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**Basic Regulationsand Intricate of Requirements for Generic Drug Application Dossier Submissionin BRICS Countries**

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**ABSTRACT**

India, Russia, Brazil, China, and South Africa are all developing nations that make up the BRICS. In these countries, the pharmaceutical market has grown significantly over the last 20 years. The administrative medication legislation and the medication administrative framework are essential to the expansion of the pharmaceutical industry. Considering how quickly the pharmaceutical sector is expanding, regulatory matters are crucial in the pharmaceutical industry. An organisationalendeavour serves as the point of contact between global government experts and the pharmaceutical industry. The goal of the current investigation is to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the current ERA technique for human medicines. Existing human medicine ERA frameworks have played crucial roles in enhancing ecological awareness of the pharmaceutical industry.We must work toward harmonisation to correct the disparities in the recommendations. such that a universal standard can be anticipated. The guidelines will need to be harmonised over time. However, once the rules are standardised, developing nations like the BRICS would profit. The sector anticipates regulatory harmonisation with ICH formation, allowing for simple submission. We believe that all regulations should be harmonised and harmonised for the benefit of business.

**Keywords:** Regulatory Requirements, Registration Process, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS), Generic Products.

# INTRODUCTION

# A regulatory endeavour serves as a bridge between the pharmaceutical industry and government experts around the globe. It primarily has to do with the registration of pharmaceutical products in specific countries prior to their advertisement. The modern pharmaceutical industry is systematic, well-organized, and compliant with general administrative principles for creating synthetic and natural medicines for human and animal use, as well as medical devices, traditional homegrown goods, and cosmetic care products. [1]

# Numerous APIs are used similarly in both human and veterinary medications and may have antagonistic effects on non-target species in nature. Prior to showing approval, the environmental consequences of human medications are studied differently in a few nations, namely the EU, the USA, and Canada (Directive 2001/83/EC, National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.Canadian Environmental Protection Act of 1999).[2]

# The administrative undertakings office plays a crucial role in pharmaceutical corporations' hierarchical structures. It communicates internally at the intersection of drug development, production, marketing, and clinical research. With each stage of the development of new drugs and in the post-advertising activities with approved restorative products, administrative concerns are successfully addressed. [3]

# Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa are the five largest emerging national economies that make up the BRICS acronym. It is a union of like-minded political leadership. The term "BRICs" was first coined in 2001 by Goldman Sachs economist Jim O'Neill in a report on the growth prospects for the nations of Brazil, Russia, India, and China, which combined accounted for a sizeable portion of global production and population.

# The four nations started a regular, informal diplomatic coordination in 2006 with yearly meetings of their foreign ministers outside of the UN General Assembly's General Debate (UNGA). The dialogue will now take place at the level of Heads of State and Government as a result of the fruitful interaction.

# Yekaterinburg, where the inaugural Summit was held in 2009, later changed its name to BRICS after South Africa joined in 2011. In addition, BRICS expanded far beyond the original idea designed for the financial markets to become a fresh and exciting political-diplomatic body.

# Following the summit in yekaterinburg, five annual summits were held (Brasilia, 2010; Sanya, 2011; New Delhi, 2012; Durban, 2013; and Fortaleza, 2014). At least one yearly conference of the heads of the member nations has been held. Each member nation hosted a summit of leaders, and the first cycle of summits was finished in Durban the previous year.

# Regarding the first pillar, considerable attention is placed on attempts to alter the framework of global governance, particularly in the economic and financial domains (Financial G-20, International Monetary Fund, World Bank), The density of intra-BRICS collaboration has also increased; a comprehensive agenda has been formed, including, among other things, interaction between business and academic institutions, security, science and technology, finance, agriculture, economy, and trade. The goal of this study is to evaluate the pharmaceutical regulations that the BRICS countries follow, to examine the expansion of the BRICS countries' pharmaceutical industries, and to examine the relationship between BRICS and the pharmaceutical sector.

# *Objectives*

# The BRICS nations work together to advance a more reputable international Order, including calling for UN Security Council reform.

# The BRICS organization is a South-South cooperation structure.

# The BRICS organization serves as a link between developed and developing nations. Developing nations For instance, the BRICS nations are working to create a just system of agriculture policy in the WTO. In an effort to reduce agricultural subsidies in the US and the EU and increase the competitiveness of agricultural products from developing nations, they are aiming to promote the liberalization of the global economic system.

# The role of the BRICS organization in helping developing nations obtain an advantage in trade and climate change negotiations will likewise become more and more significant.

# Developing nations on the fringes of the group will be able to use the NDB and the CRA to their advantage in negotiations.

# The organisation established the BRICS Business Council, which is made up of 25 eminent businesspeople from the five nations, covering a variety of sectors and businesses.

# The BRICS has established a forum for information sharing and exchange that goes beyond economic collaboration to include environmental, cultural, and educational participation.

# They announced the foundation of the bank because they share a common interest in confronting the current leadership of Western financial organisations like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

# They will represent middle powers' interests in international forums.

# *DRUGS REGISTERED IN BRAZIL*

# The largest nation in South America, Brazil, now has access to the second-largest pharmaceutical market in the developing world. The primary goal of the Brazilian Health Surveillance Office, established in 1999, is to safeguard and develop Brazil's national health surveillance over products and services. The focal areas of this article will be the structure and governing body of this new administrative organization, where the authors intend to convey their in-depth knowledge of the administrative practices and the vital importance of this office. [7]

# *Registering Process-ANVISA (National Health Surveillance Agency) or (Agencia Nation De Vigilencia Sanitaria) for imported drug products*

# Submit the Medical Registration Certificate, which should include the manufacturing facility that will be similar to the place where the Brazilian government will be constructing the medication item.

# Indicate whether the imported medicinal item is in the crude, bulk, or finished state.

# A copy of the Good Manufacturing and Control Practices (GMP) certification that ANVISA transmitted for the production line where the drug product subject to registration will be made.

# A copy of the Good Manufacturing Certificate issued by ANVISA for the company's packaging line facilities whether it imports raw materials, manufactures pharmaceutical products, or has to contract out its distribution, storage, and packaging.

# Submit the imported mythology and quality control requirements. These will be comparable applications presented for approval of the enlistment. The most recent version of the specialised obligation authentication broadcast by the Federated Unit's Regional Pharmacy Council. This document attests to the drug specialist's expertise.

# The compliance certificate with a requirement set forth in the applicable legislation for the management of (TSE).the petition forms FP1 and FP2.

# Package insert, label, and cartridge models. The information in the package insert must match that of the Reference Drug's package insert in every way.

# A production report that includes the standard formula, the production method, the equipment used to make the drug products, information on the specific equipment's maximum capacity, and a description of the dimensions of an industrial batch.

# A thorough explanation of the master formula with the pieces assigned according to the DCB, INN, or name specified in the Chemical Abstract Substance (CAS), in priority order.

# A description of the amount of each substance, expressed in decimal units or standards, along with information about how it fits into the formula and a reference to the quality standard that is shown in the Brazilian Pharmacopoeia or, in the absence of that, in another official code that has been given the go-ahead by the law in effect.

# It is necessary to submit a copy of the entire production and quality control reports, which include information on the manufacturing process and ongoing controls for the three made pilot batches generated during the past three years.

# A report on the manufacturing process and quality assurance for a batch of the drug product made with the active component and compared to all producers.

# The outcomes and evaluation of the pharmaceutical product made using the active ingredient introduced by each producer in accordance with the criteria.

# C:\Users\SDIP OFFICE\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.Word\Regulatory-flowchart-Brazil-127.png

# Fig: 1 Regulatory flow chart for Brazil

# *Procedure for drugs to be registered in Russia*

# *Drug regulating organizations*

# • Federal Service on Supervision in the Field of Social Development and Public Health Services (Roszdravnadzor)

# • Nat

# • National Center of Expertise in Pharmaceutical Products (FGU).

# • National Nutrition Center.

# *Roszdravnadzor's National Center of Pharmaceutical Products Expertise (FGU)*

# A portion of the trade name expertise

# Section of coordination and database management Specialized Commissions (bioequivalence, clinical, preclinical);

# Institute of Preclinical and Clinical Expertise;

# Institute of Products Quality Control;

# *General requirements*

# A valid manufacturing license and a GMP certificate.

# A drug's full Russian-language dossier.

# Registration fees;

# Power of attorney; (if any)

# *Dossier submission guidelines*

# It must be submitted in two copies, both electronically and on paper;

# A uniform template must be developed.

# Directly submit a dossier to FGU, and FGU will fully review it (approx.18 months)

# Roszdravnadzor's issuance or rejection of a certificate.

***REGISTRATION OF DRUGS IN INDIA***

Pharmaceutical organizations these days have a superior legitimate establishment (licenses) for discharging new medications in India. General approaches towards remote ventures have additionally improved significantly. For the import of clinical devices in India, registration and import license is required. Thusly, an individual prepared to import helpful thing in India, he should need to procure registration certificate and import license. An individual wishing to get an import license needs to make an application for registration in the allowed period (60days from the date of executing of these guidelines).

In a particular period, before the date of the notice, contraptions have not been imported in the country, the import isn't allowed. For the import of clinical devices in India, underwriting of able authority is required. In a particular time period, until an application is expelled or insisted, those devices which are at present being utilized are allowed in the market. [8]

***DRUG APPROVAL PROCESS IN INDIA***

Investigation of new drug in India The IND is the techniques through which the help really secures this rejection from the FDA. During another prescription's underlying preclinical headway, the help's basic goal is to choose whether the thing is reasonably okay for beginning use in individuals, and if the compound showcases pharmacological activity that legitimizes business improvement. Exactly when a thing is recognized as a sensible contender for extra progression, the help by then revolves around social event the data and information imperative to develop that the thing won't open individuals to abnormal threats when used in compelled, starting period clinical examinations. [9]

***Procedure for the new drug approval in India***

The Drug and Cosmetic Act 1940 and Rules 1945 were passed by India's parliament to direct the import, production, conveyance, and offer of medications and beauty care products. The www.wjpps.com Vol 9, Issue 10, 2020. 523 Amin et al. World Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), and the workplace of its pioneer, the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCGI] was built up. In 1988, the Indian government added Schedule Y to the Drug and Cosmetics Rules 1945. Calendar Y gives the rules and necessities to clinical preliminaries, which was additionally overhauled in 2005 to bring it at standard with a globally acknowledged method. The progressions incorporate, setting up definitions for Phase I–IV preliminaries and clear obligations regarding agents and supporters. An application to direct clinical preliminaries in India ought to be submitted alongside the information of science, assembling, control and creature concentrates on DCGI. The date with respect to the preliminary convention, specialist's pamphlets, and educated assent reports ought to likewise be joined.

A duplicate of the application must be submitted to the moral advisory group and the clinical preliminaries are directed simply after the endorsement of DCGI and moral board of trustees. To decide the most extreme endured portion in people, unfavorable responses, and so on. [10] On healthy human volunteers, Phase I clinical preliminaries are led. The remedial uses and viable portion ranges are resolved in Phase II preliminaries in 10-12 patients at each portion level. The corroborative preliminaries (Phase III) are directed to create information in regards to the adequacy and wellbeing of the medication in ~ 100 patients (in 3-4 focuses) to affirm viability and security claims. Stage III preliminaries ought to be led on at least 500 patients spread across 10-15 focuses, If the new medication substance isn't promoted in some other nation. [11]



**Fig 2: Drug Regulatory approval process in India**

***Registration of genetics in China***

It is governed by the State Food and Drug Administration of China (SFDA)

***Drug classification***

Three categories of medications are recognised in China: Drugs that are chemical, biological, or herbal or traditional Chinese medicine-based.

a) For the registration of chemical drugs, there are six different classes.

b) There are 15 distinct classes for the registration of therapeutic biological products.

c) The registration of biological products (such as vaccinations) includes 15 different classes.

***Registration Process***

The most recent information indicates that China offers two different registration processes. On the one hand, there is the common review process that is used for most NDAs. The NDA review period for an NCE is around 13.5 months, whereas the NDA review period for an NBE is approximately 24 months. It is not possible to consult with CDE to discuss NDA procedure-related issues during the regular review process. For the usual review process, rolling submission of the NDA dossier is also not possible.

The special review method is the second registration process that the SFDA implemented as of January 1st, 2009. This new process is applicable to NCEs or NBEs that have not yet received market approval, as well as to new medications used to treat diseases like AIDS, malignant tumours, and/or rare diseases and having clear clinical therapeutic benefits. It is also applicable to new medications used to treat conditions for which there is no effective treatment. Under this particular review approach, the review period for an NDA lasts approximately 12 months. A rolling submission is allowed (e.g., for safety, stability, CMC development, etc.) and pre- and in-process consultation at CDE is permitted during the NDA review process, all of which are benefits of the special review procedure.

***REGISTRATION OF GENERICS IN SOUTH AFRICA (12,13)***

***Regulatory body:*** *MCC (medicines control council)*

Applications are broken down into the following categories for the purpose of determining fees and allocating applications to reviewers for assessment:

• Applications for innovator product line extensions and multisource/generic applications that include clinical data supporting the efficacy and safety of the formulation/dosage form, or indication(s), or dose regimen

•Applications for innovator line extensions and multisource/generic drugs that also include comparative bioavailability/bioequivalence studies to demonstrate their efficacy.

• Innovative line extension apps and multisource/generic applications

• That provides comparative dissolution studies as evidence of their effectiveness

• That provides evidence of effectiveness from any more comparison studies.

• Others, not previously specified, such as liquids or solutions.

***Requirements***

Applications must be submitted in ZA CTD (Common Technical Document for South Africa) format starting on July 1, 2009.

***Administrative Information***

The application form's details must be completed.

1. The applicant or future holder of the registration certificate
2. The entire physical address of the location where a business is performed in the Republic of South Africa is referred to as the "business address" in this context.
3. A representative of the council with communication rights.
4. "Proprietary name" refers to the name that is specific to a medicine, by which it is commonly known, and, in the case of a registered medicine, is the name that has been approved in accordance with Section 24(8) of the Act.
5. Pharmacological grouping.
6. Dosage form: When filling out the administrative data, choose the dosage form from this list that is the most appropriate. On the medicine registration certificate, this dose form will also be listed.
7. The word "approved name" refers to the name of a drug that is recognised internationally, or to any other name that the Council may decide, provided that it is not a brand name or trade name that has been registered under the Trade Marks Act of 1963.
8. In the case of a dosage form with a single API, the API and strength per dosage unit alone apply.
9. The descriptive term of the biological medicine, such as a blood product, allergy, immunoglobulin, viral vaccine, viral antiserum, bacterial vaccine, etc.
10. The nation of origin, or the nation where the initial development was carried out. All the countries involved in the development process should be mentioned.
11. All manufacturing and packing facilities/sites for the medication should be identified, together with their full physical addresses and the country where they are located. When manufacturing and packing stages do not all take place at the same location, the site where each stage is performed should be made very apparent.
12. The final product testing laboratory or laboratories (FPRC) and final product release responsibility (FPRR) names and full physical addresses, including the country, should be provided. If relevant, specifics regarding the FPRC and FPRR both before and after importation should be provided.

**Table 1: BRICS in A Nutshell- Comparative Study Of Generic Drug Registration Process in [BRICS] Countries(14,15)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Regulatory information | **BRAZIL** | **RUSSIA** | **INDIA** | **CHINA** | **SOUTH AFRICA** |
| Drug RegulatoryAuthority (DRA) | ANVISA (Agencia Nacional de Vigilancia Sanitaria) | Roszdravnadzor (Federal Service on Healthcareand Social Development Supervision) | CDSCO (Central Drug Standard Control Organization) | SFDA (State Food and drug Administration) | MCC ( Medicines Control Council) |
| Website | [www.anvisa.gov.br](http://www.anvisa.gov.br/) | [www.roszdravnadzor.ru.](http://www.roszdravnadzor.ru/) | [www.cdsco.nic.in](http://www.cdsco.nic.in/) | [www.sfda.gov.cn](http://www.sfda.gov.cn/) | [www.mccza.com](http://www.mccza.com/) |
| Drug Regualtory Law | Federal Law 6,360 of September 23,1976 and Amendments | Law on Circulation of Medicines, 2010 | Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and Rules 1945 | Drug Administration Law, 2001 andRegulations 2002. | The medicines and related Substancescontrol Act [Act 101 of 1965] |
| Head of DRA | Director | Head | DCGI | Commissioner | Chairperson |
| Language | Portuguese | Russian | English | Chinese | English |
| Fees | 2000 $ | 10000 $ | 1000 $ | 6600 $ | 3370 $ |
| Validity | 5 years | 5 years | 3 years | 5 years | 5 years |
| Application Form | FP-1 & FP-2 | Application for state registration of medicinal product [Form 1] | Form-44 | Drug registration application for review –the territory of the applicant in Form | 6.01 MRFI |
| Timeline | 6-8 months | 12-15 months | 6-12 months | 6-8 months | 8-12 months |
| Administrative Content | Legal Aspects, Technical Aspects Quality control report on raw materials | Administrative documents, Description of pharmaceuticalproperties | General information, Common technical document summaries | Administrative information and prescribing information, Common technicaldocument summaries. | Administrative document information, CTD Summaries |

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