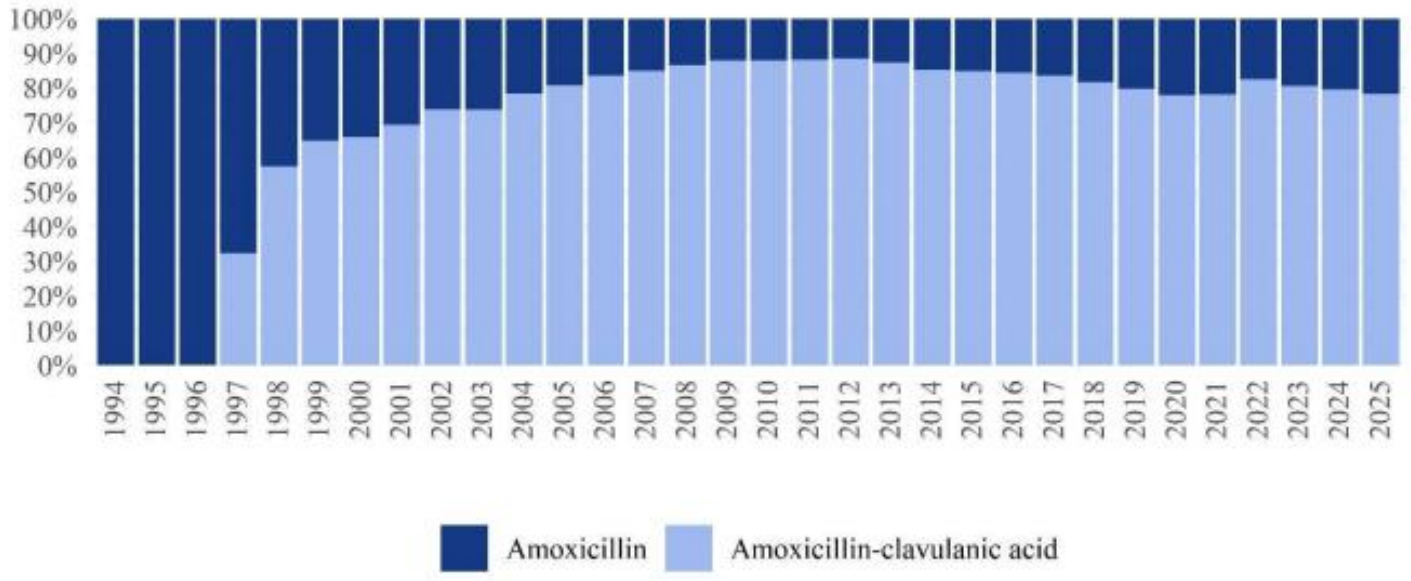


FIGURE 8. Proportions of sales (in kg active substance), of VMPs with amoxicillin combined with clavulanic acid versus amoxicillin for dogs and cats in Norway during 1994-2025.

How can we influence narrow-spectrum product availability when broad-spectrum products are flavoured, scored for accurate dosing, available in sizes that match dog weights, and have veterinary licensing for common canine infections?

Source: NORM-NORM-Vet surveillance report 2025

EU-JAMRAI Joint Action Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare-Associated Infections

Co-funded by the European Union

Thank you!

EU-JAMRAI 2 receives funding from the European Union's EU4Health programme under grant agreement No 101127787. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HADEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.



BUILDING A ONE HEALTH WORLD

to reduce Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)