

Illegal veterinary medicines

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www.AnimalHealthMatters.org www.healthforanimals.org



Illegal veterinary medicines

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Part 1: What we know about illegal veterinary medicines ?

What we know about illegal veterinary medicines ?

- HealthforAnimals completed global study
- Report will be available in early 2018
- Learn lessons from pharma, pesticide industries

Report addresses:

- 1. Risks to animals, human health, society
- 2. Illegal veterinary medicine distribution chains
- 3. Controlling illegal veterinary medicines
- 4. Recommendations for actions
 - Regulation and enforcement agencies
 - Veterinarians
 - Manufacturers of authorized medicines
 - Retailers, wholesalers
 - Farmers and pet owners



It is illegal criminal activity - **difficult** to detect, investigate, **quantify**. The information we <u>do</u> have is based on 3 types of sources:

1. Law enforcement data and actions (and media coverage thereof)

- World Customs data, polices forces, Interpol
- "Seizure of counterfeit veterinary products", 2013 China
- "Fake veterinary drugs on the market", 2012 Uganda
- "Makers of fake veterinary medicine uncovered", 2013 Vietnam

2. Some testing in some markets – extrapolation

- testing in developed markets by governments and others
- FAO, OIE, etc. projects in other markets, particular Africa

3. Industry/veterinarians experiences in the market place

- sense of likely sizes of markets
- reps visiting vets, distributors, farmers, etc.

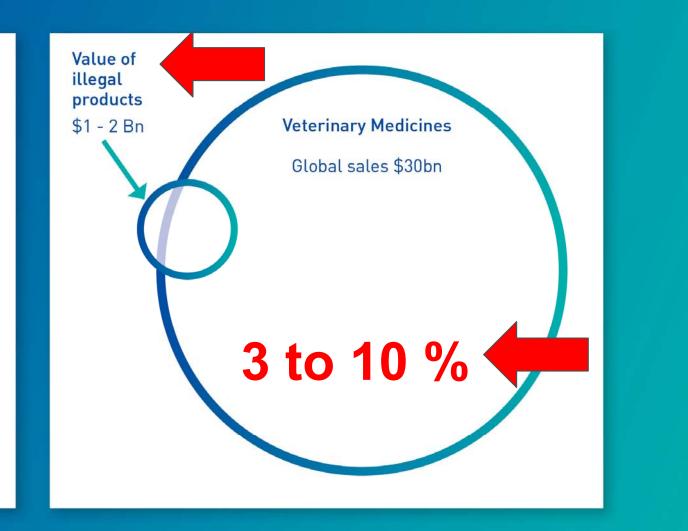
Different types of illegal veterinary medicines



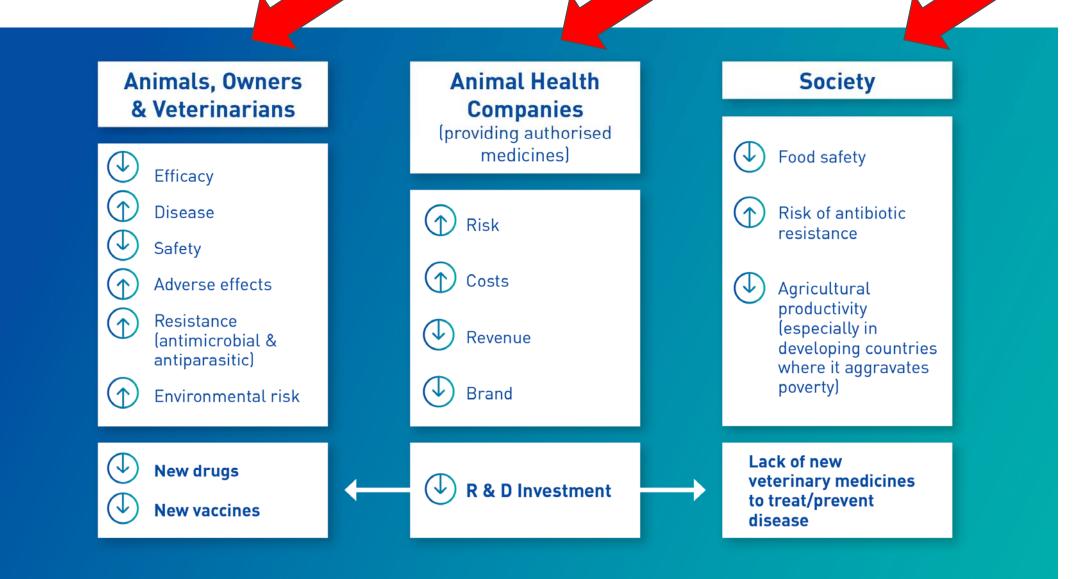
Authorized veterinary medicines are approved by regulators for the treatment and prevention of diseases/disorders, and includes vaccines and pharmaceutical drugs

Estimated value of illegal veterinary medicines

- Total loss estimated \$1 - 2 Bn
- International trade losses \$0.75 - 1.5 Bn
- Customs seizures exclude domestic (within country) losses
- Growing losses especially via e-commerce/ Internet and from compounding



Negatives impacts on different groups



Characteristics of markets with illegal vet. meds

Farmers and veterinary services

- access to quality medicines is poor in remoter areas
- poorly funded local research institutes
- lack of awareness among livestock farmers focus on price

Distributors/importers

- weak distribution channels
- interest of small distributors is financial, not quality or return customers
- poor financial capacity of importers
- packaging of drugs is a limiting factor
- administrative procedures for imports long and bureaucratic

Authorities

- no government policies or resources
- inadequate regulations and enforcement lack of governance
- existing regulations not implemented
- solutions (medicines/vaccines) do not exist or not up to date

Illegal veterinary medicines – main findings

1. There are illegal products in all countries

- different kinds and levels in different markets
- some types worse than others
- 2. This is likely a smaller problem than in human medicine
 - production animals not make economic sense to use substandard
 - companion animals people love them, why endanger their health
 - smaller scale vet. market = lower profit margins = less criminal interest
- 3. There are incentives to make, sell use illegals in markets where:
 - buyers are poorer and less informed about drawbacks
 - criminal sellers are less likely to be caught/punished
- 4. Less illegal products in food-exporting countries because higher compliance/ enforcement
 - in EU, US, Canada, etc. illegal products mostly in companion market
 - Sub-Saharan Africa sometimes 60%+ of products illegal

"Counterfeiting" of veterinary medicines in some geographies is a reflection of the sophistication of the

market.



Example of illegal veterinary products

Veterinary drugs sold in an African village market

(source of photos in presention: **Dr. Albert Douffissa. Presentation** " **What is Needed** to Improve Availability to Good Quality Veterinary Drugs and Vaccines.")

Part 2: What to do about it ? How to achieve quality ?

Why it is important to use **quality** veterinary meds.?

Quality products important for <u>farmers</u>:

- if veterinary products don't work as they should, farmers lose animals
- lost animals = lower productivity = lost income

Quality products important for <u>producers</u>, who are:

- responsible to ensure quality in design, development, manufacturing, distribution
- ensure that all sources of variability affecting a process are identified and managed
- producers' reputation

Quality products important for <u>society</u>:

- poor products = poor production (meat, milk, eggs) = lower national productivity
- reputational risk for country damages export capacity
- disease spreading threatens other regions and countries
- consumer health risk of poor quality or fake drugs (residues and zoonosis)
- environmental risk

What action should be taken?

Regulation & Enforcement Agencies	E-Commerce & Internet Sites	Manufacturers of Authorised Medicines	Veterinarians, Retailers, Wholesalers, Feed Mills	Farmers	Pet Owners
 Effective regulation Necessary government resources Rigorous enforcement Collaboration Police Customs Regulatory agencies Professional bodies Manufacturers Private prosecution, legal action 	 Raise awareness Cease or comply Popup warning on legitimate sites Full compliance with legal requirements 	 Raise awareness Collect data Leadership in working with enforcement agencies Evaluate technology to support enforcement Protect patents and trademarks Protect reputation 	 Raise awareness Report illegal products Work with enforcement agencies Be alert and informed Do not encourage illegal compounded products and vaccines 	 Awareness of risks of illegal products: Efficiency Safety Residues Environment Business risk if illegal products are used Report illegal products 	 Awareness of risks of illegal products to efficiency and safety Report illegal products

How regulatory requirements contribute to fight illegal meds.

Compliance with laws

- Good Manufacturing Practice or local manufacturing standards
- regulatory information update and information collection
- internal compliance system (check and balance)

Distribution requirement

- local company involvement (e.g. restriction on vaccines)
- Infrastructure for delivery (e.g. special storing condition, narcotic product, and toxic product)

Traceability

• product identification and record of delivery

Training and record system

- at the regulation change
- periodical reminding
- new staff addition, and new roles

What industry is doing and going to do more ?

- 1. Increase awareness and deliver an effective narrative
- 2. Collaborate with international and national enforcement agencies to raise priority of action
- 3. Improve utilization of data collection and analysis
- 4. Facilitate identification of authenticity

More information

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