Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a global health threat. If nothing is done, experts predict AMR will kill 10 million people per year worldwide – more than currently die from cancer – by the year 2050.

New resistance mechanisms are emerging and spreading globally, threatening our ability to treat common infectious diseases.

Because of this, big pharma has largely abandoned antimicrobial R&D.

Incentives can help revitalize research and development of new antibiotics.

**THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF INCENTIVES**

**PUSH INCENTIVES**
- Lower the overall cost of development, make antimicrobial development more attractive by subsidizing the R&D

**EXAMPLES**
1. GRANTS
2. CONTRACTS
3. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS
4. TAX CREDITS

**PULL INCENTIVES**
- Reward successful development, providing some guaranteed return on investment

**EXAMPLES**
1. MARKET ENTRY REWARDS
2. ENHANCED REIMBURSEMENT
3. EXTENDED MARKET EXCLUSIVITY
4. PRIORITY REVIEW VOUCHERS