The Council of Europe and the fight against illegal and counterfeit (falsified) medicines

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Outline



- What fight are we speaking about?
- How bad is it?
- What can authorities do?
- The Falsified Medicines Directive of the EU
- The MEDICRIME Convention of the CoE
- Appeal to ratification









What fight are we speaking about

the fight against counterfeit / falsified and illegal medicines What 's in a name? Let's not fight about terminology!

Counterfeit /Falsified medicines are fake medicines that pass themselves off as genuine medicines with a marketing authorization issued by a competent regulatory authority, trying to mimic existing medicines by false representation of identity, source or history

Illegal medicines are fake medicines that do not try to mimic the representation of authorized medicines

All these counterfeit /falsified/illegal medicines have not been properly evaluated to check their quality, safety and efficacy as required by strict EU/ and national authorization procedures. They have to be considered as a danger to public health











Counterfeit/Falsified



Counterfeiters use sophisticated methods to copy genuine packaging.













LIBIDFIT®

Illegal medicines

for instance adulterated food (supplements)







Green Coffee



2 CAPS.









Traffic in counterfeit/falsified/illegal medicines has become a new mechanism in organised crime making easy money with relatively low risk and low sanctions compared to drug trafficking for instance

WHO

The traffic of counterfeited medicines is 25 x more profitable than the sale of drugs

FDA

Counterfeited medicines ≈ 10 - 15% medicines world market (depending on regulatory system: 1%; 10-30%)



























Pangea VII, May 2014:

one week yearly global operation targeting counterfeit and illegal medicines

• 111 countries worldwide participated

• 9.4 million counterfeit and illicit medicines seized during the operation: slimming pills, cancer medication, erectile dysfunction pills, cough and cold medication, anti-malarial, cholesterol medication and nutritional products.

• the seizure of nearly USD 36 million worth of potentially dangerous

medicines.

• > 9.000 websites closed









What can authorities do?



We (need to) fight with two tools:

The Falsified Medicines Directive of the EU Directive 2011/62/EU

of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 amending Directive 2001/83/EC on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use, as regards the prevention of the entry into the legal supply chain of falsified medicinal products.

= PREVENTION by NEW RULES in ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

The Medicrime Convention of the Council of Europe

on the counterfeiting of medical products and similar crimes involving threats to public health

= PREVENTION, COMBATTING and SANCTIONING according to CRIMINAL LAW









The Falsified Medicines Directive





- The EU has a strong legal framework for the licensing, manufacturing, distribution and dispensing of medicines (Directive 2001/83)
- Scope FMD: strengthening of existing legal framework by new measures for prevention of entry of falsified medicines into the legal supply chain :
 - on manufacturing of the Active Ingredient Control
 - ☐ on manufacturing of the final product :
 - Safety features: mass serial authentication of outer packaging (CoE participating)
 - □ Tamper proof
 - ☐ Identifying all actors in the supply chain, including brokers
 - a common, EU-wide logo to identify legal online pharmacies













FMD alone is not enough

Scope limited to medicinal products for human use on EU territory

But, criminals do not stop at borders of countries, or the EU: « Les frontières poreuses » « internet » « street dealing »

Fighting organised crime requires national and international cooperation between drug regulatory autorities, police, customs, justice and industry

Medicines Laws is simply not made to deal with organised crime and does not foresee sanctioning as under criminal law









Medicrime Convention of the Council of Europe The ideal complementary tool to FMD

Broader Scope

Medical products: medicinal products for human and veterinary use, clinical trial medicines, medical devices

Action field broader than European Union territory

Crime = Counterfeit: a false representation as regards identity and/or source

Plus Similar Crimes

- manufacturing, the keeping in stock for supply, importing, exporting, supplying, offering to supply or placing on the market medicinal products without authorization or non conform MD's
- the commercial use of original documents outside their intended use within the legal medical product supply chain











Medicrime Convention of the Council of Europe The ideal complementary tool to FMD

- Criminalisation
 - criminal offences and not just administrative ones
 - Creating a common legal space;
 - First international binding international instrument in the criminal law field on medical products
 - Aggravating clauses: organised crime; perpretated via mass media (internet)
- Promoting national and international co-operation :
 between drug regulatory autorities, police, customs, justice and industry:
 provision not contemplated as part of FMD
- Protecting the rights of victims of the offences established under this Convention











SPOC network of the Medicrime Convention: Belgian national SPOCs Network served as example

Customs

Drug regulatory **Authority inclusive OMCL**

Justice

Police

Food regulatory authority

> Cooperation between

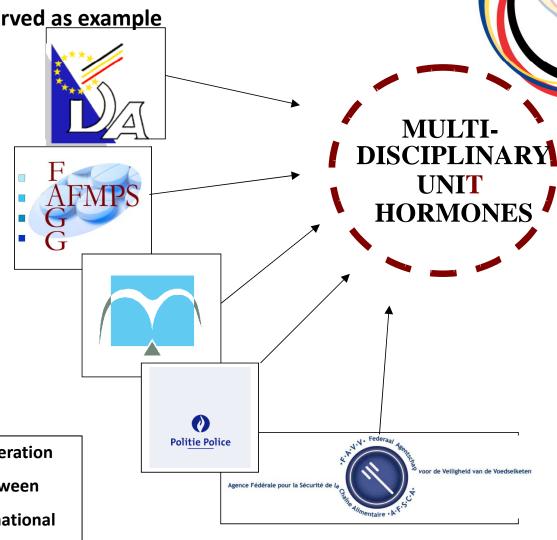
international

SPOCs









FMD – Medicrime: two sides of a coin recent example from reality



Theft of expensive autorised anti-cancer medicines from hospitals and trucks in Southern European MS Infiltration in legal circuit in Southern European MS after buying with fake invoices from fake wholesalers in Eastern European MSs and distribution to several Western European MSs of

- the stolen product
- vials that had the anti-cancer ingredient criminally replaced by an anti-biotic (counterfeit)

Under the Medicines Law/Falsified Medicines Directive:

falsified: misrepresented as regards source

Measures to handle quality defects: Recall of the identified stolen or counterfeit batches

If safety features had been in place: possibly/probably? discovered earlier

Try to prove that involved wholesalers were aware of buying illegal medicines: offence is buying from

an unlicensed wholesaler = administrative offence

Measures possible if this case would have been handled under the Medicrime Convention = counterfeit (falsified) : misrepresented as regards source

Theft and Manufacturing of counterfeit medicines are crimes Unauthorised distribution is a similar crime









The Medicrime Convention of the Council of Europe



What does it take to get this powerful legal instrument to enter into force ?

CoE Convention Number 211

Signature: 23 countries among which Belgium

Ratification: 5 needed of which 3 members of the CoE

Now 4 countries, Ukraine, Spain, Hungary, Moldova

Who will be the 5th?

This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date on which five signatories, including at least three member States of the Council of Europe, have expressed their consent to be bound by the Convention in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

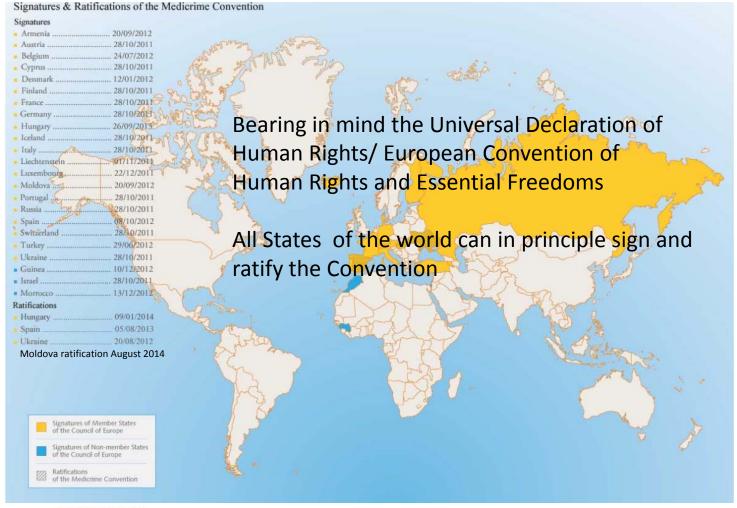








Status of signature and ratification











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Senior Pharmacist Inspector

Head of the Special Investigation Unit

Co-founder of the Belgian SPOC network (multidisciplinary hormone unit)

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