



European funded AMR Project (2007-2013) Survey

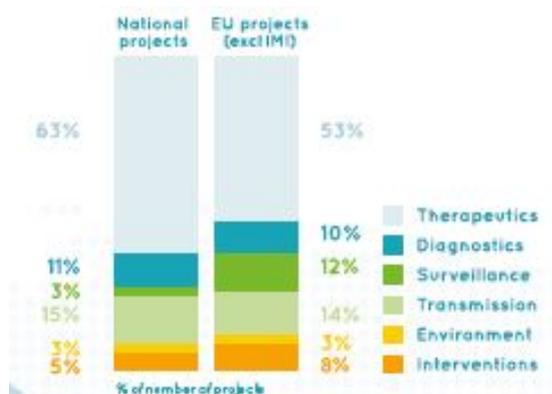
National and European research funding in the field of antibacterial resistance is unbalanced and underfunded, according to new research by the Joint Programming Initiative on Antimicrobial Resistance (JPIAMR) published in the journal *Lancet Infectious Diseases* today. The study, which is the first of its kind, highlights the need for increased and new investment across all Member States. The work was led by the UK's Medical Research Council (MRC).

The study mapped out antibacterial resistance research undertaken across 19 countries from 2007-2013,

Funding source	Total no of projects 2007-13	Total funding (€), 2007-13
19 JPIAMR countries	1129	647M
EU level (excluding IMI)	105	314M
IMI (EC contribution only)	9	345M
Overall	1243	1306M

Table of number of funded projects.

Identifying 1,243 projects with a total public investment of €1.3 billion. It looked at national investments and European Union organisations investments, including the European Commission's investment in the Innovative Medicines Initiative (IMI) and found that funding varies considerably across countries and within the different research areas. The 19 countries covered are Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Israel, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the UK.



Percentage of projects awarded in the different priority areas[/caption]

The JPIAMR mapping study has shown that across 19 countries from 2007-2013, 66% of funding was awarded to projects in the field of therapeutics. This is a stark contrast to the other fields such as transmission, which received 9% of the funding, 14% of funding went to diagnostics, 5% to interventions and only 2% awarded to projects on antimicrobial resistance in the environment and 4% in surveillance.

“Funds have been invested in AMR research, however this study clearly shows us a gap between the funding of studies needed to reduce resistance and the actual research funded. As well as increased funding, we need to tackle this growing concern together, by strengthening national and international collaborations, co-ordinating research activities, and combining resources “ said Mats Ulfendahl, Chair of JPIAMR’s Management Board.

91% (1,129/1,243) of projects identified in this study were funded at national level. However, they only accounted for 49% of total investment, suggesting that these are relatively small awards and highly focused projects.

“National research investment is too low compared to that committed at European Union level. To achieve greater impact, nations need to come together and pool available resources. This entails working together in a more efficient way to increase the impact of research through strengthening national and international coordination and collaborations as well as harmonising research activities and national strategies. The results demonstrate the need for a Joint Programming Initiative on Antimicrobial Resistance,” said Herman Goossens, Chair of JPIAMR’s Science Advisor Board.

Aim of the Study

The primary aim of the mapping exercise was to provide an objective insight into the scale and scope of AMR research and associated investment in participating countries (Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom).

The mapping exercise will be used in conjunction with the SRA to develop the implementation plan and for the prioritisation of particular research areas identified in the SRA. It will help to identify gaps and opportunities for the JPI and Member States to exploit. This information will also feed into the work package on alignment to identify areas for improved co-ordination, and to align research efforts and avoid duplication across Member States. Finally, this exercise forms the baseline for AMR research and associated investment which will help to evaluate the work of the JPI over time.

Parameters and Specifications

The parameters and specifications for the mapping exercise were designed in conjunction with the JPI AMR Scientific Advisory Board to ensure that the data captured would be useful to the JPI, funding organisations, and the research community.

Inclusion Criteria:

- Grants >€100,000 in basic, applied and clinical research, including trials, epidemiological, public health and veterinary research,
- All on-going and completed research (from basic to translational) invested in projects and large programmes committed since 2007 until the end of 2013 (note: some projects may not begin spending until 2014/2015),
- All public investments made by Member States funding organisations, other participating countries (Ireland & Portugal), some charities, and the European Commission (via FP 6, FP 7, ERC, ECDC, DG-SANCO, and IMI),
- Specifically relevant to one or more of the six priority topics identified within the SRA (*Figure 1*).

Read the full mapping report: “Scale and Scope of Anti- Bacterial Resistance Research 2007-2013”. [Download pdf](#).

See AMR projects from mapping database 2013: [download](#)