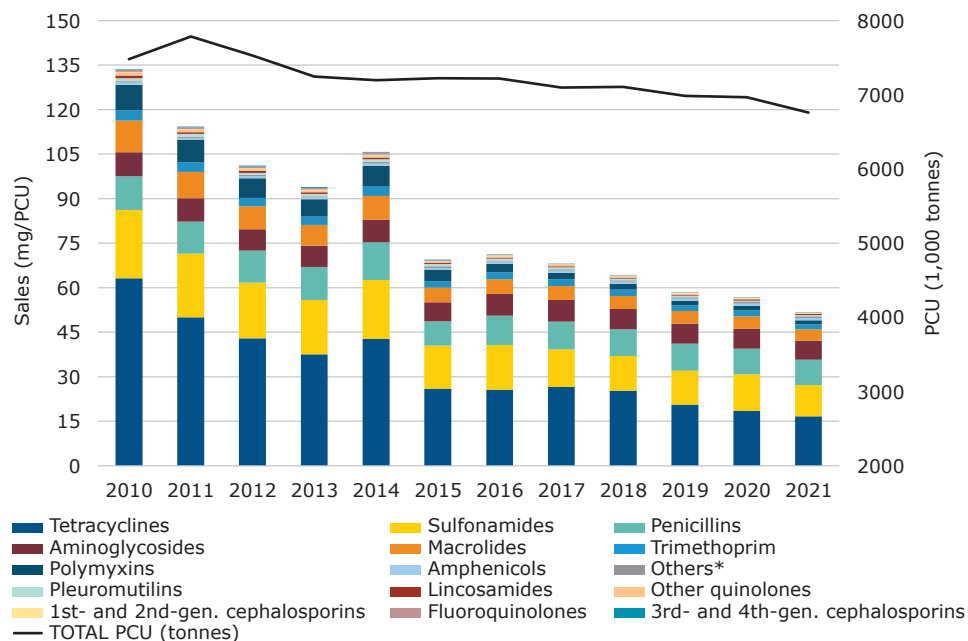


Sales trends (mg/PCU) of antibiotic VMPs for food-producing animals

Sales trends by antibiotic class (mg/PCU) from 2010 to 2021¹



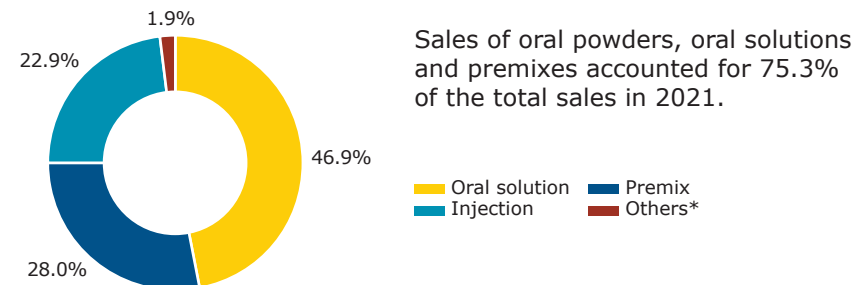
¹ Sales data sorted from highest to lowest in 2021.

* The class 'Others' includes sales of imidazole derivatives (metronidazole) and other antibacterials — classified as such in the ATCvet system (bacitracin, rifaximin and spectinomycin). Of note is that some of the sales could be for non-food-producing animals.

Since 2011:

- ↓ 54.8% overall annual sales (from 114.3 mg/PCU to 51.7 mg/PCU in 2021)
- ↓ 94.3% 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporin sales (from 0.30 mg/PCU to 0.02 mg/PCU in 2021)
- ↓ 84.4% fluoroquinolone sales (from 0.62 mg/PCU to 0.10 mg/PCU in 2021)
- ↓ 70.4% other quinolone sales (from 0.80 mg/PCU to 0.24 mg/PCU in 2021)
- ↓ 83.3% polymyxin sales (from 7.7 mg/PCU to 1.3 mg/PCU in 2021)
- ↓ The PCU decreased by 13.2% between 2011 and 2021

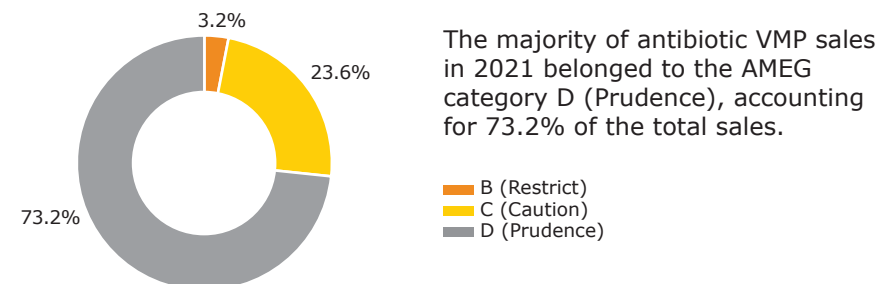
Proportion of sales (mg/PCU) by product form in 2021¹



¹ Sales of oral powders are not represented in the figure and represent 0.3% of total sales.

* Other forms include intramammary, intrauterine, bolus and oral paste products.

Proportion of sales (mg/PCU) by AMEG categories in 2021



The majority of antibiotic VMP sales in 2021 belonged to the AMEG category D (Prudence), accounting for 73.2% of the total sales.

2021 sales data

In 2021, overall sales decreased by 8.7% in comparison to 2020 (from 56.6 mg/PCU to 51.7 mg/PCU). The three highest selling antibiotic classes were tetracyclines, sulfonamides and penicillins, which accounted for 32.2%, 20.5% and 16.5% of total sales, respectively.

Country information

The large decrease in antimicrobials used in animals in France is the result of collective action by all stakeholders to implement the 2012–2017 French Action Plan 'EcoAntibio'. During the period covered by the plan, overall exposure to antimicrobials decreased by 32.8%, significantly exceeding the plan's target of a 25% reduction in the use of antimicrobials. Treatment guidelines were developed, supporting veterinarians in their therapeutic decision-making; the guidelines are updated regularly, addressing both food-producing and companion animals.

Specific measures have been undertaken for critically important antimicrobials through a decree limiting the use of 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporins and fluoroquinolones. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing is mandatory for veterinarians before using 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporins and fluoroquinolones. The objective of reducing the use of fluoroquinolones and 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporins by 25% (between 2013 and 2016) was enshrined in law and was exceeded. Between 2013 and 2021, sales of 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporins decreased by 94% and sales of fluoroquinolones decreased by 84%.

The second action plan, 'EcoAntibio2', which covers the 2017–2021 period, aims to maintain the good results obtained previously and set the goal of a 50% reduction in exposure to colistin in the cattle, pig and poultry sectors over five years, with the average exposure for 2014–2015 as the reference point. Between 2014 and 2021, sales of polymyxins decreased by 82%. The objective set by the plan to reduce colistin exposure by 50% has thus been achieved and exceeded for the cattle, pig and poultry sectors.