G7 One Health Summit Recommendations

Global AMR R&D Hub

Why AMR Requires G7 Leadership

Prepared by the Global AMR R&D Hub for the One Health Summit 2026

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is one of the defining global health threats of the 21st century. It undermines modern medicine, weakens resilient food systems, and threatens global health security. Resistant infections increase healthcare costs, prolong illness, and risk reversing decades of medical progress. At the midpoint between the 2024 and 2029 UN High-Level Meetings on AMR, the 2026 One Health Summit represents a timely opportunity to build on recent progress and further strengthen collective action by supporting evidence-informed priority setting, reinforcing local and global governance mechanisms, and advancing sustainable innovation across the One Health spectrum.

The Global AMR R&D Hub: Evidence to Inform Action

The Global AMR R&D Hub was established to enable evidence-based decision-making, improve coordination, and increase transparency of global AMR research and development (R&D) investments across human, animal, plant, and environmental health. The Hub's **Dynamic Dashboard** provides the most comprehensive global overview of public and philanthropic AMR R&D investments and incentive initiatives. Drawing on these data, as well as insights from the Hub's **One Health AMR Working Group** and **Pull Incentives Working Group**, this brief highlights key evidence gaps and strategic opportunities for G7 action in 2026.

What Does the Evidence Tell Us? *Key Insights from the Dynamic Dashboard*[1]

The Hub's Dynamic Dashboard tracks more than **USD 18.3 billion** in AMR R&D investments from 56 countries since 2017 – approximately **USD 1.5–2.1 billion per year**.

1. G7 countries remain the backbone of global AMR R&D financing

- G7 countries and the European Union account for approximately **70% (USD 12.8 billion)** of total tracked funding. G7–based philanthropic organisations contribute an additional **18% (USD 3.2 billion)**.
- Funding remains concentrated among a small number of major actors.
- Push incentives – including public–private partnerships and product development partnerships – remain essential instruments to advance urgently needed new antimicrobials, diagnostics, and vaccines.

2. Declining investment threatens momentum

- Since 2020, AMR R&D funding has declined by approximately 7% annually and antibacterial funding decreased by 18% between 2017 and 2023, reinforcing the need for sustained funding, collaboration, and coordination.

3. One Health AMR research is a newly emerging shared global agenda

- While overall funding volumes remain comparatively low, One Health AMR research exhibits emerging growth, with recent trends (2017–2024) showing:
  - Environmental sector funding: +200%
  - Plant sector funding: +60%
  - One Health AMR funding**:** +50%
- These increases reflect growing recognition of AMR's environmental and agricultural dimensions, but sustained investment is needed.

4. Increased attention to pull incentives across G7 members and beyond

- An increasing number of countries are exploring, evaluating or implementing pull incentive models – including pilots and legislative reforms – to improve the long-term sustainability of markets for new products addressing public health needs.

[1] Dynamic Dashboard comprises: Investment Gallery, Pipeline Gallery & Incentives Gallery. Data for the Pipeline Gallery are kindly provided by WHO from their ongoing analysis of the Antibacterial and Bacterial Vaccine Clinical Pipelines

One Health AMR Working Group
A shift from agenda-setting to implementation is required. Priorities include:

- Strengthened collaboration among countries, including peer learning on national One Health AMR strategies
- Expanded partnerships and networks, including cooperation with the Quadripartite and other key stakeholders
- Increased uptake of data and evidence, including systematic use of the Dynamic Dashboard and existing priority agendas

Pull Incentives Working Group
Across countries, there is growing recognition of the need for action, reflected in:

- Encouraging progress in adopting new ways of purchasing, contracting and reimbursing antibacterials, though only a small number of pilots and legislative reforms have reached full execution
- Broad agreement on which critical new antibacterials should benefit from pull incentives, with further opportunities to harmonise how these needs are defined
- Recognition that innovation-focused incentives must be paired with stewardship, access, and demand-side considerations
- Risk of losing momentum without greater alignment and collective pull, given the consolidated and global nature of pharmaceutical markets

Recommendations

1. Accelerate One Health Implementation and Accountability
AMR requires accelerated collective action with shared priorities and timelines across human, animal, agricultural, and environmental domains. This could be supported through agreed implementation priorities and regular peer exchange among G7 members and partners.

2. Strengthen AMR R&D Investment Across the One Health Spectrum
G7 members can address persistent underinvestment in human, animal, environmental, plant, and cross-sectoral research to tackle AMR at its source.

3. Sustain and Coordinate AMR Innovation Financing
Harmonising countries' experiences with push and pull incentives – and other innovative financing mechanisms – can strengthen the long-term sustainability of the global antibacterial R&D ecosystem. G7 coordination, including joint statements, task forces, or aligned pilot initiatives, could help clarify near-term priorities while advancing longer-term system reform.

4. Strengthen Evidence-Informed Policy Through Global Tracking Tools
The G7 is encouraged to support systematic and sustained use of the Hub's Dynamic Dashboard as a shared reference point for transparency, tracking progress over time, and informing alignment of AMR R&D investments with global needs.

5. Prioritize Equity, Access, and Stewardship
Innovation must be matched by equitable access to effective antibacterials, diagnostics, and vaccines – particularly in low- and middle-income countries – alongside responsible stewardship to preserve effectiveness of antimicrobials.

AMR remains a global public good challenge requiring sustained investment, strengthened governance, and coordinated One Health action. The Global AMR R&D Hub stands ready to support this effort with evidence, convening, and policy-relevant analysis to accelerate progress toward 2029 and beyond.