IJBPAS, September, 2022, 11(9): 4063-4068

ISSN: 2277–4998

International Journal of Biology, Pharmacy and Allied Sciences (IJBPAS)

'A Bridge Between Laboratory and Reader'

www.ijbpas.com

REGULATORY PREREQUISITES RELATED TO MARKETING AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS FOR DRUGS IN RUSSIA, KAZAKHSTAN, AND UZBEKISTAN

SIVA R*, KOUSHIK Y AND RAMA RAO N

Department of Pharmaceutical Regulatory Affairs, Chalapathi Institute of pharmaceutical sciences (autonomous), Lam, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh

***Corresponding Author: Raavi Siva Prakash: E Mail: sivaprakashraavi1610@gmail.com**

Received 16th Oct. 2021; Revised 20th Nov. 2021; Accepted 20th Jan. 2022; Available online 1st Sept. 2022

https://doi.org/10.31032/IJBPAS/2022/11.9.6350

ABSTRACT

The market share of the pharmaceutical industry in Common Wealth of Independent States (CIS) countries has grown exponentially in recent years. To be sold in CIS nations, the pharmaceuticals must be licensed by regulatory authorities. Every country in the CIS region has its regulations, which have to be followed by the pharmaceutical manufacturer to get approval from the regulatory authority. For the submission to the regulatory authority, the dossier must be prepared which consists of both technical and administrative information. The dossier may be in any of the formats of CTD / country-specific CTD format. The dossier must be submitted in the local language, which made it difficult to apply to the CIS countries. This study aims to look at the regulatory requirements for marketing authorization in Russia, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan.

Keywords: CIS countries, marketing authorization, regulatory authorities, CTD

INTRODUCTION

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) region consists of nine countries, they are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan **[1]**. In recent years, the CIS pharmaceutical business has experienced extraordinary growth. India is planning a host of steps to promote its

exports to the region to tap into its tremendous potential **[2]**. Drug products may be manufactured, imported, marketed, and utilized in the Russian Federation only after they got the license from the government officials in respect of pharmaceutical quality control **[3]**. EAEU (Eurasian Economic Union) consists of 6 member states. Russia and Kazakhstan are two countries among them **[4]**. For ease of comprehension, the regulatory requirements for marketing authorization in Russia, Uzbekistan, and Kazakhstan have been outlined.

Countries with their regulatory authorities:

Country	Regulatory authority
Russia	Ministry of health (Minzdrav) [5]
Kazakhstan	National Centre for Medicines, Medical Devices, and Medical Equipment Expertise [6]
Uzbekistan	Ministry of Health Protection of The Republic Of Uzbekistan [7]

RUSSIA:

Federal service on the healthcare and social development supervision or ROSZDRAVNADZOR is the regulatory authority in Russia that manages and oversees the regulatory process, which works in collaboration with the Russian Federation's Ministry Of Health **[5]**. Pharmaceutical drug product registration is a national process that takes about 24 months to complete. The applicant must prepare all documentation needed to apply for the marketing authorization in the Russian language only. In Russia, branded drugs must undergo clinical trials, whereas bioequivalence studies are sufficient for marketing authorization approval for generics **[7]**.

Documents required for registration:

- Manufacturer's information.
- The drug product's trade and the scientific names along with its generic name.
- Excipients, drug substance, dose, and instructions for use all are included.
- Information regarding the medication, including its shelf life, storage conditions, and its packaging.
- The manufacturer grants power of attorney to a firm that is authorized to perform the project.
- A copy of the FSC (Free Sales Certificate)
- Drug manufacturing license.
- Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) certificate.
- A copy of raw materials and drug substance's certificate of analysis (COA) with the authority sign and manufacture chemist's stamp.

- CTD dossier **[7]**

Stability requirements:

Russia is classified as a climate zone II country; therefore, a long-term stability study is conducted under temperature ($25^0C\pm 2^0C$) and humidity (60% ±5% RH) **[7]**.

Validity of registration:

The marketing authorization is valid for five years **[7]**.

KAZAKHSTAN:

Kazakhstan is a member of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). In terms of legislation, Kazakhstan is known for having the most transparent market for foreign manufacturers of pharmaceutical products. In Kazakhstan's fast-increasing pharmaceutical business, international pharmaceutical products hold a strong position: the drugs that are imported from the other countries constitute around 88 percent of the market value. The Republic of Kazakhstan's Ministry of Health and Social Development issues marketing authorization (state registration) for finished medicinal products and active pharmaceutical ingredients, medical devices, and medical equipment following an expert examination by the National Center for Expert Evaluation of Medicinal Products, Medical Devices, and Medical Equipment. The pharmaceuticals should not be imported or sold, if they don't have any marketing authorization approval.

Kazakhstan has one of the stringent regulatory standards for marketed pharmaceutical drug products. The holder of the marketing authorization may be a Kazakhstani resident or non-resident. At the same time, the applicant must also be a resident of the country.

The Common Technical Dossier (CTD) format has been approved for the registration of the marketing authorization. However, appropriate national documentation should be produced for the filling of the dossier, such as

- A form for registering a pharmaceutical product.
- A normative document that includes composition of finished product, quality control methods, information on storage conditions, information on the manufacturer, specification for release and shelf life, etc
- Instructions on the usage of the drug product.
- Packaging requirements.

All relevant documentation for regulatory authorities should be provided in paper and electronic versions.

Package labeling and the instructions on the usage of the drug product have been

submitted and approved in Russian and Kazakh languages.

The expert evaluation for state medical product licensing takes 210 days. The marketing authorization is valid for five years **[8]**.

As Kazakhstan is located in ICH climatic zone II **[9]**, they have to carry out long term stability research is under temperature (25°C ± 2°C) and humidity conditions(60% ±5% RH). For accelerated stability studies, temperature (40°C ± 2°C) and humidity (75% ±5%RH) **[7]**.

Marketing authorization consists of the following documents:

- Registration certificate
- The approved text of instructions on the usage of the drug product.
- Approved packaging instructions
- The accepted normative document consists of detailed information about the drug product **[8]**.

UZBEKISTAN:

The Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan is responsible for the registration of drugs in the country. The import of drugs has a remarkable role in the pharmaceutical sector, accounting for over 80% of the total. Only after state registration, it is possible to import and sell pharmaceutical drug products. The State expertise and standardization center for medicinal products, medical devices, and medical equipment of the Agency of development of the pharmaceutical industry of the Ministry of Health performs documents assessment, licensing, and issuance of the marketing authorization for medicinal products **[10]**.

The fee for drug registration in Uzbekistan is determined by the drug's origin i.e. whether it is a domestic or imported pharmaceutical product. In Uzbekistan, the price required to pay the regulatory authorities for any changes to the already submitted registered dossier varies significantly to the domestic pharmaceuticals when compared to the imported drugs **[11]**.

The applicant must establish and manage a local pharmacovigilance system rather than establishing a representative office or corporation in Uzbekistan. The dossier for the drug registration must be submitted in the national format, which has four modules formed up in accordance with the format of CTD **[10]**.

Requirements for the registration dossier execution:

- Documents must be submitted in two identical copies, either on paper or electronically.
- The registration dossier should include a table of contents, and

certain sections must be signed and sealed by the applicant.

- It is necessary to submit samples of the finished products for testing along with specific reagents if required and related substances along with the registration dossier.
- The registration dossier can be filed in English as well, with certain documentation converted into Russian. The drug master file (DMF) and the drug product instruction for use should be converted into Russian and Uzbek.
- The registration dossier will include a draught instruction Uzbek and Russian.
- Along with the registration dossier, they should submit a Certificate of Pharmaceutical Product (CPP).

The marketing authorization approval process takes 155 working days from the date of successful registration. The regulatory authorities' responses to queries should be done within 45 working days. The marketing authorization approval will be valid for a period of up to 5 years **[10]**.

CONCLUSION

The imports of drugs in the CIS region play a vital role in the pharmaceutical sector. As there is more scope for the growth of the pharmaceutical industry, many countries are trying to improve their exports to these countries. The exports to the CIS countries should be done only after getting the marketing authorization approval from the regulatory authorities. The main drawback with the regulations of the CIS countries is that they are in their local languages and also there are no harmonized regulations to the CIS countries. The marketing authorization dossier must be sent to the regulatory agencies in their native language.

REFERENCES

[1] Member states of the commonwealth of independent states **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Member_states_of_the_Commonwealth_of_Independent_States**

[2] Praneetha K *et al* Study On The Regulatory Requirements For Registration Of Pharmaceuticals For Human Use In The Commonwealth Of Independent States, Journal of Science, vol 4 (Issue 8), 2014, 486-504.

[3] M. Venkata Sowmya *et al.,* Regulatory Requirements For Generic And New Drug Registration In Russia, World journal of pharmaceutical research, volume 8 (issue 10), 2019, 383-395.

[4] Eurasian Economic Union https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurasian_Economic_Union

[5] Ministry of health in Russia **http://government.ru/en/department/23/events/**

[6] Drug regulatory authority in Kazakhstan https://www.who.int/medical_devices/countries/regulations/kaz.pdf?ua=1

[7] Kapil Pihwal *et al*, A Comprehensive Review of Regulatory Requirements and Registration Process of Pharmaceutical Drug Products in CIS Countries, Applied Clinical Research, Clinical Trials and Regulatory Affairs, volume 7 (issue 0), 2019, 1-6.

[8] Registration of medical products in Kazakhstan https://cratia.ua/en/registration-medical-products-countries-former-soviet-union-cis-and-middle-asia/kazakhstan.html

[9] Climatic zones for stability studies https://www.pharmaguideline.com/2010/12/different-climatic-zones-for-stability.html

[10] Registration of medical products in Uzbekistan https://cratia.ua/en/registration-medical-products-countries-former-soviet-union-cis-and-middle-asia/uzbekistan.html

[11] Hanna Panfilova *et al* The Analysis of Organizational Approaches in Drug Registration in the EU, Ukraine, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, Research Journal Of Pharmacy and Technology, volume 11 (issue 5), 2018, 1894-1900.