






## Germany

	Target achieved	Progress	Regress
 <p><b>Reduce by 9% the total consumption of antibiotics in humans</b></p> <p>Defined daily doses (DDDs) per 1 000 inhabitants per day</p> <p><small>*Germany did not report consumption data for the hospital sector to ESAC-Net for the period 2019-2022. Total consumption was estimated based on the EU average data proportion of hospital sector consumption as part of the total consumption.</small></p>	2019 baseline	12.6 *	-
	2023	13.3	*
	2030 TARGET	11.5 *	-9%
 <p><b>At least 65% of the total consumption of antibiotics in humans belongs to the 'Access' group of antibiotics</b></p> <p>As defined in the AWaRe classification of the WHO</p>	2019 baseline	No data	-
	2023	60.1%	Not applicable
	2030 TARGET	65%	-
 <p><b>Reduce by 10% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with meticillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)</b></p> <p>Number per 100 000 population</p>	2019 baseline	3.6	-
	2023	2.4	-31.5%
	2030 TARGET	3.2	-10%
 <p><b>Reduce by 12% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with third-generation cephalosporin-resistant <i>Escherichia coli</i></b></p> <p>Number per 100 000 population</p>	2019 baseline	12.0	-
	2023	10.2	-14.9%
	2030 TARGET	10.6	-12%
 <p><b>Reduce by 2% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with carbapenem-resistant <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i></b></p> <p>Number per 100 000 population</p>	2019 baseline	0.20	-
	2023	0.25	+25.0%
	2030 TARGET	0.196	-2%

i- Council Recommendation targets on stepping up EU actions to combat antimicrobial resistance in a One Health approach (2023/C 220/01)

ii- Full data available in [ECDC Annual Epidemiological Reports](#) on antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial consumption