



Iraqi Pharmaceutical Industry Obstacles and Solutions

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Introduction

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- List of Iraqi factories and manufactures

Laws & Instructions to Control drugs safety

- Background
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- Conclusion

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Introduction:

❖ Facts about Iraqi Pharmaceutical Industry

1. Iraqi pharmaceutical products covers ~ 10% of the total needs of Iraq. The estimated need is ~ 2 billion US dollars.
2. Revenues of such industry is high compared to other industries.
3. Prices of the international imported drugs are exceptionally high.
4. The liability of the sub-standard & falsify drugs (SF) for the locally produced drugs is low compared to the illegally imported drugs.

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List of Iraqi factories and manufactures

#	Factory Name	Location	Number of Products
1	Arab Company for Antibiotic Industries (AKAI)	Jorf El Nadaf	34
2	Awamedica Pharmaceutical Industries	Arbil	30
3	Iraqi Pharmaceutical Industry	Baghdad Jadeeda	44
4	Pioneer Pharmaceutical Industries	Sulaymaniyah	49
5	Al - Safa Pharmaceutical Industries	Diyala governorate	62
6	The Modern Company for Drug Industries	Abu-Graib	17
7	The State Company for drug Industries and Medical Appliances- Samarra with three factories: Samarra pharmaceutical Industries, Baghdad Factory for gases industries, and Ibn Sina'a for medical research	Samarra	206
8	Al-Hakama Medical Production Company	Ninavah governorate	37
9	Middle East Laboratories for Drug Industries (MELCo.)	Bab- Muadhmem	30
10	Al-Khaleej Pharmaceutical Factory Samarra	Samarra	9
11	Al Shafa for pharmaceutical & Medical Appliances Industries		29
13	Dofar Pharmaceutical Industries		18
14	Al - Ana'am Pharmaceutical Industries	Baghdad	41
15	Al - Hayat Drug for Production Company	Baghdad	22
16	Al-Jazeera Pharmaceuticals	Baghdad	34
17	Al - Furat Pharmaceutical Industries- Iraq	Baghdad	76

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List of Iraqi factories and manufactures

#	Factory Name	Location	Number of Products
18	Al - Kindi Pharma for Drug Industries	Baghdad	29
19	Dijla Pharmaceutical Industries	Samarra	15
20	Al - Mansour Pharmaceutical Industries Co.	Abu-Graib	16
21	The State Company for drug Industries and Medical Appliances-Ninavah	Ninavah governorate	3
22	Wadi Al - Rafidain for Pharmaceutical Production	Baghdad	32
23	Arabic Drug Industries (ADI)- Babel	Babylon	11
24	El Afrah Factory For Drugs Production - Jorf El Nadaf	Jorf El Nadaf	7
25	Balsam Pharmaceutical Factory	Baghdad	2
26	Al-Faiha Pharmaceutical factory-Basrah	Basra	3
27	Dufar Pharmaceutical Factory	Baghdad	0
28	Al-Amaan Pharmaceutical Factory	Baghdad	4
29	Aswar Al-Khaleej Pharmaceutical Factory	Samarra	
30	Baghdad Factory for IV Solution & Medical Gases Production with three centers: Abu Graib center, Al-Ameria center, and Al-Doura center.	Baghdad	
31	Al-Hokamaa Pharmaceutical Factory	Ninavah governorate	44
32	Baghdad Pharmaceutical Factory	Baghdad	5
33	Iraqi League for Medicine Producer (ILMP)	Baghdad	
Total			860

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Laws & Instructions to Control Drugs Safety and Efficacy in Iraq

Pharmacy practice law in Iraq (No. 40), which was issued in 1970, which provided the instructions and regulations to control drugs safety and to minimize risks associated with drugs consuming consist of:

- I. Drug Selection: The establishment of (The National Committee for Drug Selection), which approved the Iraqi **essential** number of drugs which should be available in the majority of hospitals and medical centers (**1311**), which is part of the **overall** Iraqi registered drugs (**3234**) drugs.
- II. Drug registration & Pricing.
- III. Quality Control



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Laws & Instructions to Control Drugs Safety and Efficacy in Iraq



Lack of fixed & in consisted standards

- The ministry of Health does not buy the needed drugs directly from the factories.
- What the Ministry of Health imports from foreign companies is exempt from customs tax, while national factories pay customs for 5% of their imports of raw materials



The Iraqi market is flooded with large numbers of medicines, some of which are registered in the Ministry of Health, some of which are smuggled and unregistered. Some of them are not located by the National Authority for Drug Selection

The absence of centres for the study of bioequivalence. The current studies are currently conducted by the National Centre for Drug Control and Research who can study only five researches per year.

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Laws & Instructions to Control Drugs Safety and Efficacy in Iraq



- Lack of qualified pharmacists in the field of pharmaceutical industry.



- Non-activation of this law on industrial investment of the private and mixed sectors.

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Suggested Solutions

Prospective Opportunities

Capacity Buildings

Direct coordination between the Iraqi Association of Drug Producers, the Pharmacists Syndicate and the Ministry of Health by adopting the pharmacists' time in the national pharmaceutical factories

Conducting development/ advance training by the Iraqi Association of Drug Producers, in cooperation with the Pharmacists Association, Ministry of Health, and activating the auditing system to ensure quality

Government Procurement Policy

Strengthening & emphasizing the letter generated by of the Ministry of Health - Department of Technical Affairs Department of Pharmacy No. 47268 on 15-8-2016, which includes banning the import of the list of medicines from 23

Prevent the buying of any pharmaceutical product to foreign companies in the case of manufacturing locally

Bioequivalence

Since there are a large number of national drugs preparation called for a bioequivalence study, there's an urgent need to preform more than five studies per year.

Creating new bioequivalence centers to perform studies.



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Suggested Solutions Prospective Opportunities

Registration

Achieve self-sufficiency and stop the registration of any pharmaceutical product produced locally which show numbers in their inventory.

Cancellation of registration of the international products which have similar local product with the exception of the brand names.



Investment Law No. 20 of 1998

Encouraging international companies producing pharmaceuticals to build lines for the pharmaceutical industries in Iraq

Develop more laws that encourage investment in the pharmaceutical, medical and medical industries



The transparent declaration of investment contracts in the Ministry of Health should be made as promising investment opportunities and governance after auditing the achievement of economic feasibility, engineering designs and legal contracts.

The current pricing system needs to be reviewed

Participation of the private sector in decision-making

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Conclusion



1. Identifying risk areas and possibilities for optimal recovery of invested capital. The importance of establishing a secondary recovery fund for the Ministry of Health funds located abroad.
2. The importance of emphasizing the law governing the contracts of projects partnership between the public and private sectors which is what the government is working on currently.
3. The formation of teams of experts and specialists to review the laws of private investment in general to attract foreign investment to Iraq and compared with the laws of the neighbouring countries of Iraq.
4. Open a dialogue with the concerned authorities to review the allocation instructions for lands for investment projects in general and health in particular
5. Opening the dialogue with the Ministry of Finance to review the legal system and instructions to strengthen the resources of the private sector, which caused high operating costs of health sector institutions
6. There are opportunities to invest in the establishment of complete projects for the pharmaceutical industry through the exploitation of investment law and the existing Iraqi factories and the introduction of new technologies and production lines additional capacity increase and technical participation