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HEALTH PRODUCTS ACT  
(CHAPTER 122D)

HEALTH PRODUCTS (THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS)  
REGULATIONS 2016

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In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 71 and 72 of the Health Products Act, the Health Sciences Authority, with the approval of the Minister for Health, makes the following Regulations:

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

**Citation and commencement**

1. These Regulations are the Health Products (Therapeutic Products) Regulations 2016 and come into operation on 1 November 2016.

**Definitions**

2.—(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires —

“administer”, in relation to a substance or article, means to give or apply it to a human being, whether —

(a) orally;

(b) by injection or by introduction into the body in any other way; or

(c) by external application, whether by direct contact with the body or not;

“appropriate non-proprietary name”, in relation to an active ingredient of a therapeutic product, means —

- (a) the name or synonym of the active ingredient described in the relevant monograph appearing in the latest edition of any specified publication;
- (b) where the active ingredient is not described in a monograph in any specified publication, its international non-proprietary name; or
- (c) where paragraph (a) or (b) is not applicable, the accepted scientific name or other name descriptive of the true nature of the active ingredient;

“appropriate quantitative particulars”, in relation to a therapeutic product, means —

- (a) the quantity of each active ingredient, identified by its appropriate non-proprietary name, in each dosage unit of the therapeutic product and expressed in terms of weight, volume, capacity or units of activity; or
- (b) where there is no dosage unit of the therapeutic product, the quantity of each active ingredient, identified by its appropriate non-proprietary name, in the container of the therapeutic product and expressed in terms of weight, volume, capacity or units of activity or percentage by weight or volume of the total quantity;

“Authority’s website” means the Authority’s Internet website at <http://www.hsa.gov.sg>;

“compound”, in relation to a therapeutic product, means to formulate, mix, assemble, package or label the therapeutic product, with the intention of dispensing or administering the therapeutic product to a patient in accordance with the written instructions of a qualified practitioner;

“container”, in relation to a therapeutic product, means an article or packaging immediately covering the therapeutic product,

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including any bottle, ampoule, blister pack, sachet, dial dispenser pack, strip pack, syringe, tube, vessel, vial, wrapper or other similar article, but does not include —

- (a) an article for ingestion; or
- (b) an outer package or other packaging in which the container is further enclosed;

“dispense”, in relation to a therapeutic product, means to prepare and supply the therapeutic product to a patient, where the preparation and supply is made by —

- (a) a qualified practitioner or a person acting under the supervision of a qualified practitioner; or
- (b) a qualified pharmacist or a person acting under the supervision of a qualified pharmacist;

“expiry date”, for a therapeutic product, means the date after which, or the month and year after the end of which, the therapeutic product should not be used;

“general sale list medicine” means a therapeutic product registered under the classification of “general sale list medicine” in the Register of Health Products;

“healthcare institution licence” means a licence issued under section 5(1) of the Private Hospitals and Medical Clinics Act (Cap. 248);

“healthcare institution licensee” means the holder of a healthcare institution licence for a private hospital or medical clinic;

“importer’s licence” means an importer’s licence authorising the holder of the licence to import a therapeutic product under section 13 of the Act;

“international non-proprietary name”, for an active ingredient, means a name which has been selected by the World Health Organization as a recommended international non-proprietary name for the active ingredient;

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- “licensed healthcare institution” means a healthcare institution that is licensed under the Private Hospitals and Medical Clinics Act;
- “licensed importer” means the holder of an importer’s licence;
- “licensed manufacturer” means the holder of a manufacturer’s licence;
- “licensed retail pharmacy” means premises specified in a pharmacy licence;
- “licensed wholesaler” means the holder of a wholesaler’s licence;
- “licensee”, in relation to a therapeutic product, means a licensed manufacturer, licensed importer or licensed wholesaler;
- “manufacturer’s licence” means a manufacturer’s licence authorising the holder of the licence to manufacture a therapeutic product under section 12 of the Act;
- “medical clinic” means a medical clinic that is licensed under the Private Hospitals and Medical Clinics Act;
- “non-clinical purpose” means any purpose not involving any application of a therapeutic product on, or use of a therapeutic product by, humans;
- “Pharmaceutical Inspection Convention and Pharmaceutical Inspection Co-operation Scheme Guide to Good Manufacturing Practice for Medicinal Products” means the text of the Pharmaceutical Inspection Convention and Pharmaceutical Inspection Co-operation Scheme Guide to Good Manufacturing Practice for Medicinal Products as set out on the Authority’s website from time to time;
- “pharmacy licence” means a licence issued under the Health Products (Licensing of Retail Pharmacies) Regulations 2016 (G.N. No. S 330/2016);
- “pharmacy-only medicine” means a therapeutic product registered under the classification of “pharmacy-only medicine” in the Register of Health Products;



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“prescription-only medicine” means a therapeutic product registered under the classification of “prescription-only medicine” in the Register of Health Products;

“private hospital” means a private hospital that is licensed under the Private Hospitals and Medical Clinics Act;

“proprietary name” means a word or words used in connection with the sale or supply of a therapeutic product for the purpose of indicating that it is the product of a particular person who manufactures, selects the name of, certifies or deals with the therapeutic product, or offers it for sale or supply;

“psychotropic substance” means a substance specified in the First Schedule;

“qualified pharmacist” means a person who —

- (a) is registered as a pharmacist under the Pharmacists Registration Act (Cap. 230);
- (b) holds a valid practising certificate granted under section 23 of that Act; and
- (c) is in active practice as defined in regulation 2 of the Pharmacists Registration (Practising Certificates) Regulations 2008 (G.N. No. S 438/2008);

“qualified practitioner” means —

- (a) a registered medical practitioner under the Medical Registration Act (Cap. 174); or
- (b) a registered dentist under the Dental Registration Act (Cap. 76) whose name appears in the first division of the Register of Dentists maintained and kept under section 13(1)(a) of that Act;

“repacking”, in relation to the compounding of a therapeutic product, means removing the therapeutic product from the container in which it is originally supplied by its manufacturer and —

- (a) placing it in a different container; or

- (b) changing the outer packaging or other packaging in which the container is further enclosed;

“specified publication” means any of the following:

- (a) the British Pharmacopoeia;
- (b) the European Pharmacopoeia;
- (c) the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary;

“supply by retail sale” means sale by retail and includes exposure or display as an invitation to treat;

“therapeutic product” means a health product categorised as a therapeutic product in the First Schedule to the Act;

“trade description” means any description, statement or indication which, directly or indirectly and by any means given, relates to any of the following matters in respect of a therapeutic product:

- (a) the quantity, liquid volume or weight of the therapeutic product;
- (b) the method of manufacture, production, or processing, of the therapeutic product;
- (c) the characteristics or composition of the therapeutic product;
- (d) the fitness for purpose (including expiry date), dosage strength, or intended purpose, of the therapeutic product;
- (e) any physical characteristics or presentation of the therapeutic product not referred to in paragraphs (a) to (d);
- (f) the testing of the therapeutic product by any person and the results of the test;
- (g) the approval of the therapeutic product by any person or its conformity with a product description approved by any person;

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- (h) the place or date of manufacture, production, or processing, of the therapeutic product;
  - (i) the name of the person who manufactured, produced or processed the therapeutic product;

“wholesaler’s licence” means a wholesaler’s licence authorising the holder of the licence to supply a therapeutic product by wholesale under section 14 of the Act.

(2) For the purposes of these Regulations, a prescription is valid only if the prescription —

- (a) is written and signed by a qualified practitioner; and
- (b) contains all of the following particulars:
  - (i) the date of the prescription;
  - (ii) the name and address of the qualified practitioner giving the prescription;
  - (iii) the name, identity card or other identification document number, and contact details, of the patient to whom the prescription relates;
  - (iv) the name and total amount of the prescribed therapeutic product to be supplied to, and the dose to be taken by, the patient;
  - (v) where the qualified practitioner giving the prescription intends for the prescription to be repeated, an indication of the number of times, and the time period between which, the prescribed therapeutic product may be supplied;
  - (vi) where the prescription is given by a dentist, a declaration by the dentist that the prescription is “for dental treatment only”.

### **Scope of Regulations**

3. These Regulations do not apply to any therapeutic product that is clinical research material as defined in regulation 2(1) of the Health

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Products (Therapeutic Products as Clinical Research Materials)  
Regulations 2016 (G.N. No. S 332/2016).

## PART 2

### MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT OF THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS

#### *Division 1 — Manufacture*

#### **Requirements for issue of manufacturer's licence**

4. For the purposes of section 24(2)(a)(i) of the Act, the requirements that must be satisfied for the issue, to an applicant, of a manufacturer's licence for a therapeutic product are that —

- (a) the applicant is able to provide and maintain, or ensure the provision and maintenance of, such staff, premises, equipment and facilities as are necessary for carrying out the stages of the manufacture of the therapeutic product to be authorised by the licence;
- (b) the applicant is able to provide and maintain, or ensure the provision and maintenance of, such staff, premises, equipment and facilities for the handling and storage of the therapeutic product as are necessary to prevent the deterioration of the therapeutic product while it is in the applicant's ownership, possession or control;
- (c) the applicant is able to conduct all manufacturing operations in such a way as to ensure that the therapeutic product is of the correct identity and conforms with the applicable standards of strength, quality and purity for that therapeutic product; and
- (d) the applicant is able to comply with the Pharmaceutical Inspection Convention and Pharmaceutical Inspection Co-operation Scheme Guide to Good Manufacturing Practice for Medicinal Products in relation to the manufacture of the therapeutic product.

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*Division 2 — Import***Requirements for issue of importer's licence**

5.—(1) For the purposes of section 24(2)(a)(i) of the Act, the requirements that must be satisfied for the issue, to an applicant, of an importer's licence for a therapeutic product are that —

- (a) the applicant is able to provide and maintain, or ensure the provision and maintenance of, such staff, premises, equipment and facilities for the handling and storage of the therapeutic product as are necessary to prevent the deterioration of the therapeutic product while it is in the applicant's ownership, possession or control;
- (b) the therapeutic product —
  - (i) is imported on behalf of a healthcare institution licensee for a private hospital or medical clinic pursuant to a valid prescription given by a qualified practitioner practising at the private hospital or medical clinic for the use of the qualified practitioner's patient;
  - (ii) is intended to be supplied solely for the purpose of scientific education or research and development, or for a non-clinical purpose;
  - (iii) is imported solely for the purpose of export;
  - (iv) is intended to be supplied for use on a ship, and the therapeutic product is one that is required to be carried on board the ship under the Merchant Shipping (Medical Stores) Regulations (Cap. 179, Rg 3), the Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention) (Medicines and Medical Equipment) Regulations 2014 (G.N. No. S 181/2014) or any other written law, for the treatment of persons on board that ship;
  - (v) is intended to be supplied for use on an aircraft, and the therapeutic product forms part of the medical supplies required under the Air Navigation Order (Cap. 6, O 2)

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or any other written law, for the treatment of persons on board the aircraft;

- (vi) is authorised for import by the registrant of the therapeutic product; or
- (vii) is in all respects the same as a registered therapeutic product, the registrant of which has not authorised the applicant to import that registered therapeutic product; and

(c) the applicant is able to comply with the requirements in the Authority's Guidance Notes on Good Distribution Practice for importers set out on the Authority's website if the therapeutic product is imported in accordance with sub-paragraph (b)(i), (vi) and (vii).

(2) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (1), an applicant who intends to import a therapeutic product under paragraph (1)(b)(vii) must obtain the Authority's prior approval for each consignment of such therapeutic product to be imported.

(3) An application for the Authority's approval under paragraph (1) must be made in the form and manner specified on the Authority's website.

### **Import of therapeutic products containing psychotropic substances**

6.—(1) Any person who intends to import a therapeutic product that contains a psychotropic substance must obtain the Authority's prior approval for each consignment of such therapeutic product to be imported.

(2) The amount of each consignment of a therapeutic product to be imported under paragraph (1) must not exceed the quantity approved by the Authority.

(3) An application for the Authority's approval under paragraph (1) must be made in the form and manner specified on the Authority's website.

(4) This regulation applies in addition to the requirements in section 13 of the Act.

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PART 3

SUPPLY OF THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS

**Requirements for purposes of section 17**

7. Divisions 1 to 3 of this Part prescribe the requirements for the supply of therapeutic products, whether registered or not, to give effect to section 17(1) of the Act.

*Division 1 — Requirements for wholesale supply of therapeutic products*

**Export of therapeutic products containing psychotropic substances**

8.—(1) Any person who intends to export a therapeutic product that contains a psychotropic substance must obtain the Authority's prior approval for each consignment of such therapeutic product to be exported.

(2) An application for the Authority's approval under paragraph (1) must be made in the form and manner specified on the Authority's website.

(3) This regulation applies in addition to the requirements in section 14 of the Act.

**Export of codeine cough preparations**

9.—(1) Any person who intends to export a therapeutic product that is a codeine cough preparation must obtain the Authority's prior approval for each consignment of such therapeutic product to be exported.

(2) An application for the Authority's approval under paragraph (1) must be made in the form and manner specified on the Authority's website.

(3) This regulation applies in addition to the requirements in section 14 of the Act.

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**Wholesale of therapeutic products containing Second Schedule ingredients**

- 10.**—(1) This regulation applies to a therapeutic product that —
- (a) is a preparation containing an active ingredient specified in Part 1 of the Second Schedule;
  - (b) is within any class of therapeutic products specified in Part 2 of that Schedule; or
  - (c) is a preparation containing an active ingredient specified in Part 3 of that Schedule.
- (2) A person who supplies by wholesale to another (called the recipient) any therapeutic product in paragraph (1) must —
- (a) before the supply, be satisfied that the recipient carries on the trade, business or profession stated in the order and that such trade, business or profession is one in which the therapeutic product is used;
  - (b) at the time of the supply, ensure that there is an order in writing, signed by the recipient, stating the recipient's name and address, trade, business or profession, and the name and total quantity of the therapeutic product supplied; and
  - (c) after the supply, insert in the appropriate entry in the record of supply prescribed by regulation 32(2)(b) a reference number by which the order can be identified.
- (3) Paragraph (2) does not apply to the supply by wholesale of a therapeutic product under regulation 47 or 59.

*Division 2 — Requirements for retail supply of registered therapeutic products*

**Supply by retail sale of prescription-only medicine**

- 11.** A person must not supply by retail sale any prescription-only medicine unless —
- (a) the supply is made at or from a licensed retail pharmacy in accordance with regulation 3(1) and (2) of the Health



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Products (Licensing of Retail Pharmacies) Regulations 2016 (G.N. No. S 330/2016);

- (b) the supply is made at or from a licensed healthcare institution supplying the prescription-only medicine to a patient of that healthcare institution, and in accordance with the written instructions of a qualified practitioner practising in that healthcare institution;
- (c) the person is a qualified practitioner or a person acting in accordance with the oral or written instructions of a qualified practitioner, and the supply is made to a patient under the care of the qualified practitioner; or
- (d) the person is specified in the first column of the Third Schedule, the prescription-only medicine is of the type specified in the corresponding paragraph in the second column of that Schedule, and the supply is in accordance with the conditions specified in the corresponding paragraph in the third column of that Schedule.

### **Supply by administration of prescription-only medicine**

**12.** A person must not administer a prescription-only medicine unless —

- (a) the person is a qualified practitioner or a person acting in accordance with the oral or written instructions of a qualified practitioner; or
- (b) the person is specified in the first column of the Third Schedule, the prescription-only medicine is specified in the corresponding paragraph in the second column of that Schedule, and the administration of the prescription-only medicine is in accordance with the conditions specified in the third column of that Schedule.

### **Supply by retail sale of pharmacy-only medicine**

**13.—(1)** A person must not supply by retail sale any pharmacy-only medicine unless —

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- (a) the supply is made at or from a licensed retail pharmacy in accordance with regulation 3(1) of the Health Products (Licensing of Retail Pharmacies) Regulations 2016 (G.N. No. S 330/2016);
  - (b) the supply is made, at or from a licensed healthcare institution supplying the pharmacy-only medicine to a patient of that healthcare institution, and in accordance with the written instructions of a qualified practitioner practising in that healthcare institution; or
  - (c) the person is a qualified practitioner, or a person acting in accordance with the oral or written instructions of a qualified practitioner, and the supply is made to a patient under the care of the qualified practitioner.

(2) A person who supplies by retail sale any pharmacy-only medicine must keep, at the premises where or from which the medicine is supplied, a record of every such supply, and the record must contain all of the following particulars in relation to each supply:

- (a) the date of the supply;
- (b) the name, identity card or other identification document number, and contact details, of the person to whom the pharmacy-only medicine is supplied;
- (c) the name, strength and total amount of pharmacy-only medicine to be supplied;
- (d) the dosage, and the frequency and purpose of the treatment for which the supply is made.

(3) The record required under paragraph (2) must be made on the day on which the pharmacy-only medicine is supplied or, if that is not reasonably practicable, within 24 hours after that day, and must be kept for a period of at least 2 years after the date of the supply.

(4) A supplier of a pharmacy-only medicine by retail sale must make available for inspection by the Authority at all reasonable times any record made under paragraph (2).

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(5) This regulation does not apply to the supply of any pharmacy-only medicine by administration to, or application in, any person in the course of any diagnosis, treatment or test.

### **Restrictions on supply by retail sale of codeine cough preparations**

**14.**—(1) A qualified practitioner or qualified pharmacist who supplies by retail sale any codeine cough preparation —

- (a) must not supply more than a total of 240 ml of any one or more codeine cough preparations to any one individual on any one occasion;
- (b) must not supply any codeine cough preparation to the same individual more than once within a period of 4 days (including Sundays and public holidays); and
- (c) must, on each occasion of the supply of the codeine cough preparation by the qualified pharmacist to an individual, provide professional counselling on the use of the codeine cough preparation.

(2) In this regulation, “codeine cough preparation” means any medicine in liquid form that contains codeine and is intended by the manufacturer for the treatment of coughs.

### **Supply of general sale list medicine by retail sale vending machine**

**15.** A person may supply by retail sale any general sale list medicine by means of an automatic vending machine, if all of the following requirements are satisfied:

- (a) the person’s name and contact information is prominently displayed on the automatic vending machine;
- (b) the automatic vending machine is sufficiently equipped and secure to ensure appropriate storage conditions for the medicine;
- (c) the medicine is labelled and packaged in accordance with the conditions attached by the Authority to the registration of the medicine under the Act;

- (d) the package size of the medicine is the same as the package size specified for the registration of the medicine, and the total amount of the medicine in each package does not exceed a total dosage of 3 months per individual.

*Division 3 — Other requirements for supply of therapeutic products*

**Records of supply of prescribed therapeutic products**

**16.**—(1) A supplier must, in respect of the supply by retail sale of any therapeutic product prescribed by a qualified practitioner, keep at the premises where or from which the therapeutic product is supplied a record, complying with paragraphs (2) and (3), of every such supply.

(2) The record required under paragraph (1) must contain all of the following particulars:

- (a) the date of supply;
- (b) the name, identity card or other identification document number, and contact details, of the person to whom the therapeutic product is supplied;
- (c) the name of the therapeutic product, being either the proprietary name or the appropriate non-proprietary name, and the total amount supplied;
- (d) if the therapeutic product is supplied by a qualified pharmacist or a person acting under the supervision of a qualified pharmacist, or at or from a licensed retail pharmacy, the name and address of the qualified practitioner who signed the prescription.

(3) The record in paragraph (1) must be made on the day on which the therapeutic product is supplied or, if that is not reasonably practicable, within 24 hours after that day, and must be kept for a period of at least 2 years after the date of the supply.

(4) A supplier must make available for inspection by the Authority at all reasonable times any record made under paragraph (1).

(5) This regulation does not apply to the supply of any therapeutic product by wholesale.

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**Supply by dispensing therapeutic products**

17.—(1) A relevant person may dispense a therapeutic product only if the package or container of the therapeutic product is labelled with all of the following information in English:

- (a) the name of the person to whom the therapeutic product is to be administered;
- (b) the name, address and any identification number or logo of the licensed healthcare institution or licensed retail pharmacy where the therapeutic product is supplied or dispensed;
- (c) the date that the therapeutic product is dispensed;
- (d) the directions for use of the therapeutic product;
- (e) the name of the therapeutic product, being either the proprietary name or the appropriate non-proprietary name;
- (f) where the appropriate non-proprietary name is included on the label, the appropriate quantitative particulars of any active ingredient of the therapeutic product.

(2) A prescription-only medicine may be dispensed only in accordance with the following requirements:

- (a) where the qualified practitioner giving the prescription does not specify that the prescription is to be repeated, the relevant person dispensing the prescription-only medicine must —
  - (i) when dispensing, mark the prescription in a manner so as to permanently attach the person's name and address and the dispensing date to the prescription; and
  - (ii) retain the prescription for a period of at least 2 years after dispensing; or
- (b) where the qualified practitioner giving the prescription specifies that the prescription is to be repeated, the relevant person dispensing the prescription-only medicine —
  - (i) must not dispense more than the total number of times specified on the prescription;

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- (ii) when dispensing, must mark the prescription in such a manner as to permanently attach the person's name and address and the dispensing date to the prescription; and
  - (iii) must retain the prescription for a period of at least 2 years after dispensing for the last time.
- (3) In this regulation, "relevant person" means —
- (a) a qualified practitioner or a person acting under the supervision of a qualified practitioner; or
  - (b) a qualified pharmacist or a person acting under the supervision of a qualified pharmacist.

*Division 4 — Requirements for wholesaler's licence*

**Requirements for issue of wholesaler's licence**

**18.** For the purposes of section 24(2)(a)(i) of the Act, the requirements that must be satisfied for the issue, to an applicant, of a wholesaler's licence for a therapeutic product are that —

- (a) the applicant is able to provide and maintain, or ensure the provision and maintenance of, such staff, premises, equipment and facilities for the handling, storage and distribution of the therapeutic product as are necessary to prevent the deterioration of the therapeutic product while it is in the applicant's ownership, possession or control; and
- (b) the applicant is able to comply with the Authority's Guidance Notes on Good Distribution Practice for wholesalers set out on the Authority's website.

PART 4

PRESENTATION OF THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS

**Trade descriptions**

**19.—(1)** For the purposes of section 18(1) of the Act, the presentation of a therapeutic product must comply with all of the following requirements:

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- (a) a trade description which is false or misleading must not be applied to the therapeutic product;
  - (b) a trade description which explicitly or implicitly suggests that the supply or use of the therapeutic product is promoted or endorsed by the Authority, the Ministry of Health or the Health Promotion Board must not be applied to the therapeutic product.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), a trade description is false or misleading if —
- (a) it contains any false statement or information concerning the therapeutic product; or
  - (b) it is likely to create an erroneous impression regarding the formulation, composition, quality, safety, efficacy or uses of the therapeutic product.
- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (1), a person applies a trade description to a therapeutic product if the person —
- (a) affixes or annexes the trade description to, or in any manner marks it on or incorporates it in —
    - (i) the therapeutic product; or
    - (ii) any thing in or on the therapeutic product or with which the therapeutic product is supplied;
  - (b) places the therapeutic product in, on or with any thing which the trade description has been affixed or annexed to, marked on or incorporated in; or
  - (c) makes any oral or written statement of the trade description, or uses the trade description in any other manner, which is likely to be understood as referring to the therapeutic product.
- (4) A person supplying a therapeutic product is taken to have applied a trade description to the therapeutic product if —
- (a) the therapeutic product is supplied pursuant to a request in which the trade description is used; and

- (b) it is reasonable in the circumstances to infer that any therapeutic product so supplied will correspond to that trade description.

### **Information to be provided with therapeutic products**

**20.**—(1) In addition to regulation 19, a therapeutic product must, for the purposes of section 18(1) of the Act, be accompanied by all of the following information, where applicable, when it is supplied:

- (a) the name of the therapeutic product, being the proprietary name and the appropriate non-proprietary name;
- (b) the appropriate quantitative particulars of any active ingredient of the therapeutic product;
- (c) an appropriate control number, such as a serial number, batch number or lot number;
- (d) the expiry date of the therapeutic product;
- (e) where the therapeutic product is registered, the registration number assigned to the registered therapeutic product by the Authority.

(2) Where a therapeutic product contains any substance specified in the first column of the Fourth Schedule, the therapeutic product must be labelled with a statement declaring the presence of that substance, and that substance may be described by a corresponding term specified in the second column of that Schedule.

(3) Where a therapeutic product contains any substance specified in the first column of the Fifth Schedule, the therapeutic product must be labelled with the caution set out in the second column of that Schedule.

(4) Where a therapeutic product is contained in a container, which is in the form of a bubble, blister or other sealed unit and is part of a continuous series comprising a sheet or strip of like containers, paragraph (2) or (3), as the case may be, is taken to have been complied with if the statement mentioned in paragraph (2) or the caution mentioned in paragraph (3) is printed or displayed or otherwise marked in a prominent position at frequent intervals on the sheet or strip of the container.



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(5) All information accompanying the therapeutic product mentioned in paragraph (1), including the statement mentioned in paragraph (2) and the caution mentioned in paragraph (3) —

- (a) must be provided in English; and
- (b) must be legible and indelible.

**Corrective measures in relation to contravening trade descriptions or failure to provide prescribed information**

**21.—**(1) Where any manufacturer, importer, supplier or registrant of a therapeutic product has applied a trade description in contravention of regulation 19, the Authority may order that manufacturer, importer, supplier or registrant, as the case may be, to do all or any of the following:

- (a) to stop disseminating, publishing or using the trade description with immediate effect;
- (b) to stop applying the trade description to the therapeutic product, or to stop supplying the therapeutic product applied with the trade description, with immediate effect;
- (c) to take such measures as may be reasonable and necessary in the circumstances to discontinue or remove any trade description that may already have been applied, disseminated, published or used;
- (d) to apply, disseminate or publish a corrective trade description in such manner and containing such information as the Authority may require.

(2) Where any manufacturer, importer, supplier or registrant of a therapeutic product fails to provide any information required by regulation 20 to accompany the supply of the therapeutic product, the Authority may order that manufacturer, importer, supplier or registrant, as the case may be, to take such corrective measures as the Authority may require, including —

- (a) to stop supplying the therapeutic product with immediate effect; or

(b) to take such measures as may be reasonable and necessary in the circumstances to ensure that the therapeutic product is only supplied with the required information.

(3) A person to whom an order under paragraph (1) or (2) is directed must comply with the order at the person's own cost and within the time specified in the order or, if no time is specified in the order, within a reasonable time after the date of the order.

(4) A person who fails to comply with paragraph (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(5) Without prejudice to paragraph (4), the Authority may take such steps as the Authority thinks reasonable and necessary to implement the requirements of an order directed to any person under paragraph (1) or (2), and recover any costs and expenses reasonably incurred by the Authority in so doing from the person.

## PART 5

### REGISTRATION OF THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS

#### **Requirements for registration**

**22.** For the purposes of section 30(2)(a)(iii) of the Act, the Authority may, after carrying out an evaluation under section 33 of the Act, register a therapeutic product, if the Authority is satisfied —

- (a) that the overall intended benefits to a user of the therapeutic product outweigh the overall risks associated with the use of the therapeutic product; and
- (b) based on the formulation, manufacturing process controls, specifications and shelf life of the therapeutic product, and the stability of the therapeutic product under the recommended storage conditions, that the therapeutic product is suitable for its intended purpose and that any risk associated with its use is minimised.

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**Whether therapeutic product subject to patent**

**23.**—(1) In dealing with an application for the registration of a therapeutic product, the Authority must consider whether a patent under the Patents Act (Cap. 221) is in force in respect of the therapeutic product and, if so —

- (a) whether the applicant for the registration of the therapeutic product is the proprietor of the patent; or
- (b) if the applicant is not the proprietor of the patent, whether —
  - (i) the proprietor has consented to or has acquiesced in the grant of the registration of the therapeutic product to the applicant; or
  - (ii) the patent is invalid or will not be infringed by the doing of the act for which the registration of the therapeutic product is sought.

(2) Unless the Authority otherwise determines, the applicant must, at the time of the application and at such other time before the determination of the application as the Authority may require, make and furnish to the Authority a declaration in the form specified on the Authority's website, stating —

- (a) whether a patent under the Patents Act is in force in respect of the therapeutic product; and
- (b) whether the applicant is the proprietor of the patent.

(3) If the applicant is not the proprietor of the patent in respect of the therapeutic product and there is such a patent in force, the applicant must further state in the declaration mentioned in paragraph (2) —

- (a) the name and address of the proprietor of the patent;
- (b) whether —
  - (i) the proprietor has consented to or has acquiesced in the grant of the registration of the therapeutic product by the applicant; or
  - (ii) in the opinion of the applicant and to the best of the applicant's belief, the patent is invalid or will not be

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infringed by the doing of the act for which the registration of the therapeutic product is sought; and

(c) such other information as the Authority may require in any particular case.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (1), the Authority may rely upon, and need not be concerned to inquire into the truth of, any statement made in the declaration furnished under paragraph (2).

(5) Where the applicant is not the proprietor of a patent under the Patents Act that is in force in respect of the therapeutic product, the Authority may require the applicant to serve, in accordance with section 67 of the Act, on the proprietor of the patent, a notice in the form specified on the Authority's website, and within such time as the Authority may determine, if —

(a) the applicant has declared that, in the applicant's opinion and to the best of the applicant's belief, the patent is invalid or will not be infringed by the doing of the act for which the registration is sought; or

(b) the Authority considers it appropriate in any particular case for the applicant to do so.

(6) The applicant must furnish to the Authority such evidence of the service of the notice mentioned in paragraph (5) as the Authority may require.

(7) The Authority need not determine the application until the applicant has complied with paragraph (2) and, where applicable, paragraphs (5) and (6), to the reasonable satisfaction of the Authority.

(8) If the Authority is satisfied that the notice mentioned in paragraph (5) has been served on the proprietor of the patent, the Authority may register the therapeutic product if the proprietor does not, before the 45th day after the date that notice is served on the proprietor —

(a) apply to —

(i) a court for an order restraining the act for which the registration of the therapeutic product is sought; or

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- (ii) a court or the Registrar of Patents or a Deputy Registrar of Patents holding office under the Patents Act, for a declaration that the patent is valid or will be infringed by the doing of the act for which the registration of the therapeutic product is sought; and
  - (b) give written notice to the Authority stating that such application in sub-paragraph (a) has been made, accompanied by evidence of the application.

(9) The Authority may register the therapeutic product without further notice to the proprietor of the patent, if no order or declaration mentioned in paragraph (8)(a) has been made at the end of 30 months after the date of the application for the order or declaration.

(10) If, before the end of the period mentioned in paragraph (9), the proprietor of the patent submits to the Authority a copy of the order or declaration mentioned in paragraph (8)(a), the Authority may refuse to register the therapeutic product.

### **Cancellation of registration of therapeutic product subject to patent dispute**

**24.**—(1) Without prejudice to the generality of section 37(1) of the Act, the Authority may, upon an application by any interested person, cancel the registration of a therapeutic product, if the Authority is satisfied —

- (a) that —
  - (i) a court or the Registrar of Patents or a Deputy Registrar of Patents holding office under the Patents Act has determined that the doing of an act authorised by the registration infringes a patent under the Patents Act; or
  - (ii) a court has determined that the declaration made under regulation 23(2) contains a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular or omits to disclose any matter that is material to the application; and
- (b) that the determination mentioned in sub-paragraph (a)(i) or (ii) is final.

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(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), a determination is final if it is not subject to further appeal.

### **Offences for making false patent declaration**

**25.** A person who, when making a declaration under regulation 23(2) —

- (a) makes any statement or furnishes any document which the person knows or has reason to believe is false in a material particular; or
- (b) by the intentional suppression of any material fact, furnishes information which is misleading,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

### **Protection of confidential supporting information relating to innovative therapeutic product applications**

**26.—**(1) Without prejudice to section 66 of the Act, where the Authority receives an innovative therapeutic product application with confidential supporting information, the Authority, during the protected period in relation to such confidential supporting information —

- (a) must take reasonable steps to ensure that the confidential supporting information is kept confidential to the Authority; and
- (b) must not use that confidential supporting information for the purpose of determining whether to grant any other application to register a therapeutic product.

(2) In this regulation and regulation 27, unless the context otherwise requires —

“confidential information” includes —

- (a) trade secrets; and
- (b) information that has commercial value that would be, or would be likely to be, diminished by disclosure;

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“confidential supporting information” means confidential information given —

- (a) in, or in relation to, an innovative therapeutic product application; and
- (b) about the therapeutic product that is the subject of that application;

“innovative therapeutic product application” means an application to register a therapeutic product that refers to a substance —

- (a) that is an ingredient in the manufacture or preparation of the therapeutic product to which the application relates; and
- (b) that has not, before that application is received by the Authority, been referred to as an ingredient in the manufacture or preparation of any other therapeutic product in any other application to register that therapeutic product under the Act;

“protected period”, in relation to confidential supporting information relating to an innovative therapeutic product application received by the Authority, means a period of 5 years after the date that application is received by the Authority.

### **Circumstances where protection under regulation 26 does not apply**

**27.—**(1) Despite regulation 26, the Authority may, during the protected period in relation to confidential supporting information —

- (a) disclose that confidential supporting information, or use that confidential supporting information for the purpose of determining whether to grant any other application to register a therapeutic product —
  - (i) with the consent of the applicant who made the application to which the confidential supporting information relates; or

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- (ii) if that disclosure or use is, in the opinion of the Authority, necessary to protect the health or safety of members of the public;
  - (b) disclose that confidential supporting information to a Government department or statutory body for the purpose of facilitating or assisting such Government department or statutory body in carrying out its duties if, in the opinion of the Authority, the Government department or statutory body, as the case may be, will take reasonable steps to ensure the confidential supporting information is kept confidential; or
  - (c) disclose that confidential supporting information to, if so requested by, any one or more of the following:
    - (i) the World Health Organization;
    - (ii) the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;
    - (iii) any regulatory agency of a country that is a party to the Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization adopted at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994;
    - (iv) any Advisory Committee established under section 10 of the Act.

(2) The power to grant consent under paragraph (1)(a)(i) may be exercised by a person (*P*) other than the applicant mentioned in that paragraph if —

- (a) that applicant —
  - (i) has notified the Authority in writing that *P* may grant that consent; and
  - (ii) has not notified the Authority in writing that *P*'s authority to grant that consent has been withdrawn; or
- (b) that applicant's rights in respect of the relevant confidential supporting information have been transferred to *P* and the applicant or *P* has notified the Authority in writing of the transfer.



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**Disclosure of information on applications for registration**

**28.** For the purposes of section 66(2)(d) of the Act, the Authority may from time to time disclose, for the information of the public and in the manner determined by the Authority, such particulars of applications for the registration of therapeutic products which it receives as it may determine, provided that the particulars to be disclosed under this regulation exclude —

- (a) any trade secret; and
- (b) any information that has commercial value that would be, or would be likely to be, diminished by the disclosure.

**Registration exclusivity**

**29.** Where —

- (a) information relating to the safety or efficacy of a therapeutic product has been provided to the Authority by an applicant in support of the application for the registration of that therapeutic product; and
- (b) the Authority has registered that therapeutic product (called the earlier registration),

the Authority may not, for a period of 5 years after the date of the earlier registration, register, on the application of any other person, a similar therapeutic product on the basis of the earlier registration, unless the registrant of the earlier registration has consented to the registration on that basis.

**PART 6****DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF MANUFACTURERS,  
IMPORTERS, ETC., OF THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS***Division 1 — General duties***Duty to comply with enforcement requirements**

**30.—(1)** An enforcement officer may conduct routine inspections of —

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- (a) any premises that are used for the manufacture, supply or storage of therapeutic products; and
  - (b) any conveyance that is being used for the transport of therapeutic products.
- (2) An enforcement officer conducting a routine inspection under paragraph (1) may —
- (a) require any person having possession or control of any therapeutic product that is found during the inspection to furnish, without charge, a sample of such therapeutic product for the Authority's examination; and
  - (b) take or cause to be taken any photograph of —
    - (i) the premises or conveyance mentioned in paragraph (1); or
    - (ii) any property or material found on the premises or in the conveyance.

### **Duty to maintain records of manufacture**

**31.**—(1) A manufacturer of a therapeutic product, other than a healthcare institution licensee, must maintain records of —

- (a) such information relating to the therapeutic product and its manufacture or assembly as the Authority may specify on the Authority's website or, if the manufacturer is the holder of a manufacturer's licence, in the manufacturer's licence; and
  - (b) the manufacture of each batch of the therapeutic product and of the tests carried out on each of such batch, in the manner specified on the Authority's website or in the relevant licence issued by the Authority (if applicable).
- (2) The manufacturer must maintain for any therapeutic product the records mentioned in paragraph (1) for the longer of the following periods:
- (a) one year after the expiry date of the therapeutic product;
  - (b) 5 years after the date of manufacture of the therapeutic product.

(3) A manufacturer of a therapeutic product who fails to comply with paragraph (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(4) A person who, in compliance or purported compliance with paragraph (1), furnishes the Authority or an enforcement officer with any record which the person knows is false or misleading shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

### **Duty to maintain records of receipt and supply**

**32.**—(1) Paragraphs (2) and (3) apply to a person (*P*) who is —

- (a) a licensee or registrant of a therapeutic product; or
- (b) the supplier of a therapeutic product in accordance with regulation 47, 49, 51 or 58(1)(a), (b) or (d).

(2) *P* must —

- (a) if *P* is not the manufacturer of the therapeutic product, maintain a record of every receipt by *P* of the therapeutic product;
- (b) maintain a record of every supply by *P* of the therapeutic product; and
- (c) produce for inspection by the Authority or an enforcement officer the record of every receipt or supply as and when required by the Authority or enforcement officer.

(3) *P* must ensure that every record mentioned in paragraph (2) —

- (a) contains, in relation to each receipt by *P* of the therapeutic product, all of the following information:
  - (i) the proprietary name or appropriate non-proprietary name of the therapeutic product, if the therapeutic product is supplied by a manufacturer, importer or wholesaler, as the case may be;
  - (ii) the date on which the therapeutic product is received;

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- (iii) the name and address of the person from whom the therapeutic product is received;
  - (iv) the quantity of the therapeutic product received;
  - (v) the identification number (including the control number, lot number, batch number or serial number) of the therapeutic product received;
- (b) contains, in relation to each supply by *P* of the therapeutic product, all of the following information:
- (i) the proprietary name or appropriate non-proprietary name of the therapeutic product;
  - (ii) the date on which the therapeutic product is supplied;
  - (iii) the name and address of the person to whom the therapeutic product is supplied;
  - (iv) the quantity of the therapeutic product supplied;
  - (v) the identification number (including the control number, lot number, batch number or serial number) of the therapeutic product supplied; and
- (c) is retained for at least 2 years after the date on which the therapeutic product is so supplied to another person.

(4) A person who fails to comply with paragraph (2) or (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(5) A person who, in compliance or purported compliance with paragraph (2) or (3), furnishes the Authority or an enforcement officer with any record which the person knows is false or misleading shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

### **Duty to maintain records of defects and adverse effects**

**33.—**(1) Every manufacturer, importer or registrant of a therapeutic product must —

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- (a) maintain a record of every event or other occurrence that reveals any defect in the therapeutic product or that concerns any adverse effect arising from the use of the therapeutic product; and
- (b) produce such record for inspection by the Authority or an enforcement officer as and when required by the Authority or enforcement officer.
- (2) A person mentioned in paragraph (1) must ensure that every record mentioned in that paragraph —
- (a) contains all of the following information:
- (i) the proprietary name or appropriate non-proprietary name of the therapeutic product which is defective or of which an adverse effect has arisen from its use;
  - (ii) the date on which the person first became aware of the event or occurrence;
  - (iii) the identification number or mark (including the control number, lot number, batch number or serial number) of the therapeutic product;
  - (iv) the nature of the defect or adverse effect;
  - (v) any other information that the Authority may specify in writing; and
- (b) is retained for at least 2 years after the expiry date of the therapeutic product.
- (3) A person who fails to comply with paragraph (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.
- (4) A person who, in compliance or purported compliance with paragraph (1) or (2), furnishes the Authority or an enforcement officer with any record which the person knows is false or misleading shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

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**Duty to report defects and adverse effects**

**34.**—(1) For the purposes of section 42(1)(a) of the Act, every manufacturer, importer, supplier or registrant of a therapeutic product must, upon becoming aware of any defect in the therapeutic product, report the defect to the Authority —

- (a) if the defect represents a serious threat to persons or public health, within 48 hours; or
- (b) in all other cases, within 15 days,

after the manufacturer, importer, supplier or registrant, as the case may be, first receives notice of the defect.

(2) For the purposes of section 42(1)(b) of the Act, every manufacturer, importer, supplier or registrant of a therapeutic product must, upon becoming aware of any serious adverse reaction arising from the use of the therapeutic product, report the serious adverse reaction to the Authority immediately, but in any case no later than 15 days after the manufacturer, importer, supplier or registrant first becomes aware of the serious adverse reaction.

(3) In this regulation, “serious adverse reaction” means an adverse effect that is unintended and occurs in association with the use or administration of a therapeutic product at doses normally used in humans for prophylaxis, diagnosis or therapy of a disease or for the restoration, correction or modification of a physiological function, and that —

- (a) may result in a person’s death;
- (b) may threaten a person’s life;
- (c) results in a person being hospitalised or prolongs a person’s existing stay in hospital;
- (d) results in a person’s persistent or significant disability or incapacity;
- (e) results in a congenital anomaly or birth defect; or
- (f) is judged to be medically important even though the effect might not be immediately life-threatening or result in death or hospitalisation, but may jeopardise the person’s health or

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may require intervention to prevent the person's death or one of the other outcomes mentioned in sub-paragraphs (c), (d) and (e).

### **Duty to notify Authority concerning recall**

**35.**—(1) For the purposes of section 44(1) of the Act, every manufacturer, importer, supplier or registrant of a therapeutic product who intends to recall a therapeutic product must immediately, but in any case no later than 24 hours before the start of the intended recall, notify the Authority of, and the reasons for, the intended recall.

(2) The notice in paragraph (1) must be made in such form and manner as the Authority may require.

(3) Where the Authority has been notified of the intended recall of a therapeutic product under paragraph (1), the Authority may by written notice require the manufacturer, importer, supplier or registrant of the therapeutic product to do either or both of the following:

- (a) investigate the matter occasioning the recall of the therapeutic product and provide a report of the findings of the investigation;
- (b) take such other measures as the Authority thinks necessary.

(4) A person to whom a notice in paragraph (3) is given must comply with the notice at the person's own cost and within the time specified in the notice or, if no time is specified in the notice, within a reasonable time after the date of the notice.

(5) A person who fails to comply with paragraph (4) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

### *Division 2 — Duties specific to licensees*

#### **Duty of licensed manufacturer**

**36.** Without prejudice to any other provision in this Part, a holder of a manufacturer's licence for a therapeutic product —

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- (a) must ensure, and maintain objective evidence to establish, that the manufacture of the therapeutic product complies with the Pharmaceutical Inspection Convention and Pharmaceutical Inspection Co-operation Scheme Guide to Good Manufacturing Practice for Medicinal Products;
  - (b) must provide and maintain, or ensure the provision and maintenance of, such staff, premises, equipment and facilities as are necessary for carrying out, in accordance with the holder's licence, such stages of the manufacture of the therapeutic product as are undertaken by the holder;
  - (c) must not carry out any stages of manufacture of the therapeutic product in any premises not specified in the holder's licence;
  - (d) must provide and maintain, or ensure the provision and maintenance of, such staff, premises, equipment and facilities for the handling and storage of the therapeutic product as are necessary to prevent the deterioration of the therapeutic product while it is in the holder's ownership, possession or control;
  - (e) must only use the premises specified in the holder's licence, or such other premises as may be approved from time to time by the Authority, for handling or storing the therapeutic product;
  - (f) must carry out, or arrange for a testing laboratory as specified in the licence to carry out, tests on the strength, quality and purity of the therapeutic product to ensure that the standards of the therapeutic product comply with any applicable standard set by the Authority for the therapeutic product;
  - (g) must conduct all manufacturing operations in such a way as to ensure that the therapeutic product is of the correct identity and conforms with the applicable standards of strength, quality and purity; and
  - (h) must ensure that any tests for determining conformity with the applicable standards and specifications applying to the therapeutic product are, unless otherwise provided in the



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licence, applied to samples taken after all manufacturing processes have been completed, or at such earlier stage in the manufacture as may be approved by the Authority.

### **Duty of licensed importer**

**37.** Without prejudice to any other provision in this Part, a holder of an importer's licence for a therapeutic product —

- (a) must ensure, and maintain objective evidence to establish, that the handling and storage of the therapeutic product complies with any standard set out by the Authority on the Authority's website for the therapeutic product;
- (b) must provide and maintain, or ensure the provision and maintenance of, such staff, premises, equipment and facilities for the handling and storage of the therapeutic product as are necessary to prevent the deterioration of the therapeutic product while it is in the holder's ownership, possession or control; and
- (c) must not use, for any purpose mentioned in paragraph (b), any premises other than the premises specified in the holder's licence, or such other premises as may be approved from time to time by the Authority.

### **Duty of licensed wholesaler**

**38.** Without prejudice to any other provision in this Part, a holder of a wholesaler's licence for a therapeutic product —

- (a) must ensure, and maintain objective evidence to establish, that the handling, storage and distribution of the therapeutic product complies with any standard set out by the Authority on the Authority's website for the therapeutic product;
- (b) may only supply the therapeutic product by wholesale to a person who may lawfully supply such therapeutic products in accordance with the Act;
- (c) must provide and maintain, or ensure the provision and maintenance of, such staff, premises, equipment and facilities for the handling, storage and distribution of the

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therapeutic product as are necessary to prevent the deterioration of the therapeutic product while it is in the holder's ownership, possession or control; and

- (d) must not use, for any purpose mentioned in paragraph (c), any premises other than the premises specified in the holder's licence, or such other premises as may be approved from time to time by the Authority.

### **Responsible person**

**39.—**(1) A licensee must appoint one or more persons as a responsible person to be named as such in the licence.

(2) The licensee must ensure that —

- (a) the responsible person has adequate knowledge of the activities to be carried out and of the procedures to be performed under the licence;
- (b) the responsible person has relevant working experience relating to those activities and procedures;
- (c) in the case of a manufacturer's licence, the responsible person named in the licence has practical experience in production supervision or in testing and checking to ensure the quality of therapeutic products or related health products;
- (d) in the case of an importer's licence or wholesaler's licence for the import or supply of any therapeutic product that is not registered at the request of a qualified practitioner for the use of the qualified practitioner's patient, the responsible person named in the licence is a qualified pharmacist or such other person as the Authority may approve;
- (e) in the case of an importer's licence or a wholesaler's licence for the import or supply by wholesale of prescription-only medicine or pharmacy-only medicine, the responsible person named in the licence is a qualified pharmacist or such other person as the Authority may approve; and
- (f) at any time, there is at least one responsible person who is contactable by the Authority by way of a mobile telephone number or an email address.

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(3) The licensee must ensure that the responsible person discharges the duties imposed on such a person by the terms of the licence.

(4) The licensee must ensure that no person, other than the person or persons named as the responsible person in the licence, may act as the responsible person.

### **Offence for contravention of duties**

**40.** A licensee who fails to comply with regulation 36, 37, 38 or 39 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

### **Changes affecting licence**

**41.—**(1) Every licensee must notify the Authority of —

- (a) any change or proposed change to any particulars furnished by the licensee to the Authority in relation to the application for the licensee's licence; and
- (b) any change or proposed change that significantly affects the activities of the licensee that are authorised by that licence.

(2) A notice under paragraph (1) must —

- (a) be made in such form and manner as the Authority may require;
- (b) be submitted within such time as the Authority may specify in the conditions of the licence;
- (c) be accompanied by such particulars, information, documents and samples as the Authority may require;
- (d) be accompanied by the relevant fee specified in the Sixth Schedule; and
- (e) if required by the Authority, be accompanied by a statutory declaration by the licensee verifying any information contained in or relating to the notice.

(3) A licensee must not, without the prior approval of the Authority, make any change that significantly affects the activities of the licensee that are authorised by the licensee's licence.

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(4) An application for the Authority's approval under paragraph (3) must be made in the form and manner specified on the Authority's website.

(5) For the purposes of paragraphs (1) and (3), a change that significantly affects the activities of a licensee that are authorised by the licensee's licence includes a change of one or more of the following:

- (a) the premises where the licensee operates;
- (b) the facilities and equipment used by the licensee;
- (c) the operations and processes carried out by the licensee;
- (d) the responsible person mentioned in regulation 39.

(6) A licensee who fails to comply with paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(7) A licensee who —

- (a) in compliance or purported compliance with paragraph (1), furnishes the Authority with any notice under paragraph (1) which the licensee knows is false or misleading; or
- (b) fails to comply with paragraph (3),

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

### *Division 3 — Duties specific to registrants*

#### **Changes concerning registered therapeutic product**

**42.—**(1) A registrant of a registered therapeutic product must, unless the change is of a type specified on the Authority's website to be one for which the Authority's approval is not required, obtain prior approval from the Authority before effecting —

- (a) any change to any particulars provided in relation to the registration of the therapeutic product; or

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- (b) any change that may affect the quality, safety or efficacy of the therapeutic product.
- (2) An application for the Authority's approval under paragraph (1) must —
- (a) be made in such form and manner as the Authority may require;
  - (b) be submitted within such time as the Authority may specify in the conditions of the registration of the therapeutic product;
  - (c) be accompanied by such particulars, information, documents and samples as the Authority may require;
  - (d) be accompanied by the relevant fee specified in the Sixth Schedule; and
  - (e) if required by the Authority, be accompanied by a statutory declaration by the registrant verifying any information contained in or relating to the application.
- (3) Where the Authority's approval is required under paragraph (1), the registrant of the therapeutic product must ensure that no supply is made of the therapeutic product that is subject to the proposed change until after the Authority has given its approval for the change.
- (4) A registrant of a therapeutic product who fails to comply with paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.
- (5) A registrant of a therapeutic product who —
- (a) in compliance or purported compliance with paragraph (1), furnishes the Authority with any information under paragraph (1) which the registrant knows is false or misleading; or
  - (b) fails to comply with paragraph (3),
- shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

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**Information on validity of data submitted to or considered by Authority**

**43.**—(1) A registrant of a therapeutic product must, within 15 days after receiving any information that adversely affects the validity of any data furnished by the registrant to the Authority relating to the quality, safety or efficacy of any therapeutic product to which the registrant's registration relates, inform the Authority of such information.

(2) A registrant of a therapeutic product who fails to comply with paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(3) A registrant of a therapeutic product who, in compliance or purported compliance with paragraph (1), furnishes the Authority with any information which the registrant knows is false or misleading, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

**Submission of benefit-risk evaluation reports**

**44.**—(1) The Authority may require any registrant of a therapeutic product to submit, within the timelines specified by the Authority, a benefit-risk evaluation report relating to the therapeutic product.

(2) Where the Authority has not specified any timelines within which a benefit-risk evaluation report is required to be submitted, a registrant of a therapeutic product who is required by the Authority to submit such a report must submit the report —

(a) for an initial period of 2 years, at intervals of 6 months commencing from either the date of registration of the therapeutic product, or its international birth date; and

(b) annually, for the next 3 years.

(3) A person who fails to provide a benefit-risk evaluation report —

(a) as required by the Authority under paragraph (1); or

(b) within the timelines stipulated under paragraph (2),

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shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(4) In paragraph (2)(a), “international birth date”, for a therapeutic product, means the date of the first marketing approval granted to any person for the sale of the therapeutic product in any country in the world.

### **Duty to carry out risk management plan**

**45.**—(1) The Authority may, for the purposes of minimising risks relating to unsafe and inefficacious use of therapeutic products, direct a registrant of a therapeutic product to implement a risk management plan which includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- (a) producing and distributing educational material;
- (b) producing and distributing safety information;
- (c) performing clinical studies of the therapeutic product;
- (d) implementing active surveillance programmes of the therapeutic product;
- (e) implementing programmes to restrict the supply of the therapeutic product.

(2) A registrant of a registered therapeutic product who fails to comply with a direction of the Authority under paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

## PART 7

EXCEPTIONS — MANUFACTURE, IMPORT AND  
WHOLESALE OF THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS WITHOUT  
LICENCE*Division 1 — Private hospitals and medical clinics***Compounding of therapeutic products at private hospitals and  
medical clinics without manufacturer's licence**

**46.**—(1) A healthcare institution licensee for a private hospital or medical clinic may compound a therapeutic product without holding a manufacturer's licence, if —

- (a) the therapeutic product is compounded from an active ingredient or another therapeutic product;
- (b) the final form or packaging of the compounded therapeutic product is not available or marketed for commercial supply in Singapore;
- (c) the compounding is carried out —
  - (i) at the private hospital or medical clinic or, in the case of a sterile therapeutic product, at a practice setting within the private hospital or medical clinic where standards established for the operation of clean rooms and the preparation of sterile products are in place and properly documented; and
  - (ii) by or under the supervision of a qualified practitioner or a qualified pharmacist practising at the private hospital or medical clinic; and
- (d) an appropriate expiry date, either in accordance with standards set out in any specified publication or supported by a stability study, accompanies the compounded therapeutic product.

(2) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (1), the therapeutic product must be compounded in accordance with the written instructions of a qualified practitioner, if —



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- (a) the therapeutic product is for the use of any patient under the care of the qualified practitioner; and
- (b) the therapeutic product contains an active ingredient specified in Part 1 of the Second Schedule or is within any class of therapeutic products specified in Part 2 of that Schedule.
- (3) Paragraph (2) does not apply if the compounding consists only of repackaging for the purpose of dispensing the therapeutic product.
- (4) It does not matter whether the patient mentioned in paragraph (2) is or is not a patient at the private hospital or medical clinic at which the compounding is carried out.
- (5) A therapeutic product compounded under paragraph (1) at a medical clinic must not be supplied to another medical clinic or a private hospital, unless the approval of the Authority has been obtained for the supply.
- (6) An application for the Authority's approval under paragraph (5) must be made in the form and manner specified on the Authority's website.
- (7) For the purposes of section 45 of the Act, a healthcare institution licensee who compounds a therapeutic product under paragraph (1) must ensure that the therapeutic product is compounded in accordance with the requirements in paragraph (1)(c) and (d), and, if applicable, paragraph (2).
- (8) A person who fails to comply with paragraph (7) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.
- (9) For the purposes of section 41 of the Act, the Authority may require a healthcare institution licensee who compounds a therapeutic product under paragraph (1) to furnish records of any stability study mentioned in paragraph (1)(d).

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**Transfer of therapeutic products between certain healthcare institutions without wholesaler's licence**

47.—(1) A healthcare institution licensee (called the transferor) may, in the case of a therapeutic product compounded under regulation 46(1) at a private hospital, transfer the transferor's stock of such therapeutic product to another private hospital or a medical clinic without holding a wholesaler's licence.

(2) A transferor may, in the case of a therapeutic product compounded under regulation 46(1) at a medical clinic, transfer the transferor's stock of such therapeutic product to another medical clinic or a private hospital without holding a wholesaler's licence, if the approval of the Authority has been obtained under regulation 46(5) for the transfer.

(3) A transferor may, in the case of a therapeutic product imported by the transferor under regulation 51 or by a licensed importer under regulation 58(1)(f), transfer the transferor's stock of such therapeutic product to another private hospital or medical clinic without holding a wholesaler's licence.

*Division 2 — Licensed retail pharmacies***Compounding of therapeutic products at licensed retail pharmacies without manufacturer's licence**

48.—(1) The holder of a pharmacy licence relating to a licensed retail pharmacy may compound a therapeutic product without holding a manufacturer's licence, if —

- (a) the therapeutic product is compounded from an active ingredient or another therapeutic product;
- (b) the final form or packaging of the compounded therapeutic product is not available or marketed for commercial supply in Singapore;
- (c) the compounding is carried out —
  - (i) at the licensed retail pharmacy;
  - (ii) by a qualified pharmacist or a person acting under the supervision of a qualified pharmacist;

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- (iii) for the purposes and under the conditions described in paragraph (2), (3) or (4), whichever is applicable; and
  - (iv) in the case of a sterile therapeutic product, at premises where standards established for the operation of clean rooms and the preparation of sterile products are in place and properly documented; and
- (d) an appropriate expiry date, either in accordance with standards set out in any specified publication or supported by a stability study, accompanies the compounded therapeutic product.
- (2) If the therapeutic product is to be compounded for the use of any patient under the care of a qualified practitioner and it contains an active ingredient specified in Part 1 of the Second Schedule or is within any class of therapeutic products specified in Part 2 of that Schedule, it must be compounded in accordance with —
- (a) a valid prescription given by the qualified practitioner; or
  - (b) the written instructions of the qualified practitioner, if the qualified practitioner is practising at a private hospital or medical clinic.
- (3) Paragraph (2) does not apply if the compounding consists only of repacking for the purpose of dispensing the therapeutic product.
- (4) If the therapeutic product is to be compounded for the purpose of supplying for use on a ship, the therapeutic product must —
- (a) be required to be carried on board the ship under the Merchant Shipping (Medical Stores) Regulations (Cap. 179, Rg 3), the Merchant Shipping (Maritime Labour Convention) (Medicines and Medical Equipment) Regulations 2014 (G.N. No. 181/2014) or any other written law, for the treatment of persons on board that ship; and
  - (b) be compounded in accordance with such terms and conditions as the Authority may specify in the holder's pharmacy licence.

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(5) If the therapeutic product is to be compounded for the purpose of supplying for use on an aircraft, the therapeutic product must —

- (a) form part of the medical supplies required under the Air Navigation Order (Cap. 6, O 2) or any other written law, for the treatment of persons on board the aircraft; and
- (b) be compounded in accordance with such terms and conditions as the Authority may specify in the holder's pharmacy licence.

(6) For the purposes of section 45 of the Act, any holder of a retail pharmacy licence who compounds a therapeutic product under paragraph (1) must ensure that the therapeutic product is compounded in accordance with the requirements in paragraph (1)(c) and (d), and, if applicable, paragraph (2), (4) or (5).

(7) A person who fails to comply with paragraph (6) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(8) For the purposes of section 41 of the Act, the Authority may require the holder of a retail pharmacy licence who compounds a therapeutic product under paragraph (1) to furnish records of any stability study mentioned in paragraph (1)(d).

### **Wholesale supply by holders of pharmacy licences without wholesaler's licence**

**49.** The holder of a pharmacy licence may supply a therapeutic product by wholesale without holding a wholesaler's licence, if the supply —

- (a) is to a licensed healthcare institution;
- (b) is for use on a ship or an aircraft in accordance with the requirements in regulation 5(1)(b)(iv) or (v), respectively;
- (c) is for the purpose of scientific education or research and development, or for a non-clinical purpose;
- (d) is to a Government department or statutory board for the provision of public services;

- (e) is between licensed retail pharmacy outlets under the same management chain; or
- (f) consists of the supply of registered therapeutic products to companies outside Singapore for the purpose of any business or trade carried out by those companies.

*Division 3 — Named patients*

**Re-labelling of therapeutic products without manufacturer's licence**

**50.** Without prejudice to regulation 20, a person who imports, or supplies by wholesale, any therapeutic product that is not registered, at the request of a qualified practitioner for the use of the qualified practitioner's patient, may attach a different label to the therapeutic product without holding a manufacturer's licence.

**Import of therapeutic products for patients' use without importer's licence**

**51.—(1)** Subject to paragraph (3), a healthcare institution licensee may, without holding an importer's licence, import a therapeutic product that is not registered, if the therapeutic product is required by, and on the written instructions of, a qualified practitioner practising at the healthcare institution licensee's private hospital or medical clinic for the use of the qualified practitioner's patient.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), the holder of a pharmacy licence may import, without holding an importer's licence, a therapeutic product that is not registered, if the therapeutic product is intended for the use by a patient of a qualified practitioner pursuant to a valid prescription given by the qualified practitioner.

(3) The Authority's prior approval must be obtained for each consignment of a therapeutic product that is imported under paragraph (1) or (2), and the amount imported must not exceed —

- (a) a total dosage of 3 months per patient as recommended by the manufacturer of the therapeutic product; or
- (b) such other quantity as approved by the Authority.

(4) An application for the Authority's approval under paragraph (3) must be made in the form and manner specified on the Authority's website.

*Division 4 — Personal imports*

**Import of therapeutic products for personal use without importer's licence**

**52.**—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), a person may, without holding an importer's licence, import for that person's personal use or for the use of any member of that person's family a therapeutic product not containing —

- (a) any psychotropic substance; or
- (b) an amount greater than the amount specified in the second column of the Seventh Schedule of any substance specified in the first column of that Schedule.

(2) The amount of the therapeutic product imported under paragraph (1) must not exceed a total dosage of 3 months per individual as recommended by —

- (a) the manufacturer of the therapeutic product; or
- (b) a foreign doctor or dentist by way of a written recommendation, or a qualified practitioner by way of a valid prescription.

*Division 5 — Wholesale of therapeutic products for export*

**Wholesale of therapeutic products imported solely for export without wholesaler's licence**

**53.** Without prejudice to any other provision in these Regulations, a person who holds a valid importer's licence may supply by wholesale, without a wholesaler's licence, a therapeutic product that is imported solely for the purpose of export, if the supply is in accordance with such terms and conditions as the Authority may specify in the importer's licence.

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*Division 6 — Other exceptions*

**Import of health products by licensed manufacturer without importer's licence**

**54.** The holder of a manufacturer's licence may import any health product without holding an importer's licence, if the health product is required for the purpose of carrying out the manufacture of a therapeutic product in accordance with the conditions of the manufacturer's licence.

**Wholesale of self-manufactured therapeutic products without wholesaler's licence**

**55.** The holder of a manufacturer's licence may supply by wholesale any therapeutic product manufactured by the holder under the manufacturer's licence without holding a wholesaler's licence, if the holder is able to provide and maintain, or ensure the provision and maintenance of, such staff, premises, equipment and facilities for the distribution of the therapeutic product as are necessary to prevent the deterioration of the therapeutic product while it is in the holder's ownership, possession or control.

**Wholesale of therapeutic products to ships or aircraft without wholesaler's licence**

**56.—(1)** A person may supply by wholesale any therapeutic product to a ship without holding a wholesaler's licence, if the therapeutic product is not registered and is imported in accordance with the requirements in regulation 5(1)(b)(iv).

(2) A person may supply by wholesale any therapeutic product to an aircraft without holding a wholesaler's licence, if the therapeutic product is not registered and is imported in accordance with the requirements in regulation 5(1)(b)(v).

**Therapeutic products for research or non-clinical purposes**

**57.—(1)** A manufacturer's licence is not required for the manufacture of a therapeutic product, if the manufacture —

(a) is solely for —

(i) the purpose of scientific education or research and development; or

(ii) a non-clinical purpose; and

(b) is not for any supply to the public.

(2) A manufacturer of a therapeutic product for any of the purposes mentioned in paragraph (1)(a)(i) or (ii) is not required to maintain records of manufacture in compliance with regulation 31.

(3) A person may supply a therapeutic product for any of the purposes mentioned in paragraph (1)(a)(i) or (ii) without holding a wholesaler's licence if there is no supply of the therapeutic product to the public.

## PART 8

### EXCEPTIONS — SUPPLY OF THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS WITHOUT REGISTRATION

#### **Prescribed exceptions**

**58.**—(1) For the purposes of section 15(1) of the Act and without prejudice to any other provision in these Regulations, the prescribed exceptions to the prohibition in that section against the supply of a health product that is not registered, are the following:

(a) the supply of a therapeutic product compounded at a private hospital under regulation 46 to another private hospital;

(b) the supply of a therapeutic product compounded at a private hospital under regulation 46 to a patient of a qualified practitioner practising at any private hospital or medical clinic;

(c) the supply of a therapeutic product compounded at a medical clinic under regulation 46 to a patient of a qualified practitioner —

(i) practising at that medical clinic; or



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- (ii) practising at another medical clinic or a private hospital, if the Authority's approval has been obtained for the supply under regulation 46(5);
  - (d) the supply of a therapeutic product that has been compounded at a licensed retail pharmacy in accordance with, and supplied for the purposes mentioned in, regulation 48;
  - (e) the supply of a therapeutic product by a qualified practitioner to the qualified practitioner's patient;
  - (f) the supply of a therapeutic product by a licensed importer to a private hospital or medical clinic in accordance with the requirements in regulation 5(1)(b)(i);
  - (g) the supply by a healthcare institution licensee for a private hospital or medical clinic of a therapeutic product that is imported under regulation 51(1) to a patient of a qualified practitioner practising at the private hospital or medical clinic;
  - (h) the supply of a therapeutic product by a holder of a pharmacy licence pursuant to a valid prescription given by a qualified practitioner for the use of the qualified practitioner's patient under regulation 51(2);
  - (i) the supply of a therapeutic product by a person, who has imported the therapeutic product under regulation 52, to a member of the person's family;
  - (j) the supply of a therapeutic product for use on a ship or an aircraft in accordance with the requirements in regulation 5(1)(b)(iv) or (v), respectively;
  - (k) the supply of a therapeutic product for —
    - (i) the purpose of scientific education or research and development; or
    - (ii) a non-clinical purpose,provided there is no supply of the therapeutic product to the public;

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- (l) the supply by wholesale of a therapeutic product that does not contain a psychotropic substance or is not a controlled drug and is —
    - (i) manufactured solely for export; or
    - (ii) imported solely for re-export;
  - (m) the export of any therapeutic product, subject to the approval of the Authority under regulation 8 or 9, where applicable.
- (2) In paragraph (1)(l), “controlled drug” has the same meaning as in the Misuse of Drugs Act (Cap. 185).

### **Supply of therapeutic products compounded under contractual agreement with licensed manufacturer**

**59.**—(1) Without prejudice to any other provision in these Regulations, the prohibition in section 15(1) of the Act against the supply of a health product, unless the health product is registered, does not apply to a therapeutic product that is compounded in accordance with paragraph (2) and is supplied in either of the following cases:

- (a) by a licensed manufacturer to a private hospital or medical clinic for the use of a patient at that private hospital or medical clinic;
  - (b) by the holder of a healthcare institution licence for a private hospital or medical clinic to a patient at that private hospital or medical clinic.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), the therapeutic product must be compounded —
- (a) under an agreement between the licensed manufacturer and the holder of the healthcare institution licence for the private hospital or medical clinic;
  - (b) in accordance with the chemical composition and the written instructions of a qualified practitioner practising at the private hospital or medical clinic for the use solely by or in connection with the patient at that hospital or clinic;
  - (c) in premises approved by the Authority; and

(d) in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the manufacturer's licence held by the licensed manufacturer.

(3) Paragraph (2)(b) does not apply to prohibit the supply of a therapeutic product that is not registered to any patient at the private hospital or medical clinic, if the requirements in paragraph (2)(a), (c) and (d) are satisfied and the compounding consists only of repacking for the purpose of dispensing the therapeutic product.

### **Previously registered therapeutic products**

**60.** A supplier of a registered therapeutic product may continue to supply the therapeutic product, before its expiry date, by administration to a person or by retail sale, despite a cancellation of its registration and despite the prohibition in section 15(1) of the Act against the supply of a health product that is not registered, if —

- (a) the cancellation of the registration is either made by the Authority under section 37(2) of the Act or upon the application of the registrant under section 37(3) of the Act;
- (b) the supplier has taken possession of the therapeutic product before the cancellation of its registration; and
- (c) the Authority does not direct a recall of the therapeutic product from the market.

## PART 9

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### **Certification of therapeutic products intended for export**

**61.—**(1) The Authority may, on the application of a person who intends to export a therapeutic product, issue to the person a certificate certifying —

- (a) in a case where the therapeutic product is registered under the Act, that it is so registered; or
- (b) in a case where the therapeutic product is not so registered, that it complies with such standards or requirements as may be specified in the certificate.

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- (2) An application for a certificate under paragraph (1) must —
- (a) be made in the form and manner specified on the Authority’s website; and
  - (b) be accompanied by the relevant fee specified in the Sixth Schedule.

### **Certificate of manufacturing standard of therapeutic products**

**62.**—(1) The Authority may, on the application of a person who manufactures a therapeutic product (called the manufacturer) and on being satisfied, after completion of an assessment of conformity, that the manufacturer conforms to an applicable Good Manufacturing Practice Standard, issue a GMP Certificate to the manufacturer subject to any terms and conditions as the Authority thinks fit.

(2) Every GMP Certificate issued is valid for a period specified in the certificate, being not longer than 3 years starting on the date of commencement of the assessment mentioned in paragraph (1).

- (3) An application for a GMP Certificate must —
- (a) be made in the form and manner specified on the Authority’s website; and
  - (b) be accompanied by the relevant fee specified in the Sixth Schedule.

- (4) In this regulation and the Sixth Schedule —

“GMP Certificate” means a certificate issued by the Authority to certify compliance with an applicable Good Manufacturing Practice Standard;

“Good Manufacturing Practice Standard” means the Pharmaceutical Inspection Convention and Pharmaceutical Inspection Co-operation Scheme Guide to Good Manufacturing Practice for Medicinal Products and any other good manufacturing practice standard approved by the Authority.

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**Certificate of distribution standard of therapeutic products**

**63.**—(1) The Authority may, on the application of a person who distributes a therapeutic product and on being satisfied, after completion of an assessment of conformity, that the person conforms to an applicable Good Distribution Practice Standard, issue a GDP Certificate to the person subject to any terms and conditions as the Authority thinks fit.

(2) Every GDP Certificate issued is valid for a period specified in the certificate, being not longer than 3 years starting on the date of commencement of the assessment mentioned in paragraph (1).

(3) An application for a GDP Certificate must —

(a) be made in the form and manner specified on the Authority’s website; and

(b) be accompanied by the relevant fee specified in the Sixth Schedule.

(4) In this regulation and the Sixth Schedule —

“GDP Certificate” means a certificate issued by the Authority to certify compliance with an applicable Good Distribution Practice Standard;

“Good Distribution Practice Standard” means the Authority’s Guidance Notes on Good Distribution Practice and any other good distribution practice standard approved by the Authority.

**Other certificates or documents**

**64.** The Authority may, on the application of any person and upon payment of the relevant fee specified in the Sixth Schedule, issue such other certificate or document to the applicant as the Authority thinks fit.

**Product quality surveillances**

**65.**—(1) The Authority may at any time conduct a product quality surveillance for the purposes of ensuring that a therapeutic product is

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not a non-compliant health product within the meaning of section 48(a) of the Act.

(2) The Authority may require a manufacturer, supplier, licensee or registrant of a therapeutic product to furnish, without charge, any number of samples of the therapeutic product for evaluation by the Authority in the product quality surveillance.

(3) A person who fails to comply with a requirement of the Authority under paragraph (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

### **Non-compliant therapeutic products**

**66.** For the purposes of section 48(a)(iii) of the Act, a therapeutic product is considered as being non-compliant if it fails to comply with the product quality characteristics, specifications and labelling approved by the Authority —

- (a) at the time of the registration of the therapeutic product; or
- (b) under regulation 42.

### **Confidential information**

**67.** For the purposes of section 66(2)(d) of the Act, the Authority may disclose any confidential information relating to the quality, safety or efficacy of a therapeutic product, if —

- (a) that disclosure is, in the opinion of the Authority, necessary to protect the health or safety of members of the public; or
- (b) that disclosure is to a Government department or statutory body in order to enable the Government department or statutory body to perform its public functions.

### **Fees**

**68.—**(1) The fees specified in the Sixth Schedule are payable in respect of the matters set out in that Schedule.

(2) An application fee mentioned in the Sixth Schedule must be paid when the application is submitted to the Authority.

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(3) An evaluation fee for the registration of a therapeutic product specified in the Sixth Schedule is payable upon the Authority's acceptance of the therapeutic product for evaluation after the Authority has conducted an initial screening.

(4) For the purposes of section 31(a) of the Act, the prescribed retention fee is set out in the Sixth Schedule and is payable on or before each anniversary of the date of registration of the therapeutic product.

(5) For the purposes of section 37(2) of the Act, the Authority may cancel the registration of a therapeutic product if the retention fee is not paid within 60 days after the anniversary of the date of the registration of the therapeutic product.

(6) The Authority may, in any particular case or class of cases, waive or refund the whole or any part of any fee payable or paid under these Regulations.

## FIRST SCHEDULE

Regulation 2(1)

### PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

1. The following substances:

Allobarbitol  
Alprazolam  
Amfepramone  
Aminorex  
Amobarbital  
Barbital  
Bromazepam  
Brotizolam  
Butalbital  
Butobarbital  
Camazepam  
Cathine

FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

Chlordiazepoxide  
Clobazam  
Clonazepam  
Clorazepate  
Clotiazepam  
Cloxazolam  
Cyclobarbitol  
Delorazepam  
Diazepam  
Estazolam  
Ethchlorvynol  
Ethinamate  
Ethyl loflazepate  
Etilamfetamine  
Fencamfamin  
Fenproporex  
Fludiazepam  
Flurazepam  
Glutethimide  
Halazepam  
Haloxazolam  
Ketazolam  
Lefetamine  
Loprazolam  
Lorazepam  
Lormetazepam  
Mazindol  
Medazepam  
Mefenorex



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FIRST SCHEDULE — *continued*

Meprobamate  
Mesocarb  
Methylphenobarbital  
Methyprylon  
Midazolam  
Nitrazepam  
Nordazepam  
Oxazepam  
Oxazolam  
Pemoline  
Pentazocine  
Pentobarbital  
Phenobarbital  
Phentermine  
Pinazepam  
Prazepam  
Secbutabarbital  
Temazepam  
Tetrazepam  
Vinylbital  
Zolpidem

2. The salts of the substances specified in paragraph 1, wherever the existence of such salts is possible.

3. Any preparation of a product containing one or more of the substances specified in paragraph 1 or 2.

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**SECOND SCHEDULE**

Regulations 10(1), 46(2) and 48(2)

**PART 1****ACTIVE INGREDIENTS IN PRESCRIPTION-ONLY MEDICINES**(±)-4-ethyl-2, 5-dimethoxy- $\alpha$ -phenethylamine (2C-E)

2-Deoxy-2-[18F] fluoro-d-glucose

2-Phenylcinchoninic acid; 2-salicylcinchoninic acid

3-Di-n-butylaminomethyl-4,5,6-trihydroxyphthalide

5-Phenylhydantoin

Abacavir

Abatacept

Abciximab

Abiraterone

Acamprosate

Acarbose

Acebutolol

Aceclofenac

Acemetacin

Acepromazine

Acetanilide; alkyl acetanilides

Acetazolamide

Acetohexamide

Acetorphine

Acetylcarbromal

Acetylcysteine

Acetyldigoxin

Acetyldihydrocodeine

Acetylmethadol

Acetylstrophanthidin

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Acipimox  
Acitretin  
Acrivastine  
Actinomycins  
Acyclovir  
Adalimumab  
Adapalene  
Adefovir  
Adicillin  
Adiphenine  
Adrenaline  
Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH)  
Afatinib  
Aflibercept  
Agalsidase beta  
Agomelatine  
Alatrofloxacin  
Alcaftadine  
Alclofenac  
Alclometasone  
Alcuronium  
Aldesleukin  
Aldosterone  
Alefaccept  
Alemtuzumab  
Alendronic acid  
Alfacalcidol  
Alfentanil  
Alfuzosin

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Algestone  
Alglucosidase alfa  
Aliskiren  
Allobarbitone  
Allopurinol  
Allylisopropylacetylurea  
Allyloestrenol  
Allyprodine  
Alminoprofen  
Almitrine  
Alogliptin  
Alosetron  
Alphacalcidol  
Alphacetylmethadol  
Alphachloralose  
Alphadolone  
Alphameprodine  
Alphamethadol  
Alphaprodine  
Alphaxalone  
Alprazolam  
Alprenolol  
Alprostadil  
Alseroxylon  
Alteplase  
Altretamine  
Amantadine  
Ambenonium  
Ambroxol

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Ambuside  
Ambutonium  
Ametazole  
Amethocaine  
Amfepramone  
Amidopyrine  
Amifostine  
Amikacin  
Amiloride  
Amineptine  
Aminocaproic acid  
Aminoglutethimide  
Aminophylline  
Aminopterin  
Aminorex  
Amiodarone  
Amisulpride  
Amitriptyline  
Amlodipine  
Ammonium lactate  
Amoxicillin  
Amphetamine  
Amphomycin  
Amphotericin B  
Ampicillin  
Amprenavir  
Amrinone  
Amsacrine (M-AMSA)  
Amylobarbitone

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Amylocaine

Anagrelide

Anastrozole

Ancrod

Androsterone

Angiotensin amide

Anidulafungin

Anileridine

Anistreplase

Antazoline

Apixaban

Apomorphine

Apraclonidine

Apramycin

Aprepitant

Aprobarbitone

Aprotinin

Aripiprazole

Arotinolol

Arsphenamine

Arteether

Artemether

Artemisinin

Artesunate

Articaine

Asenapine

Aspoxicillin

Astemizole

Asunaprevir

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Atazanavir

Atenolol

Atomoxetine

Atorvastatin

Atosiban

Atovaquone

Atracurium

Atropine

Auranofin

Axitinib

Azacitidine

Azacyclonol

Azaperone

Azapropazone

Azasetron

Azatadine

Azathioprine

Azelaic acid

Azelastine

Azidamphenicol

Azidocillin

Azilsartan

Azithromycin

Aztreonam

Bacampicillin

Bacitracin

Baclofen

Bambermycin

Bamipine

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Barbitone  
Barbituric acid  
Basiliximab  
Becaplermin  
Beclamide  
Beclomethasone  
Befunolol  
Bekanamycin  
Belimumab  
Bemegride  
Benactyzine; its quarternary compounds  
Benapryzine  
Benazepril  
Bendamustine hydrochloride  
Bendrofluazide  
Benethamine penicillin  
Benfluorex  
Benoxaprofen  
Benperidol  
Benserazide  
Benzamidosalicylic acid  
Benzathine penicillin  
Benzbromarone  
Benzethidine  
Benzhexol  
Benzilonium  
Benzocaine  
Benzoctamine  
Benzoestrol



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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Benzphetamine  
Benzquinamide  
Benzthiazide  
Benztropine and its homologues  
Benzylfentanyl  
Benzylmorphine  
Benzylpenicillin  
Besifloxacin  
Betahistine  
Betameprodine  
Betamethadol  
Betamethasone  
Betaprodine  
Betaxolol  
Bethanechol  
Bethanidine  
Betiatide  
Bevacizumab  
Bevonium methyl sulphate  
Bezafibrate  
Bezitramide  
Bicalutamide  
Bicisate dihydrochloride  
Bifonazole  
Bilastine  
Bimatoprost  
Biperiden  
Bisoprolol  
Bleomycin

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Boceprevir  
Boldenone undecenoate  
Bopindolol  
Bortezomib  
Bosentan  
Botulinum toxin  
Brentuximab  
Bretylium  
Brimonidine  
Brinzolamide  
Brolamfetamine  
Bromazepam  
Bromhexine  
Bromocriptine  
Bromodiphenhydramine  
Bromvaletone  
Brotizolam  
Budesonide  
Bufexamac  
Buflomedil  
Buformin  
Bumadizone calcium  
Bumetanide  
Bunazosin  
Buphenine hydrochloride  
Bupivacaine  
Bupranolol  
Buprenorphine  
Bupropion

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Buserelin  
Buspirone  
Busulphan  
Butacaine  
Butalbital  
Butamirate  
Butanilcaine  
Butizide  
Butobarbitone  
Butoconazole  
Butriptyline  
Butropium bromide  
Butylchloral hydrate  
Cabazitaxel  
Cabergoline  
Cabimicina  
Calcipotriol  
Calcitonin  
Calcitriol  
Calcium barbiturate  
Calcium carbimide  
Calcium dobesilate  
Calfactant  
Camazepam  
Canagliflozin  
Canakinumab  
Candesartan  
Candicidin  
Capecitabine

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Capreomycin  
Captodiamine  
Captopril  
Caramiphen  
Carbachol  
Carbamazepine  
Carbenicillin  
Carbenoxolone  
Carbetocin  
Carbidopa  
Carbimazole  
Carboplatin  
Carboprost  
Carbromal  
Carbutamide  
Carfecillin  
Carfentanil  
Carisoprodol  
Carmustine  
Carperidine  
Carprofen  
Carteolol  
Carvedilol  
Caspofungin  
Cathine  
Cathinone  
Cefaclor  
Cefadroxil  
Cefamandole

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Cefatrizine  
Cefdinir  
Cefepime  
Cefixime  
Cefodizime  
Cefoperazone  
Cefotaxime  
Cefotiam  
Cefoxitin  
Cefpirome  
Cefprozil  
Cefsulodin  
Ceftaroline  
Ceftazidime  
Ceftibuten  
Ceftizoxime  
Ceftriaxone  
Cefuroxime  
Celecoxib  
Cephalexin  
Cephaloglycin  
Cephaloram  
Cephaloridine  
Cephalothin  
Cephazolin  
Cephradine  
Ceritinib  
Cerivastatin  
Certolizumab

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Cetrorelix

Cetuximab

Chenodeoxycholic acid

Chloral hydrate

Chlorambucil

Chloramphenicol

Chlorcyclizine

Chlordiazepoxide

Chlormadinone

Chlormerodrin

Chlormethiazole

Chlormezanone

Chlormidazole

Chlorothiazide

Chloroquine

Chlorpheniramine

Chlorphenoxamine

Chlorphentermine

Chlorpromazine

Chlorpropamide

Chlorprothixene and other derivatives of 9-methylenethiazanthene

Chlorquinaldol

Chlortetracycline

Chlorthalidone and other derivatives of o-chlorobenzene sulphonamide

Chlorzoxazone

Cholestyramine

Choline Theophyllinate

Chorionic gonadotrophin

Chromium [51CR] Edetate

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Chromomycin A  
Ciclacillin  
Ciclesonide  
Ciclopirox  
Cilastatin  
Cilazapril  
Cilostazol  
Cimetidine  
Cinacalcet  
Cinchocaine  
Ciprofibrate  
Ciprofloxacin  
Cisapride  
Cisatracurium  
Cisplatin  
Citalopram  
Citicoline  
Cladribine  
Clarithromycin  
Clavulanic acid  
Clebopride  
Clemastine  
Clemizole  
Clenbuterol  
Clidinium  
Clindamycin  
Clioquinol  
Clobazam  
Clobenzorex

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Clobetasol  
Clobetasone  
Clobutinol  
Clodronic acid  
Clofarabine  
Clofazimine  
Clofedanol  
Clofibrate  
Clomiphene  
Clomipramine  
Clomocycline  
Clonazepam  
Clonidine  
Clonitazene  
Clopamide  
Clopenthixol  
Clopidogrel  
Cloprostenol  
Clorazepate  
Clorexolone  
Clorprenaline  
Clostebol  
Clostridiopeptidase A  
Clotiazepam  
Clotrimazole  
Cloxacillin  
Cloxacillin benzathine  
Cloxazolam  
Cloxiquine



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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Clozapine  
Cobicistat  
Codeine  
Co-dergocrine mesylate  
Colchicine  
Colestipol  
Colimycin  
Colistin  
Corifollitropin alfa  
Corticarelin  
Cortisone  
Crisantaspase  
Crizotinib  
Cropropamide  
Crotethamide  
Cyclandelate  
Cyclarbamate  
Cyclizine  
Cyclobarbitone  
Cyclofenil  
Cyclopenthiiazide  
Cyclopentolate  
Cyclophosphamide  
Cycloserine  
Cyclosporin  
Cyclothiazide  
Cycrimine  
Cyproheptadine  
Cyproterone

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Cytarabine  
Dabigatran etexilate mesylate  
Dabrafenib  
Dacarbazine  
Daclatasvir  
Daclizumab  
Dactinomycin  
Dalfopristin  
Dalteparin  
Danazol  
Danthron  
Dantrolene  
Dapagliflozin  
Dapoxetine  
Dapsone  
Daptomycin  
Darbepoetin alfa  
Darunavir  
Dasabuvir  
Dasatinib  
Daunorubicin  
Debrisoquine  
Deferasirox  
Deferiprone  
Deferoxamine  
Degarelix  
Dehydroemetine  
Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA)  
Delapril

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Delmadinone  
Delorazepam  
Demecarium  
Demeclocycline  
Demoxytocin  
Denosumab  
Deoxycortone  
Deptropine  
Deserpidine  
Desferrioxamine mesylate  
Desfluorotriamcinolone  
Desflurane  
Desipramine  
Deslanoside  
Desloratadine  
Desmopressin  
Desogestrel  
Desomorphine  
Desonide  
Desoxymethasone  
Desvenlafaxine  
Dexamethasone  
Dexamphetamine  
Dextimide  
Dexfenfluramine  
Dexketoprofen  
Dexlansoprazole  
Dexmedetomidine  
Dexrazoxane

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Dextromethorphan  
Dextromoramide  
Dextropropoxyphene  
Dextrophan  
Dextrothyroxine sodium  
Diacetylmorphine  
Diacetylnalorphine  
Diamorphine  
Diampromide  
Diazepam  
Diazoxide  
Dibekacin  
Dibenzepin  
Dibucaine  
Dichloralphenazone  
Dichlorophenarsine  
Dichlorphenamide  
Diclofenac  
Dicloxacillin  
Didanosine  
Dienoestrol  
Dienogest  
Diethanolamine fusidate  
Diethylcarbamazine  
Diethylthiambutene  
Difenoxin  
Diflucortolone  
Diflunisal  
Digoxin

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Dihydralazine  
Dihydroartemisin  
Dihydrocodeine  
Dihydrocodeinone  
Dihydroergotamine  
Dihydroergotoxine  
Dihydroetorphine  
Dihydromorphine  
Dihydrostreptomycin  
Diloxanide  
Diltiazem  
Dimenhydrinate  
Dimercaprol  
Dimethindene  
Dimethisoquin  
Dimethisterone  
Dimethothiazine  
Dimethoxanate  
Dimethpyrindene  
Dimethyl 4-sulphamoylphenyl phosphorothioate  
Dimethyl sulphoxide  
Dimethylthiambutene  
Dimethyltubocurarine  
Dinitronaphthols  
Dinitrothymols  
Dinoprost  
Dinoprostone  
Dioxaphetyl butyrate  
Diperodon

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Diphenidol  
Diphenylpyraline  
Dipipanone  
Dipivefrin  
Diprophylline  
Dipyridamole  
Dipyronone  
Dirithromycin  
Disopyramide  
Distigmine  
Disulfiram  
Disulphamide  
Dithienylallylamines; dithienyl-alkylallylamines  
Dobutamine  
Docetaxel  
Dolutegravir  
Domperidone  
Donepezil  
Dopamine  
Doripenem  
Dorzolamide  
Dothiepin  
Doxapram  
Doxazosin  
Doxepin  
Doxofylline  
Doxorubicin  
Doxycycline  
Doxylamine

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Dronedarone  
Droperidol  
Drospirenone  
Drostanolone  
Drotebanol  
Drotrecogin alfa  
Duloxetine  
Dutasteride  
Dydrogesterone  
Dyflos  
Ebastine  
Econazole  
Ecothiopate iodide  
Ectylurea  
Eculizumab  
Edoxudine  
Edrophonium  
Efalizumab  
Efavirenz  
Eletriptan  
Eltrombopag olamine  
Elvitegravir  
Embramine  
Embutramide  
Emedastine  
Emepronium  
Emtricitabine  
Emylcamate  
Enalapril

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Enalaprilat  
Encainide  
Enflurane  
Enfuvirtide  
Enoxaparin  
Entacapone  
Entecavir  
Enzalutamide  
Eperisone  
Ephedrine; its optical isomers  
Epicillin  
Epimestrol  
Epinastine  
Epioestriol  
Epirubicin  
Epithiazide  
Eplerenone  
Epoetin alfa  
Epoetin beta  
Epoprostenol  
Eprosartan  
Eptacog alfa  
Eptifibatide  
Erdosteine  
Ergometrine  
Ergotamine  
Ergotoxine  
Eribulin mesylate  
Erlotinib



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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Ertapenem  
Erythrityl tetranitrate  
Erythromycin  
Erythropoietin  
Escitalopram  
Esmolol  
Esomeprazole  
Estazolam  
Estramustine  
Etafedrine  
Etanercept  
Ethacrynic acid  
Ethambutol  
Ethamivan  
Ethamsylate  
Ethchlorvynol  
Ethebenecid  
Ethiazide  
Ethinamate  
Ethinyloestradiol  
Ethionamide  
Ethisterone  
Ethoglucid  
Ethoheptazine  
Ethopropazine  
Ethosuximide  
Ethotoin  
Ethyl biscoumacetate  
Ethyl loflazepate

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Ethyl p-piperidinoacetylamino benzoate

Ethylacetanilide

Ethylmorphine

Ethylnoradrenaline

Ethylloestrenol

Ethylstibamine

Ethynodiol

Etidronic acid

Etilamfetamine

Etodolac

Etofenamate

Etofibrate

Etofilline clofibrate

Etomidate

Etonitazene

Etonogestrel

Etoposide

Etoricoxib

Etorphine

Etoxeridine

Etravirine

Etreinate

Everolimus

Exametazime

Exemestane

Exenatide

Ezetimibe

Famciclovir

Famotidine

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Fampridine

Famprofazone

Fazadinium

Febuxostat

Felbinac

Felodipine

Felypressin

Fencamfamin

Fenclofenac

Fenetylline

Fenfluramine

Fenofibrate

Fenoprofen

Fenoterol

Fenoverine

Fenpipramide

Fenpiprane

Fenproporex

Fentanyl

Fenticonazole

Feprazone

Ferric carboxymaltose

Ferucarbotran

Fexofenadine

Filgrastim

Finasteride

Fingolimod

Flavomycin

Flavoxate

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Flecainide  
Flibanserin  
Floxuridine  
Fluanisone  
Fluclorolone  
Flucloxacillin  
Fluconazole  
Flucytosine  
Fludarabine phosphate  
Fludiazepam  
Fludrocortisone  
Flufenamic acid  
Flugestone  
Flumazenil  
Flumedroxone  
Flumethasone  
Flumethiazide  
Flunisolide  
Flunitrazepam  
Fluocinolone  
Fluocinonide  
Fluocortolone  
Fluopromazine  
Fluoro-2-deoxy-d-glucose  
Fluoroacetamide  
Fluoroacetanilide  
Fluorometholone  
Fluorouracil  
Fluothane

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Fluoxetine  
Fluoxymesterone  
Flupenthixol  
Fluperolone  
Fluphenazine  
Fluprednidene  
Fluprednisolone  
Fluprostenol  
Flurandrenolone  
Flurazepam  
Flurbiprofen  
Fluspirilene  
Flutamide  
Fluticasone  
Fluvastatin  
Fluvoxamine  
Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)  
Follitropin alfa  
Fondaparinux  
Formestane  
Formosulphathiazole  
Formoterol  
Fosamprenavir  
Fosaprepitant dimeglumine  
Foscarnet  
Fosfestrol  
Fosfomycin  
Fosinopril  
Fotemustine

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Framycetin  
Frusemide  
Ftorafur  
Fulvestrant  
Fumagillin  
Furaltadone  
Furazolidone  
Furethidine  
Fusafungine  
Fusidic acid  
Gabapentin  
Gadobenate dimeglumine  
Gadobutrol  
Gadodiamide  
Gadopentetic acid  
Gadoteric acid  
Gadoversetamide  
Gadoxetate  
Gadoxetic acid  
Galantamine  
Gallamine  
Gallium  
Ganciclovir  
Ganirelix  
Gatifloxacin  
Gefitinib  
Gemcitabine  
Gemeprost  
Gemfibrozil

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Gemtuzumab ozogamicin

Gentamicin

Gestodene

Gestrinone

Gestronol

Gimeracil

Glafenine

Glibenclamide

Glibornuride

Gliclazide

Glimepiride

Glipizide

Gliquidone

Glucagon

Glutethimide

Glyceryl trinitrate

Glycopyrrolate

Glycopyrronium

Glymidine

Golimumab

Gonadorelin

Goserelin

Gramicidins

Granisetron

Grepafloxacin

Griseofulvin

Guanethidine

Guanoclor

Guanoxan

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Hachimycin  
Halazepam  
Halcinonide  
Halofantrine  
Halometasone  
Haloperidol and other 4-substituted derivatives of  
N-(3-p-fluorobenzoylpropyl) piperidine  
Haloprogin  
Halothane  
Haloxazolam  
Heparin  
Heparin calcium  
Heptabarbitone  
Heptaminol  
Hexamethonium  
Hexamethylmelamine  
Hexapropymate  
Hexobarbitone  
Hexoestrol  
Histrelin  
Histrelin acetate  
Homatropine  
Homochlorcyclizine  
Hydralazine  
Hydrochlorothiazide  
Hydrocodone  
Hydrocortisone  
Hydromorphenol  
Hydromorphone



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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Hydroquinone  
Hydroxychloroquine  
Hydroxycinchoninic  
Hydroxyprogesterone  
Hydroxyquinoline  
Hydroxyurea  
Hydroxyzine  
Hygromycin B  
Hyoscine  
Ibacinabine  
Ibandronic acid  
Ibrutinib  
Ibuprofen  
Idarubicin  
Idelalisib  
Idoxuridine  
Idrocilamide  
Idursulfase  
Ifenprodil  
Ifosfamide  
Iloprost  
Imatinib  
Imidapril  
Imiglucerase  
Imipenem  
Imipramine  
Imiquimod  
Indacaterol  
Indapamide

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Indinavir  
Indium pentetretotide  
Indobufen  
Indomethacin  
Infliximab  
Interferons  
Iodixanol  
Iodine-131  
Ipilimumab  
Ipratropium  
Iprindole  
Iproniazid  
Irbesartan  
Irinotecan  
Isepamicin  
Isoaminile  
Isocarboxazid  
Isoconazole  
Isoetharine  
Isoflurane  
Isomethadone (isoamidone)  
Isoniazid  
Isoprenaline  
Isopropamide  
Isopyrin  
Isosorbide  
Isothipendyl  
Isotretinoin  
Isoxicam

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Isoxsuprine  
Isradipine  
Itopride  
Itraconazole  
Ivabradine  
Ivermectin  
Ixabepilone  
Kanamycin  
Kanendomycin  
Ketamine  
Ketanserin  
Ketazolam  
Ketobemidone  
Ketoconazole  
Ketoprofen  
Ketorolac  
Ketotifen  
Labetalol  
Lacidipine  
Lacosamide  
Lafutidine  
Lamivudine  
Lamotrigine  
Lanreotide  
Lansoprazole  
Lanthanum carbonate hydrate  
Lapatinib  
Laronidase  
Laropiprant

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

L-Asparaginase  
Latanoprost  
Laudexium  
Ledipasvir  
Lefetamine  
Leflunomide  
Lenalidomide  
Lenograstim  
Lepirudin  
Lercanidipine  
Letrozole  
Leucovorin  
Leuprorelin  
Levamisole  
Levamphetamine  
Levetiracetam  
Levobunolol  
Levocabastine  
Levocetirizine  
Levodopa  
Levofloxacin  
Levomethamphetamine  
Levomethorphan  
Levomoramide  
Levonorgestrel  
Levorphanol  
Levosimendan  
Levothyroxine  
Lidoflazine

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Lignocaine  
Linagliptin  
Lincomycin  
Linezolid  
Liothyronine sodium  
Liraglutide  
Lisinopril  
Lisuride  
Lithium carbonate  
Lixisenatide  
Lodoxamide  
Lofentamil  
Lofepramine  
Lomefloxacin  
Lomustine  
Lonazolac  
Lopinavir  
Loprazolam  
Loracarbef  
Lorazepam  
Lormetazepam  
Losartan  
Loteprednol  
Lovastatin  
Loxoprofen  
L-Pyroglutamyl-L-histidyl-L-proline amide  
Lumefantrine  
Luteinising hormone  
Lutropin alfa

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Lymecycline

Lynoestrenol

Lypressin

Lysuride

Macitentan

Mafenide

Mangafodipir

Mannitol hexantrate

Mannomustine

Maprotiline

Maraviroc

Mazindol

Mebanazine

Mebezonium

Mebhydrolin

Mebutamate

Mecamylamine

Meclastine

Meclofenamic acid

Meclofenoxate

Mecloqualone

Meclozine

Medazepam

Medigoxin

Medrogestone

Medroxyprogesterone

Mefenamic acid

Mefenorex

Mefloquine

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Mefruside  
Megestrol  
Meglumine gadoterate  
Melengestrol  
Melitracen  
Meloxicam  
Melphalan  
Memantine  
Menotrophin  
Mepenzolate  
Mephenesin  
Mephentermine  
Mepivacaine  
Meprobamate  
Mepyramine  
Mequitazine  
Mercaptopurine; derivatives of mercaptopurine  
Meropenem  
Mesalazine  
MESNA (2-mercaptoethane sulfonate sodium)  
Mesocarb  
Mesoridazine  
Mestanolone  
Mesterolone  
Mestranol  
Metabutethamine  
Metaiodobenzylguanidine (I-131)  
Metaraminol  
Metaxalone

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Metazocine  
Metergoline  
Metformin  
Methacycline  
Methadone (amidone)  
Methadyl acetate  
Methallenoestril  
Methandienone  
Methandriol  
Methanthelinium bromide  
Methapyrilene  
Methaqualone  
Metharbitone  
Methdilazine  
Methenolone  
Methicillin  
Methimazole  
Methisoprinol  
Methixene  
Methocarbamol  
Methohexitone  
Methoin  
Methoserpidine  
Methotrexate  
Methotrimeprazine  
Methoxamine  
Methoxsalen  
Methoxyflurane  
Methoxyphenamine



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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Methsuximide  
Methyclothiazide  
Methyl 5-aminolevulinate hydrochloride  
Methylaminoheptane  
Methylamphetamine  
Methyldihydromorphine  
Methyldopa  
Methyldopate  
Methylephedrine  
Methylergometrine  
Methylnaltrexone bromide  
Methylpentynol  
Methylphenidate  
Methylphenobarbitone  
Methylprednisolone  
Methylsulphonal  
Methyltestosterone  
Methylthiouracil  
Methyprylone  
Methysergide  
Metipranolol  
Metoclopramide  
Metolazone  
Metomidate  
Metopon  
Metoprolol  
Metronidazole  
Mexiletine  
Mianserin

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Mibefradil  
Micafungin  
Miconazole  
Micronomicin  
Midazolam  
Midecamycin  
Midodrine  
Miglitol  
Milrinone  
Miltefosine  
Minaprine  
Minocycline  
Minoxidil  
Mirabegron  
Mirtazapine  
Misoprostol  
Mithramycin  
Mitobronitol  
Mitomycins  
Mitopodozide  
Mitotane  
Mitoxantrone  
Mivacurium  
Mizolastine  
m-Nitrophenol; o-Nitrophenol; p-Nitrophenol  
Moclobemide  
Moexipril  
Molgramostim  
Molindone

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Mometasone

Monofluoroacetic acid

Montelukast

Morazone

Morinamide

Moroctocog alfa

Moroxydine

Morphine methylbromide; morphine N-oxide and other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives

Moxalactam

Moxifloxacin

Moxonidine

Mupirocin

Muromonab-CD3

Mustine and any other N-substituted derivatives of di-(2-chloroethyl) amine

Mycophenolic acid

Myrophine

Myrtecaïne

Nabumetone

N-Acetylaspartyl glutamic acid sodium salt

Nadolol

Nadroparin

Nafarelin

Nafcillin

Naftidrofuryl

Naftifine

Nalbuphine

Nalidixic acid

Nalmefene

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Nalorphine  
Naloxone  
Naltrexone  
Nandrolone  
Naproxen  
Naratriptan  
Natalizumab  
Natamycin  
Nateglinide  
N-Benzoyl sulphanilamide  
Nealbarbitone  
Nebivolol  
Nedocromil  
Nefazodone  
Nefopam  
Nelfinavir  
Neoarsphenamine  
Neomycin  
Neostigmine  
Nepafenac  
Netilmicin  
Nevirapine  
Nialamide  
Niaprazine  
Nicardipine  
Nicergoline  
Nicocodine  
Nicodicodine  
Nicomorphine

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Nicotinic acid  
Nicoumalone  
Nifedipine  
Nifuroxazide  
Nifurzide  
Nikethamide  
Nilotinib  
Nilvadipine  
Nimesulide  
Nimetazepam  
Nimodipine  
Nimorazole  
Nintedanib  
Niridazole  
Nisoldipine  
Nitrazepam  
Nitrendipine  
Nitric oxide  
Nitrofurantoin  
Nitrofurazone  
Nitromin  
Nitroprusside  
Nitroxoline  
Nizatidine  
Nomegestrol  
Nometasone  
Nomifensine  
Nonacog alfa  
Noracymethadol

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Noradrenaline  
Noramidopyrine  
Norbuprenorphine  
Norcodeine  
Nordazepam  
Norelgestromin  
Norethandrolone  
Norethisterone  
Norethynodrel  
Norfloxacin  
Norgestimate  
Norgestrel  
Norketamine  
Norlevorphanol  
Normethadone  
Normorphine  
Norpipanone  
Nortriptyline  
Novobiocin  
Noxythiolin  
Nystatin  
Obinutuzumab  
Ocriplasmin  
Octacosactrin  
Octocog alfa  
Octreotide  
Oestradiol  
Oestriol  
Oestrone

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Ofatumumab  
Ofloxacin  
Olanzapine  
Oleandomycin  
Olmesartan  
Olodaterol  
Olopatadine  
Olsalazine  
Omalizumab  
Ombitasvir  
Omeprazole  
Ondansetron  
Opi Pramol  
Orciprenaline  
Orlistat  
Ornidazole  
Orphenadrine  
Orthocaine  
Oseltamivir  
Oteracil  
Oxaliplatin  
Oxamniquine  
Oxandrolone  
Oxantel  
Oxatomide  
Oxazepam  
Oxazolam  
Oxcarbazepine  
Oxedrine

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Oxidronic acid  
Oxiracetam  
Oxolinic acid  
Oxomemazine  
Oxophenarsine  
Oxpentifylline  
Oxprenolol  
Oxybuprocaine  
Oxybutynin  
Oxycodone  
Oxymesterone  
Oxymetazoline  
Oxymetholone  
Oxymorphone  
Oxypertine  
Oxyphenbutazone  
Oxyphencyclimine  
Oxyphenonium  
Oxytetracycline  
Oxytocin  
p-Aminobenzoic acid  
Paclitaxel  
Paliperidone  
Palivizumab  
Palonosetron  
Pamidronate  
p-Aminobenzene-sulphonamide  
Pancuronium  
Panitumumab



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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Pantoprazole  
Paraldehyde  
Paramethadione  
Paramethasone  
Parecoxib  
Pargyline  
Paricalcitol  
Paritaprevir  
Parnaparin  
Paromomycin  
Paroxetine  
Pasireotide  
Pazopanib  
Pecilocin  
Pefloxacin  
Pegaptanib  
Pegfilgrastim  
Peginterferon  
Pegvisomant  
Pembrolizumab  
Pemetrexed  
Pemoline  
Pempidine  
Penamecillin  
Penciclovir  
Penethamate  
Penfluridol  
Penicillamine  
Penicillin G; benzylpenicillin

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Penicillin V; phenoxymethylpenicillin

Pentaerythritol tetranitrate

Pentamidine

Pentazocine

Penthienate

Pentobarbitone

Pentolinium

Pentoxifylline

Perampanel

Perfluoropropane

Pergolide

Perhexiline

Pericyazine

Perindopril

Perphenazine

Pertuzumab

Pethidine

Pethidinic acid

Phenacaine

Phenacemide

Phenacetin

Phenaglycodol

Phenazocine

Phenbenicillin

Phenbutrazate

Phencyclidine

Phendimetrazine

Phenelzine

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Phenethicillin  
Phenethylamine  
Phenetidylphenacetin  
Pheneturide  
Phenformin  
Phenglutarimide  
Phenindamine  
Phenindione  
Pheniramine  
Phenmetrazine  
Phenobarbitone  
Phenoperidine  
Phenothiazine  
Phenoxybenzamine  
Phenoxypropazine  
Phenprocoumon  
Phensuximide  
Phentermine  
Phentolamine  
Phenylbutazone  
Phenylmethyl barbituric acid  
Phenylpropanolamine  
Phenytoin  
Phthalylsulphacetamide  
Phthalylsulphathiazole  
Physostigmine  
Picrotoxin  
Pilocarpine  
Pimecrolimus

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Piminodine  
Pimozide  
Pinazepam  
Pioglitazone  
Pipecuronium  
Pipemidic acid  
Pipenzolate  
Piperacillin  
Piperazine oestrone sulphate  
Piperidolate  
Pipothiazine  
Pipradrol  
Piracetam  
Pirenoxine  
Pirenzepine  
Piribedil  
Piritramide  
Piroxicam  
Pirprofen  
Pivmecillinam  
Pizotifen  
Plerixafor  
Poldine methylsulphate  
Polidexide  
Polymethylene-bistrimethylammonium salts  
Polymyxins  
Polyoestradiol  
Polythiazide  
Pomalidomide

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Posaconazole  
Practolol  
Pralatrexate  
Pralidoxime  
Pramipexole  
Prasugrel  
Pravastatin  
Prazepam  
Praziquantel  
Prazosin  
Prednicarbate  
Prednisolone  
Prednisone  
Pregabalin  
Prenoxdiazine  
Prenylamine  
Prilocaine  
Procaine  
Primaquine  
Primidone  
Prindolol  
Probenecid  
Probucol  
Procainamide  
Procaine penicillin  
Procarbazine  
Prochlorperazine  
Procyclidine  
Profenone

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Progesterone

Proguanil

Prolintane

Promazine

Promestriene

Promethazine

Promoxolane

Pronethalol

Propafenone

Propanidid

Propantheline

Proparacaine

Propicillin

Propiomazine

Propiram

Propiverine

Propofol

Propoxyphene

Propranolol

Propylhexedrine

Propylthiouracil

Propyromazine

Proquamezine

Proquazone

Prostaglandins

Protamine sulphate

Prothionamide

Prothipendyl

Protirelin

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Protriptyline  
Proxymetacaine  
Proxyphylline  
Prucalopride  
Pyrathiazine  
Pyrazinamide  
Pyridinolcarbamate  
Pyridostigmine  
Pyrimethamine  
Pyritinol  
Pyrovalerone  
Pyrrobutamine  
Quetiapine  
Quinagolide  
Quinalbarbitone  
Quinapril  
Quinestradol  
Quinestrol  
Quinethazone  
Quinidine  
Quinine  
Quinupristin  
Rabeprazole  
Racecadotril  
Racemethorphan  
Racemoramide  
Racemorphan  
Radium-223 chloride  
Rafoxanide

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Raloxifene  
Raltegravir  
Raltitrexed  
Ramipril  
Ranibizumab  
Ranitidine  
Ranolazine  
Rasburicase  
Raubasine  
Razoxane  
Reboxetine  
Regorafenib  
Remifentanyl  
Repaglinide  
Reserpine  
Retapamulin  
Reteplase  
Retigabine  
Retinoic acid  
Reviparin  
Rhodamine B  
Ribavirin  
Rifamide  
Rifampicin  
Rifaximin  
Rilmenidine  
Rilpivirine  
Riluzole  
Rimexolone



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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Rimiterol  
Riociguat  
Risedronic acid  
Risperidone  
Ristocetin  
Ritodrine  
Ritonavir  
Rituximab  
Rivaroxaban  
Rivastigmine  
Rizatriptan  
Rocuronium  
Rofecoxib  
Rolitetracycline  
Romiplostim  
Ropinirole  
Ropivacaine  
Rosiglitazone  
Rosoxacin  
Rosuvastatin  
Rotigotine  
Roxatidine  
Roxithromycin  
Rupatadine  
Ruxolitinib  
Sacubitril  
Salazosulphadimidine  
Salbutamol  
Salmefamol

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Salmeterol  
Santonin  
Saquinavir  
Saxagliptin  
Secbutobarbitone  
Secnidazole  
Secobarbital  
Secukinumab  
Selegiline  
Sermorelin  
Sertaconazole  
Sertraline  
Sevelamer  
Sevoflurane  
Sibutramine  
Sildenafil  
Siltuximab  
Silver sulphadiazine  
Simfibrate  
Simvastatin  
Sirolimus  
Sisomicin  
Sitagliptin  
Sodium apolate  
Sodium aurothiomalate  
Sodium dihydroazapentacene  
Sodium fluoride  
Sodium iodide [I-131]  
Sodium molybdate

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Sodium oxidronate  
Sodium pertechnetate  
Sodium picosulphate  
Sodium tetradecyl sulphate  
Sodium valproate  
Sofosbuvir  
Solifenacin  
Somatostatin  
Somatropin  
Sorafenib  
Sotalol  
Sparfloxacin  
Spectinomycin  
Spiramycin  
Spironolactone  
Stanolone  
Stanozolol  
Stavudine  
Stilboestrol  
Streptokinase  
Streptomycin and its derivatives  
Streptozocin  
Strontium [<sup>89</sup>Sr]  
Styramate  
Succinylsulphathiazole  
Sucroferric oxyhydroxide  
Sufentanil  
Sugammadex  
Sulbactam

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Sulbenicillin  
Sulfabenzamide  
Sulfacytine  
Sulfametopyrazine  
Sulfametrole  
Sulindac  
Sulphabromomethazine  
Sulphacetamide  
Sulphachlorpyridazine  
Sulphadiazine  
Sulphadicramide  
Sulphadimethoxine  
Sulphadimidine  
Sulphadoxine  
Sulphaethidole  
Sulphafurazole  
Sulphaguanidine  
Sulphaloxic acid  
Sulphamerazine  
Sulphamethazine  
Sulphamethizole  
Sulphamethoxazole  
Sulphamethoxydiazine  
Sulphamethoxypyridazine  
Sulphametopyrazine  
Sulphamonomethoxine  
Sulphamoxole  
Sulphanilamide  
Sulphaphenazole

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Sulphapyrazole  
Sulphapyridine  
Sulphaquinoxaline  
Sulphasalazine  
Sulphasomidine  
Sulphathiazole  
Sulphathiourea  
Sulphatolamide  
Sulphaurea  
Sulphinpyrazone  
Sulphomyxin  
Sulphonals; alkyl sulphonals  
Sulpiride  
Sulprostone  
Sultamicillin  
Sulthiame  
Sumatriptan  
Sunitinib  
Suprofen  
Suxamethonium  
Suxethonium bromide  
Syrosingopine  
Tacrine  
Tacrolimus  
Tadalafil  
Tafluprost  
Talampicillin  
Tamoxifen  
Tamsulosin

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Tapentadol  
Tazarotene  
Tazobactam  
Teclotiazide  
Tedizolid  
Tegafur  
Tegaserod  
Teicoplanin  
Telbivudine  
Telithromycin  
Telmisartan  
Temazepam  
Temozolomide  
Temsirolimus  
Tenecteplase  
Teniposide  
Tenofovir  
Tenonitrozole  
Tenoxicam  
Terazosin  
Terbinafine  
Terbutaline  
Terconazole  
Terfenadine  
Teriflunomide  
Teriparatide  
Terlipressin  
Tertatolol  
Testosterone

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Tetrabenazine  
Tetracaine  
Tetracosactide  
Tetracyclines  
Tetrahydrocannabinol  
Tetrazepam  
Tetrofosmin  
Thalidomide  
Thallium  
Thebacon  
Thenalidine  
Thenyldiamine  
Theofibrate  
Theophylline  
Thiabendazole  
Thiacetazone  
Thialbarbitone  
Thiamazole  
Thiambutosine  
Thiamphenicol  
Thiazinamium methylsulphate  
Thiethylperazine  
Thiocarlide  
Thioguanine  
Thiopentone  
Thiopropazate  
Thiopropazine  
Thioridazine  
Thiotepa

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Thiothixene  
Thiouracil; its alkyl derivatives  
Thymalfasin  
Thymoxamine  
Thyroid gland, the active principles of  
Thyrotrophin  
Thyroxine  
Tiagabine  
Tianeptine  
Tiapride  
Tiaprofenic acid  
Tibolone  
Ticagrelor  
Ticarcillin  
Ticlopidine  
Tiemonium  
Tigecycline  
Tigloidine  
Tilidine  
Tiludronic acid  
Timepidium  
Timolol  
Tinidazole  
Tinzaparin  
Tioconazole  
Tiotropium  
Tirilazad  
Tirofiban  
Tixocortol



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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Tizanidine

Tobramycin

Tocainide

Tocilizumab

Tofacitinib

Tofenacin

Tolazamide

Tolazoline

Tolbutamide

Tolcapone

Tolmetin

Toloxatone

Tolperisone

Tolpropamine

Tolterodine

Topiramate

Topotecan

Toremifene

Tosufloxacin

Trabectedin

Tramadol

Tranexamic acid

Tranlycypromine

Trastuzumab

Travoprost

Trazodone

Treosulphan

Tretamine

Tretinoin

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Triacetyloleandomycin

Triamcinolone

Triamterene

Triaziquone

Triazolam

Tribenoside

Tribromethyl alcohol

Trichomycin

Triclofos sodium

Tricyclamol

Trienbolone

Trientine

Trifluoperazine

Trifluorothymidine

Trifluperidol

Trifluridine

Triflusal

Trihexyphenidyl

Trimebutine

Trimegestone

Trimeperidine

Trimeprazine

Trimetaphan

Trimetazidine

Trimethoprim

Trimetrexate

Trimipramine

Trimustine

Tripamide

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Tripelennamine  
Triptorelin  
Tromantadine  
Tropicamide  
Tropisetron  
Trospium  
Trovaflaxacin  
Troxidone  
Tubocurarine  
Tybamate  
Tylosin  
Ulipristal  
Umeclidinium  
Unoprostone  
Uramustine  
Urapidil  
Urea  
Ureamycin  
Urethane  
Urokinase  
Ursodeoxycholic acid  
Ustekinumab  
Valaciclovir  
Valdecoxib  
Valganciclovir  
Valproic acid  
Valsartan  
Vancomycin  
Vardenafil

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Varenicline  
Vasopressin  
Vecuronium  
Vedolizumab  
Vemurafenib  
Venlafaxine  
Verapamil  
Vernakalant  
Verteporfin  
Vidarabine  
Vigabatrin  
Vildagliptin  
Viloxazine  
Vinbarbitone  
Vinblastine  
Vincristine  
Vindesine  
Vinflunine  
Vinorelbine  
Vinpocetine  
Vinylbital  
Viomycin  
Virginiamycin  
Vismodegib  
Voriconazole  
Vortioxetine  
Warfarin  
Xamoterol  
Xipamide

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Xylazine  
Xylometazoline  
Yttrium-90 chloride  
Zafirlukast  
Zalcitabine  
Zanamivir  
Zidovudine  
Zipeprol  
Ziprasidone  
Zofenopril  
Zolendronic acid  
Zolmitriptan  
Zolpidem  
Zopiclone  
Zoxazolamine  
Zuclopenthixol

PART 2

CLASSES OF THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS

1. Anti-toxins
2. Anti-venoms
3. Insulins
4. Plasma derivatives
5. Androgen, oestrogen or progestogen hormones
6. Vaccines

PART 3

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS IN PHARMACY-ONLY MEDICINES

Albendazole  
Alverine

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SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Amorolfine  
Amyl nitrite  
Bambuterol  
Benzydamine  
Brompheniramine  
Buclizine  
Butyl aminobenzoate  
Carbinoxamine  
Carbocysteine  
Cetirizine  
Cinnarizine  
Dexchlorpheniramine  
Dicycloverine  
Diphenhydramine  
Diphenoxylate  
Flunarizine  
Levodropropizine  
Loperamide  
Loratadine  
Mebendazole  
Mebeverine  
Naphazoline  
Nicotine  
Oxethazaine  
Parachlorophenol  
Phenyltoloxamine  
Pholcodine  
Podophyllum resin  
Podophyllotoxin

SECOND SCHEDULE — *continued*

Policresulen  
 Procaterol  
 Pseudoephedrine  
 Sodium cromoglycate  
 Tetrahydrozoline  
 Tolnaftate  
 Triprolidine  
 Tyrothricin

## THIRD SCHEDULE

Regulations 11(d) and 12(b)

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>	<i>Third column</i>
<i>Class of persons</i>	<i>Type of prescription-only medicine</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
1. The owner or the master of a ship which does not carry a doctor on board as part of her crew	All prescription-only medicines	The supply must be necessary for the treatment of persons on the ship
2. Persons requiring prescription-only medicines for the purpose of enabling them, in the course of any business carried on by them, to comply with any requirements made by or under any written law with respect to the medical treatment of their employees	Such prescription-only medicines as specified in the relevant written law	The supply — (a) must be for the purpose of enabling the persons to comply with any requirements made by or under any written law; and (b) is subject to such conditions and is to be made in such circumstances as specified in the relevant written law

THIRD SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>	<i>Third column</i>
<i>Class of persons</i>	<i>Type of prescription-only medicine</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
3. An Independent Duty Corpsman (IDC) deployed on Republic of Singapore Navy (RSN) vessels who has been authorised by the Chief Navy Medical Officer to administer prescription-only medicines	All prescription-only medicines listed in the IDC Medications List approved by the Chief Navy Medical Officer	An IDC — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) must not administer the prescription-only medicines to any person other than personnel on board RSN vessels when the vessels are out at sea, or on military operations and exercises;</li> <li>(b) must carry out the administration of the prescription-only medicines in accordance with IDC clinical protocols approved by the Chief Navy Medical Officer; and</li> <li>(c) must keep proper records of the IDC's administration of the prescription-only medicines</li> </ul>



## FOURTH SCHEDULE

Regulation 20(2)

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
<i>Substance</i>	<i>Term to be used</i>
1. Tartrazine	tartrazine (Code E102) tartrazine (Code 102) tartrazine (Code FD and C Yellow No. 5)
2. Benzoic acid	benzoic acid benzoic acid (Code E210)
3. Sodium benzoate	sodium benzoate sodium benzoate (Code E211)

## FIFTH SCHEDULE

Regulation 20(3)

## CAUTIONARY INFORMATION TO BE LABELLED ON THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
<i>Therapeutic product</i>	<i>Cautionary information</i>
1. Therapeutic product containing aspirin or acetylsalicylic acid for oral administration	Caution: Not to be given to persons below 16 years of age except under the direction of a doctor.
2. Therapeutic product containing any of the following substances for oral administration:	Caution: This may cause drowsiness. If affected, do not drive or operate machinery.
(a) Diphenoxylate	
(b) Loperamide	
(c) The following anti-histamine substances:	
Antazoline	
Azatadine	
Bamipine	

FIFTH SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
<i>Therapeutic product</i>	<i>Cautionary information</i>
Bromodiphenhydramine	
Bromopheniramine	
Buclizine	
Carbinoxamine	
Chlorcyclizine	
Chlorpheniramine	
Cinnarizine	
Clemastine	
Clemizole	
Cyclizine	
Cyproheptadine	
Dexchlorpheniramine	
Dimethpyrindene	
Diphenhydramine	
Diphenylpyraline	
Doxylamine	
Embramine	
Flunarizine	
Homochlorcyclizine	
Isothipendyl	
Levocabastine	
Mebhydrolin	
Meclastine	
Meclozine	
Mepyramine	
Mequitazine	
Methdilazine	

FIFTH SCHEDULE — *continued*

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
<i>Therapeutic product</i>	<i>Cautionary information</i>
Oxatomide	
Oxomemazine	
Phenindamine	
Pheniramine	
Phenyltoloxamine	
Promethazine	
Pyrathiazine	
Pyrrobutamine	
Thenalidine	
Thenyldiamine	
Thiazinamium	
Tolpropamine	
Tripelennamine	
Triprolidine	

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## SIXTH SCHEDULE

Regulations 41(2), 42(2), 61(2), 62(3)  
and (4), 63(3) and (4), 64  
and 68

### FEES

1. Application fee for, or for renewal of, a manufacturer's licence for —
  - (a) manufacture of external preparations only \$1,500
  - (b) manufacture of oral preparations only \$1,500
  - (c) manufacture of external and oral preparations only \$2,000
  - (d) manufacture of sterile preparations, or other types of dosage forms or dosage form combinations not described in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) \$3,000
  - (e) primary (with or without secondary) packaging \$1,000
  - (f) secondary packaging only \$600
2. Application fee for amending a manufacturer's licence —
  - (a) without site inspection (administrative amendment) \$50
  - (b) without site inspection (for a manufacturer carrying out packaging only) \$50
  - (c) with site inspection (for a manufacturer carrying out packaging only) \$500
  - (d) with site inspection (for all other manufacturers) \$1,000
3. Application fee for, or for renewal of, an importer's licence for —
  - (a) any therapeutic product \$500
  - (b) any therapeutic product imported under one of the following regulations:
    - (i) regulation 5(1)(b)(ii) (for scientific education, etc.)
    - (ii) regulation 5(1)(b)(iii) (for export only)
    - (iii) regulation 5(1)(b)(iv) or (v) (for supply to a ship or an aircraft)

SIXTH SCHEDULE — *continued*

4. Application fee for an importer's licence for a consignment of any therapeutic product imported under regulation 5(1)(b)(ii), (iii), (iv) or (v)	\$100 per consignment
5. Application fee for amending an importer's licence —	
(a) without site inspection (administrative amendment)	\$50
(b) with site inspection	\$300
6. Application fee for approval to import or export therapeutic products containing psychotropic substances	\$100 per consignment
7. Application fee for approval to import registered therapeutic products under regulation 5(1)(b)(vii)	\$250 per consignment
8. Application fee for, or for renewal of, a wholesaler's licence for any therapeutic product	\$500
9. Application fee for amending a wholesaler's licence —	
(a) without site inspection (administrative amendment)	\$50
(b) with site inspection	\$300
10. Application fee for, or for renewal of, an importer's licence and a wholesaler's licence for any therapeutic product	\$900
11. Registering one or more innovator products which have not yet been approved by any competent drug regulatory agency and for which the Authority will conduct a full evaluation:	
(a) application fee for the initial screening	\$2,750
(b) evaluation fee	\$82,500
12. Registering an innovator product which is approved by at least one competent drug regulatory agency and for which the Authority will conduct an abridged evaluation:	
(a) application fee for the initial screening (for each product)	\$550

SIXTH SCHEDULE — *continued*

(b) evaluation fee for a single-strength product or the first product in a series of products of different strengths	\$11,000
(c) evaluation fee for each subsequent product in a series of products of different strengths	\$5,500
13. Registering an innovator product which is approved by any reference drug regulatory agency and for which the Authority will conduct a verification evaluation:	
(a) application fee for the initial screening (for each product)	\$550
(b) evaluation fee for a single-strength product or the first product in a series of products of different strengths	\$16,500
(c) evaluation fee for each subsequent product in a series of products of different strengths	\$5,500
14. Registering a generic drug product which is approved by at least one competent drug regulatory agency and for which the Authority will conduct an abridged evaluation:	
(a) application fee for the initial screening (for each product)	\$550
(b) evaluation fee for a single-strength product or the first product in a series of products of different strengths	\$3,850
(c) evaluation fee for each subsequent product in a series of products of different strengths	\$2,200
15. Registering a generic drug product which is approved by any reference drug regulatory agency and for which the Authority will conduct a verification evaluation under the Special Scheme for Registration of Generic Medicinal Products from India established pursuant to Chapter 5 of the India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement:	
(a) application fee for the initial screening (for each product)	\$550

SIXTH SCHEDULE — *continued*

(b) evaluation fee for a single-strength product or the first product in a series of products of different strengths	\$10,000
(c) evaluation fee for each subsequent product in a series of products of different strengths	\$5,000
16. Registering a generic drug product which is approved by any reference drug regulatory agency and for which the Authority will conduct a verification evaluation:	
(a) application fee for the initial screening (for each product)	\$550
(b) evaluation fee for a single-strength product or the first product in a series of products of different strengths	\$10,000
(c) evaluation fee for each subsequent product in a series of products of different strengths	\$5,000
17. Fees, in addition to the fees in item 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 or 16, as the case may be, for overseas manufacturers:	
(a) application fee for verification of Good Manufacturing Practice Standard	\$600
(b) evaluation fee for Quality System Dossier	\$4,500
(c) evaluation fee for on-site audit —	
(i) in an ASEAN country	\$18,000
(ii) in a non-ASEAN country in Asia	\$20,000
(iii) outside Asia	\$24,000
18. Registration fee for a therapeutic product	Nil
19. Annual retention fee under regulation 68(4)	\$300
20. For the Authority's approval —	
(a) to make a major variation to a registered therapeutic product, for which the Authority will conduct a full evaluation —	
(i) application fee for the initial screening for a series of products of the same proprietary name	\$2,500

SIXTH SCHEDULE — *continued*

(ii) evaluation fee for a series of products of the same proprietary name	\$51,000
(b) to make a major variation to a registered therapeutic product, for which the Authority will conduct an abridged evaluation —	
(i) application fee for the initial screening (for each product)	\$500
(ii) evaluation fee for a single-strength product or the first product in a series of products of different strengths	\$5,500
(iii) evaluation fee for each subsequent product in a series of products of different strengths	\$2,750
(c) to make a major variation to a registered therapeutic product, for which the Authority will conduct a verification evaluation —	
(i) application fee for the initial screening (for each product)	\$500
(ii) evaluation fee for a single-strength product or the first product in a series of products of different strengths	\$8,250
(iii) evaluation fee for each subsequent product in a series of products of different strengths	\$2,750
21. Application fee for the Authority's approval to make any other variations to a registered therapeutic product where such approval is required (excluding applications to change the forensic classification of the product)	\$550
22. Application fee for the following certificates or documents:	
(a) a GMP Certificate	\$6,000
(b) each additional copy of a GMP Certificate	\$200
(c) a GDP Certificate	\$3,500
(d) each additional copy of a GDP Certificate	\$200



SIXTH SCHEDULE — *continued*

- (e) certificate of registration or compliance under regulation 61 for a therapeutic product intended for export \$100
- (f) certificate of approval under regulation 64 for import of a therapeutic product into Singapore \$100

## 23. In this Schedule —

“competent drug regulatory agency” means a national regulatory authority participating in the World Health Organization’s Certification Scheme on the Quality of Pharmaceutical Products Moving in International Commerce, and listed as such on the World Health Organization’s website;

“forensic classification” means the classification of a therapeutic product as “prescription-only medicine”, “pharmacy-only medicine” or “general sale list medicine”;

“generic drug product” means a therapeutic product containing a chemical entity or a combination of chemical entities that is essentially similar to a registered therapeutic product;

“innovator product” means a therapeutic product containing any new chemical or biological entity, new combination of chemical or biological entities, new dosage form or new route of administration;

“major variation”, in relation to a therapeutic product, means any change relating to the intended purpose or recommended dosage of, patient groups for, or clinical trial information on, the therapeutic product;

“primary packaging”, in relation to a therapeutic product, means the enclosure of the product in a container which is labelled before the product is sold or supplied;

“reference drug regulatory agency” means a national regulatory authority specified by the Authority on the Authority’s website from whose regulatory decisions the Authority takes reference;

“secondary packaging”, in relation to a therapeutic product that is already enclosed in the container in which it is to be sold or supplied, means —

- (a) the labelling of the container, or enclosure of the container with other packaging material (including product informational inserts); or
- (b) the labelling of the packaging material before the product is sold or supplied in it.

## SEVENTH SCHEDULE

Regulation 52(1)(b)

<i>First column</i>	<i>Second column</i>
<i>Therapeutic product</i>	<i>Maximum amount allowed</i>
1. Codeine	(a) Oral liquid preparation — not exceeding 15 mg per 5 ml and not exceeding 240 ml in quantity (b) Solid preparation — not exceeding 30 mg per dosage unit and not exceeding 20 dosage units in quantity
2. Dextromethorphan	(a) Oral liquid preparation — not exceeding 15 mg per 5 ml and not exceeding 240 ml in quantity (b) Solid preparation — not exceeding 30 mg per dosage unit and not exceeding 20 dosage units in quantity

Made on 14 July 2016.

KANDIAH SATKUNANANTHAM  
*Chairman,*  
*Health Sciences Authority,*  
*Singapore.*

[HSA 401:04/05-000; HSA/LPPD/711:12/61-000;  
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