Scientific Network for Zoonoses Monitoring Data Minutes of the 6th specific meeting on Antimicrobial Resistance data reporting

Held on 10-11 November 2016, Parma
(Agreed on 30 November 2016)

Participants

- **Network Representatives of Member States (including EFTA Countries):**

Country	Name
Austria	Peter Much
Belgium	Cristina Garcia-Graells
Bulgaria	Hristo Daskalov
Croatia	Gordan Kompes
Czech Republic	Tomas Cerny
Denmark	Helle Bisgaard Korsgaard
Estonia	Jelena Sõgel
Finland	Suvi Nykasenoja
France	Sophie Granier
Germany	Armin Weiser
Greece	Myrsini Tzani
Hungary	Katalin Czeibert
Ireland	Patrick Clune
Italy	Antonio Battisti and Alessia Franco
Latvia	Tatjana Ribakova
Lithuania	Asta Pereckiene
Luxembourg	Martine Jouret
Malta	Jessica Gauci
Poland	Kinga Wieczorek
Portugal	Patricia Ignatio
Romania	Ioana Neghirla
Slovakia	Andrea Moizisova
Slovenia	Maja Golob
Spain	Gema Lopez Orozco
Sweden	Björn-Olof Bengtsson
United Kingdom	Francesca Martelli
Norway	Berit Tafjord Heier
Switzerland	Kay Torriani

- **Hearing Experts:**

NA

- **European Commission:**

Angela Bolufer De Gea: Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE), Directorate G, Unit G4

Ana Gonçalves: DG SANTE, Directorate F, Unit F5

- **Others:**

Rene S. Hendriksen: European Reference Laboratory on antimicrobial resistance (EURL-AMR)

Jonida Boci (Albania), Srgjan Meshterovikj (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Nihad Fejzic (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Tatjana Labus (Serbia).

EFSA:

Biological Hazards and Contaminants (BIOCONTAM) Unit: Pierre-Alexandre Belœil (Chair), Beatriz Guerra, Ernesto Liebana Criado*, Yves Van der Stede*, Krisztina Nagy*

Evidence Management (DATA) Unit: Anca-Violeta Stoicescu (Scientific secretary), Doreen Dolores Russell (Assistant Scientific secretary), Mary Gilsenan*, Simona Fusar Poli*

Risk Communication Unit (RISKCOM) Unit: Sharon Monti*, Francesca Matteucci*

(attended for specific items)*

1. Welcome and apologies for absence

The Chair welcomed the participants to the 6th Specific Meeting on Antimicrobial Resistance of the Scientific Network for Zoonoses Monitoring Data. Apologies were received from Cyprus, the Netherlands and Iceland representative. Simona Fusar Poli advised the Network of the new paperless procedure for claiming reimbursements.

2. Adoption of agenda

The agenda was adopted without changes. No further items were added.

3. Agreement of the minutes of the 5th specific meeting on Antimicrobial Resistance data reporting of the Scientific Network for Zoonoses Monitoring Data held on 12-13 November 2015, Parma

The minutes were agreed by written procedure on 23 December 2015 and published on the EFSA website on 14 January 2016.

4. Topics for discussion (first day)

1.1. General introduction

Pierre-Alexandre Belœil gave a general introduction to the meeting, notably underlining the importance and relevance of the antimicrobial resistance (AMR) monitoring activities at the European Union (EU) level. The main objectives of the 6th Scientific Network meeting on AMR were to present and discuss with the Network 2015 and 2016 activities related to AMR.

1.2. Update on the current and new EU Action Plan against AMR

Angela Bolufer de Gea, European Commission (EC) presented an update on the current and future EU Action Plans against AMR. She gave a general overview of the organization of the EC units dealing with AMR issues. She outlined the actions performed and the evaluation carried out in relation to the current 2011-2016 action plan, including the main findings and achievements in the human, veterinarian, research and international domains. One of the main recommendations of the evaluation was that the AMR problem persists and thus continued action is needed.

The roadmap of the up-coming EU Action Plan against AMR was presented, highlighting the three key priorities to tackle AMR namely: making the EU a best practice region, stimulating research and innovation and shaping global action outside the EU. The new EU Action Plan is expected to be issued in June 2017.

The key findings of the 2016 Eurobarometer survey about AMR and antimicrobial use were also shared with the Network. The results of an international Eurobarometer will be published on 18 November on the occasion of the European Antibiotic Awareness Day.

The EC also informed to have recently requested that ECDC (European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control), EFSA and EMA (European Medicines Agency) jointly propose a short list of robust and consistent outcome indicators as regards the surveillance/monitoring of antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial consumption in humans, food-producing animals and meat derived thereof.

EFSA asked the EC about the possible revision of the financial contribution to perform the monitoring of AMR and the EC answered that this will be performed after the 2017 data exercise.

1.3. 'AMR monitoring': the Directorate F project

Ana Gonçalves presented the contribution of Directorate F to the EU Action Plan against AMR. The objectives and scope of the audits are to verify on the spot the implementation of Decision 2013/652/EU. The project was developed in 2015 and started with trainings received from the EU-RL (EU-Reference Laboratory) and EFSA. The audit team always include laboratory experts from Member States. The countries audited in 2015 and 2016 were mentioned and the ones planned for 2017 presented, as well as the pre-audit activities and the plan of the audits.

During the inspection, multiple aspects of the monitoring process have been checked including representative sampling, laboratory testing and result

reporting. The main findings of the audits were described including the issues identified. For example, the tracing of isolates which derived from the implementation of Regulation 2073/2005/EC was not performed well in all the cases; the domestic production was not always considered, within the allocated slaughterhouses. The speaker also highlighted that the distribution of the samples throughout of the year has been improved and that communication between sampler and laboratory is essential to ensure that samples reach the laboratory within 48 hours.

The discussion with the Network allowed to clarify that this duration between sampling and reception at the laboratory is a good practice commonly accepted which is highly recommended to stick to. The EURL-AR recalled that the duration is based on the specific protocol of ESBL and that other samples should comply with the ISO standard on sampling techniques for microbiological analysis of food and feed samples. There is an on-going study to assess the impact of time and temperature on the results and once the study is concluded that the protocol can be revised.

Other points from the audits are that the coordination of the national reference laboratory (NRL) on AMR was good and the testing activities were generally well performed. The overall description of the AMR monitoring was not all the time reported properly or it was done with insufficient detail. However some good practices were identified as well as the challenges faced by the audited countries.

Sweden mentioned that their slaughterhouses do not keep in their registers the information on isolate codes to trace back the *E. coli* isolate to the farms in order to check the compliance with the rule related with the uniqueness of the epidemiologic unit of origin, but the information about *Salmonella* isolates are registered. Ana Gonçalves clarified that, at the slaughterhouse level, there is no need to have the isolate code. The traceability exercise at the slaughterhouse is used to verify the information made available at the laboratory.

Peter Much, the Austrian representative, commented that during the audit they have the opportunity to show their work from an insider's perspective. He suggested that the EFSA text form should be revised as it is a repetition of the overall AMR monitoring.

1.4. Feedback on the reporting of 2015 AMR data

The main aspects of the 2015 data processing and reporting were presented by Anca Stoicescu, including the major issues encountered during the reporting process. Specific achievements of 2015 data reporting, including in particular the new features implemented for the 2015 exercise, were briefly recalled. Those included the creation of the National Reports in Microstrategy, the revisions to the data reporting catalogues, the design and introduction of more complex data validation BRs (business rules) and the new workflow for data collection. The very well-received face-to-face training set up in 17 Member States (MSs) and web-conference trainings of 3 MSs also merited particular emphasis.

The feedback of the MSs on the 2015 data processing and reporting was collected through a questionnaire survey to further assess satisfaction and needs for improvement. An overview of the feedback survey results was presented and discussed with the Network.

Based on the analysis of the survey answers and suggestions, some solutions/improvements were proposed as follows:

- To identify with greater ease the changes in the scientific and technical reporting manuals, a summary will be produced containing only the yearly changes introduced to the manuals.
- To identify any outstanding technical issues in the DCF (data collection framework) prior to the opening of the 2016 reporting period and to enable EFSA to implement any corrections in advance, Estonia and Portugal kindly agreed to test the data collection configuration of the DCF in advance. To undertake the test, both countries will commence reporting 2016 data on 1 March 2017. Other countries are very welcome to be part of this initiative.
- To correct any possible misalignments between the various catalogues available: those downloadable from the DCF, those sent for consultation as part of the annual update of the reporting manuals and those presented in the Excel mapping tools, the Network agreed that, excluding some unexpected exceptions, only zoonotic agents can be added to the catalogues after 31 January 2017. The Network will be advised of the inclusion of any new zoonotic agent terms in due time. Further to the publication of the reporting manuals, it is also intended that no BRs will be changed nor new BRs added.

For future surveys, EFSA also agreed with the suggestion to have the survey performed just after the reporting period.

Greece noted that a more user friendly tool for reporting text forms is expected in 2017. EFSA acknowledged that the text forms need a thorough revision and this task needs to be completed before introducing any changes. Thus a proposal for 2017 text form will be presented at the next AMR Network meeting.

Italy requested that the maximum number of characters allowed in the text forms is doubled, as it is of utmost importance that all information needed is presented in the National Report. EFSA answered that the maximum capacity of the DCF for accepting text forms is already used, but a technical investigation to possibly increase the capacity will be performed.

Belgium requested that any new mandatory data elements should be communicated well in advance. EFSA assured the Network that, almost without exception, there will not be any additional mandatory data elements and the changes for the next reporting period will be restricted solely to solving the issues encountered during 2015 data reporting.

1.5. Confirmatory testing in relation to reporting antimicrobial resistance in animals and food

Rene S. Hendriksen from the European Reference Laboratory on antimicrobial Resistance (EURL-AR) introduced the background to the Reference Testing exercise with an outline of the 2016 selection criteria of the strains involved in reference testing (for 2015 data). An overview of the strains provided as well as some of the major problems with strains (e.g. missing or contaminated) and the interpretation of the results was given.

The network discussed whether there would be any relationship between the risk of contamination of the isolates and the performance of susceptibility testing on either frozen isolates or immediately undertaken with fresh cultures. Rene S. Hendriksen answered that he doesn't consider the risk of contamination is related with the storage conditions, but it most likely related with how the strains are handled. Although not feasible in all conditions, the EURL-AR was of the opinion that performing the susceptibility testing on fresh culture is advisable because the storage may result in the loss of plasmid. In any case, purification of the culture should always be done prior to susceptibility testing. Greece and France mentioned that AMR testing is done usually on frozen isolates for technical reasons. Italy remarked that a fresh culture can be as contaminated as a frozen culture.

Finally, EFSA and EURL-AR emphasised that the investigation of possible discrepant results between the first and second plates have to be performed by retesting both plates at the same time and optimally before sending the results to EFSA, and that only the final results validated by the laboratory should be reported.

1.6. EFSA scientific validation of data supported by EURL-AR reference testing

Beatriz Guerra presented the criteria which have been used to select the isolates to be offered to Reference Testing in 2015 and 2016. The results of re-testing of the 2014 data and the preliminary results of the 2015 were also presented.

11 November 2016 (second day)

5. Welcome and apologies for absence

The Chair welcomed the participants to the second day of the 6th specific meeting on AMR data reporting of the Scientific Network for Zoonoses Monitoring Data. Apologies were received from Cyprus, the Netherlands and Iceland.

The four pre-accession countries: Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia were warmly welcomed by EFSA and the Network. The current situation on AMR data collection and the AMR awareness campaign were briefly presented by the representatives of each country. EFSA welcomes AMR data submitted by the pre-accession countries to present a more complete picture of the AMR situation in Europe.

6. Topics for discussion

1.7. The 2015 EU Summary Report on AMR: Preliminary Main Findings

Pierre-Alexandre Belœil briefly presented the key findings on AMR in *Salmonella*, indicator *E. coli*, *Campylobacter coli* and Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus Aureus* (MRSA) in food and food-producing animals from the 2015 EU Summary Report (EUSR) on AMR.

The 2015 EUSR on AMR is the second EUSR on AMR based on AMR data collected and reported in accordance with the requirements of Decision 2013/652/EU. It focuses on AMR in fattening pigs and veal calves. Analyses of

AMR occurrence are performed per combinations of bacteria-animal populations/food categories. Occurrence of multi-drug resistance and co-resistance to critically important antimicrobials are also analysed. The calculation of the *C. coli* prevalence of resistance was presented and discussed with the Network in detail. Preliminary results on the prevalence of *C. coli* resistance in caecal samples of fattening pigs were presented and discussed, in particular regarding the calculation of the *C. coli* prevalence where absences associated with re-culturing for speciation have occurred. MSs were kindly requested to double check the data reported to assess the prevalence of *C. coli* in the pig caecal samples.

Beatriz Guerra briefly recalled the phenotypic criteria applied to infer the presumptive profiles of enzyme producers in *E. coli* and *Salmonella*. Pierre-Alexandre Belœil presented some key findings on the occurrence of ESBL-/AmpC-/carbapenemase-producing *E. coli*/*Salmonella* deriving from the routine monitoring and for the first time, the prevalence of ESBL-/AmpC-/carbapenemase-producing *E. coli* in fattening pigs, calves, and meat derived thereof. It was highlighted that the results presented, although they give a good overview of the situation, are preliminary, as some MSs results have not been fully incorporated due to either missing or un-validated data. The complete view of the results will be presented in the draft version of the 2015 EUSR on AMR sent for consultation. Similarly, MSs were also kindly requested to double check the data reported to assess the prevalence of ESBL/AmpC producing-*E. coli* in caecal samples.

Austria remarked that considering the data on calves under one year old are only reported by seven countries, this does not represent the entire picture within the EU so suggested that reporting could be made mandatory. Pierre-Alexandre Belœil underlined that the main veal calf producers are considered and therefore, the figures presented in the report provide a good picture of the situation in the veal calf production in the EU.

1.8. Production of the 2015 EUSR on AMR: next steps

The Chair presented the steps for the consultation and publication of the 2015 EU Summary Report (EUSR) on AMR. Owing to the strict deadlines with the publisher, MSs were requested to send their comments in the agreed timelines.

1.9. A New Data Visualisation for Better Communication

Sharon Monti and Francesca Matteucci from the Risk Communication Unit of EFSA presented a mock-up of the future visualisation tool intended to accompany the press release for communicating about the publication of the 2015 EUSR on AMR early next year. The visualisation tool is primarily a communication tool and is intended to convey information and to present data in conjunction with the press release, as was previously the case with the info-graphic. The tool is useful to make available and present focussed data from the content of the EUSR on AMR and is aimed primarily at journalists and other targeted audiences. It should complement the press release by providing more detailed communication of rather complex AMR data.

It was clarified that the tool is not a searching tool to explore the EFSA database on AMR, as it gives access only to focused data and those data that EFSA wants

to communicate on. In the future development of the tool is also expected the possibility to compare data from different years.

Data on the occurrence of resistance in fattening pigs and calves as well as data on the prevalence of ESBL may be included this year. It is planned to inform MSs about the data highlighted this year, and as usual the MSs will be informed about the press release (under embargo).

1.10. Milestones for the production of the 2015 EU Summary Report on AMR

Krisztina Nagy presented the planned milestones for 2016 AMR data reporting and validation. The Network discussed all timelines and agreed on the following:

- The reporting period will commence on 1 April 2017 and the legal reporting deadline is 31 May 2017. The data submitted by MSs will be validated by the reporting countries through the National Reports created in Microstrategy;
- 8 June 2017: Creation and display of the occurrence and multi drug resistance tables in the DMS (Document Management System) covering the data submitted by 31 May;
- 20 June 2017: letters requesting scientific clarifications and/or amendments (if needed) will be sent to the MSs;
- 7 July 2017: EFSA will validate the final submitted and corrected data (against a number of criteria). After 7 July 2017, data cannot be changed, as the data extracted on this date will be used to draft the report. Therefore, MSs will have one month (8 June – 7 July) to correct any data as needed;
- 27 November - 15 December 2017: consultation period;
- January 2018: publication.

It was also underlined that it is of utmost importance that the tables on the occurrence and the multi-drug resistance planned to be produced by 8 June 2017 are carefully checked and possibly corrected by 14 July 2017, at the latest.

1.11. The 2017 reporting period: the technical and scientific reporting requirements regarding 2016 AMR data

Anca Stoicescu presented the changes to the reporting of 2016 data that will be included in the 2016 data collection. Most of the improvements of the 2016 data collection were described in the presentation about the feedback of 2015 data reporting when solutions to solve the issues identified were proposed. Improvements will be made in the DCF, Microstrategy reports, business rules, catalogues, data models, Excel mapping tool and reporting manuals.

The most important change concerns the flow of data confirmation. Once the data will be confirmed in Microstrategy by pressing the 'confirm data' button, it will not be possible to replace the data; in case of any changes needed the data can be 'amended'. New business rules will be added for improved validation at the point data enter the DCF.

The timelines for the catalogues updates was indicated: they will be sent to MSs for consultation on 10 January 2017 and the final version will be ready by 31

January 2017. MSs are kindly requested to send to EFSA any additional *Salmonella* serovars newly isolated and not currently listed in the catalogue by the end of November 2016.

Regarding improvements to the data models as specified by the GDE2[1] (Guidance on Data Exchange, version 2) standard, one data element will be added that corresponds to amendment type (amType). The amType data element will contain the type of update to be performed (delete or update) as described in the GDE2 document. The Network was strongly advised to inform the relevant persons in the MSs about these changes.

For the text forms data model, zoonotic agent and sample type will be mandatory when reporting information on AMR and disease status (DS).

The Excel mapping tools will be updated adding a new column: amendment type.

The importance of respecting the timelines for proposing new terms and the consultation period was emphasised as the reporting guidelines containing catalogues and business rules will be published on 31 January 2017.

Sweden requested the possibility to report negative results for the genotypic testing for ESBL/AmpC/carbapenemase genes as it is important to report that testing for these genes has been performed but that no genes have been detected. France remarked that the information reported as 'genes not detected' is considered limited as the methodology of testing is not reported; Beatriz Guerra advised that it is important to know how many genes have been tested for it. EFSA will consider further the request of Sweden to add in the catalogues "not detected", to assess consequences in terms of data analysis and to come back to Sweden and the other MSs.

Beatriz Guerra stated that there are no changes to the scientific part for 2016 data collection but she advised that any outliers in the data should be carefully checked/validated before submission. EFSA concluded that information about the fact that "particular" strains have been retested should be sent by email.

1.12. Spanish AMR Monitoring Program in Healthy Animal in primary production: Problem with *Campylobacter*

Gema Lopez Orozco, the Spanish representative, presented the Spanish AMR monitoring programme, highlighting the practical problem related with the low *C. jejuni* prevalence, as, in Spain, the prevalence of *C. coli* in broilers and fattening turkeys is higher than that of *C. jejuni*.

Spain proposed that in case a MS cannot reach the required number of isolates of 170 a number of isolates from the voluntary monitoring of *C. coli*, randomly selected, could be used to complement the total number of 170 isolates required to perform the AMR testing in poultry (broilers and fattening turkeys). A similar approach was proposed to be followed in the Decision when MSs do not obtain 170 isolates of *Salmonella* spp. through official sampling. In this case, to

[1] European Food Safety Authority, 2014. Guidance on Data Exchange version 2.0. EFSA Journal 2014;12(12):3945, 173 pp., doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2014.3945, available: https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/3945

complete the number of isolates required the competent authority can use the food business operator strains in order to reach the 170 isolates.

It was underlined that this proposal should be carefully considered, as, although *C. coli* are typically more resistant than *C. jejuni*, at the EU level, the human cases of campylobacteriosis reported are predominately attributed to *C. jejuni*. It is necessary to better assess the relative prevalence of *C. jejuni* and *C. coli* in the matrices investigated for AMR monitoring in the MSs. EFSA will collect relevant information from the MSs.

Bulgaria reported that they have the same situation: *C. coli* are more prevalent than *C. jejuni* in poultry. Slovenia, Estonia, Croatia and Portugal perform AMR tests and report the results to EFSA for *C. coli* isolates from broilers and fattening turkeys.

Angela Bolufer de Gea welcomed the comments and acknowledged that in order to revise the Decision for the period beyond 2020, discussions on this question and further problems put forward by the currently performed audits will be required. The EC will work with EFSA to see whether C.coli should be covered in the revision of the Decision.

1.13. Control of LA-MRSA in swine – is it possible?

The Norway representative presented the experience in control of LA (livestock-associated)-MRSA in swine in accordance with a 'One Health' approach. The particular features of Norwegian pig production and antimicrobial consumption in this sector were briefly presented, as well as the situation regarding MRSA infection in humans in Norway. In 2013, Norway started a MRSA eradication program, but MRSA surveillance in Norwegian pig production commenced in 2008. Four different clusters were registered between 2013 and 2015. In the conclusion it was underlined that LA-MRSA eradication in Norwegian pig herds is possible, given the overall favourable starting situation: low MRSA prevalence in pigs, low use of antimicrobials in pig production.

Sweden asked for details about the meaning of the 'targeted surveillance' and Norway replied that it concerns testing of all workers for MRSA before they start working on pig farms. All animals are sampled using carcase swabs and also environmental samples are taken. Austria asked for additional information about the definition of human cases and Norway explained that both clinical cases and healthy carriers are considered.

1.14. Update on colistin resistance

Sophie Granier, the French representative, presented an update on colistin resistance worldwide including the latest scientific publications on colistin resistance in different matrices. It was underlined that it is not possible to completely stop the use of colistin in animals and that EMA recently produced a well-balanced update of its 2013 advice on the use of colistin in animals in that sense.

1.15. Report on current BIOHAZ EC-Mandates on AMR

Beatriz Guerra presented the current mandates on AMR received from the EC. The terms of references for the mandates were shared with the participants.

First, EFSA will produce together with EMA a joint Scientific Opinion on 'measures to reduce the need to use antimicrobial agents in animal husbandry in the EU, and the resulting impacts on food safety'. EFSA will also issue a Scientific Opinion on 'the risk for the development of antimicrobial resistance due to feeding of calves with milk containing residues of antibiotics'. Both opinions are expected to be issued by the end of this year.

1.16. Report on 2nd JIACRA

Pierre-Alexandre Belœil briefly presented the objectives of the 2nd JIACRA (Joint Interagency Antimicrobial Consumption and Resistance Analysis) report and the main differences/improvements between the first project and the current one.

1.17. New mandate (EFSA-Q-2016-00638): Joint ECDC-EFSA-EMA opinion on outcome indicators on surveillance of AMR and use of antimicrobials

Pierre-Alexandre Belœil presented the background to this mandate, the parties involved and the next steps of the project. He highlighted the importance of monitoring the evolutions of AMR and antimicrobial use over time and assessing the impact of AMR mitigation measures. For this purpose, the EC requests the ECDC, EFSA and EMA to jointly propose a short list of outcome indicators suitable for monitoring and detecting reductions of relevant magnitude in the levels of key drug-resistant microorganisms in humans, food-producing animals and food derived thereof, and antimicrobial consumption in humans and food-producing animal species. The next step is the setting-up an ECDC, EFSA and EMA joint working group. The deadline for the opinion is the end of September 2017.

7. Date for next meetings

The proposed date of the 7th Specific Meeting on AMR is the 8-9 November 2017 was shared with the participants.

8. Conclusions

An overview of the main discussions and agreements reached during the meeting was presented. It can be retained that the audits already performed by DG SANTE, Directorate F and the available results of the second on-going Reference Testing exercise demonstrated that the AMR data produced and used to produce the EUSR on AMR were rather reliable. Though there is still room for improvement, and the Network discussed a number of points in that sense. The years 2014 and 2015 were the first years of implementation of the new legislation; they allowed to settle appropriate procedures in the MSs, in particular for collecting representative samples and testing for ESBL/AmpC. For the first time, prevalence of resistance and prevalence of ESBL/AmpC-producing *E. coli* will be published in the 2015 EUSR on AMR. As these results are expected to be the object of particular scrutiny and to attract particular attention, they should be based on robust data. For the purpose, the analyses of the 2015 AMR data, the production of the EUSR on AMR and the phenotypic reference testing exercise have been conducted in parallel for mutual advantage, and in a rather successfully manner up to now.

The 2015 training sessions and reporting exercise were rather well appraised by the MSs through a satisfaction survey. The issues still underlined and the suggestions for improvement of the reporting tools and procedures are planned to be accounted for by EFSA while preparing the 2016 reporting exercise.

As next year will be the starting year of the second cycle of monitoring and reporting (in 2016, on poultry; in 2017, on pigs and cattle), it is planned to implement more stringent business rules while receiving 2016 data, considering also the various dates to be reported and the text forms conveying information on the monitoring schema in place in the MSs. The importance of reporting representative and fully validated AMR data to EFSA was still underlined.

Finally, the Chair requested the Network members to complete the meeting evaluation form and to submit to EFSA ideas for discussion at future Network meetings.

9. Closure of the meeting

The Chair thanked the Network members for their engagement and their constructive contributions to the discussions. The meeting was duly closed at 13.00.

Appendix: List of Action Points

Scientific Network for Zoonoses Monitoring Data
Minutes of the 6th specific meeting on Antimicrobial Resistance data reporting

Held on 10-11 November 2016, Parma

Draft list of the action points agreed at the meeting

Agenda Point	What	Agreement/Comment	Deadline	Status
	To implement the new procedure on expert reimbursements, which is now managed paperless.	The experts are requested to reply to the e-mail received from EFSA's financial Unit. The scanned copies of the travel supporting documents (outward and return) shall be attached to the return e-mail. This e-mail will be treated as the expert reimbursement claim.		Pending
4.4	To account for the issues encountered during 2015 reporting exercise.	EFSA will implement the solutions presented during the meeting.	31 January 2017	Pending
4.7	To double check and validate the figures reported in data elements 'TOTUNITSTESTED' and 'TOTUNITSPOSITIVE', in particular for specific ESBL monitoring and *Campylobacter coli* from fattening pigs.	MSs to check the values reported and come back to EFSA as soon as possible. EFSA to use validated data only.	18 November 2016	Pending
4.7	To account for possible missingness resulting from performing centralised speciation of *Campylobacter* at the NRL, while assessing the *C. jejuni*/*C. coli* prevalence. Although a unique MS seems to be concern while considering 2015 data on *C. coli* in pigs, more MSs may be concerned for 2016 data when *C. jejuni* is mandatory to be reported in poultry.	EFSA to come up with a written proposal for the calculation of the prevalence in the case where the number of samples tested positive for *Campylobacter* spp. at the local laboratory does not match with the number of speciated isolates recovered at the NRL (issue of missingness while reculturing for speciation).	31 January 2017	Pending
6.2	To carry out extensive validation of the 2016 data collection configuration in the DCF by performing secondary testing by external users before starting the	Estonia and Portugal have been kindly requested to consider reporting 2016 data on the 1st of March 2017. Other countries are also	31 January 2017	Pending

	reporting season.	welcome to express interest in starting early reporting to EFSA.		
6.2	To keep the *Salmonella* serovars catalogue of the EFSA database up-to-date. Any additional *Salmonella* serovars isolated by MSs.	MSs are kindly requested to send to EFSA any additional *Salmonella* serovars newly isolated and not currently listed in the catalogue	30 November 2016	Pending
6.2	To offer the possibility to report that certain specific genes were looked for, but eventually not detected.	EFSA to consider further the request of Sweden to add in the catalogues "not detected", to assess consequences in terms of data analysis and to come back to Sweden and other MSs.	30 November 2016	Pending
6.2	To provide all the documentation for 2016 data collection exercise on time.	Reporting manuals and catalogues will be sent for consultation on 10th of January and published on 31st of January 2017. MSs to send their requests to add new terms by 30 November 2016.		Pending
6.2	To improve the data models as described in the GDE2 standard. A data element that corresponds to amendment type (amType) will be added.	Network members are requested to share this information in their respective countries.		Pending
6.3	To better assess the relative prevalence of *C. jejuni* and *C. coli* in the matrices investigated for AMR monitoring in the MSs.	EFSA to collect relevant information from the MSs.		Pending
8	To perform the evaluation survey: 1b5e29f7-8d0e-40d2-6720-49bba4b14392	MSs are kindly requested to answer the survey on line.	18 November 2016	Pending