Ensuring the supply of quality medicines

An Overview of USP January 2023



Overview



- ▶ USP's third century
- ▶ Our Impact
- ▶ Future commitments



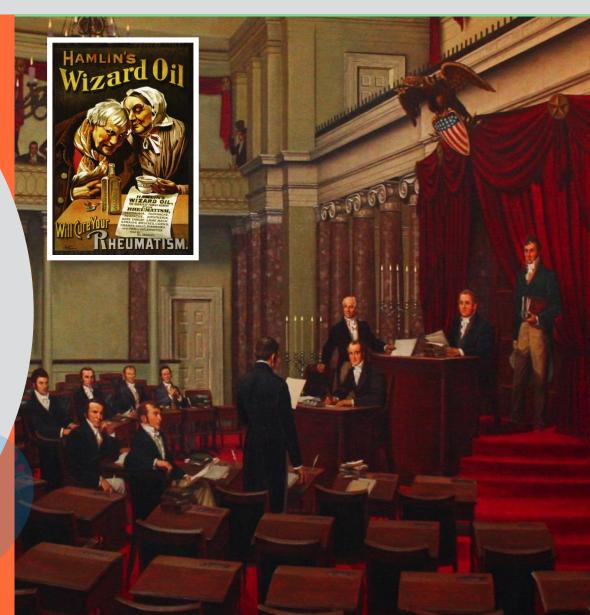


USP's third century

Our enduring mission

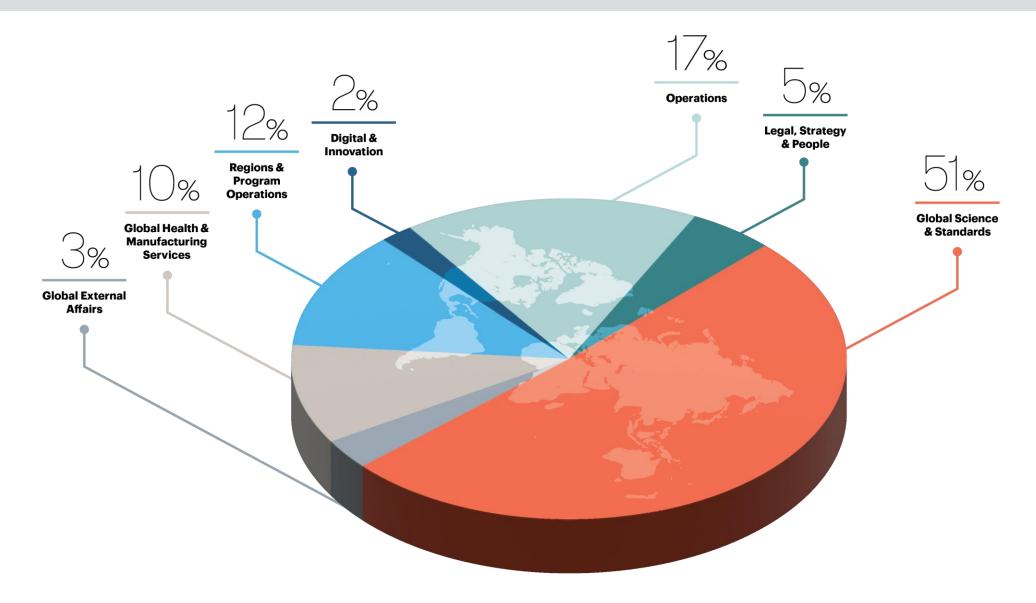


To improve global health through public standards and related programs that help ensure the quality, safety, and benefit of medicines and foods.



More than 1300 USP staff deliver our global mission





USP staff are located where medicines are made



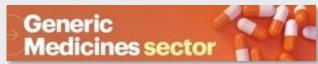
Region	Location	Laboratory & Standard Setting	Engagement (scientific, customer and stakeholder)	Strategic support
North America	Frederick, MD	•	•	
	Rockville, MD	•	•	•
	Washington, D.C		•	
Latin America	Brazil		•	
	Chile		•	
	Mexico		•	
Southeast Asia	China		•	
	Knowledge Park, Hyderabad, India	•	•	•
	HITEC City, Hyderabad, India		•	•
	Singapore		•	
	South Korea		•	
Middle East and Africa	Ghana	•	•	
	Jordan		•	
Europe	Basel, Switzerland		•	
Donor funded work (e.g., PQM+, World Bank, etc.)	Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Uzbekistan		•	
	Rockville, MD	•	•	•

USP convention – regional and sector engagement

























Europe

Sub-Saharan Africa

More than 7,000 USP standards support quality across the supply chain

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Manufacturing

Standards

- Drug and API monographs
- Compounding monographs
- General chapters
- Characterized reference materials
- Manufacturer capability building
 - Advanced Manufacturing, incl. Pharmaceutical Continuous Manufacturing
 - USAID-funded PQM+ program
 - API and excipient verification

Distribution

- Standards
 - Good Distribution Practices
- Packaging and distribution

Administration

- Standards
- Labeling
- Nomenclature
- COVID-19 Vaccine Handling Toolkit

Collaborations



- USAID-funded PQM+ program for regulatory capability building in low- and middle- income countries
- APEC Center of Excellence on product and supply chain quality
- Co-hosted summits with WHO to advocate for medicines quality around the world
- Collaboration towards pharmacopeial convergence within the Pharmacopeial Discussion Group (PDG)

Supply chain diagnosis and monitoring



Medicine Supply Map – identifying, characterizing and quantifying risk in the upstream supply chain

Factors shaping our evolution





Digitalization, Data Analytics, Informatics



Explosion of new medicine modalities



Complex, globalized supply chain



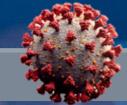
New quality paradigms and analytical technologies



New ways of engaging scientists



Medical information & knowledge tsunami



COVID-19 Pandemic

Responding to today's public health challenges through coordinated standards, advocacy, and capability building



▶ **Standards:** To be a definitive source of standards for the supply of quality medicines

▶ Advocacy: To be the global institutional leader advancing the supply of quality medicines

▶ Capability Building: To be a leading provider of services that advance the supply of quality medicines to improve the health and well-being of people and patients





Our impact

Public health priorities we are helping to address



COVID-19 response

Supply chain resiliency

Harnessing advances in biomedical science

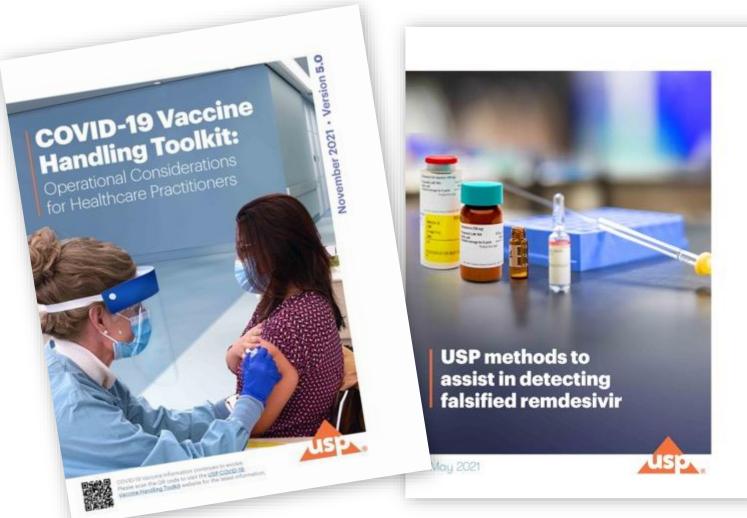
Expanding regulator capacity

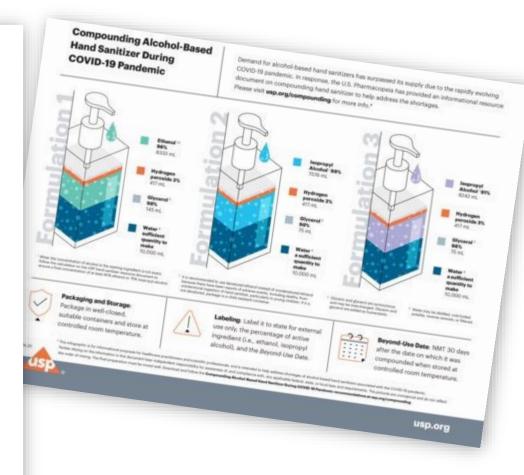
COVID-19 response



Helping to ensure the supply of quality vaccines, treatments and

health information

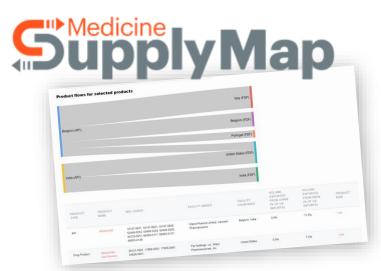




Supply chain resiliency



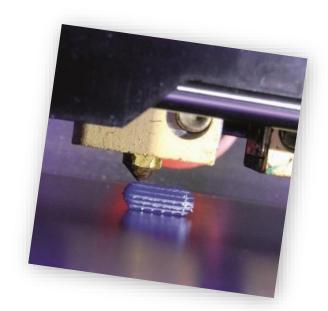
Delivering insights to inform decision making



- Informatics to identify risks in the upstream supply chain
- ▶ 200,000 data points
- Developed to inform investments, purchasing, and policy reforms

Leveraging standards and technology to enhance production of quality medicines

- Standards to foster adoption of pharmaceutical continuous manufacturing and 3D printing
- Partnership with Phlow to provide a supply of essential medicines utilizing continuous manufacturing





Harnessing biomedical innovation







Regulator capacity



Supporting regulator capabilities around the world

Middle East/North Africa:

Workshop on Analytical methods for Vaccines' Quality

Thailand: Regulatory awareness on Emergency Use Authorizations for vaccines and diagnostics for LMIC regulators, by USP & USAID

South Korea:

Workshop on Cell and Gene therapies with NIFDS on regulatory and compendial perspectives

Singapore: Partnered with Centre of Regulatory Excellence on good reliance practices and post marketing surveillance **APEC:** USP hosts two **Centers of Excellence for Regulatory Science** (CoE)

- Supply Chain CoE 2021 programming in Malaysia
- Advanced Therapies CoE programming on raw materials and also bioassays



Future commitments

Meeting the challenges of public health priorities



- Remove barriers to the adoption of advanced manufacturing technologies to support production of quality medical products
- Characterize supply chain vulnerabilities that enable our partners' preventative and mitigative actions
- Expand services to individual manufacturers to enhance capacity to produce quality medical products
- Create and modernize standards to address the most pressing issues in production of quality medical products
- 5. Support the quality supply of current and future COVID-19 treatments in, and entering, the market



Improving the pharmaceutical environmental footprint initiative



Furthering USP's leadership role in improving the environmental impact of pharma manufacturing, quality testing, and across the supply chain while ensuring quality medicines

Inventory finding over 3 decades of positive impact through USP modernization and harmonization initiatives

USP Convention Resolution

Environmental Concerns (1995)

The USP is encouraged to initiate a program to protect the environment by adopting standards and analytical methods for pharmaceuticals, containers, and other articles that reduce the amount of reagents and materials used in pharmaceutical tests and assays that have the potential to cause harm to human health and the environment.

- Early stakeholder roundtable with key pharma and environmental associations
- US government engagement (Office of Science and Technology Policy, FDA, EPA) and international planning (Pharmacopeial Discussion Group)





Methods specific for the solvent residues that may be present should be used, and the limits for toxic solvents such as methylene chloride and methanol should differ from those for compounds like ethanol.

New incubation exploring over 60 opportunities for standards, advocacy and capability building

Thank You



Empowering a healthy tomorrow