• Topics for discussion :

•华北制药产品生产和销售情况介绍
Brief introduction on production and sales of NCPC products

•中国药品注册制度与创新
Drug registration and innovation in China

•中国、日本药品准入的差异
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•中日GMP法规、现场检查的差异
Difference on GMP regulation and inspection between China and Japan

•中国药政监管形式的调整与国际合作
Adjustment of drug supervision in China and international cooperation.

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一、华北制药产品生产和销售情况介绍

Brief introduction on production and sales of NCPC products

华北制药是中国最早的抗生素生产基地，1953年筹建，1958年建成投产，为改变当时中国缺医少药局面和人类健康事业做出了重要贡献。目前，公司资产总额185亿元，职工近2万人，主要产品覆盖抗生素制药、现代生物技术药物、维生素及营养保健品、现代中药、生物农兽药等领域，产品聚焦全身性抗感染类、心脑血管类、抗肿瘤及免疫调节类等治疗领域。

NCPC, as one of the first antibiotic production base in China, was constructed in 1953 and put into production in 1958, which ended the history when medicine was in short supply in China, as well as made great contributions to human health. Up to now, NCPC has the total asset of RMB18.5 billion and nearly 20000 employees. Its products cover antibiotics, modern biotech drugs, vitamins and health care products, modern CTM, pesticides and veterinary drugs. The products are focused on systemic anti-infection drugs, cardiovascular drugs, anti-tumor drugs and immunity drugs.

一、华北制药产品生产和销售情况介绍

Brief introduction on production and sales of NCPC products

- 原料（API)
- 青霉素、硫酸链霉素、阿莫西林、头孢拉定等销量居世界前列The sales volume of Penicillin, Streptomycin sulfate, Amoxicillin, Cefradine have been ranked the leading position in the world ；
- FDA认证品种：硫酸双氢链霉素、两性霉素B 、杆菌肽、杆菌肽锌原料 FDA certification products : Dihydrostreptomycin Sulphate, Amphotericin B, Bacitracin, Bacitracin zinc
- CEP证书：头孢呋辛钠（sterile), 阿莫西林三水酸（non-sterile）,氨苄西林三水酸（non-sterile) CEP certification products: Cefuroxime sodium (sterile), Amoxicillin trihydrate (non-sterile), Ampicillin trihydrate (non-sterile)
- PMDA: MF登记，头孢曲松钠（sterile） PMDA: MF registration products: Ceftriaxone sodium (sterile)
- WHO-PQ ：硫酸链霉素、硫酸卷曲霉素 WHO-PQ products: Streptomycin sulphate, Capreomycin Sulfate

一、华北制药产品生产和销售情况介绍

Brief introduction on production and sales of NCPC products

- 制剂（Pharmaceutical preparation）
- PMDA-GMP审计通过：注射用头孢曲松钠1.0g Product passed PMDA-GMP audit: Ceftriaxone Sodium for Injection 1.0g
- EU-GMP审计通过：注射用头孢呋辛钠 Product passed EU-GMP audit: Cefuroxime Sodium for Injection
- 其他50多个国家的500多张药品注册证书 Has successfully obtained more than 500 registration certificates from more than 50 countries.

二、中国药品注册制度与创新

Drug registration and innovation in China

- 我国对于药用原料药采用药品注册制度，采用了与国际接轨的CTD格式化申报模式，能够全面、客观评价药品质量及安全性。In China, API has to be registered as per related regulations, CTD format is adopted as per international requirements, which ensure to evaluate quality and safety of drug in a comprehensive and objective manner.
- 2015年以来加快推进了药品审评制度改革，2015年11月启动了药品上市许可持有人制度和药品注册分类改革试点工作 Since the year of 2015, reform on drug approval system has been speeded up. In Nov. 2015, Marketing Authorization Holder and Drug Registration Classification Pilot Reform were initiated.
- 其中，药品上市许可人（Marketing Authorization Holder，MAH）制度是指将上市许可与生产许可分离的管理模式。MAH制度是国际较为通行的药品上市、审批制度，是一项与世界接轨的制度，具有一定的制度优势 Marketing Authorization Holder(MAH) is the management mode which separates marketing authorization from manufacturing authorization. MAH is the prevalent drug marketing approval system worldwide. Adopting this system can keep up with the international requirements.

二、中国药品注册制度与创新
Drug registration and innovation in China

- 药品注册分类改革试点，目标是提升仿制药质量。首先将对化学类药品开展药品注册分类的改革。改革由过去“仿已有国家标准的药品”调整为“仿与原研药品质量和疗效一致的药品”，将大大提高药品审批的标准，提升仿制药的产品质量。 The purpose of Drug Registration Classification Pilot Reform is to improve the quality of generic drug. The reform is started from registration classification on chemical drugs. In the reform, “A drug product comparable to a listed drug product with the national standard” is modified as “A drug product comparable to a listed drug product consistent with original drug product on quality and efficacy”, which will tremendously tighten the approval criteria and improve quality of generic drug.

- 另外，中国推行了创新药特殊审批、仿制药审批策略调整、药用辅料包材关联审评等重大制度，进一步提高了创新药品审批效率和药品安全性。In addition, systems such as Specific Approval System for Innovative Drugs, Assessment Adjustment for Generic Drug, Association Approval for Pharmaceutical Excipients & Packaging Materials are issued in China, which have improved the approval efficiency and drug safety for innovative drug products.

三、中国、日本药品准入的差异
Difference on marketing approval between China and Japan

- 2005年4月日本修正了的药事法，规定原料药生产者(包括国外生产者),可根据厚生劳动省要求进行MF(主控系统文件,masterfile)登记，MF登记的不仅是药用原料药;还有中间体、辅料、医疗器械原材料和药包材等。In April, 2005, Japan Pharmaceutical Affairs Law was revised, defining API manufacturer(including foreign API manufacturer) shall apply for MF registration as per Ministry of Health, including API, intermediate, excipients, medical instruments materials, packaging materials for medicinal products.

- 在进行MF登记时,仅是对形式上是否符合要求进行检查;而对其内容是否合适不会进行审评。所以,虽然是接受了MF的登记,但并不是获得了审评当局的认可。只有在对使用该原料药的制剂申请注册并开始审评时,才会对与制剂的用途、性能等相关的内容进行评价。MF registration only reviews the compliance in form, no reviewing of content compliance is involved, therefore, MF registration doesn’ t mean approval has been obtained. When the formulation product which is manufactured using this API is applying for registration and evaluation is started, content evaluation covering indication, properties etc will be performed.

三、中国、日本药品准入的差异

Difference on marketing approval between China and Japan

	中国 China	日本Japan
法规要求 Regulation	必须有生产国国家药品主管当局注册批准和上市许可 MA approved by the authority of manufacturer is required	选择性 Optional
文件评审 Document inspection	基本相同	基本相同 Similar
现场审计 On-site inspection	选择性 Optional	必须的 Needed

四、中日药品上市后变更管理的差异

Difference on post-approval change management between China and Japan

分类 Classification	中国 China	日本 Japan
微小变更 minor change	备案 recorded	MF 的微小变更应在变更发生后30天内提交报告给PMDA 。minor change notification must be submitted to PMDA within 30 days after the change made.
关键变更 Critical change	提交补充申请 post-approval variation application should be submitted	关键变更需要事先申请 a new MF registration form, not a change of registration must be submitted.

五、中日GMP法规、现场检查的差异

Difference on GMP regulation and inspection between China and Japan

	中国China	日本Japan
GMP法规 GMP regulations	中国现行GMP(2010版）是在参考欧盟等国际法规基础上编制完成的 Chinese GMP（2010），refer to EU-GMP(2006)	PIC/S-GMP(2015.10)
GMP实施 GMP implementing	2015年底完成新版GMP第一轮认证，显著提高了企业质量管理水平 China has completed the first round of GMP Certification by the end of 2015, which has tremendously improved quality management level of pharmaceutical enterprises.	2014年7月1日，日本正式成为PIC/S组织第45个成员国。2016年开始实施PIC/S-GMP(2015.10) Japan became the 45th PIC/S member state in July 1st., 2014. PIC/S GMP(2015.10) began to be implemented in 2016 in Japan.
现场审计执行 On-site inspection	明确提出制剂生产商对原料药（API）审计、签署质量协议等 GMP defines clearly that formulation manufacturer should audit API manufacturer and sign quality agreement .	日本制剂生产商、API生产厂商和代理签署良好质量规范（GQP）协定。制剂企业对海外原料药企业质量符合性承担风险与责任。 Formulation manufacturer shall bear risk and responsibility on quality compliance for foreign API manufacturer，and sign GQP agreement.

六、中国药政监管形式的调整与国际合作进展

Adjustment of drug supervision in China and development on international cooperation

随着药品监管制度的完善，中国调整了药品GMP符合性认证策略，国家局将无菌制剂和生物制品的认证下放至省局药政部门，同时印发了《无菌药品检查指南》、《药品GMP认证申报资料技术审查要点》等多项指南，确保GMP认证水平不降低，中国将对既往的监管模式进行调整，以高强度、有实效的日常监管模式代替以往的重审批，轻监管的管理模式。As the drug administration has been improved, the GMP compliance certification is adjusted in China, CFDA has authorized certification on sterile formulation and biological drug products to local drug administration authorities, meanwhile, CFDA has issued several guidelines for this purpose, including Sterile Drug Product Inspection Guideline, Review Key Points of GMP Application Documents etc, ensuring GMP certification to be proceeded in a high level, in addition, the supervision mode will be changed, the previous management mode which focused on approval procedure instead of routine supervision will be replaced by a strengthen and efficient routine supervision mode.

六、中国药政监管形式的调整与国际合作进展

Adjustment of drug supervision in China and development on international cooperation

2014年11月，国际药品监管机构联盟在北京成立，是在现有国际合作行动基础上，由中国、加拿大、美国、日本、欧盟、世界卫生组织等22个国家或国际组织构成，联盟目前处于规划阶段。 In Nov. 2014, International Federation of Drug Supervision Agencies was established in Beijing, which is composed by more than 22 countries or organizations including China, Canada, USA, Japan, EU, WHO etc. The federation is now under the planning phase.

可以预见，在以后几年将在不同国际组织和利益相关方的沟通、联盟成员之间的快速信息共享、药品生产管理质量规范（GMP）检查、仿制药监管等方面开展国际合作。不同国家之间实施药品GMP检查结果互认，估计也是以后发展方向之一。It is predictable that communications between different international organizations and parties, rapid information sharing between federation members, cooperation on GMP inspection and generic drug supervision will be realized in the coming years. Mutual accredit of GMP inspection result between different countries will be one of the development targets.

Thank you for your attention!