


EU Regulatory Network: Challenges after 2 years pandemic situation, current situation

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Pharmaceutical Strategy

Access to affordable medicines for patients

Competitiveness

Innovation for unmet medical need

Sustainability

Strategy for the network

focussing on six key areas



Revision of the EU general pharmaceuticals legislation

As part of the EU pharmaceuticals strategy, and drawing lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic, the Commission plans to evaluate and revise the EU's general legislation on medicines for human use to ensure a future-proof and crisis-resistant medicines regulatory system.

- The revision will aim to:
 - ensure access to affordable medicines
 - foster innovation, including in areas of unmet medical need
 - improve security of supply
 - adapt to new scientific and technological developments

Challenges and actions during pandemic situation

- **Additional** developments/products for marketing authorisation on top of the current work of CP and MRP/DCP
 - Priority for Covid 19 (only centrally)
 - What are the bottlenecks? Ressources!
- **Multi National Assessment Teams** (MNAT)
 - Successful in the centralised procedure
 - Also for the decentralised procedure?
- **Exeptional** urgency in the CP for Covid 19 products
 - Rapid Scientific Advice (SA), rapid Paediatric investigation plan (PIP)
 - Rolling review for Covid 19 products – will be keep this procedure for innovative products?
 - ETF (Emergency Task Force) – scientific position outside formal procedures

How to support in updating the Pharmaceutical legislation?

- EMA and EMRN – workshops
 - Covid 19 lessons learned – operational aspects – efficient working models
 - Rolling review, premature dossiers, submission date,
 - Communication aspects
 - Common messages from regulators and public health policy bodies at the EU and national level
 - Clear communication necessary – in close collaboration with ECDC and HERA
- 13 concept papers
 - Technical inputs

Future proof system – some thoughts

Opportunity to address challenges faced by the EMRN regarding

- Its capacity – increasing workload in NAPs and CAPs
- Agility of the system
 - Is the current system sustainable?
- New technologies and emerging trends in medicines authorisation

Avoid/reduce duplication of work / work in silos

- Worksharing (mandatory)
 - ASMF
 - Evaluation of BE studies / biosimilarity
 - Purely nationally submitted variations

Sustainability – National fees / Fee Reg for central activities

Re-think Variation Regulation

- High number of variations are submitted purely nationally – demands a lot of NCA-capacities
 - Mandatory worksharing procedures?
- Reduce administrative burden
 - Reduce level of details required in the dossier
 - Covid experience - Conditional MA – very intensive life cycle management
- Post approval change management protocols
- More data driven / digital solutions
- „master file – like“ approach
 - Allow multiple use of assessments (BE-studies, platform technologies, ASMFs)

Procedures (1/2)

No pre-mature dossiers

- Define criteria/issues that help to identify what would be a premature dossier
- Rejection of pre-mature dossiers – certain amount of the fee to be paid

Timing of procedures

- Reduce unpredictability
 - Agreement for a joint submission date between the applicant and RMS/ Rapporteur – binding for both sides
 - In case of non-compliance of the applicant – penalties?

More agile and flexible processes

- Act more dynamically – in DCP and CP
- Possibility of allowing voting in CMDh to resolve referrals without the need to refer to CHMP - all MS, not only RMS/CMS

Learning from Vet Reg

Procedures (2/2)

Study by the „Technopolis Group“ on behalf of the EU-Commission

- Evaluation and impact assessment of the general pharmaceutical legislation
- Analyse the very complex system

MRP/DCP products:

- Inclusion of new CMS in already ongoing DCPs
- Zero-day MRP/RUPs

Cancellation of the following provisions:

- „Sunset clause“ & renewal after 5 years
- „Medicines under additional monitoring“ & the black symbol
- Risk management plans e.g. for generics

CAPs:

- Obligation discussed to market in the majority of EU-MSs, incl so-called „smaller markets“ (ongoing pilot „market access strategy“)

Rolling review – in CP

Restrict to greatest patient need

Exceptional and should only apply to emergency products

Develop criteria

Appropriate use criteria outside a crisis

Timelines

Stable data package, standard timelines, followed by an accelerated MA assessment

Acceptance of Reald World Data (RWD)/ Real World Evidence (RWE)

- Revised Pharm. Legislation should allow the use of RWD
- RWD - complementary data on S/E on radomised Clinical Trials
 - To complement MAA with evidence from RW
- Data-driven Med. Regulation – „turn data into decisions on medicines“
 - Medicines for unmet medical need
- Pharmacovigilance system
 - Allow to monitor better medicines safety and effectiveness once on the market
- Crises prepardness
 - Provide an invaluable resource to prepare and respond to future healthcare crises and pandemics
- DARWIN EU
 - Promote a more efficient and robust approach to the use of RWD

DARWIN EU - Importance of data!

- DARWIN EU vision:
 - Establish a **network of data, expertise, and services**, that supports better decision-making throughout the product lifecycle with reliable evidence from real world healthcare data.
- DARWIN EU: Benefits
 - DARWIN EU will significantly **increase the capacity** of the Network to undertake high-quality observational studies based on real-world data.

National and EU **regulation of medicines**:

Drug development – disease epidemiology, unmet need, historical controls, planning

Authorisation – contribution to BR, controls, extrapolation to general and/or special populations

Post-authorisation – benefit-risk monitoring, extension of indication, risk minimisation measures

Product information (PI)

Rules on product information represent an important tool to deliver on access, availability and future proofing of the legislation

- Rules on ePI to replace the paper PL
 - Replace or complement paper with PI in an electronic format
 - Currently: pilots ongoing in diff MSs – use of ePI instead of paper for identified products
 - E.g. hospital only products
 - Use of pictograms
- Harmonised rules for multi-country packages of medicines
 - Availability Hospital products
 - Pandemics/health emergencies - EN pack only – if urgent + e PI
 - Information in multilanguage format via means of mobile scanning technologies

Conclusion

- At the beginning of the implementation of the 2021-2025 strategy, which was delayed due to Corona, we have
 - the revision of the pharmaceutical legislation (including Orphan and Paediatric legislation)
 - and the lessons learned from the pandemic situation.
- A number of discussions have already taken place and there has been a lot of input for the update of the legislation.
- We are now waiting with great interest to see what the Commission's draft promised for December 2022 will look like.





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