Scientific Network for Zoonoses Monitoring Data Minutes of the 10th specific meeting of Antimicrobial Monitoring Data

Held on 5-6 November 2020, Web conference
(Agreed on 23 November 2020)

Participants

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

Country	Name
Austria	Peter Much
Belgium	Koenraad Van Hoorde
Belgium	Katie Vermeersch
Croatia	Gordan Kompes
Cyprus	Despoina Theodoridou
Czechia	Tomas CERNY
Denmark	Helle Korsgaard
Estonia	Jelena Sõgel
Finland	Suvi Nykasenoja
France	Isabelle Kempf
France	Agnes Perrin
Germany	Bernd-Alois Tenhagen
Greece	Eleni Valkanou
Greece	Maria Alexandraki
Hungary	Zita Zaborcki
Ireland	Rosemary Slowey
Ireland	John Moriarty
Italy	Antonio Battisti
Italy	Alessia Franco
Italy	Patricia Alba
Latvia	Tatjana Ribakova
Lithuania	Asta Pereckiene
Luxembourg	Manon Bourg
Malta	Chris Inguanez
Netherlands	Johan Bongers
Poland	Kinga Wieczorek
Poland	Dariusz Wasyl
Portugal	Sara Isabel Rodrigues Godinho
Portugal	Andrea Anjo
Romania	Ioana Neghirla
Slovakia	Andrea Brtkova Mojzisova
Slovenia	Majda Golob

Spain	Maria Esther Prieto Caballero
Spain	Isis Fajardo Delgado
Spain	Soledad Collado Cortes
Sweden	Oskar Nilsson
Iceland	Vigdýs Tryggvadëttir
Norway	Jannice Schau Slettemeås
Switzerland	Gudrun Overesch

- **European Commission:**

Martial Plantady (DG-SANTE, Directorate General for Health and Food Safety European Commission)

- **Others:**

Renis Maçi, (Albania), Nihad Fejzic (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Dragana Grbic Sekulovic (Montenegro), Tatjana Labus (Serbia) and Guzin Sahin (Turkey).

- **EFSA:**

Biological Hazards and Contaminants (BIOCONTAM) Unit: Beloeil Pierre-Alexandre (chair), Valentina Rizzi, Giusi Amore, Mirko Rossi*.

Evidence Management (DATA) Unit: Anca Stoicescu*, Alexandra Papanikolaou*.

HUCAP: Panagiotis Kalavros*.

- **European Reference Laboratory on AMR**

René Hendriksen*

- **European Reference Laboratory on *Campylobacter***

Elina Lahti* and Hanna Skarin*

(* attended for specific items)

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1. Welcome and apologies for absence

The Chair welcomed the participants to the 10th specific Network meeting of Antimicrobial Monitoring Data. Apologies were received from Bulgaria.

2. Adoption of agenda

The chair briefly presented the different items of the agenda that was adopted without changes.

3. Minutes of the 9th specific meeting of the Network held on 6-7 November 2019

The minutes had been previously agreed by written procedure on 23 October 2020 and subsequently published on the EFSA website in November 2020. No comments were received on the minutes from the previous Network meeting.

Day 1, 5 November 2020

4. Topics for discussion

4.1. General introduction

Pierre-Alexandre Belœil introduced the meeting and first, thanked all the AMR Network members for their efficient collaboration in the reporting and validation of the AMR 2019 data, despite the difficult period due to COVID-19 epidemy. The relevance of the antimicrobial resistance (AMR) monitoring activities at the European Union (EU) level, as well as the related current and future developments (e.g. WGS) were underlined. The main objectives of the 10th specific meeting on AMR monitoring data of the Scientific Network for Zoonoses Monitoring were presented and discussed with the Network members. They notably related to the 2019 data reporting, the preliminary results of the 2019 AMR-EUSR and the up-coming activities related to AMR monitoring in the EU in 2021, in particular regarding the 2020 data collection and the review of the EFSA technical specifications for harmonized monitoring of AMR.

4.2. EC updates: AMR monitoring in food-producing animals and food as from 2021

Martial Plantady presented the revised AMR monitoring as from 1st January 2021. The Commission Implementing Decision 2013/652/EU on the monitoring and reporting of AMR in zoonotic and commensal bacteria lays down rules for the period 2014-2020, without providing any specific provision after 31/12/2020. A revision of the AMR monitoring was therefore necessary. The review of the EU implementing legislation (Decision 2013/652/EU) on AMR monitoring in zoonotic and commensal bacteria in food-producing animals and food was as such planned in the 2017 EC Action Plan against AMR to address new scientific developments and data collection needs.

The revised Decision will lay down new technical requirements for AMR monitoring and reporting that will be applicable as from 1 January 2021 and will repeal, for the sake of clarity, the Commission Implementing Decision 2013/652/EU. The new rules are based on the latest scientific opinions but also on the field experience acquired since 2014 by Member States in implementing Decision 2013/652/EU. They therefore address implementation issues while scientifically responding to the constantly evolving threat of AMR and ensuring continuity in assessing future trends in AMR after 2020. As AMR is a global threat that can easily spread across borders, it is important to improve coordination and gain knowledge to help reducing AMR impact globally. Therefore, the new rules also lay down harmonised AMR monitoring requirements for certain fresh meat imported into the Union.

During the discussion, a specific issue has been raised by Austria concerning potential derogations. It was underlined the importance that derogations for the sample size are foreseen for the relevant animal species covered in the revised Decision in order to allow a lower number of samples to be taken in those Member States (MSs) with a limited production (e.g. less than 100,000 tonnes of poultry/pig meat slaughtered per year, or less than 50,000 tonnes of bovine meat slaughtered per year). Moreover, the EC representative clarified that there is no possibility in the revised decision to mix isolates deriving from varying sampling schemes (for example, it is not possible to mix *Salmonella* isolates deriving from food business operators and from caecal samples collected at the slaughterhouse).

4.4. EURL-AR update 2020

René Hendriksen updated on the activities of the European Union Reference Laboratory for Antimicrobial Resistance (EURL-AR). The objectives of the EURL-AR is to ensure the quality of antimicrobial susceptibility testing in the MSs; hence, to provide the most optimal phenotypic and genotypic detection methods for AMR. This includes implementing and harmonizing the procedures and methodologies used, providing monitoring of AMR, improving and boosting communication, strengthening education and training, and addressing knowledge gaps by reducing them and raising the level to that of the highest performing country.

In 2020, the EURL-AR has, among several activities, updated protocols including the development of a new one for whole genome sequencing (WGS). The latter is based on the newly updated bioinformatics tool to detect AMR genes. The protocol has been endorsed by the WG on WGS and the NRL network. This protocol will be also discussed with EFSA. In 2020, phenotypic and genomic EQA (External Quality Assurance) trials were conducted using the new informatics EQA IT system. The results of the confirmatory test performed on the isolates selected from the AMR 2019 monitoring were also presented. Due to Covid-19, the annual workshop was held virtually jointly with ECDC and the FWD network. Similarly, the annual training was conveyed as four online exercise modules including phenotypic assessment of MIC plates and subsequently bioinformatics analysis. Lastly, in 2020 the EURL-AR has assisted the EC providing scientific and technical assistance finalizing the new Decision.

It was underlined the importance that the new protocol on WGS is ready at the entry into force of the revised Decision on AMR monitoring. During the discussion the participants agreed on the importance that the update of the protocols is done at annual basis only (and not during the year). This will give the possibility to the MSs to adapt to the new protocol and apply it without any changes during the year. It was also pointed out that amendments need to be communicated early enough to allow MSs with several laboratories involved in the testing to communicate it to the laboratories so that they can establish the new methods and introduce appropriate alterations in their quality assurance scheme.

Clarifications were requested on the results of the confirmatory test performed on the isolates selected from the AMR 2019 monitoring. Specifically, the speaker was asked to explain why the tigecycline resistant isolates reported by the MSs were often not confirmed as resistant when the EURL-AR retested them, and for those that were confirmed as tigecycline resistant, no underlaying molecular mechanisms have been found. René Hendriksen clarified that, as known from the last years, this could be still linked to some issues with the drug instability in the microtiter plates, to the current EUCAST ECOFFS (could be too low), and/or the presence of not known resistance mechanisms.

4.5. The reporting of 2019 AMR data

Anca Stoicescu presented the feedback received from reporting countries in relation to the 2019 data reporting. Specific achievements of 2019 data reporting were shared with the participants. Based on the analysis of answers and suggestions from a survey of Network Representatives, the proposed solutions/improvements for the next reporting period were presented. The Network members thanked very much Anca for her work, her commitment and the great support provided during the reporting period and data validation.

4.7. The 2019 EU Summary Report on AMR: Preliminary Main Findings/Next steps

Giusi Amore and Pierre-Alexandre Beloeil presented the preliminary main findings on AMR in *Campylobacter*, *Salmonella*, indicator *Escherichia coli* and Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in food and food-producing animals from the draft 2019 EUSR on AMR. Preliminary key findings on the occurrence of ESBL-/AmpC-/carbapenemase-producing *E. coli/Salmonella* deriving from the routine monitoring were also presented, as well as the occurrence/prevalence of ESBL-/AmpC-/carbapenemase-producing *E. coli* from pigs and calves and from pig meat and bovine meat collected within the specific monitoring. Results regarding the presumptive carbapenemase-producing microorganisms specific monitoring were also described. In particular, the number of MSs exhibiting increasing trends in the Key Outcome Indicator of complete susceptibility in indicator *E. coli* has increased compared to last year. It was also indicated that an attempt will be done to account for the sampling design when assessing occurrence of resistance at the EU/reporting MS-group level.

The 2019 EUSR on AMR is planned to be produced according to the 'overview' format used in the published 2018 EUSR and its publication is planned by the end of March 2021.

The consultation of Network about the draft report is planned in January 2021.The Network members with questions on the data visualised during the presentation were invited to inform back EFSA so that the corresponding tables could be sent to the interested country Reporting Officer for further data validation.

4.8. The 2021 reporting period

Anca Stoicescu presented the planned improvements regarding the 2020 data reporting. No major changes are envisaged in the Data Collection Framework (DCF), data models and Excel mapping tool. Improvements will be inserted in the reporting manuals, business rules, catalogues and the MicroStrategy reports. More examples will be added in the reporting manuals. Reporting manuals will be sent for consultation on 08 January 2021 and published on 31 January 2021.

The milestones of the 2020 data reporting were agreed as follows:

- Requests for proposals for new terms to be added in the catalogues: 13 November 2020;
- Publication of the supporting manuals: 31 January 2021;
- Official opening of the reporting period: 1 April 2021;
- Closure of the reporting period: 31 May 2021; any change in data during the data correction periods will be reflected automatically the day following a dataset submission in the EUSR tables;
- Submitted data will be displayed in the EU Summary tables in MicroStrategy the day following submission; any change in data during the data reporting and correction periods will be reflected automatically in the EUSR tables the day following a dataset submission; First validation period: 1 – 11 June 2021;
- Letters requesting scientific clarifications and/or amendments (if needed) sent to the MSs: 11 June 2021;
- First data correction by MSs: 14 June – 2 July 2021;
- Final validation period: 5 – 15 July 2021;
- Final data correction: 16 – 23 July 2021;

- 26 July 2021: EFSA validates the final submitted and corrected data (against several criteria). After 26 July 2021, data cannot be changed, as data extracted on this date will be used to draft the 2020 EUSR. Erroneous data (e.g. combination of matrix/pathogen) will not be included in the analysis;
- Amendments to 2020 data and of historical data can be carried out between 1 and 30 November 2021. These data will be used in the National reports and in the scientific data warehouse (DWH) but will not be included in the analysis of EUSRs 2020.

Reporting officers were kindly requested to clearly communicate to the national experts involved in data collection and data reporting the deadlines for 2020 data reporting and validation.

4.9. Changes in reporting 2021 AMR data

Anca Stoicescu presented on the improvements of 2021 data reporting and clarified that the data reporting will be revised and adapted according to the new Decision on AMR monitoring. The changes will impact the: data models (schema), catalogues, reporting tools, reporting manuals, business rules;MicroStrategy AMR tables will be revised accordingly. It was clearly communicated that changes in the data model should be implemented in the national system for data reporting. As soon as the data models will be finalised, they will be distributed to all reporting countries. It was underlined the importance that EFSA liaises with the EURL-AR during the revision of the catalogues.

New reporting tool for AMR isolates and ESBL/CARBA negative results will be made available.

The chair highlighted an additional aspect to be considered: the voluntary use of WGS as alternative method that will be foreseen in the new AMR monitoring Decision. The intention is to first ask the MSs through an online survey in order to better assess their plan regarding the implementation of this voluntary provision. In this regard, EFSA will consider how to address the new requirements for WGS data collection once the new Decision will be available.

As indicated earlier by the EURL-AR, a draft protocol to perform WGS is already available. EFSA and the EURL-AR are discussing about these aspects.

It was also clarified that some metadata required (TRACES code and CHED reference) within the framework of AMR monitoring in imported meat should be readily available to the samplers and as such, rather easy to report. The EC representative also clarified that these codes are very useful in case of a traceability exercise.

It is also of note that new plates will be available soon and that old plates cannot be used except for research purposes and not for the 2021 monitoring exercise.

Day 2, 6 November 2020

5. Welcome and apologies for absence

Pierre-Alexandre Belœil welcomed the participants to the second day of the 10th specific meeting of Antimicrobial Monitoring Data and briefly summarised the points in the agenda of the second day.

Apologies were received from Bulgaria.

6. Topics for discussion

6.1. EFSA Technical Specifications

Pierre-Alexandre Beloeil presented an overview of the randomised sampling procedures. Prospective and retrospective sampling plans for samples and isolates are addressed. The former involves collecting sufficient numbers of representative animal and food samples from which recovered isolates are tested for antimicrobial susceptibility; the latter involves selecting randomly *Salmonella* isolates from collections constituted within the framework of the national control programmes in poultry flocks. Stratified sampling of *Salmonella* isolates from poultry primary productions is performed with proportional allocation to the size of the isolate collections available in the official laboratories. An alternative approach would be a simple random sampling within the sampling frame of flocks positive for *Salmonella*. Stratified sampling of caecal samples, accounting for at least 60 % of the domestic production of food-producing animal populations monitored, with proportionate allocation to the slaughterhouse production, allows for the collection of representative isolates of *Campylobacter* and indicator *E. coli* and enterococci in various animal populations. Sampling of different chilled fresh meat categories is also targeted at retail outlets serving the final consumer, with proportional allocation of the number of samples to the population of geographical areas accounting for at least 80 % of the national population, to test for the presence of ESBL-/AmpC-/carbapenemase-producing *E. coli*. Stratified sampling of *Salmonella* and *E. coli* isolates from imported fresh meat is targeted at border control posts, with proportional allocation to the number of consignments and origins. It is worth noting that the UK leaving the EU will most likely bring changes to trading arrangements and trade flows between the UK and the EU that will likely request an adaptation of the sampling design for monitoring AMR in bacteria from imported meat in the light of the first year of implementation, once Traces statistics will be available. The technical specifications should be re-assessed and updated as needed in the light of the results of the first monitoring campaigns and trends observed in AMR.

It was clarified that the United Kingdom will be considered as a third country to the EU for the 2021 monitoring. More generally, imported fresh meat from third countries to EU/EEA/EFTA should be included in the sampling frame.

It was confirmed that at retail, chilled fresh meat should be sampled whereas at border control posts, fresh meat, rather chilled or frozen, should be sampled without making any distinction. At retail, it is not possible to clearly distinguish between the traded/imported meat and meat domestically produced because meat is repacked (new label). For this reason, the sampling at retail should not make this distinction. At BCPs, a significant part of imported fresh meat is frozen.

6.2. Harmonised protocol for detection of *Campylobacter* for monitoring AMR

Elina Lahti presented the harmonised protocol for detection of *Campylobacter* for monitoring AMR. The EURL-*Campylobacter* has made a proposal for detection of *C. jejuni* and/or *coli* in chicken, fattening pigs, turkeys, and cattle of less than one year. The protocol is based on EN ISO 10272-1 and the EFSA technical specification on harmonised monitoring of antimicrobial resistance. Caecal samples of the abovementioned animal species taken at abattoirs need to be transported chilled. The laboratory analysis shall be started, preferably within 72 h of sampling but at the latest within 96 h. The samples shall be plated onto two

selective media, mCCDA and Butzler. If typical or suspect colonies are observed on the plates, 4 presumptive colonies shall be picked for confirmation and identification. For pig samples, at least 2 presumptive colonies are to be picked. Species identification can be performed using MALDI-TOF, PCR or other verified methods. The full proposal can be found at the website of the EURL-*Campylobacter*.

During the discussion, it was clarified that the number of isolates to be picked is not mandatory, but it's strongly recommended. The National laboratories can pick-up more than the recommended minimum number of isolates to be picked according to the harmonised protocol.

6.3. VRE among broilers in Sweden – appearance and disappearance

Oskar Nilsson presented data on Vancomycin resistant enterococci (VRE) among broilers in Sweden. The Swedish veterinary AMR monitoring program SVARM was initiated in 2000. From the start, selective methods to screen for VRE were included. Using these screenings, an increased occurrence of VRE among broilers was detected, which was never detectable when looking at randomly selected indicator enterococci. The increased occurrence was due to one clone of *Enterococcus faecium* with vanA and MLST 310. The occurrence of VRE increased until 2005 when it peaked at approximately 40% (41.4%). Since then, the occurrence has decreased and in the latest screening in 2015, the occurrence was 11%. Investigations to find ways of introduction, reasons for increased occurrence and persistence has largely been negative or non-conclusive. That genes encoding elevated minimum inhibitory concentrations to narasin and genes encoding vancomycin resistance are situated on the same plasmid and can be co-transferred have been suggested to contribute to the persistence of VRE. However, just as the occurrence of VRE among Swedish broilers increased in the apparent absence of selective pressure and likewise the reasons for the decrease is unknown.

Apart from the hatching cabinets, it was also indicated that VRE were also isolated in farm environmental samples, such as air and other matrices on the farm.

6.4. DANMAP – comparison genomics to investigated plasmid transmission

Rene Hendriksen gave an update about DANMAP. In DANMAP, Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS) was recently introduced sequencing ESBL-, AmpC- and CP-producing *E. coli* isolates from animals and human bloodstream infections. Comparison genomics are applied to investigate specific clones based on MLST carrying the same antimicrobial resistance genes and found commonly among both food and human isolates. The analysis includes cgMLST, SNP calling and mobile elements such as plasmids to examine possible transmission between the reservoirs.

In 2014 and 2015, 12 CTX-M-1-producing *E. coli* isolates obtained from animals and patients with bloodstream infections were analysed by fully sequencing the IncI1 plasmid to investigate further transmission between reservoirs.

The 10 IncI1 ST3 CTX-M-1 plasmids were highly similar in structure and organization with only minor plasmid rearrangements and differences in the variable region. The IncI1 ST7 CTX-M-1 plasmids also showed high similarity in structure and organization. The high level of similarity was also observed when

including plasmids from *E. coli* of animal origin from Australia, Switzerland, the Netherlands and France.

This study shows broad spread of a very successful CTX-M-1-producing IncI1 type plasmid among *E. coli* of both human and animal origin.

6.5. Molecular epidemiology of *Salmonella* Infantis in Europe: insights into the success of the bacterial host and its parasitic pESI-like megaplasmid

Patricia Alba, Alessia Franco and Antonio Battisti, on behalf of the NRL-AR Italy and the EURL-AR network, gave a presentation on molecular epidemiology of *Salmonella* Infantis in Europe. *S.* Infantis is one of the five serovars most frequently causing human salmonellosis in Europe, mainly associated with poultry. A clone harbouring a conjugative plasmid of emerging *S*. Infantis (pESI)-like megaplasmid, carrying multidrug resistant (MDR) and extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBL) genes, appeared to be widespread in the Italian broiler chicken industry also causing human illness (Franco et al., 2015). An EU-wide study was presented aiming at elucidating the molecular epidemiology of *S*. Infantis and pESI-like plasmids in Europe using WGS and bioinformatics analysis, and at investigating the genetic relatedness of *S*. Infantis clones and pESI-like plasmids from animals, meat, feed and humans provided by institutions of nine European countries. The study was carried out within the framework of the EFSA-funded ENGAGE Project[1], coordinated by the EURL-AR, with the additional contribution of the NRL-AR network.

Two genotyping approaches were used: chromosome or plasmid SNP-based analysis and the minimum spanning tree (MST) algorithm based on core-genome multilocus sequence typing (cgMLST). The European *S*. Infantis population appeared heterogeneous, with different genetic clusters defined at core-genome level. However, pESI-like plamid variants present in 64.1% of the isolates were more genetically homogeneous and capable of infecting different clonal lineages in most of the EU countries. Two different pESI-like plasmids with ESBL genes (n=82) were observed: blaCTX-M-1-positive in European isolates and blaCTX-M-65-positive in American isolates (study outgroup). Both variants had toxin-antitoxin systems, resistance genes towards tetracyclines, trimethoprim, sulphonamides and aminoglycosides, heavy metals (merA) and disinfectants (qacEΔ). Worryingly, 66% of the total isolates studied presented different gyrA chromosomal point mutations associated with (fluoro)quinolone resistance (MIC range 0.125–0.5 mg/L), while 18% displayed transferable macrolide resistance mediated by mph, mef and erm(B) genes. Proper intervention strategies are needed to prevent further dissemination/transmission of MDR *S*. Infantis and pESI-like plasmids along the food chain in Europe

In Italy, risk management options have been also based on these genomic epidemiology results. Among policies adopted by the IT Ministry of Health in the most recent National Control Programme on salmonellosis (2019-2021)[2], *S*. Infantis has been regarded as a control-relevant *Salmonella* serovar in breeding flocks (like *S* Typhimurium and *S*. Enteritidis). Once *S*. Infantis is detected through official controls, the positive breeding flocks are depopulated. Further

[1] https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/supporting/pub/en-1431

[2] http://www.salute.gov.it/imgs/C_17_pubblicazioni_2849_allegato.pdf (according to Regulation (EC) No 2160/200

epidemiological studies are ongoing on predictors of being *S*. Infantis-positive and on the factors associated with its persistence within broiler production holdings.

6.6. Scientific Opinions on AMR

Beatriz Guerra presented the self-tasking mandate on the role played by the environment in the emergence and spread of AMR through the food chain. The deadline for this mandate has been extended to 30 April 2021. EFSA was asked to 1. Identify the main environmental sources and transmission routes leading to the food contamination with antimicrobial-resistant bacteria and/or resistance determinants. 2. Identify the bacteria and resistance mechanisms of highest priority for public health contaminating food, and the main risk factors influencing their occurrence and persistence in food-producing environments and food. 3. Review the impact of existing or new possible strategies and options to mitigate the emergence and spread of the former bacteria and mechanisms. 4. Identify knowledge gaps and research needs. The selected environments under revision are those for the plants/fruits, terrestrial animals and aquaculture food-producing sectors.

Beatriz Guerra also updated on the Scientific Opinion to evaluate the specific maximum levels of cross-contamination for 24 antimicrobial active substances in non-target feed below which there would not be an effect on antimicrobial resistance, and the levels for which there would be growth promotion/increase yield. The deadline for this Opinion is 30 September 2021. EFSA was asked by EC to 1. Assess the specific concentrations of antimicrobials resulting from cross-contamination in non-target feed for food-producing animals, below which there would not be an effect on the emergence of and/or selection for resistance in microbial agents relevant for human and animal health. 2. To assess which levels of the antimicrobials have a growth promotion/increase yield effect. Methodology to address ToR1 has been proposed as is currently under public consultation.

Francesca Baldinelli presented the mandate and the three terms of reference (ToR) of the Scientific opinion for the listing and categorisation of transmissible animal diseases caused by bacteria resistant to antimicrobials, in the framework of the Animal Health Law. The approach elaborated and the schedule to conduct the activities by ToR was presented and discussed. The AMR network was informed on the ongoing extensive literature review to collect data for ToR 1, to give a state of play as regards resistant bacteria that cause transmissible diseases in animals, and for ToR 2, to identify which bacteria, among those described in ToR 1, are of relevance in the EU.

6.7. New call for expressions of interest (ISA)

Panos Kalavros presented the EFSA Scientific and Technical Support scheme published as 'Notice of call for expressions of interest - Scientific and Technical Support - Various Scientific Profiles'. According to this scheme launched in May 2020, EFSA aims to create a list of experts to assist its units in carrying out the preparatory work for scientific outputs in the areas of Animal Health and Animal Welfare, Biological hazards and Chemical contaminants, Pesticides, Plant health, Genetically Modified Organisms, Food Additives, Food Contact Materials, Food Enzymes, Feed additives, Novel Foods and Nutrition. Experts will be assigned to specific tasks based on their skills, experience and knowledge and in accordance with the principles of non-discrimination, equal treatment and absence of conflict of interests. The delivered preparatory work will be reviewed by EFSA staff and/or

ad hoc experts for its use in EFSA scientific outputs. All information is available on the EFSA website on its career page.

6.8. Scientific Report on AMR:

- Update on the JIACRA III project :

Pierre-Alexandre Belœil shortly updated the participants on the JIACRA III project. The report is planned to be issued in July 2021.

7. Any Other Business

No AOB was raised.

8. Date for next meeting

The 11th Specific Meeting on AMR (November 2021) is planned to be organised in the first week of November 2021 shared with the participants. The planned date will be communicated by email to the AMR Network.

9. Conclusions

Pierre-Alexandre Beloeil summarised the main discussions and agreements reached during the meeting.

The chair reminded the Network members who want to double check the reported 2019 data included in the draft AMR report to inform EFSA as soon as possible and EFSA will provide the relevant tables for further verification of the data.

Closure of the meeting

The Chairs thanked the Network Representatives for an intensive and productive meeting and closed the meeting at 12:20.

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Appendix: List of Action Points

Scientific Network for Zoonoses Monitoring Data

10th specific meeting on AMR monitoring data, held on 5-6 November 2020, web-conference

List of the action points agreed at the meeting

Colour legend:

Action points for EFSA

Action points for Network Representatives

Action points for both EFSA and Network Representatives

#	Agenda point	What	Action points	Deadline
1	4.4	Privileges of reporting officers and data providers in MicroStrategy	EFSA to evaluate what privileges can be granted to reporting officers and data providers for customising reports of their own data based on the needs of the reporting countries and the time and resources needed for trainings	By 31 March 2021
2	4.5	Further checking of the 2019 reported data included in the draft 2019 AMR report	Network members who have questions on the data visualised during the presentation on the preliminary findings of the 2019 AMR report to inform EFSA staff who will provide the specific tables for further data validation	asap
3	4.6	Annual update of catalogues before major release	Reporting Officers to propose to EFSA new catalogue terms	By 13 November 2020

#	Agend a point	What	Action points	Deadline
4	4.6	Updated list of data providers	Reporting Officers to provide the updated list of experts to have access in the DCF, in MicroStrategy	By 28 February 2021
5	4.6	Access of nominated data providers to the EUSR tables in MicroStrategy	Reporting Officers to provide EFSA the emails of additional experts that should have access to MicroStrategy	By 28 February 2021
6	4.6	Zoonoses data reporting	Reporting Officers to request training in advance if needed	By 28 February 2021
7	4.6	The deadlines of 2020 data reporting and validation	Reporting Officers to clearly communicate to the national experts the deadlines (in calendar year 2021) for 2020 data reporting and validation	By 30 November 2020
8	4.6	Changes in the reporting manuals and in the catalogues	EFSA to update the documents and catalogues with the proposed changes and send them for consultation to the Reporting Officers	By 08 January 2021
9	6.7	Dissemination of the EFSA call for expressions of interest (ISA)	Network members to distribute the links for the call to their national networks	Not applicable