






## Malta

	Target achieved	Progress	Regress
 <p><b>Reduce by 18% the total consumption of antibiotics in humans</b></p> <p>Defined daily doses (DDDs) per 1 000 inhabitants per day</p>	2019 baseline	20.7	-
	2023	22.9	+10.7%
	2030 TARGET	17.0	-18%
 <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> <p><small>*Percentage point difference from 2019.</small></p>	2019 baseline	49.9%	-
	2023	56.0%	+6.1%*
	2030 TARGET	65%	+15.1%*
 <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	3.8	-
	2023	3.1	-19.0%
	2030 TARGET	3.5	-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	12.4	-
	2023	9.1	-26.2%
	2030 TARGET	10.9	-12%
 <p><b>Reduce by 4% the total incidence of bloodstream infections with carbapenem-resistant <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i></b></p> <p>Number per 100 000 population</p>	2019 baseline	2.1	-
	2023	1.0	-54.5%
	2030 TARGET	2.0	-4%

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