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Extraordinary, dated the)

Government of India
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

New Delhi, the ...February, 2018

Notification.

G.S.R._____(E).– The following draft of certain rules which the Central Government proposes to make, in supersession of Part XA and Schedule Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 and section 33 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940) and after consultation with the Drugs Technical Advisory Board is hereby published for information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules shall be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of a period of forty five days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing these draft rules are made available to the public.

Objections and suggestions which may be received from any person within the period specified above will be considered by the Central Government.

Objections and suggestions, if any, may be addressed to the Under Secretary (Drugs), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, Room No. 414 A, 'D' Wing, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi – 110011 or sent on email drugsdiv-mohfw@nic.in.

Draft Rules

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY

1. **Short title, commencement and applicability.** -(1) These rules may be called the New Drugs and Clinical trials Rules, 2018.
 - (2) It shall come in to force after their final publication in the Official Gazette.
 - (3) It applies to all new drugs, investigational new drugs for human use, clinical trial, bioequivalence study, bioavailability study and Ethics Committee.

2. **Definitions.**- (1) In these rules unless the context otherwise requires,-
 - (a) “academic clinical trial” means a clinical trial of a drug already approved for a certain claim and initiated by any investigator, academic or research institution for a new indication or new route of administration or new dose or new dosage form, where the results of such a trial are used only for academic or research purposes and not for seeking approval of the Central Licencing Authority or regulatory authority of any country for marketing or commercial purpose;

- (b) “Act” means the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940);
- (c) “active pharmaceutical ingredient” means any substance which can be used in a pharmaceutical formulation with the intention to provide pharmacological activity or to otherwise have direct effect in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease, or to have direct effect in restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions in human beings or animals;
- (d) “adverse event” means Any untoward medical occurrence (including a symptom / disease or an abnormal laboratory finding) during treatment with an investigational drug or a pharmaceutical product in a patient or a trial subject that does not necessarily have a relationship with the treatment being given.
- (e) “bioavailability study” means a study to assess the rate and extent to which the drug is absorbed from a pharmaceutical formulation and becomes available in the systemic circulation or availability of the drug at the site of action;
- (f) “bioequivalence study” means a study to establish the absence of a statistically significant difference in the rate and extent of absorption of an active ingredient from a pharmaceutical formulation in comparison to the reference formulation having the same active ingredient when administered in the same molar dose under similar conditions;
- (g) “bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre” means a centre created or established to undertake bioavailability study or bioequivalence study of a drug for either clinical part or for both clinical and analytical part of such study;
- (h) “biomedical and health research” means research including studies on basic, applied and operational research or clinical research designed primarily to increase scientific knowledge about diseases and conditions (physical or socio-behavioural); their detection and cause; and evolving strategies for health promotion, prevention, or amelioration of disease and rehabilitation but does not include clinical trial as defined in clause (j);
- (i) “Central Licencing Authority” means the Drugs Controller General of India as referred to in rule 3;
- (j) “clinical trial” in relation to a new drug or investigational new drug means any systematic study of such new drug or investigational new drug in human subjects to generate data for discovering or verifying its,-
 - (i) clinical, or;
 - (ii) pharmacological including pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetic, or;
 - (iii) adverse effects,
 with the objective of determining the safety, efficacy or tolerance of such new drug or investigational new drug;
 - (k) “clinical trial protocol” means a document containing the background, objective, rationale, design, methodology including matters concerning performance, management, conduct, analysis, adverse event, withdrawal, statistical consideration and record keeping pertaining to clinical trial;
 - (l) “clinical trial site” means any hospital or institute or any other clinical establishment having the required facilities to conduct a clinical trial;
 - (m) “efficacy” in relation to drugs means its ability to achieve the desired effect in a controlled clinical setting;

- (n) “effectiveness” in relation to a drug means its ability to achieve the desired effect in a real world clinical situation after approval of the drug;
- (o) “Ethics Committee” means for the purpose of, -
- (i) clinical trial, Ethics Committee, constituted under rule 7;
 - (ii) biomedical and health research, Ethics Committee, constituted under rule 16.
- (p) “global clinical trial” means any clinical trial which is conducted as part of a clinical development of a drug in more than one country;
- (q) “investigational new drug” means a new chemical or biological entity or substance that has not been approved for marketing as a drug in any country.
- (r) “investigational product” means the pharmaceutical formulation of an active ingredient or placebo being tested or used in a clinical trial;
- (s) “investigator” means a person who is responsible for conducting clinical trial at the clinical trial site under these rules;
- (t) “medical management” means treatment including ancillary care.
- (u) “new chemical entity” means any substance that has not been approved for marketing as a drug by any drug regulatory authority and is proposed to be developed as a new drug for the first time by establishing its safety and efficacy;
- (v) “new drug” means, -
- (i) a drug, including active pharmaceutical ingredient or phytopharmaceutical drug, which has not been used in the country to any significant extent under conditions specified in the labelling thereof and has not been approved as safe and efficacious by the Central Licencing Authority with respect to its claims; or
 - (ii) a drug approved by the Central Licencing Authority for certain claims and proposed to be marketed with modified or new claims including indication, route of administration, dosage and dosage form; or
 - (iii) a fixed dose combination of two or more drugs, approved separately for certain claims and proposed to be combined for the first time in a fixed ratio, or where the ratio of ingredients in an approved combination is proposed to be changed with certain claims including indication, route of administration, dosage and dosage form; or
 - (iv) a modified or sustained release form of a drug or novel drug delivery system of any drug approved by the Central Licencing Authority; or
 - (v) a vaccine, recombinant Deoxyribonucleic Acid (r-DNA) derived product, living modified organism, monoclonal anti-body, stem cell, gene therapeutic product or xenografts, intended to be used as drug;

Explanation.— The drugs, other than drugs referred to in sub-clauses (iv) and (v), shall continue to be new drugs for a period of four years from the date of their permission granted by the Central Licencing Authority and the drugs referred to in sub-clauses (iv) and (v) shall always be deemed to be new drugs;

- (vv) ‘orphan drugs’ means a drug intended to treat a condition which affects fewer than two lac person in India.

- (w) “pharmaceutical formulation” means any preparation for human or veterinary use containing one or more active pharmaceutical ingredients, with or without pharmaceutical excipients or additives, that is formulated to produce a specific physical form (e.g. Tablet, capsule, solution) suitable for administration to human or animals;
- (x) “pharmacovigilance” means the science and activities relating to detection, assessment, understanding and prevention of adverse effects or any other drug-related problem;
- (y) “phytopharmaceutical drug” means a drug of purified and standardised fraction assessed qualitatively and quantitatively with defined minimum four bio-active or photochemical compounds of an extract of a medicinal plant or its part, for internal or external use on human beings or animals for diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of any disease or disorder but does not include drug administered through parenteral route;
- (z) “placebo” means an inactive substance visually identical in appearance to a drug being tested in a clinical trial;
- (aa) “post-trial access” means making a new drug or investigational new drug available to a trial subject after completion of clinical trial through which the said drug has been found beneficial to a trial subject during clinical trial for such period as considered necessary by the investigator and the Ethics Committee ;
- (ab) “registered pharmacist” means a person who has been registered as a pharmacist under the Pharmacy Act, 1948;
- (za) “Schedule” means the Schedule appended to these rules;
- (zb) “serious adverse event” means an untoward medical occurrence during clinical trial resulting in death or permanent disability or hospitalisation of the trial subject where the trial subject is an outdoor patient or a healthy person, prolongation of hospitalisation where the trial subject is an indoor-patient, persistent or significant disability or incapacity, congenital anomaly, birth defect or life threatening event;
- (zc) “similar biologic” means a biological product which is similar in terms of quality, safety and efficacy to reference biological product licenced or approved in India or any innovator product approved in International Council of Harmonisation (ICH) member countries;
- (zd) “sponsor” includes a person, a company or an institution or an organisation responsible for initiation and management of a clinical trial;
- (ze) “State Licencing Authority” means the State Drugs Controller, by whatever name called, appointed by a State Government;
- (zf) “trial subject” means a person who is either a patient or a healthy person to whom investigational product is administered for the purposes of a clinical trial;
- (2) The words and expressions used in these rules but not defined herein but defined in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940) shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Act.

CHAPTER II
AUTHORITIES AND OFFICERS.

3. **Central Licencing Authority.**-The Drugs Controller General of India appointed by the Central Government in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare shall be the Central Licencing Authority for the purposes of these rules.

4. **Delegation of powers of Central Licencing Authority.**- (1) The Drugs Controller General of India, with the prior approval of the Central Government, may, by an order in writing, delegate all or any of powers of the Central Licencing Authority to any other Officer of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation not be below the rank of Assistant Drugs Controller.

(2) The officer to whom the powers have been delegated under sub-rule (1) shall exercise all or any of the powers of the Central Licencing Authority under its name and seal.

5. **Controlling Officer.** -(1) The Drugs Controller General of India may designate any officer not below the rank of Assistant Drugs Controller as Controlling Officer.

(2) The Drugs Controller General of India shall, by an order, specify the areas and powers of the Controlling Officer.

(3).The Controlling Officer, designated under sub-rule (1) shall supervise the work of sub-ordinate officers and shall exercise powers and perform functions which may be assigned to that Officer.

CHAPTER III
ETHICS COMMITTEE FOR CLINICAL TRIAL, BIOAVAILABILITY AND BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY

6. **Requirement of the Ethics Committee.** (1) Any institution or organisation intends to conduct clinical trial or bioavailability study or bioequivalence study shall be required to have an Ethics Committee.

(2) The Ethics Committee shall apply for registration with the Central Licencing Authority as provided under rule 8.

7. **Constitution of Ethics Committee.** -(1) The Ethics Committee shall have of a minimum of seven members from the following areas,-

- (i) Medical Science;
- (ii) Scientific;
- (iii) Non-medical;
- (iv) Non-scientific;
- (v) One lay person; and
- (vi) One woman member.

(2) One member of the Ethics Committee shall be the Chairperson, who shall not be related in any manner with the institute or organisation.

(3) One member of the Ethics Committee shall be appointed by the institutions or organisation as Member Secretary.

- (4) The committee shall include at least one member whose primary area of interest or specialization is non-scientific and at least one member who is independent of the institution.
- (5) Individuals from other institutions or organisation may, if considered necessary, be appointed as members of the Ethics Committee.
- (6) The members of the Ethics Committee shall follow the provisions of these rules, Good Clinical Practices Guidelines and other regulatory requirements to safeguard the rights, safety and well-being of trial subjects.
- (7) Every member of the Ethics Committee shall be required to undergo such training and development programmes as may be specified by the Central Licencing Authority from time to time:

Provided that any member, who has not successfully completed such training and developmental programmes, shall be disqualified to hold the post of member of the Ethics Committee and shall cease to be a member of such committee.
- (8) The members representing medical scientists and clinicians shall possess at least post graduate qualification in their respective area of specialization and adequate experience in the respective fields and have requisite knowledge and clarity about their role and responsibility as committee members.
- (9) As far as possible, based on the requirement of research area such as HIV, genetic disorder, etc., specific patient group may also be represented in the Ethics Committee.
- (10) No person having a conflict of interest shall be the member of an Ethics Committee and all members shall sign a declaration to the effect that there is no conflict of interest in the clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study protocol being reviewed by the committee.
- (11) While considering an application which involves a conflict of interest of any member of the Ethics Committee, such member may voluntarily withdraw from the Ethics Committee review meeting, in writing, to the Chairperson.
- (12) The details in respect of the conflict of interest of the member shall be duly recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Ethics Committee.

8. Registration of Ethics Committee relating to clinical trial, bio availability and bioequivalence study - (1) Every Ethics Committee, constituted under rule 7, shall make an application for grant of registration to the Central Licencing Authority in Form CT-01.

(2) The Ethics Committee shall furnish such information and documents as specified in Table 1 of the Third Schedule along with the application made in Form CT-01.

(3) The Central Licencing Authority,-

- (i) shall scrutinize the information and documents furnished with the application under sub-rule (2); and
- (ii) make such further enquiry, if any, considered necessary and after being satisfied, that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, may grant registration to Ethics Committee in Form CT-02 and if the Central Licensing Authority is not satisfied with the compliance of these rules by the applicant Ethics Committee, may, reject the application, for reasons to be recorded in writing,

within a period of forty-five days, from the date of the receipt of the application, made under sub-rule (1), by the said Authority.

- (4) An applicant Ethics Committee aggrieved by the decision, of rejection of the application, of the Central Licencing Authority under clause (ii) of sub-rule (3), may prefer an appeal, before the Central Government in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, within sixty days from the date of the receipt of order of such rejection.
- (5) The Government may, after such enquiry, as considered necessary, and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the appellant referred in sub-rule (4), shall dispose of the appeal preferred under sub-rule (4) within a period of sixty days from the date on which the appeal has been preferred.

9. Validity period of registration of Ethics Committee. -The registration granted in Form CT-02 shall remain valid for a period of three years from the date of its issue, unless suspended or cancelled by the Central Licencing Authority.

10. Renewal of registration of Ethics Committee,- (1) On expiry of the validity period of registration granted under rule 8,an Ethics Committee may make an application for renewal of registration in Form CT-01 along with documents as specified in Table 1 of the Third Schedule three months prior to the date of the expiry of the registration:

Provided that if the application for renewal of registration is received by the Central Licencing Authority three months prior to the date of expiry, the registration shall continue to be in force until an order is passed by the said authority on the application:

Provided also that fresh set of documents shall not be required to be furnished, if there are no changes in such documents furnished at the time of grant of registration. In such cases, a certificate shall be rendered by the application indicating the documents that there is no change.

- (2) The Central Licencing Authority shall, after scrutiny of information furnished with the application and after taking into account the inspection report, if any, and after such further enquiry, as considered necessary and on being satisfied that the requirements of these rules have been, -
 - (i) complied with, renew the registration of Ethics Committee in Form CT-02, or
 - (ii) not complied with, reject the application, for reasons to be recorded in writing, within a period of forty-five days, from the date of renewal application made under sub-rule (1).

11. Functions of Ethics Committee. - The Ethics Committee shall perform the following functions for a person, institution or organization:

- (i) review and accord approval to a clinical trial protocol and other clinical trial related documents in the format specified in clause (B) of Table 1 of the Third Schedule and oversee the conduct of clinical trial to safeguard the rights, safety and wellbeing of trial subjects as per these rules, Good Clinical Practices guidelines and other related documents;

- (ii) indicate the reasons that weighed with it while rejecting or asking for a change or notification in the protocol in writing and a copy of such reasons shall also be made available to the Central Licencing Authority;
- (iii) where any serious adverse event occurs to a trial subject or a to study subject during clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study, shall analyse the relevant documents pertaining to such event and forward its recommendations to the Central Licencing Authority and other actions in accordance with CHAPTER VI;
- (iv) where at any stage of a clinical trial, it comes to a conclusion that the trial is likely to compromise the right, safety or wellbeing of the trial subject, the committee may order discontinuation or suspension of the clinical trial and the same shall be intimated to the head of the institution conducting clinical trial and also to the Central Licencing Authority;
- (v) allow any officer authorised by the Central Licencing Authority to enter, with or without prior notice, to inspect the premises, any record, or any documents related to clinical trial, furnish information to any query raised by such authorised person, in relation to the conduct of clinical trial and to verify compliance with the requirements of these rules, Good Clinical Practices guidelines and other applicable regulations for safeguarding the rights, safety and well-being of trial subjects.
- (vi) comply with the requirements or conditions in addition to the requirements specified under the Act and these rules as may be specified by the Central Licencing Authority, with the approval of the Central Government to safeguard the rights of clinical trial subject or bioavailability or bioequivalence study subject.

12. **Proceedings of Ethics Committee** .-(1) No clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence protocol and related documents shall be reviewed by an Ethics Committee unless at least five of its members as detailed below are present, -

- (i) medical scientist (preferably a pharmacologist);
 - (ii) clinician;
 - (iii) legal expert;
 - (iv) social scientist or representative of non-governmental voluntary agency or philosopher or ethicist or theologian or a similar person;
 - (v) lay person from community.
- (2) The committee may constitute one or more sub-committee of its members to assist in the functions assigned to it.
- (3) The Ethics Committee may associate such experts who are not members of the committee, in its deliberations but such experts shall not have any voting rights.
- (4) Any change in the membership or the constitution of the registered Ethics Committee shall be intimated in writing to the Central Licencing Authority within thirty days;

13. **Maintenance of records by Ethics Committee** .-(1) The Ethics Committee shall maintain data, record, registers and other documents related to the functioning and review

of clinical trial or bioavailability study or bioequivalence study, as the case may be, for a period of five years after completion of such clinical trial.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the sub-rule (1), the Ethics Committee shall maintain following records for a period of five years after completion of every clinical trial or bioavailability study or bioequivalence study, namely,-

- (i) the constitution and composition of the Ethics Committee ;
- (ii) the curriculum vitae of all members of the Ethics Committee ;
- (iii) standard operating procedures followed by the committee;
- (iv) national and international guidelines followed by the committee;
- (v) copies of the protocol, data collection formats, case report forms, investigator's brochures, etc., submitted for review;
- (vi) all correspondence with committee members and investigators regarding application, decision and follow up;
- (vii) agenda of all Ethics Committee meetings and minutes of all Ethics Committee meetings with signature of the Chairperson;
- (viii) copies of decisions communicated to applicants;
- (ix) records relating to any order issued for premature termination of study with a summary of the reasons therefore;
- (x) final report of the study including microfilms, compact disks or video recordings;
- (xi) recommendation given by Ethics Committee for determination of compensation.
- (xii) records relating to the serious adverse event, medical management of trial subjects and compensation paid.

(3) The Ethics Committee shall furnish the information maintained under sub-rule (1) and sub-rule (2), as and when required by the Central Licencing Authority or any other officer authorised by it in this behalf.

14. Suspension or cancellation of registration of Ethics Committee. - (1) Where Central Licensing Authority is of the opinion that any Ethics Committee fails to comply with any provision of the Act and these rules, may issue show cause notice to such Ethics Committee specifying therein the such non-compliances and period in which reply is to be furnished by such Ethics Committee.

(2) On receipt of reply of the show cause notice within a period specified in the show cause notice, the Central Licensing Authority may give an opportunity of being heard, in person to such Ethics Committee.

(3) After consideration of the facts and reply given by the Ethics Committee under sub-rule (2), the Central Licensing Authority, may take one or more actions, namely, -

- (i) may withdraw show cause notice issued under sub-rule (1);
- (ii) issue warning to the Ethics Committee describing the deficiency or defect observed during inspection or otherwise, which may adversely affect the rights or well-being of the trial subject or the validity of clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study being conducted;
- (iii) reject the results of clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study;

- (iv) suspend for such period as considers appropriate or cancel the registration issued under rule8;
- (v) debar its members to oversee any clinical trial in future for such period as may be considered appropriate by the Central Licencing Authority.
- (4) Where the Ethics Committee or any member of the Ethics Committee, aggrieved by an order of the Central Licencing Authority under sub-rule (3), such aggrieved Ethics Committee or member, may, within a period of forty-five days of the receipt of the order, prefer an appeal to the Central Government.
- (5) Where an appeal has preferred under sub-rule (4), the Central Government may, after such enquiry, as it thinks necessary, and after giving an opportunity of being heard, pass such order in relation thereto as it thinks appropriate in the facts and circumstances of the case within a period of sixty date from the date when the appeal is preferred.

CHAPTER IV
ETHICS COMMITTEE FOR
BIOMEDICAL AND HEALTH RESEARCH

15. Requirement of the Ethics Committee. Any institution or organisation intends to conduct biomedical and health research shall be required to have an Ethics Committee to oversee the conduct of such research.

16. Constitution of Ethics Committee. -(1)The Ethics Committee referred to in rule 15, relating to biomedical and health research shall be constituted in accordance with the National Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical and Health Research Involving Human Participants as may be specified by the Indian Council of Medical Research from time to time and shall function in accordance with these guidelines.

(2)The Ethics Committee referred to in sub-rule (1), shall oversee the work of the biomedical and health research centre before initiation and throughout the duration of the biomedical and health research as per National Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical and Health Research Involving Human Participants.

(3) No person or institution or organization shall conduct any biomedical and health research except with the approval of the Ethics Committee registered under rule17.

(4) No biomedical and health research shall be conducted except in accordance with the National Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical and Health Research Involving Human Participants as may be specified by the Indian Council of Medical Research from time to time.

(5) An Ethics Committee registered under rule8 may also review and approve a biomedical and health research proposal in accordance with the National Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical and Health Research Involving Human Participants and such approval shall be deemed to have been granted by the Ethics Committee constituted under this rule relating to biomedical and health research.

17. Registration of Ethics Committee related to biomedical and health research.-

(1) An Ethics Committee constituted under rule 16 , shall be required to register with the

authority designated by the Department of Health Research, in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, under these rules for which an application shall be made in Form CT-01 to the said authority..

- (2) The application referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied by information and documents as specified in Table 1 of the Third Schedule.
- (3) The authority designated under sub-rule (1) shall, after scrutiny of documents and information furnished with the application, and on being satisfied, that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, grant registration to Ethics Committee in Form CT-03 and if not reject the application, for reasons to be recorded in writing.
- (4) The designated authority shall take decision under sub-rule (3) within a period of forty-five days, from the date of receipt of the application made under sub-rule (1).
- (5) An applicant who is aggrieved by the decision of the authority designated under sub-rule (1), may file an appeal within sixty days from the date of receipt of such rejection before the Central Government in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and the Government, may, after such enquiry as is considered necessary in the facts and circumstances of the case and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the appellant, dispose of the appeal within a period of sixty days.
- (6) The Ethics Committee shall make an application for renewal of registration in Form CT-01 along with documents as specified in sub-rule (2) at least three months prior to the date of the expiry of its registration:

Provided that if the application for renewal of registration is received by the authority designated under sub-rule (1), three months prior to the date of expiry, the registration shall continue to be in force until an order is passed by the said authority on the application:

Provided further that fresh set of documents shall not be required to be furnished, if there are no changes in such documents furnished earlier. In such cases, a certificate shall be rendered by the application indicating the documents that there is no change.

- (7) The authority designated under sub-rule (1) shall after scrutiny of information furnished with the application and after such further enquiry, as considered necessary and on being satisfied that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, renew the registration of Ethics Committee in Form CT-03, or if not reject the application, for reasons to be recorded in writing,
- (8) The authority shall take a decision under sub-rule (7) within a period of forty five days, from the date of application made under sub-rule (1).
- (9) The registration granted in Form CT-03 shall remain valid for a period of three years from the date of its issue, unless suspended or cancelled by the authority designated under sub-rule (1).

18. Suspension or cancellation of registration of Ethics Committee .- (1) Subject to provision of rule 17, where the Ethics Committee fails to comply with any provision of these rules, the authority designated under sub-rule (1), may, after giving an opportunity to show cause and after affording an opportunity of being heard, by an order in writing, take one or more of the following actions, namely, -

- (i) issue warning to the Ethics Committee describing the deficiency or defect observed, which may adversely affect the rights or well-being of the study subjects;
 - (ii) suspend for such period as considered appropriate or cancel the registration issued under rule 18;
 - (iii) debar its members to oversee any biomedical health research in future for such period as may be considered appropriate.
- (2) Where the Ethics Committee or its member, as the case may be, is aggrieved by an order of the authority designated under sub-rule (1), it may, within a period of forty-five days of the receipt of the order, make an appeal to the Central Government in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, and the Central Government may, after such enquiry, as deemed necessary, and after giving an opportunity of being heard, pass such order in relation thereto as may be considered appropriate in the facts and circumstances of the case.

CHAPTER V
CLINICAL TRIAL, BIOAVAILABILITY AND BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY OF
NEW DRUGS AND INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUGS

PART A
CLINICAL TRIAL

19. Clinical trial of new drug or investigational new drug. –(1) No person or institution or organisation shall conduct clinical trial of a new drug or investigational new drug,-

- (i) except in accordance with the permission granted by the Central Licencing Authority; and
 - (ii) without the protocol thereof having been approved by the Ethics Committee registered in accordance with the provisions of rule 8.
- (2) Every person associated with the conduct of clinical trial of a new drug or investigational new drug shall follow the general principles and practices as specified in the First Schedule.
- (3) No person or institution or organisation shall conduct clinical trial of a new drug or investigational new drug except as per the procedure prescribed under the provisions of the Act and these rules.

20. Oversight of clinical trial site. –The work of every clinical trial site shall be overseen by an Ethics Committee referred to in rule 8, before initiation and throughout the duration of the conduct of such trial.

21. Application for permission to conduct clinical trial of a new drug or investigational new drug. -(1) Any person or institution or organisation intends to conduct clinical trial of a new drug or an investigational new drug shall make an application to the Central Licensing Authority duly filled in Form CT-04.

- (2) The application made under sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied with the information and documents as specified in the Second Schedule and by a fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule:

Provided that no fee shall be payable to conduct a clinical trial by a person of an institution or organisation funded or owned, wholly or partially by the Central Government or by a State Government.

22. Grant of permission to conduct clinical trial.- (1)The Central Licencing Authority may, after scrutiny of the information and documents furnished with the application in Form CT-04 and such further enquiry, if any, as may be considered necessary,-

- (i) if satisfied, that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, grant the permission to conduct clinical trial for a new drug or investigational new drug in Form CT-06;
- (ii) in case, where the Central Licencing Authority considers that there are some deficiencies in the application and the same may be rectified, said Authority shall inform the applicant of the deficiencies;
- (iii) if not satisfied that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, reject the application, for the reasons to be recorded in writing,;

(2) The Central Licencing Authority shall take decision under sub-rule (1).....

(3) The applicant, after being informed, as referred to in clause (ii) of sub-rule (1), by the Central Licencing Authority, may,-

- (i) rectify the deficiencies within a period specified by the Central Licencing Authority;
- (ii) where the applicant rectifies the deficiency, as referred in sub-rue (1), and provides required information and documents, the Central Licencing Authority shall scrutinize the application again and if satisfied, grant permission to conduct clinical trial of the new drug or investigational new drug or if not satisfied, reject the application:

Provided that in case of rejection, the applicant may request the Central Licencing Authority, to reconsider the application within a period of sixty days from the date of rejection of the application on payment of fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule and submission of required information and documents.

(4) An applicant who is aggrieved by the decision of the Central Licencing Authority under sub-rule (1) sub-rule (3),in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, may file an appeal before the Central Government within forty five days from the date of receipt of such decision and the Government, may, after such enquiry, and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the appellant, dispose of the appeal within a period of sixty days.

23. Permission to conduct clinical trial of a new drug or investigational new drug as part of discovery, research and manufacture in India.- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, where any person or institution or organisation make an

application under rule 21 to conduct clinical trial of a new drug or an investigational new drug which fulfils the following conditions, namely,-

- (i) the drug is discovered in India; or
- (ii) research and development of the drug are being done in India and also the drug is proposed to be manufactured and marketed in India,

Such application shall be disposed by way of grant of permission or rejection or processed by way of communication to rectify any deficiency of the application, as the case may be, as specified in rule 22, by the Central Licensing Authority within a period of forty five days from the date of the receipt of the application by the said Authority:

Provided that, where no communication has been received from the Central Licensing Authority to the applicant within the said period, the permission to conduct clinical trial shall be deemed to have been granted by the Central Licensing Authority and such permission shall be deemed legally valid for all purposes and the applicant shall be authorised to initiate clinical trial under these rules.

- (2) The applicant who has taken deemed approval under sub-rule (1) shall before initiating the clinical trial inform the Central Licensing Authority in Form CT-4A. On the basis of the said information the Central Licensing Authority shall take on record the Form CT-4A which shall become part of the official record and shall be called automatic approval of the Central Licensing Authority.

24. Permission to conduct clinical trial of a new drug already approved outside India.- Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, where any person or institution or organisation makes an application under rule 21 to conduct clinical trial of a new drug which is already approved and marketed in a country, as specified under rule 98, the application, shall be disposed of by way of grant of permission or rejection or processed by way of communication to rectify any deficiency, as the case may be, as specified in rule 22, by the Central Licensing Authority within a period of ninety days from the date of the receipt of the application by the said Authority.

25. Conditions of permission for conduct of clinical trial.-The permission granted by the Central Licencing Authority to conduct clinical trial under this chapter shall be subject to following conditions, namely,-

- (i) clinical trial at each site shall be initiated after approval of the clinical trial protocol and other related documents by the Ethics Committee of that site, registered with the Central Licencing Authority under rule 8;
- (ii) where a clinical trial site does not have its own Ethics Committee, clinical trial at that site may be initiated after obtaining approval of the protocol from the:
 - (a) institutional Ethics Committee of another trial site; or
 - (b) an independent Ethics Committee constituted in rule 7:

Provided that the approving Ethics Committee shall in such case be responsible for the study at the trial site or the centre, as the case may be:

Provided further that, the approving Ethics Committee and the clinical trial site or the bioavailability and bioequivalence centre, as the case may be, shall be located within the same city or within a radius of 50 km of the clinical trial site.

- (iii) the Central Licencing Authority shall be informed about the approval granted by the Ethics Committee within a period of 15 days of the grant of such approval;
- (iv) Clinical trial shall be registered with the Clinical trial Registry of India maintained by the Indian Council of Medical Research before enrolling the first subject for the trial;
- (v) six monthly status report of each clinical trial, as to whether it is ongoing, completed or terminated, shall be submitted to the Central Licencing Authority electronically;
- (vi) in case of termination of any clinical trial the detailed reasons for such termination shall be communicated to the Central Licencing Authority within thirty days of such termination;
- (vii) any report of serious adverse event occurring during clinical trial to a subject of clinical trial, shall, after due analysis, be forwarded to the Central Licencing Authority, the chairperson of the Ethics Committee and the institute where the trial has been conducted within fourteen days of its occurrence as per Table 5 of the Third Schedule and in compliance with the procedures as specified in CHAPTER VI;
- (viii) in case of an injury during clinical trial to the subject of such trial, complete medical management and compensation shall be provided in accordance with CHAPTER VI and details of compensation provided in such cases shall be intimated to the Central Licencing Authority within thirty days of the receipt of recommendations made by Ethics Committee in accordance with CHAPTER VI;
- (ix) in case of clinical trial related death or permanent disability of any subject of such trial during the trial, compensation shall be provided in accordance with CHAPTER VI and details of compensation provided in such cases shall be intimated to the Central Licencing Authority within thirty days of receipt of the order issued by the Central Licencing Authority in accordance with CHAPTER VI;
- (x) the premises of the sponsor including his representatives and clinical trial sites, shall be open for inspection by officers of the Central Licencing Authority who may be accompanied by officers of the state licencing authority or outside experts as authorised by the Central Licencing Authority, to verify compliance of the requirements of these rules and Good Clinical Practices, to inspect, search and seize any record, result, document, investigational product, related to clinical trial and furnish reply to query raised by the said officer in relation to clinical trial;
- (xi) the clinical trial shall be initiated by enrolling the first subject within a period of one year from the date of grant of permission, failing which prior permission from the Central Licencing Authority shall be required;
- (xii) where the new drug or investigational new drug is found to be useful in clinical development, the sponsor shall submit an application to the Central Licencing Authority for permission to import or manufacture for sale or for distribution of new drug in India, in accordance with CHAPTER X of these rules, unless otherwise justified;

(xiii) the laboratory owned by any person or a company or any other legal entity and utilised by that person to whom permission for clinical trial has been granted used for research and development shall be deemed registered with the Licensing Authority and may be used for test or analysis of any drug for and on behalf of Licensing Authority.

(xiv) The Central Licencing Authority may, if considered necessary, impose any other condition in writing with justification, in respect of specific clinical trials, regarding the objective, design, subject population, subject eligibility, assessment, conduct and treatment of such specific clinical trial.

26. Validity period of permission to conduct clinical trial. -(1) The permission to conduct clinical trial granted under rule 22 in Form CT-06 shall remain valid for a period of two years from the date of its issue, unless suspended or cancelled by the Central Licencing Authority.

(2) In exceptional circumstances, where the Central Licencing Authority is satisfied about the necessity for an extension beyond two years, the said authority may, on the request of the applicant made in writing, extend the period of permission granted for a further period of one year.

27. Post-trial access of investigational new drug or new drug.- Where any investigator of a clinical trial of investigational new drug or new drug has recommended post-trial access of the said drug after completion of clinical trial to any trial subject and the same has been approved by the Ethics Committee, the post-trial access shall be provided by the sponsor of such clinical trial to the trial subject free of cost, -

(i) if the clinical trial is being conducted for an indication for which no alternative therapy is available and the investigational new drug or new drug has been found to be beneficial to the trial subject by the investigator; and

(ii) the trial subject or legal heir of such subject, as the case may be, has consented in writing to use post-trial investigational new drug or new drug; and

the investigator has certified and the trial subject or his legal heir, as the case may be, has declared in writing that the sponsor shall have no liability for post-trial use of investigational new drug or new drug.

28. Academic clinical trial.-(1) No permission for conducting an academic clinical trial shall be required for any drug from the Central Licencing Authority where,-

(i) the clinical trial in respect of the permitted drug formulation is intended solely for academic research purposes including generating knowledge, knowing mechanism, advancement of medical science, determination of new indication or new route of administration or new dose or new dosage form; and

(ii) the clinical trial referred to in clause (a) has been initiated after prior approval by the Ethics Committee; and

(iii) the observations generated from such clinical trial are not required to be submitted to the Central Licencing Authority; and

- (iv) the observations of such clinical trial are not used for promotional purposes.
- (2) In the event of a possible overlap between the academic clinical trial and clinical trial or a doubt on the nature of study, the Ethics Committee concerned shall inform the Central Licencing Authority in writing indicating its views within thirty days from the receipt of application.
- (3) The Central Licencing Authority shall, after receiving the communication from the Ethics Committee referred to in sub-rule (2), examine it and issue necessary clarification, in writing, within thirty days from the date of receipt of such communication:

Provided that where the Central Licencing Authority does not send the required communication to the Ethics Committee within thirty days from the date of receipt of communication from the said Ethics Committee, it shall be presumed that no permission from the Central Licencing Authority is required.

- (4) The approved academic clinical trial shall be conducted in accordance with the approved clinical trial protocol, ethical principles specified in ethical guidelines for biomedical research on human participant, notified by the Indian Council of Medical Research with a view to ensuring protection of rights, safety and well-being of trial subject during conduct of clinical trial of licenced and approved drug or drug formulation for any new indication or new route of administration or new dose or new dosage form for academic research purposes.

29. Inspection of premises relating to clinical trial.-The person or the institution or the organization permitted to conduct clinical trial under rule 22 in Form CT-06 including his representatives and investigator, shall allow any officer authorised by the Central Licencing Authority, who may, if considered necessary, be accompanied by an officer authorised by the State Licencing Authority, to enter with or without prior notice his premises and clinical trial site to inspect, search or seize, any record, statistical result, document, investigational drug and other related material and reply to queries raised by the inspecting authority in relation to conduct of such clinical trial.

30. Suspension or cancellation of permission to conduct clinical trial.- (1) Where any person or institution or organisation to whom permission has been granted under rule 22 in Form CT-06 fails to comply with any provision of the Act and these rules, the Central Licencing Authority may, after giving an opportunity to show cause and after affording an opportunity of being heard, by an order in writing, take one or more of the following actions, namely,-

- (i) issue warning in writing describing the deficiency or defect observed during inspection or otherwise, which may affect adversely the right, or well-being of a trial subject or the validity of clinical trial conducted;
- (ii) reject the results of clinical trial;
- (iii) suspend for such period as considered appropriate or cancel the permission granted under rule 22 in Form CT-06;

- (iv) debar the investigator or the sponsor including his representatives to conduct any clinical trial in future for such period as considered appropriate by the Central Licencing Authority.
- (2) Where a person or an institution or an organisation to whom permission has been granted under rule 22 in Form CT-06 or the sponsor is aggrieved by the order of the Central Licencing Authority, the person or the institution or the organization may, within a period of sixty days of the receipt of the order, make an appeal to the Central Government and that Government may, after such enquiry, as deemed necessary, and after affording an opportunity of being heard, pass such order in relation thereto as may be considered appropriate in the facts and circumstances of the case.

PART B
BIOAVAILABILITY AND BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY

31. Bioavailability or bioequivalence study of new drug or investigational new drug. – (1) No bioavailability or bioequivalence study of any new drug or investigational new drug shall be conducted in human subjects by any person or institution or organisation except in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these rules.

- (2) No person or institution or organisation shall conduct bioavailability or bioequivalence study of a new drug or investigational new drug in human subjects except in accordance with the permission granted by the Central Licencing Authority and without the protocol thereof having been approved by the Ethics Committee constituted in accordance with the provisions of rule 7.
- (3) Every person associated with the conduct of bioavailability or bioequivalence study of a new drug or investigational new drug shall follow the general principles and practices as specified in the First Schedule.

32. Oversight of bioavailability or bioequivalence study centre. –The work of every bioavailability or bioequivalence study centre shall be overseen by an Ethics Committee referred to in rule 7, before initiation and throughout the duration of the conduct of such study.

33. Application for permission to conduct bioavailability or bioequivalence study. -(1) Any person or institution or organisation intends to conduct bioavailability or bioequivalence study of a new drug or an investigational new drug shall obtain permission for conducting bioavailability or bioequivalence study from the Central Licencing Authority by making an application in Form CT-05.

- (2) An application for grant of permission to conduct bioavailability or bioequivalence study of any new drug or investigational new drug shall be accompanied by a fee as specified in Sixth Schedule and such other information and documents as specified in the Table 2 of the Fourth Schedule:

Provided that no fee shall be payable for conducting a bioavailability or bioequivalence study by an institution or organisation owned or funded wholly and partially by the Central Government or State Government.

34. Grant of permission to conduct bioavailability or bioequivalence study.-

(1) The Central Licencing Authority may, after scrutiny of the information and documents furnished with the application in Form CT-05 and such further enquiry, if any, as may be considered necessary,-

- (i) if satisfied, that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, grant the permission to conduct bioavailability or bioequivalence study for a new drug or investigational new drug in Form CT-07, if not satisfied reject the application, for that reasons to be recorded in writing within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of its application in Form CT-05;
- (ii) in case, where the Central Licencing Authority considers that there are some deficiencies in the application and the same may be rectified, said Authority shall inform the applicant of the deficiencies within the stipulated period referred to in clause (i);

(2) The decision under sub-rule (1) shall be taken within ninety days.

(3) The applicant, after being informed, as referred to in clause (ii) of sub-rule (1), by the Central Licencing Authority, may,

- (i) rectify the deficiencies within a period specified by the Central Licencing Authority;
- (ii) where the applicant rectifies the deficiency, as referred in sub-rule (1) and provides required information and documents, the Central Licencing Authority shall scrutinize the application again and if satisfied, grant permission to conduct bioavailability or bioequivalence study of the new drug or investigational new drug or if not satisfied, reject the application within a period of ninety days reckoned from the day when the required information and documents were provided:

Provided that in case of rejection, the applicant may request the Central Licencing Authority, to reconsider the application within a period of sixty days from the date of rejection of the application on payment of fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule and submission of required information and documents.

(4) An applicant who is aggrieved by the decision of the Central Licencing Authority under sub-rule (1) and sub-rule (2), may file an appeal before the Central Government within forty-five days from the date of receipt of such decision and that Government, may, after such enquiry, and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the appellant, dispose of the appeal within a period of sixty days.

35. Conditions of permission for conduct of bioavailability or bioequivalence study.- The permission granted by the Central Licencing Authority to conduct bioavailability or bioequivalence study under 34 shall be subject to following conditions, namely,-

- (i) bioavailability or bioequivalence study at each site shall be initiated after approval of bioavailability or bioequivalence study protocol, as the case may be, and other related documents by the ethics committee of that site, registered with the Central Licencing Authority in accordance with rule 8;

- (iii) where a bioavailability or bioequivalence study centre does not have its own ethics committee, bioavailability or bioequivalence study at that site maybe initiated after obtaining approval of the protocol from the;
- (a) institutional ethics committee of another trial site, or
- (b) an independent ethics committee constituted as per rule7;

Provided that the approving ethics committee shall in such case be responsible for the study at the centre.

Provided further that both the approving ethics committee and the centre, shall be located within the same city or within a radius of 50 km of the bioavailability or bioequivalence study centre.

(iii) the Central Licencing Authority shall be informed about the approval granted by the ethics committee within a period of 15 days of the grant of such approval;

(iv) bioavailability or bioequivalence study of new drug or investigational new drug shall be conducted only in the bioavailability or bioequivalence study centre registered with the Central Licencing Authority under rule48;

(v) bioavailability or bioequivalence study of investigational new drug shall be registered with the Clinical trial Registry of India maintained by the Indian Council of Medical Research before enrolling the first subject for the study;

(vi) bioavailability or bioequivalence study shall be conducted in accordance with the approved bioavailability or bioequivalence study protocol and other related documents and as per requirements of Good Clinical Practices guidelines and provisions of these rules;

(vii) in case of termination of any bioavailability or bioequivalence study, the detailed reasons for such termination shall be communicated to the Central Licencing Authority within thirty days of such termination;

(viii) any report of serious adverse event occurring during bioavailability or bioequivalence study to a subject of such study, shall, after due analysis, be forwarded to the Central Licencing Authority, the chairperson of the ethics committee and the institute or the centre where the bioavailability or bioequivalence study, as the case may be, has been conducted within fourteen days of its occurrence as per Table 5 of the Third Schedule and in compliance with the procedures as specified in CHAPTER VI;

(ix) in case of an injury during bioavailability or bioequivalence study to the subject of such study, complete medical management and compensation shall be provided as per CHAPTER VI and details of compensation provided in such cases shall be intimated to the Central Licencing Authority within thirty days of the receipt of order issued by ethics committee;

(x) in case of bioavailability or bioequivalence study related death or permanent disability of any subject of such study during the study, compensation shall be provided in accordance with CHAPTER VI and details of compensation provided in such cases shall be intimated to the Central Licencing Authority within thirty days of receipt of the order issued by the Central Licencing Authority in accordance with CHAPTER VI;

(xi) the premises of the sponsor including his representatives and bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre shall be open for inspection by officers of the Central Licencing Authority who may be accompanied by officers of the State Licencing Authority or outside experts as authorised by the Central Licencing Authority, to verify compliance of the requirements of these rules and Good Clinical Practices, to inspect, search and seize any record, result, document, investigational product, related to bioavailability or bioequivalence study, as the case may be, and furnish reply to query raised by the said officer in relation to bioavailability or bioequivalence study;

(xii) the bioavailability or bioequivalence study shall be initiated by enrolling the first subject within a period of one year from the date of grant of permission, failing which prior permission from the Central Licencing Authority shall be required;

36. Validity period of permission to conduct bioavailability or bioequivalence study. -(1) The permission to conduct bioavailability or bioequivalence study granted under rule 34 in Form CT-07 shall remain valid for a period of one year from the date of its issue, unless suspended or cancelled by the Central Licencing Authority.

(2) In exceptional circumstances, where the Central Licencing Authority is satisfied about the necessity for an extension beyond one year, the said authority may, on the request of the applicant made in writing, extend the period of permission granted for a further period of one year.

37. Inspection of premises relating to bioavailability or bioequivalence study.- The person or the institution or the organization permitted to conduct bioavailability or bioequivalence study under rule 34 in Form CT-07 including his representatives and investigator, shall allow any officer authorised by the Central Licencing Authority, who may, if considered necessary, be accompanied by an officer authorised by the State licencing authority, to enter with or without prior notice his premises and bioavailability or bioequivalence study centre to inspect, search or seize, any record, statistical result, document, investigational drug and other related material and reply to queries raised by the inspecting authority in relation to conduct of such bioavailability or bioequivalence study.

38. Suspension or cancellation of permission to conduct bioavailability or bioequivalence study.- (1) Where any person or institution or organisation to whom permission has been granted under rule 34 in Form CT-07 fails to comply with any provision of the Act and these rules, the Central Licencing Authority may, after giving an opportunity to show cause and after affording an opportunity of being heard, by an order in writing, take one or more of the following actions, namely,-

(i) issue warning in writing describing the deficiency or defect observed during inspection or otherwise, which may affect adversely the right, or well-being of a subject enrolled in for the study or the validity of bioavailability or bioequivalence study conducted;

- (ii) reject the results of bioavailability or bioequivalence study, as the case may be;
 - (iii) suspend for such period as considered appropriate or cancel the permission granted under rule 34 in Form CT-07;
 - (iv) debar the investigator or the sponsor including his representatives, to conduct any bioavailability or bioequivalence study in future for such period as considered appropriate by the Central Licencing Authority.
- (2) Where a person or an institution or an organisation to whom permission has been granted under rule 34 in Form CT-07 or the sponsor is aggrieved by the order of the Central Licencing Authority, the person or the institution or the organization may, within a period of sixty days of the receipt of the order, make an appeal to the Central Government and the Central Government may, after such enquiry, as deemed necessary, and after affording an opportunity of being heard, pass such order in relation thereto as may be considered appropriate in the facts and circumstances of the case.

CHAPTER VI COMPENSATION

39. Compensation in case of death or permanent disability in clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study. –(1) Where any death or permanent disability of a trial subject or permanent disability to a trial subject occurs during a clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study and the Ethics Committee after due analysis of the case, in accordance with the procedure specified in this PART, is of the opinion that the death or the permanent disability, as the case may be, is related to the clinical trial, the sponsor or the person who has obtained permission under rule 22, shall pay an interim compensation of sixty percent of the compensation payable as per the formula specified in the Seventh Schedule, to the legal heir of the trial subject in case of death and to the trial subject in case of permanent disability, within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of the opinion of the Ethics Committee by that Sponsor or that person.

(2) Where any death or permanent disability to a trial subject occurs during a clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study and the Central Licensing Authority has decided, as per rule 42, that such death or permanent disability, as the case may be, is related to the clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study, the sponsor or the person who has obtained permission under rule 22, shall pay a compensation, as determined in accordance with the formula specified in the Seventh Schedule, to the legal heir of the trial subject in case of death and to the trial subject in case of permanent disability as per order of the Central Licensing Authority, within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of such order by that Sponsor or that person:

Provided that in case of death or permanent disability, as referred to in sub-rule (1), if an interim compensation has been paid under sub-rule (1), in such case, the quantum of compensation to be paid shall be an amount which is less than the amount paid as the interim compensation.

- (3) The financial compensation referred to in sub-rule (1) and sub-rule (2) shall be over and above any expenses incurred on medical management of the trial subject before his death or in connection with the maintenance of the body after death.

Explanation 1: For removal of doubt it is hereby declared that the amount paid as an interim compensation as referred to in sub-rule (1) to the trial subject or its legal heir, as the case may be, shall not be recoverable irrespective of the cause of the death or permanent disability during the clinical trial.

Explanation 2: For the purpose of these rules duration of clinical trial shall also include the follow up period as specified in relevant Clinical trial Protocol.

40. Compensation in case of injury other than permanent disability in clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study. –

- (1) Where any injury other than permanent disability occurs during a clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study and if such injury is related to clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study, the trial subject shall be provided such financial compensation by the sponsor or the person who has obtained permission from the Central Licensing Authority, as determined by the Ethics Committee in accordance with the procedure specified in rule 42 and as per the formula specified in the Seventh Schedule.
- (2) The financial compensation provided in accordance with rule 42 shall be over and above any expenses incurred on medical management of the said subject.
- (3) In the event of such injury, not being permanent in nature, the quantum of compensation, referred in sub-rule (1), shall be commensurate with the loss of wages of the subject.

41. Medical Management in clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study of new drug or investigational new drug. –

- (1) Where an injury occurs to any subject during clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study of a new drug or an investigational new drug, the sponsor, shall provide free medical management to such subject as long as required as per the opinion of investigator and the Ethics Committee.
- (2) Where the trial subject is suffering from any other illness during participation in clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study, the sponsor shall provide necessary medical management and ancillary care.
- (3) The responsibility for medical management as referred to in sub-rule (1), and sub-rule (2), shall be discharged by the sponsor or the person who has obtained permission from the Central Licensing Authority.
- (4) Where the sponsor or the person who has obtained permission from the Central Licensing Authority fails to provide medical management, the Central Licensing Authority shall, after affording an opportunity of being heard, by an order in writing, suspend or cancel the clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study or restrict the sponsor including its representative, as the case may be, to conduct any further clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study or take any other action for such period as considered appropriate in the light of the facts and circumstances of the case.

- (5) Any injury or death or permanent disability of a trial subject occurring during clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study due to any of the following reasons shall be considered as clinical trial related injury or death or permanent disability, namely,-
- (i) adverse effect of the investigational product;
 - (ii) violation of the approved protocol, scientific misconduct or negligence by the sponsor or his representative or the investigator leading to serious adverse event;
 - (iii) failure of investigational product to provide intended therapeutic effect where, the required standard care or rescue medication, though available, was not provided to the subject as per clinical trial protocol;
 - (iv) Not providing the required standard care, though available to the subject as per clinical trial protocol in the placebo controlled trial;
 - (v) adverse effects due to concomitant medication excluding standard care, necessitated as part of the approved protocol;
 - (vi) adverse effect on a child in-utero because of the participation of the parent in the clinical trial;
 - (vii) any clinical trial procedures involved in the study leading to serious adverse event.

42. Procedure for Compensation in case of injury or death or permanent disability during clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study,-(1) The investigator shall report all serious adverse events to the Central Licencing Authority, the Sponsor or its representative who had obtained permission from the Central Licencing Authority for conduct of clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study and the Ethics Committee that accorded approval to the study protocol, within twenty four hours of their occurrence in the format specified in Table 5 of the Third Schedule. In case, the investigator fails to report any serious adverse event within the stipulated period, he shall have to furnish the reasons for delay to the satisfaction of the Central Licencing Authority along with the report of the serious adverse event.

- (2) A case of serious adverse event of death or permanent disability, as the case may be, shall be examined in the manner detailed below,-
- (i) the Central Licencing Authority shall constitute expert committees to examine the cases which shall make its recommendations to the said authority for arriving at the cause of death or permanent disability, as the case may be, and quantum of compensation in case of clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study related death or permanent disability, as the case may be;
 - (ii) the sponsor or its representative shall forward their reports on serious adverse event of death or permanent disability, as the case may be, after due analysis to the Central Licencing Authority and the head of the Institution where the trial has been conducted within fourteen days of the knowledge of occurrence of serious adverse event of death or permanent disability, as the case may be;
 - (iii) the investigator shall forward their reports on serious adverse event of death or permanent disability, as the case may be, after due analysis to the Central Licencing Authority and the head of the Institution where the trial has been

conducted and to the Ethics Committee within fourteen days of the reporting of serious adverse event of death or permanent disability, as the case may be, as referred to in clause (i);

(iv) the Ethics Committee shall forward its report on serious adverse event of death or permanent disability, as the case may be, after due analysis along with its opinion on the financial compensation, if any to be paid by the sponsor or is representative, to the Investigator, the head of the Institution where the study has been conducted, and to the Central Licencing Authority within thirty days of receiving the report of such serious adverse event from the investigator;

(v) in case of any death of a trial subject or permanent disability to a trial subject if the Ethics Committee is of the opinion that the death or the permanent disability, as the case may be, is related to the clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study, the Ethics Committee shall determine the quantum of compensation in accordance with the formula specified in the Seventh Schedule and convey its opinion to the investigator and sponsor or the person who has obtained permission under rule 24, within thirty days of receiving the report, as referred to in clause (iii), of the serious adverse event.

(vi) in case of death or permanent disability, as referred to in clause (v), the sponsor or the person who has obtained the permission under rule 24, shall pay an interim compensation of sixty percent of the compensation payable as per the formula specified in the Seventh Schedule, to the legal heir of the trial subject, in case of death and to the trial subject, in case of permanent disability, within a period of fifteen days from the date of receipt of the opinion of the Ethics Committee by that Sponsor or that person.

(vii) the Central Licencing Authority shall forward the report of the investigator, sponsor or its representative and the Ethics Committee as received under clause (ii), (iii) and (iv) to the Chairperson of the expert committee;

(viii) the expert committee shall examine the report of serious adverse event of death or permanent disability, as the case may be, and give its recommendations to the Central Licencing Authority for the purpose to arrive at the cause of adverse event within a period of sixty days of the receipt of the report of the serious adverse event, and the expert committee while examining the event, may take into consideration, the reports of the investigator, sponsor or its representative and the Ethics Committee;

(ix) in case of clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study related death or permanent disability, as the case may be, the expert committee shall also recommend the quantum of compensation, determined as per the formula specified in the Seventh Schedule, to be paid by the sponsor or his representative who has obtained permission in to conduct the clinical trial under rule 24;

(x) the Central Licencing Authority shall consider the recommendations of the expert committee and shall determine the cause of death with regards to the relatedness of the death or permanent disability, as the case may be, to the clinical trial;

(xi) in case of clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study related death, the Central Licencing Authority shall, after considering the recommendations of the expert committee, decide the quantum of compensation, as per the formula specified

in the Seventh Schedule, to be paid by the sponsor, and shall pass orders as deemed necessary within ninety days of the receipt of the report of the serious adverse event.

(xii) The sponsor or its representative shall, pay the compensation in case of serious adverse event of death or permanent disability, as the case may be, related to clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study, as per the order, referred in clause (x), of Central Licencing Authority within thirty days of the receipt of such order:

Provided that in case of death or permanent disability, referred to in clause (v), if an interim compensation has been paid under sub-rule (1), in such case, the quantum of compensation to be paid shall be an amount which is less than the amount paid as the interim compensation.

(3) Cases of serious adverse events, other than deaths and permanent disability, shall be examined as under:

(i.i) the sponsor or its representative, and the Investigator shall forward their reports on serious adverse event, after due analysis, to the Central Licencing Authority, chairperson of the Ethics Committee and head of the institution where the trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence has been conducted within fourteen days of the occurrence of the serious adverse event;

(i.ii) the Ethics Committee after examination of such serious adverse events shall determine the relatedness of cause of such injury to the clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study and determine the quantum of compensation, in accordance with the formula specified in the Seventh Schedule, to be paid, and pass an order for payment of compensation, if any, within 30 days of its occurrence.

(i.iii) In case of any injury other than death and permanent disability, if the trial subject or sponsor is aggrieved with the order of compensation passed by the Ethics Committee, the trial subject or the sponsor may prefer an appeal to the Central Licencing Authority within ninety days of such order. The Central Licencing Authority shall after examination of order of Ethics Committee and appeal of the appellant, pass an appropriate order in the matter within sixty days from the appeal has preferred.

(i.iv) The sponsor or its representative shall, pay the compensation in case of clinical trial related injury, as per orders of the Ethics Committee, as referred to in clause (ii), within thirty days of the receipt of such order.

43. Medical management and compensation for injury or death relating to biomedical and health research. - Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, medical management and compensation for injury or death relating to biomedical and health research shall be in accordance with the National Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical and Health Research Involving Human Participants specified by the Indian Council of Medical Research from time to time.

CHAPTER VII
BIOAVAILABILITY AND BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY CENTRE

44. **Registration of Bioavailability and Bioequivalence Study Centre.**-No bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre shall conduct any bioavailability study or bioequivalence study of a new drug or investigational new drug except in accordance with the registration granted by the Central Licencing Authority under these rules.

45. **Application for registration of bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre.** -(1) Application for registration of any bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre with the Central Licencing Authority shall be made to the said authority in Form CT-08.

(2) The application under sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied by a fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule and such other information and documents as specified in the Fourth Schedule.

46. **Inspection of bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre.**-On receipt of an application under sub-rule (1) of rule 46, any officer authorised by the Central Licencing Authority who may be accompanied by the officers authorised by the state licencing authority, may cause an inspection of the bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre to verify the facility of the centre and the capacity of the applicant to comply the requirements of these rules.

47. **Grant for registration of bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre.**-(1)The Central Licencing Authority may, after scrutiny of the information and documents furnished with the application in Form CT-08 and such further enquiry, if any, as may be considered necessary if satisfied, that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, grant registration to the applicant in Form CT-09 within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of its application in Form CT-08, if not satisfied, reject the application, for that reasons to be recorded in writing.

from the date, the application made under sub-rule (1) of rule 46;

(2) in case, where the Central Licencing Authority considers that there are some deficiencies in the application and the same may be rectified, said Authority shall inform the applicant of the deficiencies within the period as provided in sub-rule (1);

(3) The applicant, after being informed, as per sub-rule (1), by the Central Licencing Authority, may,

(i) rectify the deficiencies within a period specified by the Central Licencing Authority;

(ii) where the applicant rectifies the deficiency, as referred in sub-rue (1), within the period referred to in clause (i) and provides required information and documents, the Central Licencing Authority shall scrutinize the application again and if satisfied, grant registration to the applicant in Form CT-09 or if not satisfied, reject the application within a period of ninety days reckoned from the day when the required information and documents were provided:

Provided that in case of rejection, the applicant may request the Central Licencing Authority, to reconsider the application within a period of sixty days from the date of rejection of the application on payment of fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule and submission of required information and documents.

- (4) An applicant who is aggrieved by the decision of the Central Licencing Authority under sub-rule (1) or Sub-rule (2), may file an appeal within forty-five days from the date of receipt of such rejection before the Central Government and that Government may, after such enquiry and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the appellants, dispose of the appeal within a period of sixty days.

48. Validity Period and renewal of registration of bioavailability and bioequivalence centre.- (1) The registration granted under rule 47 in Form CT-09 shall remain valid for a period of five years from the date of its issue, unless suspended or cancelled by the Central Licencing Authority.

- (2) The bio availability or bio equivalence centre shall make an application for renewal of registration in Form CT-08 along with documents as specified in the Fourth Schedule at least three months prior to date of expiry of its registration:

Provided that if the application for renewal of registration is received by the Central Licencing Authority within three months prior to date of expiry, the registration shall continue to be in force until orders are passed by the said authority on the application.

- (3) The Central Licencing Authority shall, after scrutiny of information enclosed with the application and after taking into account the inspection report, and such further enquiry, if any, as considered necessary, shall, if satisfied, that the requirements of these rules, have been,-

- (i) complied with, grant registration or renew registration of ethics committee in Form CT-09; or
(ii) not complied with, reject the application, for reasons to be recorded in writing, within a period of forty-five days, from the date, the application was made under sub-rule (2).

49. Conditions of registration. –The registration granted under rule 47 in Form CT-09 shall be subject to following conditions, namely:-

- (i) The centre shall maintain the facilities and adequately qualified and trained personnel as specified in the Fourth Schedule for performing its functions;
(ii) the centre shall initiate any bioavailability study or bioequivalence study of any new drug or investigational new drug after approval of the protocol and other related documents by the ethics committee and permission of such study granted by the Central Licencing Authority;
(iii) where the bioavailability or bioequivalence study centre does not have its own ethics committee, bioavailability or bioequivalence study at that site may be initiated after obtaining approval of the protocol from the;
(A) institutional ethics committee of another institution, or

(B) an independent ethics committee constituted as per rule 11:

Provided that the approving ethics committee accepts the responsibility for the study at the centre and, both the approving ethics committee and the centre, are located within the same city or within a radius of 50 km of the centre.

(iv) the Central Licencing Authority shall be informed about the approval of the ethics committee;

(v) bioavailability or bioequivalence study of investigational new drug shall be registered with the Clinical trial Registry of India before enrolling the first subject for the study;

(vi) study shall be conducted in accordance with the approved protocol and other related documents and as per requirements of Good Clinical Practices guidelines and provisions of the Act and these rules;

(vii) in case of termination of any such study prematurely, the detailed reasons for such termination shall be communicated to the Central Licencing Authority immediately;

(viii) any report of serious adverse event occurring during study to the subject of such study shall, after due analysis, be forwarded to Central Licencing Authority within fourteen days of its occurrence in the format as specified in Table 5 of the Third Schedule and in compliance with the procedures as specified in rule 44;

(ix) in case of an injury to the study subject during study, the complete medical management and compensation in the case of study related injury shall be provided in accordance with CHAPTER VI and details of compensation provided in such cases shall be intimated to the Central Licencing Authority within thirty days of the receipt of the order;

(x) in case of death, permanent disability, injury other than deaths and permanent disability, as the case may be, of a study subject, compensation shall be provided in accordance with CHAPTER VI and details of compensation provided in such cases shall be intimated to the Central Licencing Authority within thirty days of the receipt of the order;

(xi) if there is any change in constitution or ownership of the bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre, the centre shall intimate the change in writing to the Central Licencing Authority within thirty days of such change;

(xii) the study centre shall maintain data, records, and other documents related to the conduct of the bioavailability or bioequivalence study for a period of five years after completion of such study or for at least two years after the expiration date of the batch of the new drug or investigational new drug studied whichever is later;

(xiii) the bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre shall allow any officer authorised by the Central Licencing Authority who may be accompanied by an officer authorised by state licencing authority to enter with or without prior notice, the premises to inspect any record, statistical observation or results or any documents related to bioavailability study and bio-equivalence study and furnish information to any query raised by such authorised person, in relation to the conduct of said study;

(xiv) the Central Licencing Authority may, if considered necessary, impose additional condition, in writing with justification, in respect of specific bioavailability and bioequivalence study, regarding the objective, design, subject population, subject eligibility, assessments, conduct and treatment of such specific study.

50. Inspection of bioequivalence and bioavailability study centre registered with Central Licencing Authority.-The bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre registered by the Central Licencing Authority under rule 47 in Form CT-09, including his representatives and investigator, shall allow any officer authorised by the Central Licencing Authority, who may be accompanied by an officer authorised by the state licencing authority, to enter with or without prior notice, any premises of the bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre to inspect, search or seize, any record, document, investigational product and other related material and reply to queries raised by the inspecting authority in relation to functioning of the centre.

51. Suspension or cancellation of registration of bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre.- (1) Where any bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre including his representatives or investigator, fails to comply with any provision of the Act and these rules, the Central Licencing Authority may, after giving an opportunity to show cause and after affording an opportunity of being heard, by an order in writing, take one or more of the following actions, namely,-

- (i) issue warning in writing describing the deficiency or defect observed during inspection or otherwise, which may affect adversely the right or well-being of trial subject or the validity of any study conducted; or
- (ii) reject the results of the study; or
- (iii) suspend the conduct of a study; or
- (iv) suspend for such period as considered appropriate or cancel the registration granted under rule 47 in Form CT-09;
- (v) debar the centre including his representatives to conduct any bioavailability and bioequivalence study in future for such period as considered appropriate by the Central Licencing Authority.

(2) Where a bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre registered under Form CT-09 against whom an order has been made under sub-rule (1) is aggrieved by the order of the Central Licencing Authority, the bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre may within a period of sixty days of the receipt of the order, make an appeal to the Central Government and the Central Government may, after such enquiry, as deemed necessary and after affording an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders in relation thereto as may be considered appropriate in the facts and circumstances of the case.

CHAPTER VIII

MANUFACTURE OF NEW DRUGS OR INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUGS FOR CLINICAL TRIAL, BIOAVAILABILITY OR BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY

52. Application for permission to manufacture of new drug or investigational new drug for clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study. - (1) No person shall manufacture a new drug or an investigational new drug to conduct clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study unless obtained a permission to manufacture such new drug or investigational new drug from the Central Licencing Authority.

(2) Any person who intends to manufacture a new drug or an investigational new drug to conduct clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study shall make an application in Form CT-10 to the Central Licencing Authority to obtain the permission.

(3) The application referred in sub-rule (2) shall be accompanied with such documents and information as specified in the Forth Schedule along with fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule.

53. Grant of permission to manufacture new drugs or investigational new drugs for clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study.- (1)The Central Licencing Authority may, after scrutiny of the information and documents furnished with the application in Form CT-10 and such further enquiry, if any, as may be considered necessary, if satisfied, that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, grant the permission to manufacture for conduct of clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study, as the case may be, for the new drug or investigational new drug, in Form CT-11 within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of its application in Form CT-10, if not satisfied that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, reject the application, for that reasons to be recorded in writing, within a period of ninety days, from the date, the application made under sub-rule (2) of rule 53

(i.iv.2)In case, where the Central Licencing Authority considers that there are some deficiencies in the application and the same may be rectified, said Authority shall inform the applicant of the deficiencies within the period specified in sub-rule (1);

(3) The applicant, after being informed, as referred to in sub-rule (2), by the Central Licencing Authority, may,

(i) rectify the deficiencies within a period specified by the Central Licencing Authority;

(ii) where the applicant rectifies the deficiency, as referred in sub-rue (1), within the period referred to in clause (i) and provides required information and documents, the Central Licencing Authority shall scrutinize the application again and if satisfied, grant permission to manufacture for conduct of clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study, as the case may be, for the new drug or investigational new drug or if not satisfied, reject the application within a period of ninety days reckoned from the day when the required information and documents were provided:

Provided that in case of rejection, the applicant may request the Central Licencing Authority, to reconsider the application within a period of sixty days from the date of rejection of the application on payment of fee

as specified in the Sixth Schedule and submission of required information and documents.

- (4) An applicant who is aggrieved by the decision of the Central Licencing Authority under sub-rule (1) or Sub-rule (2), may file an appeal before the central Government within forty-five days from the date of receipt of such decision and that Government, may, after such enquiry, and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the appellant, dispose of the appeal within a period of sixty days.

54. Validity period of permission to manufacture of new drug or investigational new drugs for clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study.-(1) The permission granted under rule 53 in Form CT-11 shall remain valid for a period of three years from the date of its issue, unless suspended or cancelled by the Central Licencing Authority.

- (2) In exceptional circumstances, where the Central Licencing Authority is satisfied about the necessity and exigency, it may, on the request of the applicant made in writing, extend the period of the permission granted for a further period of one year.

55. Condition of permission.– The grant of permission under rule 53 in Form CT-11 is subject to the following conditions, namely,-

- (i) the permission holder shall make use of new drug manufactured under Form CT-11 only for the purposes of conducting clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study and no part of it shall be sold in the market or supplied to any other person or agency or institution or organization;
- (ii) the permission holder shall manufacture new drugs for the purposes of clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study in accordance with the provisions of these rules and at places specified in the permission and in accordance with the principles of Good Manufacturing Practices;
- (iii) the permission holder shall keep a record of new drugs manufactured and persons to whom the drugs have been supplied for clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study;
- (iv) where new drug manufactured for purposes of clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study is left over or remains unused or gets damaged or its specified shelf life has expired or has been found to be of sub-standard quality, the same shall be destroyed and action taken in respect thereof shall be recorded.

56. Licence to manufacture new drugs or investigational new drugs for clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.-(1) After obtaining permission under rule 54, the person intends to manufacture the new drug or investigational new drugs for clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study shall make an application for grant of licence to manufacture new drugs or investigational new drugs for clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

(2) The application referred in sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied by the permission under rule 53 in Form CT-11 obtained by the applicant from the Central Licencing Authority to manufacture the new drugs for clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study.

57. Inspection of new drugs or investigational new drugs manufactured for clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study.-The permission holder or the person to whom new drugs have been supplied for conducting clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study shall allow any officer authorised by the Central Licencing Authority or the State licencing authority to enter, with or without prior notice, the premises where the new drug is being manufactured or stored, to inspect such premises and records, investigate the manner in which the drugs are being manufactured or stored or used and to take sample thereof.

58. Suspension or cancellation of manufacturing permission for new drug or investigational new drugs.-(1) Subject to provision of rule 56, where the permission holder, fails to comply with any provision of the Act and these rules, the Central Licencing Authority may, after giving the centre an opportunity to show cause and after affording an opportunity of being heard, by an order in writing, take one or more of the following actions, namely, -

- (i) suspend the permission for such period as considered appropriate; or
- (ii) cancel the permission granted under rule 53 in Form CT-11.

(2) Where the permission holder whose permission has been suspended or cancelled under sub-rule (1) is aggrieved by an order of the Central Licencing Authority, he may, within sixty days of the receipt of the order, make an appeal to the Central Government and the Central Government may, after such enquiry, as deemed necessary and after affording an opportunity of being heard, pass such order in relation thereto as may be considered appropriate in the facts and circumstances of the case.

59. Application for permission to manufacture unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient for development of pharmaceutical formulation for test or analysis or clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study.-(1) Where a manufacturer of a pharmaceutical formulation intends to procure active pharmaceutical ingredient, which is not approved under rule 77 or rule 82, for development of formulation and to manufacture batches for test or analysis or clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study of such formulation, the application for permission to manufacture such drug shall be made to the Central Licencing Authority by the manufacturer of pharmaceutical formulation in Form CT-12 and manufacturer of the active pharmaceutical ingredient in Form CT-13.

(2) The application under sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied by such other particulars and documents as are specified in Form CT-12 or Form CT-13, as the case may be.

60. Grant of permission to manufacture unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient for development of pharmaceutical formulation for test or analysis or clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study.- (1) The Central Licencing

Authority may, after scrutiny of the information and documents furnished with the application under rule 59 in Form CT-12 or CT-13, as the case may be, and such further enquiry, if any, as may be considered necessary,-

- (i) if satisfied, that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, grant the permission to the manufacturer of active pharmaceutical ingredient in Form CT-15 to manufacture the unapproved active pharmaceutical in gradient and to the manufacturer of pharmaceutical formulation in Form CT-14 for development of pharmaceutical formulation for test or analysis or clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study;
 - (ii) in case, where the Central Licencing Authority considers that there are some deficiencies in the application and the same may be rectified, said Authority shall inform the applicant of the deficiencies within the stipulated period referred to in clause (i);
 - (iii) if not satisfied that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, reject the application, for that reasons to be recorded in writing, within a period of ninety days, from the date, the application made under sub-rule (1) of rule 60;
- (2) The applicant, after being informed, as referred to in clause (ii) of sub-rule (1), by the Central Licencing Authority, may,
- (i) rectify the deficiencies within a period specified by the Central Licencing Authority;
 - (ii) where the applicant rectifies the deficiency, as referred in sub-rue (1), within the period referred to in clause (i) and provides required information and documents, the Central Licencing Authority shall scrutinize the application again and if satisfied, grant permission the manufacturer of active pharmaceutical ingredient in Form CT-15 to manufacture the unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient and to the manufacturer of pharmaceutical formulation in Form CT-14 for development of pharmaceutical formulation for test or analysis or clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study or if not satisfied, reject the application within a period of ninety days reckoned from the day when the required information and documents were provided:
Provided that in case of rejection, the applicant may request the Central Licencing Authority, to reconsider the application within a period of sixty days from the date of rejection of the application on payment of fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule and submission of required information and documents.
- (3) An applicant who is aggrieved by the decision of the Central Licencing Authority under sub-rule (1) or Sub-rule (2), may filean appeal before the Central Government within sixty days from the date of receipt of such rejection and that Government, may, after such enquiry, and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the appellant, dispose of the appeal within a period of sixty days.

61. Validity period of the permission to manufacture unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient and its formulation for test or analysis or clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study. -(1) The permission granted under rule 60 in Form CT-14 or Form CT-15, as the case may be, shall remain valid for a period of **three**

years from the date of its issue, unless suspended or cancelled by the Central Licencing Authority.

(2) In exceptional circumstances, where the Central Licencing Authority is satisfied about the necessity and exigency, it may, on the request of the applicant made in writing, extend the period of permission granted for a further period of one year.

62. Suspension or cancellation of permission to manufacture unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient for development of formulation for test or analysis or clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study.- (1) Subject to provision of rule 64, where the formulation manufacturer or an active pharmaceutical ingredient manufacturer fails to comply with any provision of the Act and these rules, the Central Licencing Authority may, after giving an opportunity to show cause and after affording an opportunity of being heard, by an order in writing, take one or more of the following actions, namely, -

- (i) suspend the permission for such period as considered appropriate; or
- (ii) cancel the permission granted under rule 60 in Form CT-14 or Form CT-15.

(2) Where the formulation manufacturer or active pharmaceutical ingredient manufacturer whose permission has been suspended or cancelled under sub-rule (1), is aggrieved by an order of the Central Licencing Authority, such manufacturer may, within forty five days of the receipt of the order, make an appeal to the Central Government and the Central Government may, after such enquiry, as deemed necessary and after affording an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders in relation thereto as may be considered appropriate in the facts and circumstances of the case.

63. Conditions of permission.-The permission granted under rule 60 in Form CT-14 or Form CT-15 shall be subject to following conditions, namely,-

- (i) The manufacturer of pharmaceutical formulation or the active pharmaceutical ingredient shall make use of the unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient manufactured on the basis of permission issued under sub-rule (1) of rule 61, only for the purposes specified in the said permission, and no part of it shall be sold in the market;
- (ii) The permission holder shall manufacture such active pharmaceutical ingredient or its pharmaceutical formulation for the purposes as specified in permission in accordance with the provisions of these rules and at places referred to in such permission and, in case, the manufacture of such drugs is for clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study, it should be manufactured in accordance with the principles of Good Manufacturing Practices;
- (iii) The manufacturer of a pharmaceutical formulation and active pharmaceutical ingredient referred to in clause (i), shall keep all necessary records to indicate the quantity of drug procured, manufactured, used, disposed of in any other manner, etc;
- (iv) Where unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient and pharmaceutical formulation manufactured in accordance with the permission issued under rule 49 is left over or remains, unused or gets damaged or its shelf life has expired or has

been found to be of sub-standard quality, the same shall be destroyed and action taken in respect thereof shall be recorded.

64. Licence to manufacture unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient for development of formulation for test or analysis or clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.-(1) After obtaining permission under rule 61, the person, intends to manufacture unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient of the new drug or investigational new drug for clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study, shall make an application for grant of licence to manufacture unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient for development of formulation for test or analysis or clinical trial or bioavailability in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

(2) The application referred in sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied by the permission granted under rule 60 in Form CT-14 or Form CT-15, as the case may be, obtained by the applicant from the Central Licencing Authority to manufacture unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient for development of formulation for test or analysis or clinical trial or bioavailability.

65. Inspection of manufacturer of unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient for development of formulation for test or analysis or clinical trial or bioavailability and bioequivalence study.—The manufacturer of active pharmaceutical ingredient or formulation, referred to in rule 61, shall allow any officer authorised by the Central Licencing Authority or the person authorised by the state licencing authority to enter, with or without prior notice, the premises where the unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient is being manufactured, stored and used, to inspect such premises and records, inspect the manner in which the unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient is being manufactured and stored or used and to take sample thereof.

66. Manner of labelling.- (1) Any new drugs or investigational new drugs manufactured, for the purpose of clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study, shall be kept in containers bearing labels, indicating the name of the drug or code number, batch or lot number, wherever applicable, date of manufacture, use before date, storage conditions, name of the institution or organization or the centre where the clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study is proposed to be conducted, name and address of the manufacturer, and the purpose for which it has been manufactured or imported.

(2) Where a new drug or an investigational new drug is manufactured by the permission holder on behalf of another person, the permission holder shall indicate on the label of the container of such drug, the name and address of the manufacturer and the person to whom it is being supplied along with the scientific name of such drug, if known, otherwise reference which shall enable such drug to be identified and the purpose for which it is manufactured.

(3) No person or manufacturer shall alter, obliterate or deface any inscription or mark made on the container, label or wrapper of any new drug imported or manufactured without permission of the Central Licencing Authority.

CHAPTER IX
IMPORT OF NEW DRUGS AND INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUGS FOR CLINICAL TRIAL
OR BIOAVAILABILITY OR BIOEQUIVALANCE STUDY

67. Application for import of new drug or investigational new drug for clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study.-(1) No person shall import a new drug or any substance relating thereto for conducting clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study except in accordance with the licence granted by Central Licencing Authority.

(2) Any person or institution or organisation intends to import a new drug or any substance relating thereto for conducting clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study shall make an application in Form CT-16 to the Central Licencing Authority.

(3) The application under sub-rule (2) shall be accompanied by a fees specified in the Sixth Schedule and such other information and documents as specified in Form CT-16.

68. Grant of licence for import of new drug or investigational new drug for clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study.- (1)The Central Licencing Authority may, after scrutiny of the information and documents furnished with the application in Form CT-16 and such further enquiry, if any, as may be considered necessary,-

(i) if satisfied, that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, grant the licence to import of new drug or investigational new drug for clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study in Form CT-17 within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of its application in Form CT-16;

(ii) in case, where the Central Licencing Authority considers that there are some deficiencies in the application and the same may be rectified, said Authority shall inform the applicant of the deficiencies within the stipulated period referred to in clause (i);

(iii) if not satisfied that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, reject the application, for that reasons to be recorded in writing, within a period of ninety days, from the date, the application made under sub-rule (2) of rule 68;

(2) The applicant, after being informed, as referred to in clause (ii) of sub-rule (1), by the Central Licencing Authority, may,

(i) rectify the deficiencies within a period specified by the Central Licencing Authority;

(ii) where the applicant rectifies the deficiency, as referred in sub-rue (1) and provides required information and documents, the Central Licencing Authority shall scrutinize the application again and if satisfied, grant licence to import of new drug or investigational new drug for clinical

trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study or if not satisfied, reject the application within a period of ninety days reckoned from the day when the required information and documents were provided:

Provided that in case of rejection, the applicant may request the Central Licencing Authority, to reconsider the application within a period of sixty days from the date of rejection of the application on payment of fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule and submission of required information and documents.

(3) An applicant who is aggrieved by the decision of the Central Licencing Authority under sub-rule (1) or Sub-rule (2), may prefer an appeal before the Central Government within sixty days from the date of receipt of such rejection and that Government, may, after such enquiry, and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the appellant, dispose of the appeal within a period of sixty days.

69. Validity period of licence for import of new drugs for clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study.-(1) The licence granted under rule 68 in Form CT-17 shall remain valid for a period of three years from the date of its issue, unless suspended or cancelled by the Central Licencing Authority.

(2) In exceptional circumstances, where the Central Licencing Authority is satisfied about the necessity and exigency, it may, on the request of the applicant made in writing, extend the period of the licence granted under rule 69 for a further period of one year.

70. Condition of licence.– The licence granted under rule 68 in Form CT-17 is subject to the following conditions, namely,-

(i) it shall be the responsibility of the licensee to ensure that the new drug has been manufactured in accordance with the provisions of the Act, these rules and principles of good manufacturing practices;

(ii) the licensee shall make use of a new drug or substance relating thereto imported on the basis of licence granted under rule 68 in Form CT-17 only for the purposes of clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study and no part of such new drug or substance relating thereto shall be sold in the market or supplied to any other person or agency or institution or organization;

(iii) the licensee shall maintain records of imported new drug or substance relating thereto;

(iv) where the imported new drug or substance relating thereto is left over or remains unused or gets damaged or its specified shelf life has expired or has been found to be of sub-standard quality, the same shall be destroyed and details of action taken in such cases shall be recorded;

71. Inspection of imported new drug for clinical trial or the bioavailability or bioequivalence study.-The person licenced to import a new drug for clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study shall allow any officer authorised by the Central Licencing Authority to enter, with or without prior notice, the premises where a new drug or substances relating thereto has been manufactured or imported, is stocked or is being used, to inspect such premises and records, investigate the manner in which such drug is

being stocked or used or to take sample thereof if so required by the Central Licencing Authority or his authorised person.

72. Suspension or cancellation of import licence of new drug for clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study. -(1) Where the person to whom a licence has been granted under sub-rule (1) of rule 68, fails to comply with any provision of the Act and these rules, the Central Licencing Authority may, after giving an opportunity to show cause and after affording an opportunity of being heard, by an order in writing, suspend or cancel the licence for such period as considered appropriate either wholly or in respect of some of the substances to which the violation relates and direct the imported new drugs to be disposed of in the manner specified in the said order.

(2) Where the person whose licence has been suspended or cancelled under sub-rule (1), is aggrieved by an order of the Central Licencing Authority, such person may, within a period of forty-five days of the receipt of the order of suspension or cancellation, make an appeal to the Central Government and that Government may, after such enquiry, as deemed necessary and after affording an opportunity of being heard, pass such order in relation thereto as considered appropriate within a period of sixty days.

73. Manner of labelling.- (1) Any new drugs or investigational new drugs imported for the purpose of clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study shall be kept in containers bearing labels, indicating the name of the drug or code number, batch or lot number, wherever applicable, date of manufacture, use before date, storage conditions, name of the institution or organization or the centre where the clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study is proposed to be conducted, name and address of the manufacturer, and the purpose for which it has been manufactured or imported.

(2) Where a new drug or an investigational new drug is imported by the licensee on behalf of another person, the licensee shall indicate on the label of the container of the such drug, the name and address of the importer and the person to whom it is being supplied along with the scientific name of such drug, if known, otherwise reference which shall enable such drug to be identified and the purpose for which it is manufactured.

(3) No person or importer shall alter, obliterate or deface any inscription or mark made on the container, label or wrapper of any new drug imported or manufactured without permission of the Central Licencing Authority.

CHAPTER X

IMPORT OR MANUFACTURE OF NEW DRUG FOR SALE OR FOR DISTRIBUTION

74. Regulation of new drug.- No person shall import or manufacture for sale or for distribution any new drug in the form of active pharmaceutical ingredient or pharmaceutical formulation, as the case may be, except in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these rules.

75. Application for permission to import new drug for sale or distribution.- (1) Any person intends to import new drugs in the form of active pharmaceutical ingredient

or pharmaceutical formulation, as the case may be, for sale or for distribution in India, shall make an application to obtain a permission from the Central Licencing Authority in Form CT-18 along with a fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule:

Provided that an application for grant of permission to import a new drug, in the form of active pharmaceutical ingredient which is a new drug not approved earlier, shall be accompanied by an application for grant of permission to manufacture pharmaceutical formulation of that new drug.

- (2) Where a new drug proposed to be marketed by any person is a new drug having unapproved new molecule, the application in Form CT-18 shall be accompanied by data and other particulars including result of local clinical trial as specified in the Second Schedule along with data specified in Table 1 of the Second Schedule and accompanied with fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule.
- (3) Where a new drug is proposed to be marketed which has been approved as a new drug in the country, the application in Form CT-18 shall be accompanied by data and other particulars as specified in the Second Schedule along with data specified in Table 2 of the Second Schedule and accompanied with fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule.
- (4) Where a new drug which is already permitted for certain claims, is now proposed to be marketed by any person for new claims, new indication or new dosage form or new route of administration or new strength, application in Form CT-18 shall be accompanied by data and other particulars including result of local clinical trial as specified in the Second Schedule along with data specified in Table 3 of the Second Schedule and accompanied with fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule.
- (5) In case a new drug which is a fixed dose combination, the application in CT-18 shall be accompanied by data and other particulars including result of local clinical trial as the case may be, as specified in the Second Schedule along with data specified in Table 1 or Table 2 or Table 3, as the case may be, of the Second Schedule and accompanied with fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule.
- (6) A person intends to market phyto-pharmaceutical drugs shall make an application in CT-18 to the Central Licencing Authority along with data specified in Table 4 of the Second Schedule and it shall be accompanied with a fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule.
- (7) The local clinical trial may not be required to be submitted along with the application referred to in sub-rule (1) if,-
 - (i) if the new drug is approved and marketed in a countries specified by the Central Licensing Authority under rule 101 and if no major unexpected serious adverse events have been reported; or
 - (ii) if the application is for import of a new drug for which the Central Licensing Authority had already granted permission to conduct a global clinical trial which is ongoing in India and in the meantime such new drug has been approved for marketing in a country specified under rule 101; and
 - (iii) there is no probability or evidence, on the basis of existing knowledge, of difference in Indian population of the enzymes/gene involved in the metabolism of the new drug or any factor affecting pharmacokinetics and pharma codynamics, safety and efficacy of the new drug; and

- (iv) the applicant has given an undertaking in writing to conduct Phase IV clinical trial to establish safety and effectiveness of such new drug as per design approved by the Central Licencing Authority:

Provided that the Central Licencing Authority may relax the conditions at clause (i) to (iii), where the drug is indicated in life threatening/serious diseases or diseases of special relevance to Indian health scenario or for a condition which is unmet need in India such as XDR tuberculosis, hepatitis C, H₁N₁, dengue, malaria, HIV, or for the rare diseases for which drugs are not available or available at a high cost or if it is an orphan drug.

- (8) In the application referred to in sub-rule (1), the submission of requirements relating to animal toxicology, reproduction studies, teratogenic studies, perinatal studies, mutagenicity and carcinogenicity, may be modified or relaxed in case of new drugs approved and marketed for more than two years in other countries, if the Central Licencing Authority is satisfied that there is adequate published evidence regarding the safety of the drug, subject to other provisions of these rules.

76. Grant of permission for import of new drugs for sale or distribution.- (1) The Central Licencing Authority may, after scrutiny of the information and documents furnished with the application in Form CT-18 and such further enquiry, if any, as may be considered necessary,-

- (i) if satisfied, that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, grant the permission to import new drug, in the form of active pharmaceutical ingredient for sale or for distribution in Form CT-19 or pharmaceutical formulation for sale or for distribution in Form CT-20, as the case may be, within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of its application in Form CT-18;
- (ii) in case, where the Central Licencing Authority considers that there are some deficiencies in the application and the same may be rectified, said Authority shall inform the applicant of the deficiencies within the stipulated period referred to in clause (i);
- (iii) if not satisfied that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, reject the application, for that reasons to be recorded in writing, within a period of ninety days, from the date of the application made under rule 76 ;
- (2) The applicant, after being informed, as referred to in clause (ii) of sub-rule (1), by the Central Licencing Authority, may,
- (i) rectify the deficiencies within a period specified by the Central Licencing Authority;
- (ii) where the applicant rectifies the deficiency, as referred in sub-rue (1), within the period referred to in clause (i) and provides required information and documents, the Central Licencing Authority shall scrutinize the application again and if satisfied, grant permission to import new drug, in the form of active pharmaceutical ingredient for sale or for distribution in Form CT-19 or pharmaceutical formulation for sale or for distribution in Form CT-20, as the case may be, or if not satisfied,

reject the application within a period of ninety days reckoned from the day when the required information and documents were provided:

Provided that in case of rejection, the applicant may request the Central Licencing Authority, to reconsider the application within a period of sixty days from the date of rejection of the application on payment of fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule and submission of required information and documents.

- (3) An applicant who is aggrieved by the decision of the Central Licencing Authority under sub-rule (1) and Sub-rule (2), may file an appeal before the Central Government within sixty days from the date of receipt of such rejection and that Government, may, after such enquiry, and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the appellant, dispose of the appeal within a period of sixty days.

77. Condition of permission for import of new drugs for sale or distribution.-The permission for import of new drugs for sale or for distribution under rule 76 shall be subject to the following conditions, namely, -

- (i) the new drugs shall conform to the specifications approved by the Central Licencing Authority;
- (ii) the proper name of the drug or fixed dose combination drug other than fixed dose combinations of vitamin and other fixed dose combinations containing three or more drugs, shall be printed or written in a conspicuous manner which shall be in the same font but at least two font size larger than the brand name or the trade name, if any, and in bold letters, and in other cases the brand name or the trade name, if any, shall be written in brackets below or after the proper name;
- (iii) the label of the innermost container of the drug and every other covering in which the container is packed shall bear a conspicuous red vertical line on the left side running throughout the body of the label which shall not be less than 3 mm in width and without disturbing other conditions printed on the label to depict it as prescription drug;
- (iv) the label on the immediate container of the drug as well as the packing in which the container is enclosed should contain the following warning:
"WARNING: To be sold by retail on the prescription of a
Only" which shall be in red box.
- (v) as post marketing surveillance, the applicant shall submit Periodic Safety Update Reports as specified in the Fifth Schedule;
- (vi) all reported adverse reactions related to drug shall be intimated to the Central Licencing Authority and regulatory action resulting from their review should be complied with;
- (vii) no claims except those mentioned above shall be made for the drug without prior approval of the Central Licencing Authority;
- (viii) specimen of the carton, labels, package insert that will be adopted for marketing the drug in the country shall be got approved from the Central Licencing Authority before the drugs is marketed;
- (ix) in case of import, each consignment shall be accompanied by a test or analysis report.

78. Suspension or cancellation of import permission for new drug.-(1) Where the importer fails to comply with any provision of the Act and these rules, the Central Licencing Authority may, after giving show cause notice and an opportunity of being heard, by an order in writing, may **suspend the permission for such period as considered appropriate or cancel the permission.**

(2) **Where the importer whose permission has been suspended or cancelled under sub-rule (1), is aggrieved by an order of the Central Licencing Authority, such importer may, within forty five days of the receipt of the order, make an appeal to the Central Government and the Central Government may, after such enquiry, as deemed necessary and after giving an opportunity of being heard, pass such order as may be considered appropriate in the facts and circumstances of the case.**

79. Licence to import new drug for sale or for distribution under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.-(1) After obtaining permission under rule 76, the person intend to import new drug for sale shall make an application to the Central Licencing Authority as per provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 to obtain a licence for import of new drug for sale or for distribution.

(2) The application referred in sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied by the permission in Form CT-19 or Form CT-20, as the case may be, obtained by the applicant from the Central Licencing Authority to import the new drugs.

80. Application for permission to manufacture new drug for sale or distribution.-(1) A person intends to manufacture new drugs in the form of active pharmaceutical ingredient or pharmaceutical formulation, as the case may be, for sale or distribution, shall make an application for grant of permission to the Central Licencing Authority in Form CT-21 along with a fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule:

Provided that no fee shall be required to be paid along with the application for manufacture of a new drug based on successful completion of clinical trials from Phase I to Phase III under these rules in India, where fee has already been paid by the same applicant for conduct of such clinical trials:

Provided further that an application for grant of permission of a new drug in the form of active pharmaceutical ingredient having an investigational new drug not approved earlier shall be accompanied by an application for grant of permission to manufacture pharmaceutical formulation of the said investigational new drug.

(2) Where a new drug proposed to be manufacture dis a new drug having unapproved new molecule, the application in Form CT-21 shall be accompanied by data and other particulars including results of local clinical trial as specified in the Second Schedule along with data specified in Table 1 of the Second Schedule and accompanied with fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule.

(3) Where a new drug, proposed to be manufactured which has been approved as a new drug, the application in Form CT-21 shall be accompanied by data and other particulars as specified in the Second Schedule along with data specified in Table 2 of the Second Schedule and accompanied with fee as specified in Sixth Schedule.

(4) Where a new drug which is already permitted for certain claims, is now proposed to be manufactured for new claims, namely new indication or new dosage form or new route of administration or new strength, application in Form CT-21 shall be

accompanied by data and other particulars including results of local clinical trial as specified in the Second Schedule along with data specified in Table 3 of the Second Schedule and accompanied with fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule.

- (5) In case a new drug which is a fixed dose combination, the application in Form CT-21 shall be accompanied by data and other particulars including results of local clinical trial as specified in the Second Schedule along with data specified in Table 1 or Table 2 or Table 3, as the case may be, of the Second Schedule and accompanied with fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule.
- (6) A person intends to market phyto pharmaceutical drugs shall make an application in Form CT-21 to the Central Licencing Authority along with data specified in Table 4 of Second Schedule and it shall be accompanied with a fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule.
- (7) The local clinical trial may not be required to be submitted along with the application referred to in sub-rule (1) if,
 - (i) if the new drug is approved and marketed in a countries specified by the Central Licensing Authority under rule 101 and if no major unexpected serious adverse events have been reported; or
 - (ii) there is no probability or evidence, on the basis of existing knowledge, of difference in Indian population of the enzymes/gene involved in the metabolism of the new drug or any factor affecting pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, safety and efficacy of the new drug; and
 - (iii) the applicant has given an undertaking in writing to conduct Phase IV clinical trial to establish safety and effectiveness of such new drug as per design approved by the Central Licencing Authority:

Provided that the Central Licencing Authority may relax the conditions at clause (i) to (iii), where the drug is indicated in life threatening/serious diseases or diseases of special relevance to Indian health scenario or for a condition which is unmet need in India such as XDR tuberculosis, hepatitis C, H₁N₁, dengue, malaria, HIV, or for the rare diseases for which drugs are not available or available at a high cost or if it is an orphan drug.
- (8) In the application referred to in sub-rule (1), the submission of requirements relating to animal toxicology, reproduction studies, teratogenic studies, perinatal studies, mutagenicity and carcinogenicity may be modified or relaxed in case of new drugs approved and marketed for several years in other countries if the Central Licencing Authority is satisfied that there is adequate published evidence regarding the safety of the drug, subject to other provisions of these rules.

81. Grant of permission to manufacture of new drug for sale or distribution.-(1)

The Central Licencing Authority may, after scrutiny of the information and documents furnished with the application in Form CT-21 and such further enquiry, if any, as may be considered necessary,-

- (i) if satisfied, that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, grant the permission to manufacture new drug, in the form of active pharmaceutical ingredient for sale or for distribution in Form CT-22 or pharmaceutical formulation for sale or for distribution in Form CT-23, as the case may be,

within a period of ninety days from the date of receipt of its application in Form CT-21;

- (ii) in case, where the Central Licencing Authority considers that there are some deficiencies in the application and the same may be rectified, said Authority shall inform the applicant of the deficiencies within the stipulated period referred to in clause (i);
 - (iii) if not satisfied that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, reject the application, for that reasons to be recorded in writing, within a period of ninety days, from the date, the application made under rule 81;
- (2) The applicant, after being informed, as referred to in clause (ii) of sub-rule (1), by the Central Licencing Authority, may,-
- (i) rectify the deficiencies within a period specified by the Central Licencing Authority;
 - (ii) where the applicant rectifies the deficiency, as referred in sub-rue (1), within the period referred to in clause (i) and provides required information and documents, the Central Licencing Authority shall scrutinize the application again and if satisfied, grant permission to manufacture new drug, in the form of active pharmaceutical ingredient for sale or for distribution in Form CT-22 or pharmaceutical formulation for sale or for distribution in Form CT-23, as the case may be, or if not satisfied, reject the application within a period of ninety days reckoned from the day when the required information and documents were provided:

Provided that in case of rejection, the applicant may request the Central Licencing Authority, to reconsider the application within a period of sixty days from the date of rejection of the application on payment of fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule and submission of required information and documents.

- (3) An applicant who is aggrieved by the decision of the Central Licencing Authority under sub-rule (1) or Sub-rule (2), may file an appeal before the central Government within sixty days from the date of receipt of such rejection and that Government, may, after such enquiry, and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the appellant, dispose of the appeal within a period of sixty days.

82. Condition of permission for manufacture of new drugs for sale or distribution.— The permission granted under rule 81 in Form CT-22 or in Form CT-23 shall be subject following conditions, namely,-

- (i) the new drugs shall conform to the specifications approved by the Central Licencing Authority;
- (ii) the proper name of the drug or fixed dose combination drug other than fixed dose combinations of vitamin and other fixed dose combinations containing three or more drugs, shall be printed or written in a conspicuous manner which shall be in the same font but at least two font size larger than the brand name or the trade name, if any, and in bold letters, and in other cases the brand name or the trade name, if any, shall be written in brackets below or after the proper name;
- (iii) the label of the innermost container of the drug and every other covering in which the container is packed shall bear a conspicuous red vertical line on the left side

running throughout the body of the label which shall not be less than 3 mm in width and without disturbing the other conditions printed on the label to depict it as prescription drug;

- (iv) the label on the immediate container of the drug as well as the packing in which the container is enclosed should contain the following warning:
"WARNING: To be sold by retail on the prescription of a
Only" and it shall be in box with red back ground.
- (v) as Post marketing surveillance, the applicant shall submit Periodic Safety Update Reports as specified in the Fifth Schedule;
- (vi) all reported serious unexpected adverse reactions related to the drug shall be intimated to the Central Licencing Authority and regulatory action resulting from their review should be complied with;
- (vii) no claims except those mentioned above shall be made for the drug without prior approval of the Central Licencing Authority;
- (viii) specimen of the carton, labels, package insert that will be adopted for marketing the drug in the country shall be got approved from the Central Licencing Authority before the drugs is marketed;

83. Licence to manufacture a new drug for sale or for distribution under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.-

- (1) After obtaining permission granted under rule 81, the person intends to manufacture a new drug for sale shall make an application for grant of licence to manufacture for sale or for distribution in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.
- (2) The application referred in sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied by the permission in Form CT-22 or Form CT-23, as the case may be, obtained by the applicant from the Central Licencing Authority to manufacture the new drug.

84. Suspension or cancellation of the permission. - (1) Where the manufacturer fails to comply with any provision of the Act, these rules and any condition of the permission, the Central Licencing Authority may, after affording an opportunity of being heard, suspend or cancel the permission for such period as considered appropriate either wholly or in respect of some of the substances to which the violation relates.

- (2) Where the manufacturer whose permission has been suspended or cancelled under sub-rule (1) is aggrieved by an order of the Central Licencing Authority, such manufacturer may, within thirty days of the receipt of the order, make an appeal to the Central Government and the Central Government may, after such enquiry, as deemed necessary and after affording an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders in relation thereto as considered appropriate.

85. Responsibility of the importers or manufacturers in marketing of new drugs.- The manufacturer or importer of new drugs shall be responsible for marketing a new drug for the approved indication and in only such dosage form for which it has been permitted:

Provided that the manufacturer or importer of new drug shall not be punished for the consequences resulting from use of the drug for an indication other than for which the

drug has been approved where the manufacturer proves that he has not been involved in any manner in the promotion of use of the new drug for other than approved indication.

CHAPTER XI

IMPORT OR MANUFACTURE OF UNAPPROVED NEW DRUG FOR TREATMENT OF PATIENTS IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AND GOVERNMENT MEDICAL INSTITUTION

86. Application for import of unapproved new drug by Government hospital and Government medical institution.- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, a medical officer of a Government hospital or a Government medical institution, may import new drug, which has not been permitted in the country under CHAPTER X of these rules, but approved for marketing in the country of origin for treatment of a patient suffering from life threatening disease or disease causing serious permanent disability or disease requiring therapies for unmet medical needs, by making an application duly certified by the Medical Superintendent of the Government hospital or Head of the Government medical institution, as the case may be, to the Central Licencing Authority in Form CT-24.

(2) The application under sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied by such other particulars and documents as are specified in Form CT-24 along with fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule.

87. Grant of licence for import of unapproved new drug by Government hospital and medical institution.- (1) The Central Licencing Authority, after scrutiny of information and documents enclosed with the application and such further enquiry, if any, as considered necessary, may,-

(i) if satisfied, that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, grant licence for import of an unapproved new drug by Government hospital and Government medical institution in Form CT-25;

(ii) if not satisfied with the requirements as referred to in sub-clause (i), reject the application, for reasons to be recorded in writing, within a period of ninety days, from the date of application made under sub-rule (1) of rule 87.

(2) An applicant who is aggrieved by the decision of the Central Licencing Authority under sub-rule (1), may file an appeal before the Central Government within forty-five days from the date of receipt of such rejection and that Government, may, after such enquiry, and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the appellant, dispose of the appeal within a period of sixty days.

(3) The quantity of any single drug imported on the basis of licence granted under sub-rule (1), shall not exceed one hundred average dosages per patient but in exceptional circumstances and on being satisfied about the necessity and exigency the Central Licencing Authority may allow import of unapproved new drugs in larger quantities.

88. Conditions of licence.- The import licence granted under rule 87 in Form CT-25 shall be subject to the following conditions, namely,-

(i) the licence shall remain valid for a period of one year from the date it has been issued;

- (ii) the licence shall be displayed in the premises of the medical institution including where the unapproved new drug is being stocked and used in the Office of the Medical Superintendent of the Government hospital or Head of Government medical institution;
- (iii) the licensee shall stock the unapproved new drug imported under this licence under proper storage conditions;
- (iv) the unapproved new drug imported under this licence shall be exclusively used for treatment of the patient and supplied under the supervision of a registered pharmacist and no part of such unapproved new drug shall be sold in the market or supplied to any other person, agency, institution or place;
- (v) the registered pharmacist shall maintain a record as specified in annexure of Form CT-25, countersigned by the Medical Superintendent of the Government hospital or Head of the Government medical institution which shall be produced, on demand by the officer authorised by the Central Licencing Authority under these rules;
- (vi) the medical officer referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 87, shall submit to the Central Licencing Authority a half yearly report about the status and stock of unapproved new drugs imported, utilised and destroyed;
- (vii) where the unapproved new drugs imported under licence granted under sub-rule (1) of rule 76, are left over or remain unused or get damaged or its specified shelf life has expired or has been found to be of sub-standard quality, the same shall be destroyed and the action taken in respect thereof be recorded as referred to in clause(d) by the registered pharmacist.

89. Suspension or cancellation of import licence for unapproved new drug of Government hospital or Government medical institution.– (1) Where any licensee referred to rule 87, fails to comply with any provision of the Act and these rules, the Central Licencing Authority, may after affording an opportunity of being heard, by an order in writing, suspend or cancel the permission for such period as considered appropriate either wholly or in respect of some of the substances to which the violation relates.

(2) Where the licensee, whose licence has been suspended or cancelled under sub-rule (1) is aggrieved by an order of the Central Licencing Authority, he may, within a period of forty-five days from the receipt of the order, make an appeal to the Central Government and the Central Government may, after such enquiry, as deemed necessary and after affording an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders in relation thereto as considered appropriate.

90. Inspection of unapproved new drug imported by Government hospital or Government medical institution.– The licensee referred to rule 87, shall allow any person authorised by the Central Licencing Authority who may be accompanied by an officer authorised by the State licencing authority, to enter, with or without prior notice, the premises where the unapproved new drugs are stored, used and records, to inspect such premises, store and record, investigate the manner in which the drugs are being used and stocked and to take sample thereof.

91. Application for permission to manufacture unapproved new drug but under clinical trial, for treatment of patient of life threatening disease.- (1) Where any medical officer of a Government hospital or Government medical institution prescribes in special circumstances any new drug for a patient suffering from serious or life threatening disease for which there is no satisfactory therapy available in the country and which is not yet approved by the Central Licencing Authority but the same is under clinical trial in the country, then, such new drug may be approved to be manufactured in limited quantity subject to provisions of these rules.

(2) Where any manufacturer intends to manufacture new drug referred to in sub-rule (1), he shall obtain the consent in writing from the patient to whom the unapproved new drug has been prescribed under sub-rule (1) or his legal heirs and make an application to the Ethics Committee of the Government hospital or medical institution, as the case may be for obtaining its specific recommendation for manufacture of such unapproved new drug.

(3) After obtaining the recommendation of the Ethics Committee under sub-rule (2), the manufacturer shall make an application in Form CT-26 to obtain the permission to the Central Licencing Authority for manufacturing specific new drug.

(4) The application under sub-rule (3) shall be accompanied by consent in writing from the patient referred to in sub-rule (1) or his legal heirs regarding use of such unapproved new drug and such other particulars and documents as are specified in Form CT-26 along with fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule.

92. Grant of permission to manufacture unapproved new drug but under clinical trial, for treatment of patient of life threatening disease. - (1) The Central Licencing Authority may, after scrutiny of information and documents enclosed with the application and such further enquiry, if any, as considered necessary,-

(i) if satisfied, that the requirements of these rules have been complied with, grant permission to manufacture unapproved new drug but under clinical trial for treatment of patient of life threatening disease in Form CT-27;

(ii) if not satisfied with the requirements as referred to in sub-clause (i), reject the application, for reasons to be recorded in writing, within a period of ninety days, from the date of application made under sub-rule (1) of rule 92.

(2) The quantity of any single new drug manufactured on the basis of permission granted under sub-rule (1) shall not exceed one hundred average dosages per patient but in exceptional circumstances on the basis of the prescription of the medical officer referred to in sub-rule (1) and the recommendation of the Ethics Committee, the Central Licencing Authority may allow the manufacture of such new drug in larger quantity.

93. Condition of permission.- The permission granted under rule 92 in Form CT-27, is subject to the following conditions, namely,-

(i) the permission shall remain valid for a period of one year from the date it has been issued;

- (ii) the patient to whom the unapproved new drug is prescribed under sub-rule (1) of rule 92 shall use such unapproved new drug under the supervision of the medical officer at the place specified in the permission or at such other places, as the Central Licencing Authority may authorise;
- (iii) the manufacturer to whom the permission is granted under sub-rule (1) of rule 93, shall make use of the unapproved new drug only for the purposes specified in the permission and no part of it shall be sold in the market or supplied to any other person, agency, institution or place;
- (iv) the manufacturer referred to in clause (iii) shall keep record of the unapproved new drugs manufactured, stored and supplied by him to the patient in a register in the format as specified in annexure of Form CT-27;
- (v) the manufacturer referred to in clause (iii), shall submit to the Central Licencing Authority a half yearly report about the status of the unapproved new drugs manufactured, supplied to the authorised patient;
- (vi) the manufacturer shall be kept and stored in accordance with the storage conditions specified on its label and supplied to the patient under the supervision of the medical officer referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 92 or a registered pharmacist duly authorised by him;
- (vii) the registered pharmacist shall maintain a record of the full name and address of the patients, diagnosis, dosage schedule, total quantity of drugs imported and issued, countersigned by the Medical Superintendent of the Government hospital or Head of the medical institution which shall be produced, on demand by the officer authorised by the Central Licencing Authority under the Act;
- (viii) where the unapproved new drug manufactured in accordance with the permission issued under sub-rule (1) of rule 93, is left over or remain unused or get damaged or its specified shelf life has expired or has found to be of sub-standard quality, the same shall be destroyed by the manufacturer and the action taken in respect thereof shall be recorded;
- (ix) The permission holder shall inform the Central Licencing Authority of the occurrence of any serious adverse event and action taken thereon including any recall within fifteen days of occurrence of such event.

94. Inspection of unapproved new drug but under clinical trial manufactured for patient of life threatening disease.-The manufacturer referred to in rule 92, shall allow persons authorised by the Central Licencing Authority including the person authorised by the State licencing authority to enter, with or without prior notice, the premises where the unapproved new drug is being manufactured, stored and supplied, to inspect such premises and records, investigate the manner in which the unapproved new drug is being manufactured, supplied and to take sample thereof.

95. Suspension or cancellation of permission to manufacture unapproved new drug but under clinical trial.- (1) Where the manufacturer to whom permission is granted under rule 92 fails to comply with any provision of the Act and these rules, the Central Licencing Authority, may, after giving an opportunity of being heard, by an order

in writing, suspend or cancel the permission for such period as considered appropriate either wholly or in respect of some of the substances to which the violation relates.

- (2) Where the manufacturer whose permission is suspended or cancelled under sub-rule (1) is aggrieved by an order of the Central Licencing Authority, he may, within a period of forty five days from the receipt of the order, make an appeal to the Central Government in respect of suspension or cancellation of the permission and the Central Government, may, after such enquiry, as deemed necessary and after affording an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders in relation thereto as considered appropriate.

96. Licence to manufacture an unapproved new drug but under clinical trial, for treatment of patient of life threatening disease under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.-

(1) After obtaining permission under rule 92, the person intends to manufacture an unapproved new drug, which is under clinical trial, for treatment of patient of life threatening disease, shall make an application for grant of licence to manufacture the unapproved new drug under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

(2) The application referred in sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied by the permission in Form CT-27 obtained by the applicant from the Central Licencing Authority to import the new drugs.

**CHAPTER XII
MISCELLANEOUS**

97. Pre-submission meeting.- (1) Any person intends to make an application for grant of licence or permission for import or manufacture of new drugs or to conduct clinical trial may, request by making an application in writing, for a pre-submission meeting with the Central Licencing Authority or any other person authorised by the Central Licencing Authority for seeking written guidance about the requirements of law and procedure of such licence or permission of manufacturing process, clinical trial and other requirements.

(2) The application for pre-submission meeting under sub-rule (1) maybe accompanied by particulars and documents referred to in the Second Schedule, as available with the applicant to support his proposal along with fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule.

(3) Where the applicant intends to seek guidance about the sale process of new drugs or import licence, in addition to the purposes referred to in rule (2), the fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule shall be submitted along with the application.

(4) Where the Central Licencing Authority is satisfied that the application is incomplete or the information or the documents submitted along with the same are inadequate, he may within a period of thirty days from the receipt of the same intimate the facts to the applicant in writing and direct him to furnish such further information or documents as are necessary in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these rules.

(5) In the pre submission meeting, the Central Licencing Authority or any other person authorised by it shall provide to the applicant, extracts of the law of procedure, forms

of application for permission or licence, necessary guidelines and other requirements for the purposes indicated in the application under sub-rule (1).

- 98. Post-submission meeting.-** (1) If the applicant desires to seek clarification in person in respect of pending application and queries related thereto, the applicant may make an application for a post-submission meeting with the officer designated by the Central Licencing Authority within a period of fifteen days from the date the query was received for seeking guidance with regards to the queries concerning pending application.
- (2) The applicant shall clearly state the points on which clarification is required and after receipt of such application, the designated officer shall inform the time and date scheduled for post submission meeting.
- (3) The summary of the clarification provided by the designated officer shall be made available to the applicant.
- (4) The application for post-submission meeting under sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied with the fee as specified in the Sixth Schedule.
- (5) In the post submission meeting, the officer designated by the Central Licencing Authority shall provide suitable clarification to the applicant.

99. Constitution of expert committee or group by the Central Licencing Authority.- The Central Licencing Authority may, when so required, constitute one or more expert committee or group of experts with specialisation in relevant fields, with the approval of Central Government, to evaluate scientific and technical matters relating to drugs and such committee or group may, give its recommendations to that authority on matters referred to it within a period of sixty days from the date of reference.

100. Name of the countries for the purpose of new drug approval- The Central Licensing Authority may specify, by an order, the name of the countries, from time to time, for considering waiver of local clinical trial for approval of new drugs CHAPTER X and for grant of permission for conduct of clinical trial under CHAPTER V.

101. Mode of payment of fee.- The fees prescribed under these rules, in case of application made to the Central Licencing Authority, shall be paid through challan or by electronic mode, in the Bank of Baroda, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110001 or any other branch of Bank of Baroda, or any other bank, notified by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the Central Government, to be credited under the Head of Account "0210- Medical and Public Health, 04-Public Health, 104-Fees and Fines.

102. Debarment of applicant.-(1) Whoever himself or, any other person on his behalf, or applicant is found to be guilty of submitting misleading, or fake, or fabricated documents, may, after giving him an opportunity to show cause as to why such an order should not be made, in writing, stating the reasons thereof, be debarred by the Central Licencing Authority for such period as deemed fit.

(2) Where an applicant is aggrieved by an order made by the Central Licencing Authority under sub-rule (1), such applicant may, within thirty days from the receipt of the

order, make an appeal to the Central Government and the Central Government, may, after such enquiry as it considers necessary, and after affording an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders in relation thereto as considered appropriate.

103. **Order of Suspension or Revocation in public domain.** - In case, the Central Licencing Authority issue any order of suspension or revocation or cancellation of any permission or licence or registration granted under these rules, such order shall be made available in the public domain immediately by uploading it in the website of CDSCO.
104. **Digitalisation of form.**-The forms prescribed under these rules may be suitably modified for conversion into digital forms by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization and such modification shall not require any amendment in these rules.
105. **Applicability in case of inconsistency.** - If there is any inconsistency between these rules and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, the provisions of these rules shall prevail over the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(See rule20)

GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES FOR CLINICAL TRIAL

1. **General Principles.** - (1) The principles and guidelines for protection of trial subjects as described in Third Schedule as well as Good Clinical Practices guidelines shall be followed in conduct of any clinical trial.
 - (2) The sponsor and investigator share the responsibilities for the protection of trial subject together with ethics committee. The responsibilities of sponsor, investigator and ethics committee are described in this Third Schedule.
 - (3) The results of non-clinical studies or previous clinical trials should be sufficient to ensure that the new drugs or investigational new drug is safe for the proposed clinical trial.
 - (4) Throughout the clinical trial and drug development process, the animal toxicological data and clinical data generated should be evaluated to ensure their impact for the safety of the trial subject.
2. **Approach in design and analysis.** - (1) Clinical trial should be planned, designed, conducted, analysed and reported according to sound scientific and ethical principles. Following important principles should be followed.
 - (a) The primary objective of any clinical trial should be clearly and explicitly stated which may include exploratory or confirmatory characterisation of safety, efficacy, assessment of pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic parameters;
 - (b) The clinical trial should be designed appropriately so that it provides the desired information;
 - (c) Appropriate comparator may be utilised to achieve the objective with respect to primary and secondary end points. Comparison may be made with placebo, no treatment, active controls or of different doses of the new drug or investigational new drug;
 - (d) The number of subjects to be included in the clinical trial should be adequate depending on the nature and objective of the clinical trial.
3. **Development Methodology:**
 - (1) Non clinical studies
 - (a) The nature of non-clinical studies and their timing in respect of conduct of clinical trial should be determined taking following aspects into consideration:
 - (i) characteristics of the new drug or investigational new drug;
 - (ii) disease of conditions for which the new drug or investigational new drug is intended to be indicated;
 - (iii) duration and exposure in clinical trial subject;
 - (iv) route of administration.
 - (b) The detailed requirements of non-clinical studies have been specified in the Second Schedule.
 - (c) For first in human studies the dose should be calculated carefully based on the non-clinical pharmacological, toxicological data generated.

(2) Phases in Clinical Trial: Clinical drug development generally consists of four phases (Phase I-IV). The details of these phases are described as under.

(a) Phase I. -

The objective of studies in this phase is the estimation of safety and tolerability with the initial administration of an investigational new drug into humans. Studies in this phase of development usually have non-therapeutic objectives and may be conducted in healthy subjects or certain types of patients. Drugs with significant potential toxicity e.g. cytotoxic drugs are usually studied in patients. Phase I trial should preferably be carried out by investigators trained in clinical pharmacology with access to the necessary facilities to closely observe and monitor the subjects.

(i) Studies conducted in Phase I, usually intended to involve one or a combination of the following objectives: -

(a) Maximum tolerated dose: To determine the tolerability of the dose range expected to be needed for later clinical studies and to determine the nature of adverse reactions that can be expected. These studies include both single and multiple dose administration.

(b) Pharmacokinetics, i.e., characterization of a drug's absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion: Although these studies continue throughout the development plan, they should be performed to support formulation development and determine pharmacokinetic parameters in different age groups to support dosing recommendations.

(c) Pharmacodynamics: Depending on the drug and the endpoints studied, pharmacodynamic studies and studies relating to drug blood levels (pharmacokinetic or pharmacodynamic studies) may be conducted in healthy volunteer subjects or in patients with the target disease. If there are appropriate validated indicators of activity and potential efficacy, pharmacodynamic data obtained from patients may guide the dosage and dose regimen to be applied in later studies.

(d) Early measurement of drug activity: Preliminary studies of activity or potential therapeutic benefit may be conducted in Phase I as a secondary objective. Such studies are generally performed in later phases but may be appropriate when drug activity is readily measurable with a short duration of drug exposure in patients at this early stage.

(b) Phase II. -

(i) The primary objective of Phase II trials is to evaluate the effectiveness of a drug for a particular indication or indications in patients with the condition under study and to determine the common short-term side-effects and risks associated with the drug. Studies in Phase II should be conducted in a group of patients who are selected by relatively narrow criteria leading to a relatively homogeneous population. These studies should be closely monitored. An important goal for this phase is to determine the dose and regimen for Phase III trials. Doses used in Phase II are usually (but not always) less than the highest doses used in Phase I.

(ii) Additional objectives of Phase II studies can include evaluation of potential study endpoints, therapeutic regimens (including concomitant medications)

and target populations (e.g. mild versus severe disease) for further studies in Phase II or III. These objectives may be served by exploratory analyses, examining subsets of data and by including multiple endpoints in trials.

(c) Phase III. -

(i) Phase III studies have primary objective of demonstration or confirmation of therapeutic benefits. Studies in Phase III are designed to confirm the preliminary evidence accumulated in Phase II that a drug is safe and effective for use in the intended indication and recipient population. These studies should be intended to provide an adequate basis for marketing approval. Studies in Phase III may also further explore the dose-response relationships (relationships among dose, drug concentration in blood and clinical response), use of the drug in wider populations, in different stages of disease, or the safety and efficacy of the drug in combination with other drugs.

(ii) For drugs intended to be administered for long periods, trials involving extended exposure to the drug are ordinarily conducted in Phase III, although they may be initiated in Phase II. These studies carried out in Phase III complete the information needed to support adequate instructions for use of the drug (prescribing information).

(iii) For new drugs approved outside India, Phase III studies may need to be carried out if scientifically and ethically justified, primarily to generate evidence of efficacy and safety of the drug in Indian patients when used as recommended in the prescribing information. Prior to conduct of Phase III studies in Indian subjects, Central Licencing Authority may require pharmacokinetic studies to be undertaken to verify that the data generated in Indian population is in conformity with the data already generated abroad.

In case of an application of a new drug already approved and marketed in other country, where local clinical trial in India is waived off or not found scientifically justified for its approval for manufacturing first time in the country, the bioequivalence studies of such drug, as appropriate, is required to be carried out and the test batches manufactured for the purpose shall be inspected before its approval.

(d) Phase IV. -

Phase IV or post marketing trial of new drugs are performed after the approval of the drug and related to the approved indication. Such trials go beyond the prior demonstration of the drug's safety, efficacy and dose definition. Such trial might not have been considered essential at the time of new drug approval due to various reasons such as limitation in terms of patient exposure, duration of treatment during clinical development of the drug, need for early introduction of the new drug in the interest of patients etc. Phase IV trials include additional drug-drug interaction, dose response or safety studies and trials design to support use under the approved indication e.g. mortality or morbidity studies, epidemiological studies, etc.

(3) Studies in special populations. -

Information supporting the use of the drug in children, pregnant women, nursing women, elderly patients, patients with renal or other organ systems failure, and those on specific concomitant medication is required to be submitted if relevant to the clinical profile of the drug and its anticipated usage pattern.

(A) Geriatrics. - Geriatric patients should be included in Phase III clinical trials (and in Phase II trials, at the Sponsor's option) in meaningful numbers, if -

- (a) the disease intended to be treated is characteristically a disease of aging; or
- (b) the population to be treated is known to include substantial numbers of geriatric patients; or
- (c) when there is specific reason to expect that conditions common in the elderly are likely to be encountered; or
- (d) when the new drug is likely to alter the geriatric patient's response (with regard to safety or efficacy) compared with that of the non-geriatric patient.

(B) Paediatrics. -

(i) The timing of paediatric studies in the new drug development program will depend on the medicinal product, the type of disease being treated, safety considerations, and the efficacy and safety of available treatments. For a drug expected to be used in children, evaluations should be made in the appropriate age group. When clinical development is to include studies in children, it is usually appropriate to begin with older children before extending the trial to younger children and then infants.

(ii) If the new drug is for diseases predominantly or exclusively affecting paediatric patients, clinical trial data should be generated in the paediatric population except for initial safety and tolerability data, which will usually be obtained in adults unless such initial safety studies in adults would yield little useful information or expose them to inappropriate risk.

(iii) If the new drug is intended to treat serious or life-threatening diseases, occurring in both adults and paediatric patients, for which there are currently no or limited therapeutic options, paediatric population should be included in the clinical trials early, following assessment of initial safety data and reasonable evidence of potential benefit. In circumstances where this is not possible, lack of data should be justified in detail.

(iv) If the new drug has a potential for use in paediatric patients – paediatric studies should be conducted. These studies may be initiated at various phases of clinical development or after post marketing surveillance in adults if a safety concern exists. In cases where there is limited paediatric data at the time of submission of application, more data in paediatric patients would be expected after marketing authorisation for use in children is granted.

(v) The paediatric studies should include –

- (a) clinical trials,
- (b) relative bioequivalence comparisons of the paediatric formulation with the adult formulation performed in adults, and

(c) definitive pharmacokinetic studies for dose selection across the age ranges of paediatric patients in whom the drug is likely to be used. These studies should be conducted in the paediatric patient population with the disease under study.

(vi) If the new drug is a major therapeutic advance for the paediatric population the studies should begin early in the drug development, and this data should be submitted with the new drug application.

(vii) For clinical trials conducted in the paediatric population, the reviewing ethics committee should include members who are knowledgeable about paediatric, ethical, clinical and psychosocial issues.

(C) Pregnant or nursing women. -

(i) Pregnant or nursing women should be included in clinical trials only when the drug is intended for use by pregnant or nursing women or fetuses or nursing infants and where the data generated from women who are not pregnant or nursing, is not suitable.

(ii) For new drugs intended for use during pregnancy, follow-up data (pertaining to a period appropriate for that drug) on the pregnancy, foetus and child will be required. Where applicable, excretion of the drug or its metabolites into human milk should be examined and the infant should be monitored for predicted pharmacological effects of the drug.

4. **Conduct of Clinical Trial:** Clinical trial should be conducted in accordance with the principles as specified in Third Schedule. Adherence to the clinical trial protocol is essential and if amendment of the protocol becomes necessary the rationale for the amendment shall be provided in the form of a protocol amendment. Serious adverse events shall be reported during clinical trial in accordance with these rules.
5. **Analysis:** The results of a clinical trial shall be analysed according to the plan specified in the clinical trial protocol. Safety data should be appropriately tabulated and all adverse events should be classified according to their seriousness and causal relationship with the study drug.
6. **Reporting:** Report of clinical trial shall be documented in accordance with the approaches specified in Table 6 of the Third Schedule. The report shall be certified by the principal investigator or if no principal investigator is designated then by each of the participating investigators of the study.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(See rules 6, 64, 69 and 85)

REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDELINES FOR PERMISSION TO IMPORT OR MANUFACTURE OF NEW DRUG FOR SALE OR TO UNDERTAKE CLINICAL TRIAL

- 1. Application for permission.** - (1) Application for permission to import or manufacture new drug for sale or to undertake clinical trials under these rules shall be made to the Central Licencing Authority accompanied with following data in accordance with the Table 1 or Table 2 or Table 3, as the case may be, namely: -
- (i) chemical and pharmaceutical information;
 - (ii) animal pharmacology data;
 - (a) specific pharmacological actions and demonstrating, therapeutic potential for humans shall be described according to the animal models and species used. Wherever possible, dose-response relationships and ED50s shall be submitted. Special studies conducted to elucidate mode of action shall also be described;
 - (b) general pharmacological actions;
 - (c) pharmacokinetic data related to the absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of the test substance. Wherever possible, the drug effects shall be correlated to the plasma drug concentrations;
 - (iii) animal toxicology data;
 - (iv) human clinical pharmacology data as prescribed and as stated below: -
 - (a) for new drug substances discovered or developed in India, clinical trials are required to be carried out in India right from Phase I and data should be submitted as prescribed;
 - (b) for new drug substances discovered or developed in countries other than India, Phase I data should be submitted along with the application. After submission of Phase I data generated outside India to the Central Licencing Authority, permission may be granted to repeat Phase I trials and/or to conduct Phase II trials and subsequently Phase III trials concurrently with other global trials for that drug. Phase III trials are required to be conducted in India before permission to market the drug in India is granted for the drugs which are introduced for the first time in the world. For the drugs which are already approved outside India,-----
 - (c) the data required will depend upon the purpose of the new drug application. The number of study subjects and sites to be involved in the conduct of clinical trial will depend upon the nature and objective of the study. Permission to carry out these trials shall generally be given in stages, considering the data emerging from earlier phases;
 - (d) application for permission to initiate specific phase of clinical trial should also accompany investigator's brochure as per Table 7 of Third Schedule, proposed protocol as per Table 2 of Third Schedule, case record form, trial subject's informed consent document as per Table 3 of Third Schedule, investigator's undertaking as per Table 4 of Third Schedule and ethics committee clearance, if available as per Table 1 of Third Schedule;

- (e) reports of clinical studies submitted should be in consonance with the format specified in Table 6 of Third Schedule. The study report shall be certified by the principal investigator or, if no principal investigator is designated, then by each of the investigators participating in the study. The certification should acknowledge the contents of the report, the accurate presentation of the study was undertaken, and express agreement with the conclusions. Each page should be numbered;
- (v) regulatory status in other countries as prescribed including information in respect of restrictions imposed, if any, on the use of the drug in other countries, e.g. dosage limits, exclusion of certain age groups, warning about adverse drug reactions etc. Likewise, if the drug has been withdrawn in any country by the manufacturer or by regulatory authorities, such information should also be furnished along with the reasons and their relevance, if any, to India. This information must continue to be submitted by the sponsor to the Central Licencing Authority during the course of marketing of the drug in India;
- (vi) the full prescribing information should be submitted as part of the new drug application for marketing. The format of prescribing information specified in Table 8 of Third Schedule.
- (vii) All package inserts, promotional literature and patient education material subsequently produced are required to be consistent with the contents of the approved full prescribing information. The drafts of label and carton texts should comply with provisions of rules 96 and 97 of Drugs and Cosmetics rules, 1945. After submission and approval by the Central Licencing Authority, no changes in the package insert shall be effected without such changes being approved by the Central Licencing Authority; and
- (viii) Complete testing protocol for quality control testing together with a complete impurity profile and release specifications for the product as prescribed should be submitted as part of new drug application for marketing. Samples of the pure drug substance and finished product are to be submitted when desired by the regulatory authority.
- (ix) If the application is for the conduct of clinical trials as a part of multi-national clinical development of the drug, the number of sites and patients as well as the justification for undertaking such trials in India should be provided to the Central Licencing Authority along with the application.
- (2) *Special situations for a new drug where relaxation, abbreviations, omission or deferment of data may be considered. –*
- (i) Depending on categories and nature of new drugs to be imported or manufactured for sale or clinical trial to be undertaken, (viz. New Chemical Entity, biological products, similar biologics, approved new drug / new dosage form/new indication/new route of administration/new strength of already approved drugs, etc.) requirements of chemical and pharmaceutical information, animal pharmacology and toxicology data, clinical data may differ. The requirements may also differ depending on the specific phase of clinical trial proposed to be conducted as well as clinical parameters related to the specific study drugs.
- (ii) For drugs intended to be used in life threatening / serious disease conditions or rare diseases and for drugs intended to be used in the diseases of special relevance

to India scenario or unmet medical need in India, disaster or special defence use e.g. haemostatic and quick wound healing, enhancing oxygen carrying capacity, radiation safety, drugs for combating chemical, nuclear, biological infliction etc., following mechanism may be followed to expedite the development of new drug and approval process:

- (A) *Accelerated Approval Process:* Accelerated approval process may be allowed to a new drug for a disease or condition, taking into account its severity, rarity, or prevalence and the availability or lack of alternative treatments, provided that there is a prima facie case of the product being of meaningful therapeutic benefit over the existing treatment.
- (a) In such case, the approval of the new drug may be based on data generated in clinical trial where surrogate endpoint shall be considered rather than using standard outcome measures such as survival or disease progression, which are reasonably likely to predict clinical benefit, or a clinical endpoint. These should be measurable earlier than irreversible morbidity or mortality (IMM) and reasonably likely to predict clinical benefit
 - (b) After granting accelerated approval for such drug, the post marketing trials shall be required to validate the anticipated clinical benefit.
 - (c) Accelerated approval may also be granted to a new drug if it is intended for the treatment of a serious or life-threatening condition or disease of special relevance to the country, and addresses unmet medical needs. This provision is intended to facilitate and expedite review of drugs so that an approved product can reach the therapeutic armamentarium expeditiously.
 - (d) If the remarkable efficacy is observed with a defined dose in the Phase II clinical trial of investigational new drug for the unmet medical needs of serious and life threatening diseases in the country, it may be considered for grant of marketing approval by the Central Licencing Authority based on Phase II clinical trial data. In such cases, additional post licensure studies may be required to be conducted after approval to generate the data on larger population to further verify and describe the clinical benefits, as per the protocol approved by the Central Licencing Authority.
 - (e) The type of information needed to demonstrate the potential of a drug to address an unmet medical need will depend on the stage of drug development. Early in development, such potential should be sufficiently demonstrated based on nonclinical models, a mechanistic rationale and pharmacologic data. Later in development, prior to new drug approval such potential should be demonstrated through clinical data to address an unmet medical need.

Explanation. - For the purpose of this Rule, an unmet medical need is a situation where treatment or diagnosis of disease or condition is not addressed adequately by available therapy. An unmet medical need includes an immediate need for a defined population (i.e., to treat a serious condition with no or limited treatment) or a longer-term need for society (e.g., to address the development of resistance to antibacterial drugs).

(B) Situations where quick/expeditious review process can be sought for approval of a new drug after clinical development: -

(i) In situation where the evidence for clinical safety and efficacy have been established even if the drug has not completed the all / normal clinical trial phases, the sponsor / applicant may apply to the licencing authority for expedited review process wherein the licencing authority will examine and satisfy the following conditions: -

- (a) it is for a drug that is intended to treat a serious / life threatening / rare disease or condition;
- (b) if approved, the drug would provide a significant advantage in terms of safety or efficacy;
- (c) there is substantial reduction of a treatment-limiting adverse reaction and enhancement of patient compliance that is expected to lead to an improvement in serious outcomes.

(ii) the sponsor / applicant may also apply to the licencing authority for expedited review process for new drugs developed for disaster or defence use in extraordinary situation, such as war time, the radiation exposure by accident or intention, sudden deployment of forces at areas with higher health risk, where specific preventive and treatment strategy is required, where new intervention in the form of new drug, route of delivery/formulation has been developed and where real life clinical trial may not be possible, the permission for manufacture of such new drug may be granted if following conditions are satisfied: -

- (a) The preclinical data makes a case for claimed efficacy;
- (b) There is no possibility of obtaining informed consent from the patient or his legally acceptable representative, as the case may be, adopting inclusion and exclusion criteria and strict protocol adherence by each subject;
- (c) There is no established management / therapeutic strategy available as on date and proposed intervention has clear possible advantage;
- (d) Such approval can be used only for one time. The subsequent approval shall only be granted once detailed efficacy report of such intervention is generated.

(iii) if the new drug is an orphan drug as defined in clause... of rule...2 of these rules.

(3) Requirements of data and information for permission to import or manufacture of a drug already approved which is now proposed to be clinically tried or marketed with certain new claims. –

(i) In case a drug already approved by the Central Licencing Authority for certain claims, which is now proposed to be clinically tried or marketed with modified or new claims, namely, indications, dosage, dosage form (including sustained release dosage form) and route of administration or new drug delivery system (NDDS), the requirements of

data and information for permission to import or manufacture of such new drug for sale or to undertake clinical trial shall depend on nature and regulatory status of the drug for the new claim in other country. Application for approval of manufacture and/or import of such new drug or to undertake Clinical trial may differ from application for a new drug molecule in that they allow the applicant and regulatory authority to rely at least in part, on the safety and/or efficacy data of drug formulation already approved. However, additional non-clinical and/or clinical data may be necessary to substantiate the new claims considering the following;

(A) Chemical and pharmaceutical information will be same as prescribed in this Schedule. However, the data requirements may be omitted depending on whether the drug formulation is already approved and marketed in the country by the applicant in the same dosage form for certain indication. If it is approved and marketed, no further chemical and pharmaceutical data is required to be submitted.

(B) The animal pharmacological and toxicological data & clinical data needed in such cases will usually be determined on case-by-case basis depending on the type of new claims being made by the applicant as well as the mechanism of action, patho-physiology of the disease/condition, safety and efficacy profile in the respective conditions/population and clinical data already generated with the drug in the approved claim. The requirements may be abbreviated / relaxed / omitted as considered appropriate by the Central Licencing Authority under following conditions:

(a) The drug is already approved and marketed in other country for the proposed new claim.

(b) Clinical data supporting the benefit-risk ratio in favour of the drug in the proposed new claim is available.

(c) The clinical trial doesn't involve a route of administration, dose, patient population that significantly increases the risk associated with the use of the drug.

(ii) In case of an application for permission to undertake clinical trial of a new drug formulation, which is already approved in the country, no chemical and pharmaceutical data and non-clinical & clinical data is required to be submitted provided the clinical trial is proposed to be conducted with a new drug manufactured/imported by a firm under necessary new drug permission/import registration and licence, as the case may be granted by the Central Licencing Authority.

Note.- The data requirements stated in this Schedule are expected to provide adequate information to evaluate the efficacy, safety and therapeutic rationale of new drugs prior to the permission for sale. Depending upon the nature of new drugs and diseases, additional information may be required by the Central Licencing Authority. The applicant shall certify the authenticity of the data and documents submitted in support of an application

for new drug. The Central Licencing Authority reserves the right to reject any data or any documents if such data or contents of such documents are found to be of doubtful integrity.

2 Animal toxicology (Non-clinical toxicity studies). -

1. General principles. - Toxicity studies should comply with the norms of Good Laboratory Practice (GLP). Briefly, these studies should be performed by suitably trained and qualified staff employing properly calibrated and standardized equipment of adequate size and capacity. Studies should be done as per written protocols with modifications (if any) verifiable retrospectively. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) should be followed for all managerial and laboratory tasks related to these studies. Test substances and test systems (in-vitro or in-vivo) should be properly characterized and standardized. All documents belonging to each study, including its approved protocol, raw data, draft report, final report, and histology slides and paraffin tissue blocks should be preserved for a minimum of five years after marketing of the drug.

Toxicokinetic studies (generation of pharmacokinetic data either as an integral component of the conduct of non-clinical toxicity studies or in specially designed studies) should be conducted to assess the systemic exposure achieved in animals and its relationship to dose level and the time course of the toxicity study. Other objectives of toxicokinetic studies include obtaining data to relate the exposure achieved in toxicity studies to toxicological findings and contribute to the assessment of the relevance of these findings to clinical safety, to support the choice of species and treatment regimen in nonclinical toxicity studies and to provide information which, in conjunction with the toxicity findings, contributes to the design of subsequent non-clinical toxicity studies.

1.1 Systemic toxicity studies

1.1.1 Single-dose toxicity studies. - These studies (see Table 1) should be carried out in 2 rodent species (mice and rats) using the same route as intended for humans. In addition, unless the intended route of administration in humans is only intravenous, at least one more route should be used in one of the species to ensure systemic absorption of the drug. This route should depend on the nature of the drug. A limit of 2g/kg (or 10 times the normal dose that is intended in humans, whichever is higher) is recommended for oral dosing. Animals should be observed for 14 days after the drug administration, and minimum lethal dose (MLD) and maximum tolerated dose (MTD) should be established. If possible, the target organ of toxicity should also be determined. Mortality should be observed for up to 7 days after parenteral administration and up to 14 days after oral administration. Symptoms, signs and mode of death should be reported, with appropriate macroscopic and microscopic findings where necessary. LD₁₀ and LD₅₀ should be reported preferably with 95 percent confidence limits. If LD₅₀s cannot be determined, reasons for the same should be stated.

The dose causing severe toxic manifestations or death should be defined in the case of cytotoxic anticancer agents, and the post-dosing observation

period should be up to 14 days. Mice should first be used for determination of MTD. Findings should then be confirmed in rat for establishing linear relationship between toxicity and body surface area. In case of nonlinearity, data of the more sensitive species should be used to determine the Phase I starting dose. Where rodents are known to be poor predictors of human toxicity (e.g., antifolates), or where the cytotoxic drug acts by a novel mechanism of action, MTD should be established in non-rodent species.

1.1.2 Repeated-dose systemic toxicity studies. - These studies (see Table 1) should be carried out in at least two mammalian species, of which one should be a non-rodent. Dose ranging studies should precede the 14-, 28-, 90- or 180- day toxicity studies. Duration of the final systematic toxicity study will depend on the duration, therapeutic indication and scale of the proposed clinical trial. If a species is known to metabolize the drug in the same way as humans, it should be preferred for toxicity studies.

In repeated-dose toxicity studies the drug should be administered 7 days a week by the route intended for clinical use. The number of animals required for these studies, i.e. the minimum number of animals on which data should be available.

Wherever applicable, a control group of animals given the vehicle alone should be included, and three other groups should be given graded doses of the drug. The highest dose should produce observable toxicity; the lowest dose should not cause observable toxicity, but should be comparable to the intended therapeutic dose in humans or a multiple of it. To make allowance for the sensitivity of the species the intermediate dose should cause some symptoms, but not gross toxicity or death, and should be placed logarithmically between the other two doses.

The parameters to be monitored and recorded in long-term toxicity studies should include behavioural, physiological, biochemical and microscopic observations. In case of parenteral drug administration, the sites of injection should be subjected to gross and microscopic examination. Initial and final electrocardiogram and fundus examination should be carried out in the non-rodent species.

In the case of cytotoxic anticancer agents dosing and study design should be in accordance with the proposed clinical schedule in terms of days of exposure and number of cycles. Two rodent species may be tested for initiating Phase I trials. A non-rodent species should be added if the drug has a novel mechanism of action, or if permission for Phase II, III or marketing is being sought.

For most compounds, it is expected that single dose tissue distribution studies with sufficient sensitivity and specificity will provide an adequate assessment of tissue distribution and the potential for accumulation. Thus, repeated dose tissue distribution studies should not be required uniformly for all compounds and should only be conducted when appropriate data cannot be derived from other sources. Repeated dose studies may be

appropriate under certain circumstances based on the data from single dose tissue distribution studies, toxicity and toxicokinetic studies. The studies may be most appropriate for compounds which have an apparently long half-life, incomplete elimination or unanticipated organ toxicity.

Notes:

- (i) Single dose toxicity study. - Each group should contain at least 5 animals of either sex. At least four graded doses should be given. Animals should be exposed to the test substance in a single bolus or by continuous infusion or several doses within 24 hours. Animals should be observed for 14 days. Signs of intoxication, effect on body weight, gross pathological changes should be reported. It is desirable to include histo-pathology of grossly affected organs, if any.
- (ii) Dose-ranging study. - Objectives of this study include the identification of target organ of toxicity and establishment of MTD for subsequent studies.
 - (a) Rodents. - Study should be performed in one rodent species (preferably rat) by the proposed clinical route of administration. At least four graded doses including control should be given, and each dose group as well as the vehicle control should consist of a minimum of 5 animals of each sex. Animals should be exposed to the test substance daily for 10 consecutive days. Highest dose should be the maximum tolerated dose of single-dose study. Animals should be observed daily for signs of intoxication (general appearance, activity and behaviour etc), and periodically for the body weight and laboratory parameters. Gross examination of viscera and microscopic examination of affected organs should be done.
 - (b) Non-rodents. - One male and one female are to be taken for ascending Phase MTD study. Dosing should start after initial recording of cage-side and laboratory parameters. Starting dose may be 3 to 5 times the extrapolated effective dose or MTD (whichever is less), and dose escalation in suitable steps should be done every third day after drawing the samples for laboratory parameters. Dose should be lowered appropriately when clinical or laboratory evidence of toxicity are observed. Administration of test substance should then continue for 10 days at the well-tolerated dose level following which, samples for laboratory parameters should be taken. Sacrifice, autopsy and microscopic examination of affected tissues should be performed as in the case of rodents.
- (iii) 14-28 Day repeated-dose toxicity studies. - One rodent (6-10/sex/group) and one non-rodent (2-3/sex/group) species are needed. Daily dosing by proposed clinical route at three dose levels should be done with highest dose having observable toxicity, mid dose between high and low dose, and low dose. The doses should preferably be multiples of the effective dose and free from toxicity. Observation parameters should include cageside observations, body weight changes, food/water intake,

blood biochemistry, haematology, and gross and microscopic studies of all viscera and tissues.

(iv) 90-Day repeated-dose toxicity studies. - One rodent (15-30/sex/group) and one non-rodent (4-6/sex/group) species are needed. Daily dosing by proposed clinical route at three graded dose levels should be done. In addition to the control a “high-dose-reversal” group and its control group should be also included. Parameters should include signs of intoxication (general appearance, activity and behaviour etc), body weight, food intake, blood biochemical parameters, haematological values, urine analysis, organ weights, gross and microscopic study of viscera and tissues. Half the animals in “reversal” groups (treated and control) should be sacrificed after 14 days of stopping the treatment. The remaining animals should be sacrificed after 28 days of stopping the treatment or after the recovery of signs and/or clinical pathological changes – whichever comes later, and evaluated for the parameters used for the main study.

(v) 180-Day repeated-dose toxicity studies. - One rodent (15-30/sex/group) and one non-rodent (4-6/sex/group) species are needed. At least 4 groups, including control, should be taken. Daily dosing by proposed clinical route at three graded dose levels should be done. Parameters should include signs of intoxication, body weight, food intake, blood biochemistry, hematology, urine analysis, organ weights, gross and microscopic examination of organs and tissues.

1.2 Male fertility study

One rodent species (preferably rat) should be used. Dose selection should be done from the results of the previous 14 or 28-day toxicity study in rat. Three dose groups, the highest one showing minimal toxicity in systemic studies, and a control group should be taken. Each group should consist of 6 adult male animals. Animals should be treated with the test substance by the intended route of clinical use for minimum 28 days and maximum 70 days before they are paired with female animals of proven fertility in a ratio of 1:2 for mating.

Drug treatment of the male animals should continue during pairing. Pairing should be continued till the detection of vaginal plug or 10 days, whichever is earlier. Females getting thus pregnant should be examined for their fertility index after day 13 of gestation. All the male animals should be sacrificed at the end of the study. Weights of each testis and epididymis should be separately recorded. Sperms from one epididymis should be examined for their motility and morphology. The other epididymis and both testes should be examined for their histology.

1.3 Female reproduction and developmental toxicity studies

These studies need to be carried out for all drugs proposed to be studied or used in women of child bearing age. Segment I, II and III studies (see below) are to be performed in albino mice or rats, and segment II study should include albino rabbits also as a second test species.

On the occasion, when the test article is not compatible with the rabbit (e.g. antibiotics which are effective against gram positive, anaerobic organisms and protozoas) the Segment II data in the mouse may be substituted.

1.3.1 Female fertility study (Segment I). - The study should be done in one rodent species (rat preferred). The drug should be administered to both males and females, beginning a sufficient number of days (28 days in males and 14 days in females) before mating. Drug treatment should continue during mating and, subsequently, during the gestation period. Three graded doses should be used, the highest dose (usually the MTD obtained from previous systemic toxicity studies) should not affect general health of the parent animals. At least 15 males and 15 females should be used per dose group. Control and the treated groups should be of similar size. The route of administration should be the same as intended for therapeutic use.

Dams should be allowed to litter and their medication should be continued till the weaning of pups. Observations on body weight, food intake, clinical signs of intoxication, mating behaviour, progress of gestation/ parturition periods, length of gestation, parturition, post-partum health and gross pathology (and histopathology of affected organs) of dams should be recorded. The pups from both treated and control groups should be observed for general signs of intoxication, sex-wise distribution in different treatment groups, body weight, growth parameters, survival, gross examination, and autopsy. Histopathology of affected organs should be done.

1.3.2 Teratogenicity study (Segment II). - One rodent (preferably rat) and one non-rodent (rabbit) species are to be used. The drug should be administered throughout the period of organogenesis, using three dose levels as described for segment I. The highest dose should cause minimum maternal toxicity and the lowest one should be proportional to the proposed dose for clinical use in humans or a multiple of it. The route of administration should be the same as intended for human therapeutic use.

The control and the treated groups should consist of at least 20 pregnant rats (or mice) and 12 rabbits, on each dose level. All foetuses should be subjected to gross examination, one of the foetuses should be examined for skeletal abnormalities and the other half for visceral abnormalities. Observation parameters should include: (Dams) signs of intoxication, effect on body weight, effect on food intake, examination of uterus, ovaries and uterine contents, number of corpora lutea, implantation sites, resorptions (if any); and for the foetuses, the total number, gender, body length, weight and gross/ visceral/ skeletal abnormalities, if any.

1.3.3 Perinatal study (Segment III). - This study is specially recommended if the drug is to be given to pregnant or nursing mothers for long periods or where there are indications of possible adverse effects on foetal development. One rodent species (preferably rat) is needed. Dosing at levels comparable to multiples of human dose should be done by the intended clinical route. At least 4 groups (including control), each consisting of 15 dams should be used. The drug should be administered throughout the last trimester of pregnancy (from

day 15 of gestation) and then the dose that causes low foetal loss should be continued throughout lactation and weaning. Dams should then be sacrificed and examined as described below.

1.3.4 One male and one female from each litter of F1 generation (total 15 males and 15 females in each group) should be selected at weaning and treated with vehicle or test substance (at the dose levels described above) throughout their periods of growth to sexual maturity, pairing, gestation, parturition and lactation. Mating performance and fertility of F1 generation should thus be evaluated to obtain the F2 generation whose growth parameters should be monitored till weaning. The criteria of evaluation should be the same as described earlier.

Animals should be sacrificed at the end of the study and the observation parameters should include (Dams) body weight, food intake, general signs of intoxication, progress of gestation/ parturition periods and gross pathology (if any); and for pups, the clinical signs, sex-wise distribution in dose groups, body weight, growth parameters, gross examination, survival and autopsy (if needed) and where necessary, histopathology.

1.4 Local toxicity. -

These studies are required when the new drug is proposed to be used by some special route (other than oral) in humans. The drug should be applied to an appropriate site (e.g., skin or vaginal mucous membrane) to determine local effects in a suitable species. Typical study designs for these studies should include three dose levels and untreated and/ or vehicle control, preferably use of 2 species, and increasing group size with increase in duration of treatment. Where dosing is restricted due to anatomical or humane reasons, or the drug concentration cannot be increased beyond a certain level due to the problems of solubility, pH or tonicity, a clear statement to this effect should be given. If the drug is absorbed from the site of application, appropriate systemic toxicity studies will also be required.

Notes: - (i) *Dermal toxicity study.* - The study may be done in rabbit and rat. the initial toxicity study shall be carried out by non-animal alternative tests as given in Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development Guidelines. In rabbit and rat studies, daily topical (dermal) application of test substance in its clinical dosage form should be done.; Test material should be applied on shaved skin covering not less than 10% of the total body surface area. Porous gauze dressing should be used to hold liquid material in place. Formulations with different concentrations (at least 3) of test substance, several fold higher than the clinical dosage form should be used. Period of application may vary from 7 to 90 days depending on the clinical duration of use. Where skin irritation is grossly visible in the initial studies, a recovery group should be included in the subsequent repeated-dose study. Local signs (erythema, oedema and eschar formation) as well as histological examination of sites of application should be used for evaluation of results.

(ii) *Photo-allergy or dermal photo-toxicity.* - It should be tested by Armstrong/ Harber Test in guinea pig. This test should be done if the drug or a metabolite is

related to an agent causing photosensitivity or the nature of action suggests such a potential (e.g., drugs to be used in treatment of leucoderma). Pretest in 8 animals should screen 4 concentrations (patch application for 2 hours \pm 15 min.) with and without UV exposure (10 J/cm²). Observations recorded at 24 and 48 hours should be used to ascertain highest non-irritant dose. Main test should be performed with 10 test animals and 5 controls. Induction with the dose selected from pretest should use 0.3 ml/patch for 2 hour \pm 15 min. followed by 10 J/cm² of UV exposure. This should be repeated on day 0, 2,4,7,9 and 11 of the test. Animals should be challenged with the same concentration of test substance between day 20 to 24 of the test with a similar 2-hour application followed by exposure to 10 J/cm² of UV light. Examination and grading of erythema and oedema formation at the challenge sites should be done 24 and 48 hours after the challenge. A positive control like musk ambrett or psoralin should be used.

(iii) *Vaginal toxicity test.* - Study is to be done in rabbit or dog. Test substance should be applied topically (vaginal mucosa) in the form of pessary, cream or ointment. Six to ten animals per dose group should be taken. Higher concentrations or several daily applications of test substance should be done to achieve multiples of daily human dose. The minimum duration of drug treatment is 7 days (more according to clinical use), subject to a maximum of 30 days. Observation parameters should include swelling, closure of introitus and histopathology of vaginal wall.

(iv) *Rectal tolerance test.* - For all preparations meant for rectal administration this test may be performed in rabbits or dogs. Six to ten animals per dose group should be taken. Formulation in volume comparable to human dose (or the maximum possible volume) should be applied once or several times daily, per rectally, to achieve administration of multiples of daily human dose. The minimum duration of application is 7 days (more according to clinical use), subject to a maximum of 30 days. Size of suppositories may be smaller, but the drug content should be several fold higher than the proposed human dose. Observation parameters should include clinical signs (sliding on backside), signs of pain, blood and/or mucus in faeces, condition of anal region/sphincter, gross and (if required) histological examination of rectal mucosa.

(v) *Parenteral drugs.* - For products meant for intravenous or intramuscular or subcutaneous or intradermal injection the sites of injection in systemic toxicity studies should be specially examined grossly and microscopically. If needed, reversibility of adverse effects may be determined on a case to case basis.

(vi) *Ocular toxicity studies (for products meant for ocular instillation).* - These studies should be carried out in two species, one of which should be the albino rabbit which has a sufficiently large conjunctival sac. Direct delivery of drug onto the cornea in case of animals having small conjunctival sacs should be ensured. Liquids, ointments, gels or soft contact lenses (saturated with drug) should be used. Initial single dose application should be done to decide the exposure concentrations for repeated-dose studies and the need to include a recovery group. Such initial toxicity studies shall be carried out by non-animal alternative tests as given in Organisation for Economic Cooperation and

Development Guidelines. Duration of the final study will depend on the proposed length of human exposure subject to a maximum of 90 days. At least two different concentrations exceeding the human dose should be used for demonstrating the margin of safety. In acute studies, one eye should be used for drug administration and the other kept as control. A separate control group should be included in repeated-dose studies. Slit-lamp examination should be done to detect the changes in cornea, iris and aqueous humor. Fluorescent dyes (sodium fluorescein, 0.25 to 1.0%) should be used for detecting the defects in surface epithelium of cornea and conjunctiva. Changes in intra-ocular tension should be monitored by a tonometer. Histological examination of eyes should be done at the end of the study after fixation in Davidson's or Zenker's fluid.

(vii) *Inhalation toxicity studies.* - The studies are to be undertaken in one rodent and one non-rodent species using the formulation that is to be eventually proposed to be marketed. Acute, subacute and chronic toxicity studies should be performed according to the intended duration of human exposure. Standard systemic toxicity study designs (described above) should be used. Gases and vapours should be given in whole body exposure chambers; aerosols are to be given by nose-only method. Exposure time and concentrations of test substance (limit dose of 5mg/l) should be adjusted to ensure exposure at levels comparable to multiples of intended human exposure. Three dose groups and a control (plus vehicle control, if needed) are required. Duration of exposure may vary subject to a maximum of 6 hours per day and five days a week. Food and water should be withdrawn during the period of exposure to test substance.

Temperature, humidity and flow rate of exposure chamber should be recorded and reported. Evidence of exposure with test substance of particle size of 4 micron (especially for aerosols) with not less than 25% being 1 micron should be provided. Effects on respiratory rate, findings of bronchial lavage fluid examination, histological examination of respiratory passages and lung tissue should be included along with the regular parameters of systemic toxicity studies or assessment of margin of safety.

1.5 Allergenicity/ Hypersensitivity

Standard tests include guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) and local lymph node assay (LLNA) in mouse. Any one of the two may be done.

Notes: (i) Guinea pig maximization test. - The test is to be performed in two steps; first, determination of maximum non-irritant and minimum irritant doses, and second, the main test. The initial study will also have two components. To determine the intradermal induction dose, 4 dose levels should be tested by the same route in a batch of 4 male and 4 female animals (2 of each sex should be given Freund's adjuvant). The minimum irritant dose should be used for induction. Similarly, a topical minimum irritant dose should be determined for challenge. This should be established in 2 males and 2 females. A minimum of 6 male and 6 female animals per group should be used in the main study. One test and one control group should be used. It is preferable to have one more positive control group. Intradermal induction (day 1) coupled with topical challenge (day 21) should be done. If there is no response, re-challenge should be done 7-30

days after the primary challenge. Erythema and oedema (individual animal scores as well as maximization grading) should be used as evaluation criteria.

(ii) Local lymph node assay. - Mice used in this test should be of the same sex, either only males or only females. Drug treatment is to be given on ear skin. Three graded doses, the highest being maximum non-irritant dose plus vehicle control should be used. A minimum of 6 mice per group should be used. Test material should be applied on ear skin on three consecutive days and on day 5, the draining auricular lymph nodes should be dissected out 5 hours after i.v. H-thymidine or bromo-deoxy-uridine (BrdU). Increase in H-thymidine or BrdU incorporation should be used as the criterion for evaluation of results.

1.6 Genotoxicity. -

Genotoxic compounds, in the absence of other data, shall be presumed to be trans-species carcinogens, implying a hazard to humans. Such compounds need not be subjected to long-term carcinogenicity studies. However, if such a drug is intended to be administered for chronic illnesses or otherwise over a long period of time - a chronic toxicity study (up to one year) may be necessary to detect early tumorigenic effects. Genotoxicity tests are in vitro and in vivo tests conducted to detect compounds which induce genetic damage directly or indirectly. These tests should enable a hazard identification with respect to damage to DNA and its fixation.

The following standard test battery is generally expected to be conducted:

- (i) A test for gene mutation in bacteria.
- (ii) An in vitro test with cytogenetic evaluation of chromosomal damage with mammalian cells or an in vitro mouse lymphoma tic assay.
- (iii) An in vivo test for chromosomal damage using rodent haematopoietic cells.

Other genotoxicity tests e.g. tests for measurement of DNA adducts, DNA strand breaks, DNA repair or recombination serve as options in addition to the standard battery for further investigation of genotoxicity test results obtained in the standard battery. Only under extreme conditions in which one or more tests comprising the standard battery cannot be employed for technical reasons, alternative validated tests can serve as substitutes provided sufficient scientific justification should be provided to support the argument that a given standard battery test is not appropriate.

Both in-vitro and in-vivo studies should be done. In-vitro studies should include Ames' Salmonella assay and chromosomal aberrations (CA) in cultured cells. In-vivo studies should include micronucleus assay (MNA) or CA in rodent bone marrow. Data analysis of CA should include analysis of 'gaps'.

Cytotoxic anticancer agents. - Genotoxicity data are not required before Phase I and II trials. But these studies should be completed before applying for Phase III trials.

Notes: *Ames' Test (Reverse mutation assay in Salmonella):* *S. typhimurium* tester strains such as TA98, TA100, TA102, TA1535, TA97 or *Escherichia coli* WP2 uvrA or *Escherichia coli* WP2 uvrA (pKM101) should be used.

(i) In-vitro exposure (with and without metabolic activation, S9 mix) should be done at a minimum of 5 log dose levels. “Solvent” and “positive” control should be used. Positive control may include 9-amino-acridine, 2-nitrofluorine, sodium azide and mitomycin C, respectively, in the tester strains mentioned above. Each set should consist of at least three replicates. A 2.5 fold (or more) increase in number of revertants in comparison to spontaneous revertants would be considered positive.

(ii) In-vitro cytogenetic assay. - The desired level of toxicity for in vitro cytogenetic tests using cell lines should be greater than 50% reduction in cell number or culture confluency. For lymphocyte cultures, an inhibition of mitotic index by greater than 50% is considered sufficient. It should be performed in CHO cells or on human lymphocyte in culture. In-vitro exposure (with and without metabolic activation, S9 mix) should be done using a minimum of 3 log doses. “Solvent” and “positive” control should be included. A positive control like Cyclophosphamide with metabolic activation and Mitomycin C for without metabolic activation should be used to give a reproducible and detectable increase clastogenic effect over the background which demonstrates the sensitivity of the test system. Each set should consist of at least three replicates. Increased number of aberrations in metaphase chromosomes should be used as the criteria for evaluation.

(iii) In-vivo micronucleus assay. - One rodent species (preferably mouse) is needed. Route of administration of test substance should be the same as intended for humans. Five animals per sex per dose groups should be used. At least three dose levels, plus “solvent” and “positive” control should be tested. A positive control like mitomycin C or cyclophosphamide should be used. Dosing should be done on day 1 and 2 of study followed by sacrifice of animals 6 hours after the last injection. Bone marrow from both the femora should be taken out, flushed with fetal bovine serum (20 min.), pelleted and smeared on glass slides. Giemsa-MayGruenwald staining should be done and increased number of micronuclei in polychromatic erythrocytes (minimum 1000) should be used as the evaluation criteria.

(iv) In-vivo cytogenetic assay. - One rodent species (preferably rat) is to be used. Route of administration of test substance should be the same as intended for humans. Five animals/sex/dose groups should be used. At least three dose levels, plus “solvent” and “positive” control should be tested. Positive control may include cyclophosphamide. Dosing should be done on day 1 followed by intra-peritoneal colchicine administration at 22 hours. Animals should be sacrificed 2 hours after colchicine administration. Bone marrow from both the femora should be taken out, flushed with hypotonic saline (20 min.), pelleted and resuspended in Carnoy’s fluid. Once again the cells should be pelleted and dropped on clean glass slides with a Pasteur pipette. Giemsa staining should be done and increased number of aberrations in metaphase chromosomes (minimum 100) should be used as the evaluation criteria.

1.7 Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity studies should be performed for all drugs that are expected to be clinically used for more than 6 months as well as for drugs used frequently in an intermittent manner in the treatment of chronic or recurrent conditions. Carcinogenicity studies are also to be performed for drugs if there is concern about their carcinogenic potential emanating from previous demonstration of carcinogenic potential in the product class that is considered relevant to humans or where structure-activity relationship suggests carcinogenic risk or when there is evidence of preneoplastic lesions in repeated dose toxicity studies or when long-term tissue retention of parent compound or metabolite (s) results in local tissue reactions or other pathophysiological responses. For pharmaceuticals developed to treat certain serious diseases, Central Licencing Authority may allow carcinogenicity testing to be conducted after marketing permission has been granted.

In instances where the life-expectancy in the indicated population is short (i.e., less than 2-3 years)- no long-term carcinogenicity studies may be required. In cases where the therapeutic agent for cancer is generally successful and life is significantly prolonged there may be later concerns regarding secondary cancers. When such drugs are intended for adjuvant therapy in tumour free patients or for prolonged use in non-cancer indications, carcinogenicity studies may be / are needed. Completed rodent carcinogenicity studies are not needed in advance of the conduct of large scale clinical trials, unless there is special concern for the patient population.

Carcinogenicity studies should be done in a rodent species (preferably rat). Mouse may be employed only with proper scientific justification. The selected strain of animals should not have a very high or very low incidence of spontaneous tumors.

At least three dose levels should be used. The highest dose should be sub-lethal, and it should not reduce the life span of animals by more than 10% of expected normal. The lowest dose should be comparable to the intended human therapeutic dose or a multiple of it, e.g. 2.5x; to make allowance for the sensitivity of the species. The intermediate dose to be placed logarithmically between the other two doses. An untreated control and (if indicated) a vehicle control group should be included. The drug should be administered 7 days a week for a fraction of the life span comparable to the fraction of human life span over which the drug is likely to be used therapeutically. Generally, the period of dosing should be 24 months for rats and 18 months for mice.

Observations should include macroscopic changes observed at autopsy and detailed histopathology of organs and tissues. Additional tests for carcinogenicity (short-term bioassays, neonatal mouse assay or tests employing transgenic animals) may also be done depending on their applicability on a case to case basis.

Note: - Each dose group and concurrent control group not intended to be sacrificed early should contain at least 50 animals of each sex. A high dose satellite group for evaluation of pathology other than neoplasia should contain 20 animals of each sex while the satellite control group should contain 10

animals of each sex. Observation parameters should include signs of intoxication, effect on body weight, food intake, clinical chemistry parameters, hematology parameters, urine analysis, organ weights, gross pathology and detailed histopathology. Comprehensive descriptions of benign and malignant tumour development, time of their detection, site, dimensions, histological typing etc. should be given.

1.8 Animal toxicity requirements for clinical trials and marketing of a new drug.

Systemic Toxicity Studies			
Route of administration	Duration of proposed human administration	Human Phase(s) for which study is proposed to be conducted	Long term toxicity requirements
Oral or Parenteral or Transdermal	Single dose or several doses in one day, up to 1 wk	I, II, III	2sp; 2 wks
	>1 wk but upto 2 wks	I, II, III	2sp; 2wks
	Upto 2 wks	Marketing permission	2sp; 4wks
	>2 wks but upto 4 wks	I, II,III	2 sp; equal to duration of human exposure
		Marketing permission	2 sp; 12 wks
	> 4 wks but upto 12 wks	I,II,III	2 sp; equal to duration of human exposure
		Marketing permission	2 sp; 24 wks
	> 12 wks but upto 24 wks	I,II,III	2 sp; equal to duration of human exposure
		Marketing permission	2 sp; Rodent 24 wks, non-rodent 36 wks
	> 24 wks	I,II,III	2 sp; Rodent 24 wks, non-rodent 36 wks
Marketing permission		2 sp; Rodent 24 wks, non-rodent 36 wks";	
Inhalation (general Anaesthetics, aerosols)	Up to 2 wk	I, II, III	2 sp; 1 mo (Exposure time 3h/d, 5d/wk)
	Up to 4 wk	I, II, III	2 sp; 12 wk (Exposure time 6h/d, 5d/wk)
	>14 wk	I, II, III	2 sp; 24 wk (Exposure time 6h/d, 5d/wk)
Local Toxicity Studies			
Dermal	Up to 2 wk	I, II	1 sp; 4 wk
		III	2 sp; 4 wk
Ocular or Optic or Nasal	Up to 2 wk	I, II, III	2 sp; 12 wk
		I, II	1 sp; 4 wk
	> 2 wk	III	2 sp; 4 wk
Vaginal or Rectal	Up to 2 wk	I, II, III	2 sp; 12 wk
		I, II	1 sp; 4wk

		III	2 sp; 4 wk
	> 2 wk	I, II, III	2 sp; 12 wk

Special Toxicity Studies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male Fertility Study: Phase III in male volunteers / patients 	
Female Reproduction and Development Toxicity Studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segment II studies in 2 species; Phase II, III involving female patients of childbearing age. Segment I study; Phase III involving female patients of child-bearing age. Segment III study; Phase III for drugs to be given to pregnant or nursing mothers for long periods or where there are indications of possible adverse effects on foetal development. 	
Allergenicity/Hypersensitivity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase I, II, III - when there is a cause of concern or for parenteral drugs (including dermal application) 	
Photo-allergy or dermal photo-toxicity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase I, II, III - if the drug or a metabolite is related to an agent causing photosensitivity or the nature of action suggests such a potential. 	
Genotoxicity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-vitro studies – Phase I Both in-vitro and in-vivo – Phase II, III 	
Carcinogenicity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase III – when there is a cause for concern, or when the drug is to be used for more than 6 months. 	

Abbreviations: sp-species; mo-month; wk-week; d -day; h-hour; I, II, III - Phase of clinical trial;

Note: 1. Animal toxicity data generated in other countries may be accepted and may not be asked to be repeated/duplicated in India on a case to case basis depending upon the quality of data and the credentials of the laboratory where such data has been generated.

2. Requirements for fixed dose combinations are given in clause 4 of this Schedule.

1.9 Number of animals required for repeated-dose toxicity studies

Group	14-28 days				84 – 182 days			
	Rodent (Rat)		Non-rodent (Dog or Monkey)		Rodent (Rat)		Non-rodent (Dog or Monkey)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Control	6-10	6-10	2-3	2-3	15-30	15-30	4-6	4-6
Low dose	6-10	6-10	2-3	2-3	15-30	15-30	4-6	4-6
Intermediate dose	6-10	6-10	2-3	2-3	15-30	15-30	4-6	4-6
High dose	6-10	6-10	2-3	2-3	15-30	15-30	4-6	4-6

1.10 Laboratory parameters to be included in toxicity studies:

<i>Haematological parameters</i>			
• Haemoglobin	• Total RBC count	• Haematocrit	• Reticulocyte
• Total WBC count	• Differential WBC Count	• Platelet count	• Terminal Bone Marrow Examination
• ESR(Non-rodents only)	• General Blood Picture: A Special mention of abnormal and immature cells should be made		
Coagulation parameters (Non-rodents only): Bleeding Time, coagulation Time, prothrombin time, Activated partial Thromboplastin Time			
<i>Urinalysis Parameters</i>			
• Colour	• Appearance	• Specific Gravity	• 24-hour urinary output
• Reaction(pH)	• Albumin	• Sugar	• Acetone
• Bile pigments	• Urobilinogen	• Occult Blood	
• Microscopic examination of urinary sediment			
<i>Blood Biochemical parameters</i>			
• Glucose	• Cholesterol	• Triglycerides	• HDL cholesterol (Non-rodents only)
• LDL	• Bilirubin	• SGPT(ALT)	• SGOT
<i>Cholesterol(Non-rodents only)(AST)</i>			
• Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP)	• GGT(Non-rodents only)	• Blood urea Nitrogen	• Creatinine
• Total proteins	• Albumin	• Globulin(Calculated values)	• Sodium
• Potassium	• Phosphorus	• Calcium	
<i>Gross and Microscopic Pathology</i>			
• Bran*: Cerebrum, Cerebellum, Midbrain	• (Spinal cord)	• Eye	(Middle Ear)
• Thyroid	• (Parathyroid)	• Spleen	Thymus
• Adrenal*	• (Pancreas)	• (Trachea)	Lung*
• Heart*	• Aorta	• Oesophagus	Stomach
• Duodenum	• Jejunum	• Terminal ileum	Colon
• (Rectum)	• Liver*	• Kidney*	Urinary bladder
• Epididymis	• Testis*	• Ovary	Uterus*
• Skin	• Mammary gland	• Mesenteric lymph	Skeletal muscle

		node	
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* Organs marked with an asterisk should be weighed.

Organs listed in parenthesis should be examined if indicated by the nature of the drug or observed effects.

Non-clinical toxicity testing and safety evaluation data of an IND needed for the conduct of different phases of clinical trials.

Note: Refer clause 2 of Second Schedule for essential features of study designs of the non-clinical toxicity studies listed below.

For Phase I Clinical Trials

Systemic Toxicity studies

- (i) Single dose toxicity studies
- (ii) Dose Ranging Studies
- (iii) Repeat-dose systemic toxicity studies of appropriate duration to support the duration of proposed human exposure.

Male fertility study

In-vitro genotoxicity tests –

Relevant local toxicity studies with proposed route of clinical application (duration depending on proposed length of clinical exposure).

Allergenicity/Hypersensitivity tests (when there is a cause for concern or for parenteral drugs, including dermal application).

Photo-allergy or dermal photo-toxicity test (if the drug or a metabolite is related to an agent causing photosensitivity or the nature of action suggests such a potential).

For Phase II Clinical Trials

Provide a summary of all the non-clinical safety data (listed above) already submitted while obtaining the permissions for Phase I trial, with appropriate references.

In case of an application for directly starting a Phase II trial - complete details of the nonclinical safety data needed for obtaining the permission for Phase I trial, as per the list provided above must be submitted.

Repeat-dose systemic toxicity studies of appropriate duration to support the duration of proposed human exposure.

In-vivo genotoxicity tests-

Segment II reproductive/developmental toxicity study (if female patients of child bearing age are going to be involved).

For Phase III Clinical Trials

Provide a summary of all the non-clinical safety data (listed above) already submitted while obtaining the permissions for Phase I and II trials, with appropriate references. In case of an application for directly initiating a Phase III trial - complete details of the non-clinical safety data needed for obtaining the permissions for Phase I and II trials, as per the list provided above must be provided.

Repeat-dose systemic toxicity studies of appropriate duration to support the duration of proposed human exposure.

Reproductive/developmental toxicity studies

Segment I (if female patients of child bearing age are going to be involved), and Segment III (for drugs to be given to pregnant or nursing mothers or where there are indications of possible adverse effects on foetal development).

Carcinogenicity studies (when there is a cause for concern or when the drug is to be used for more than 6 months).

For Phase IV Clinical Trials

Provide a summary of all the non-clinical safety data (listed above) already submitted while obtaining the permissions for Phase I, II and III trials, with appropriate references.

In case an application is made for initiating the Phase IV trial, complete details of the non-clinical safety data needed for obtaining the permissions for Phase I, II and III trials, as per the list provided above must be submitted.

Application of Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) –

The animal studies be conducted in an accredited laboratory. Where the safety pharmacology studies are part of toxicology studies, these studies should also be conducted in an accredited laboratory.

3. Animal Pharmacology. -

1. General Principles

Specific and general pharmacological studies should be conducted to support use of therapeutics in humans. In the early stages of drug development enough information may not be available to rationally select study design for safety assessment. In such a situation, a general approach to safety pharmacology studies can be applied. Safety pharmacology studies are studies that investigate potential undesirable pharmacodynamic effects of a substance on physiological functions in relation to exposure within the therapeutic range or above.

1.1 Specific pharmacological actions

Specific pharmacological actions are those which demonstrate the therapeutic potential for humans.

The specific studies that should be conducted and their design will be different based on the individual properties and intended uses of investigational drug.

Scientifically validated methods should be used. The use of new technologies and methodologies in accordance with sound scientific principles should be preferred.

1.2 General pharmacological actions

1.2.1 Essential safety pharmacology

Safety pharmacology studies need to be conducted to investigate the potential undesirable pharmacodynamic effects of a substance on physiological functions in relation to exposure within the therapeutic range and above. These studies should be designed to identify undesirable pharmacodynamic properties of a substance that may have relevance to its human safety; to evaluate adverse pharmacodynamic and/or pathophysiological effects observed in toxicology and/or clinical studies; and to investigate the mechanism of the adverse pharmacodynamic effects observed and/or suspected.

The aim of the essential safety pharmacology is to study the effects of the test drug on vital functions. Vital organ systems such as cardiovascular, respiratory and central nervous systems should be studied. Essential safety pharmacology studies may be excluded or supplemented based on scientific rationale. Also, the exclusion of certain tests or exploration(s) of certain organs, systems or functions should be scientifically justified.

1.2.1.1 Cardiovascular system

Effects of the investigational drug should be studied on blood pressure, heart rate, and the electrocardiogram. If possible in vitro, in vivo and/or ex vivo methods including electrophysiology should also be considered.

1.2.1.2 Central nervous system

Effects of the investigational drug should be studied on motor activity, behavioural changes, coordination, sensory and motor reflex responses and body temperature.

1.2.1.3 Respiratory system

Effects of the investigational drug on respiratory rate and other functions such as tidal volume and haemoglobin oxygen saturation should be studied.

1.3 Follow-up and supplemental safety pharmacology studies

In addition to the essential safety pharmacological studies, additional supplemental and follow-up safety pharmacology studies may need to be conducted as appropriate. These depend on the pharmacological properties or chemical class of the test substance, and the data generated from safety pharmacology studies, clinical trials, pharmacovigilance, experimental in vitro or in vivo studies, or from literature reports.

1.3.1 Follow-up studies for essential safety pharmacology

Follow-up studies provide additional information or a better understanding than that provided by the essential safety pharmacology.

1.3.1.1 Cardiovascular system

These include ventricular contractility, vascular resistance and the effects of chemical mediators, their agonists and antagonists on the cardiovascular system.

1.3.1.2 Central nervous system

These include behavioural studies, learning and memory, electrophysiology studies, neurochemistry and ligand binding studies.

1.3.1.3 Respiratory system

These include airway resistance, compliance, pulmonary arterial pressure, blood gases and blood pH.

1.3.2 Supplemental safety pharmacology studies

These studies are required to investigate the possible adverse pharmacological effects that are not assessed in the essential safety pharmacological studies and are a cause for concern.

1.3.2.1 Urinary system

These include urine volume, specific gravity, osmolality, pH, proteins, cytology and blood urea nitrogen, creatinine and plasma proteins estimation.

1.3.2.2 Autonomic nervous system

These include binding to receptors relevant for the autonomic nervous system, and functional response to agonist or antagonist responses in vivo or in vitro, and effects of direct stimulation of autonomic nerves and their effects on cardiovascular responses.

1.3.2.3 Gastrointestinal system

These include studies on gastric secretion, gastric pH measurement, gastric mucosal examination, bile secretion, gastric emptying time in vivo and ileocaecal contraction in vitro.

1.3.2.4 Other organ systems

Effects of the investigational drug on organ systems not investigated elsewhere should be assessed when there is a cause for concern. For example, dependency potential, skeletal muscle, immune and endocrine functions may be investigated.

1.4 Conditions under which safety pharmacology studies are not necessary. Safety pharmacology studies are usually not required for locally applied agents e.g. dermal or ocular, in cases when the pharmacology of the investigational drug is well known, and/or when systemic absorption from the site of application is low. Safety pharmacology testing is also not necessary, in the case of a new derivative having similar pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics.

1.5 Timing of safety pharmacology studies in relation to clinical development

1.5.1 Prior to first administration in humans

The effects of an investigational drug on the vital functions listed in the essential safety pharmacology should be studied prior to first administration in humans. Any follow-up or supplemental studies identified, should be conducted if necessary, based on a cause for concern.

1.5.2 During clinical development

Additional investigations may be warranted to clarify observed or suspected adverse effects in animals and humans during clinical development.

1.5.3 Before applying for marketing approval

Follow-up and supplemental safety pharmacology studies should be assessed prior to approval unless not required, in which case this should be justified. Available information from toxicology studies addressing safety pharmacology endpoints or information from clinical studies can replace such studies.

1.6 Application of Good Laboratory Practices (GLP)

The animal studies be conducted in an accredited laboratory. Where the safety pharmacology studies are part of toxicology studies, these studies should also be conducted in an accredited laboratory.

4 Fixed Dose Combinations (FDCs). -

Fixed dose combinations refer to products containing one or more active ingredients used for a particular indication. FDCs can be divided into the following groups and data required for approval for marketing is described below:

- (a) The first group of FDCs includes those in which one or more of the active ingredients is a new drug. For such FDCs to be approved for marketing data to be submitted will be similar to data required for any new drug (including clinical trials).
- (b)
 - (i) The second group FDCs includes those in which active ingredients already approved/ marketed individually are combined for the first time, for a particular claim and where the ingredients are likely to have significant interaction of a pharmacodynamic or pharmacokinetic nature. If clinical trials have been carried out with the FDC in other countries, reports of such trials should be submitted. If the FDC is marketed abroad, the regulatory status in other countries should be stated.
 - (ii) For marketing permission, appropriate chemical and pharmaceutical data will be submitted. In case such a combination is not marketed anywhere in the world but these drugs are already in use concomitantly (not as an FDC but individually) for the said claim, marketing permission may be granted based on chemical and pharmaceutical data. Data showing the stability of the proposed dosage form will also have to be submitted.
 - (iii) For any other such FDCs, clinical trials may be required. For obtaining permission to carry out clinical trials with such FDCs a summary of available pharmacological, toxicological and clinical data on the individual ingredients should be submitted, along with the rationale for combining them in the proposed ratio. In addition, acute toxicity data (LD 50) and pharmacological data should be submitted on the individual ingredients as well as their combination in the proposed ratio.
- (c) The third group of FDCs includes those which are already marketed, but in which it is proposed either to change the ratio of active ingredients or to make a new therapeutic claim. For such FDCs, the appropriate rationale including published reports (if any) should be submitted to obtain marketing permission. Permission will be granted depending upon the nature of the claim and data submitted.
- (d) The fourth group of FDC includes those whose individual active ingredients (or drugs from the same class) have been widely used in a particular indication(s) for years, their concomitant use is often necessary and no claim is proposed to be made other than convenience. It will have to be demonstrated that the proposed dosage form is stable and the ingredients are unlikely to have significant interaction of a pharmacodynamic or pharmacokinetic nature. No additional animal or human data are generally required for these FDCs, and marketing permission may be granted if the FDC has an acceptable rationale.

5. **Stability Testing of New Drugs. -**

Stability testing is to be performed to provide evidence on how the quality of a drug substance or formulation varies with time under the influence of various environmental factors such as temperature, humidity and light, and to establish shelf life for the formulation and recommended storage conditions.

Stability studies should include testing of those attributes of the drug substance that are susceptible to change during storage and are likely to influence quality, safety, and/or efficacy. In case of formulations the testing should cover, as appropriate, the physical, chemical, biological, and microbiological attributes, preservative content (e.g., antioxidant, antimicrobial preservative), and functionality tests (e.g., for a dose delivery system).

Validated stability-indicating analytical procedures should be applied. For long term studies, frequency of testing should be sufficient to establish the stability profile of the drug substance.

In general, a drug substance should be evaluated under storage conditions that test its thermal stability and, if applicable, its sensitivity to moisture. The storage conditions and the length of studies chosen should be sufficient to cover storage, shipment and subsequent use.

Stress testing of the drug substance should be conducted to identify the likely degradation products, which in turn establish the degradation pathways, evaluate the intrinsic stability of the molecule and validate the stability indicating power of the analytical procedures used. The nature of the stress testing will depend on the individual drug substance and the type of formulation involved.

Stress testing may generally be carried out on a single batch of the drug substance. It should include the effect of temperatures), humidity where appropriate, oxidation, and photolysis on the drug substance.

Data should be provided for (a) Photostability on at least one primary batch of the drug substance as well as the formulation, as the case may be and (b) the susceptibility of the drug substance to hydrolysis across a wide range of pH values when in solution or suspension.

Long-term testing should cover a minimum of 12 months' duration on at least three primary batches of the drug substance or the formulation at the time of submission and should be continued for a period of time sufficient to cover the proposed shelf life. Accelerated testing should cover a minimum of 6months duration at the time of submission.

In case of drug substances, the batches should be manufactured to a minimum of pilot scale by the same synthetic route and using a method of manufacture that simulates the final process to be used for production batches. In case of formulations, two of the three batches should be at least pilot scale and the third one may be smaller.

The manufacturing process used for primary batches should simulate that to be applied to production batches and should provide products of the same quality and meeting the same specifications as that intended for marketing.

The stability studies for drug substances should be conducted either in the same container - closure system as proposed for storage and distribution or in a container - closure system that simulates the proposed final packaging. In case of formulations, the

stability studies should be conducted in the final container - closure system proposed for marketing.

Stability testing of new drug substances and formulations:

(i) Study conditions for drug substances and formulations intended to be stored under general conditions

<i>Study</i>	<i>Study conditions</i>	<i>Duration of study</i>
Long-term	30°C ± 2° C/75% RH ± 5% RH	12 months
Accelerated	40°C ± 2° C/75% RH ± 5% RH	6 months

(i) If at any time during 6 months testing under the accelerated storage condition, such changes occur that cause the product to fail in complying with the prescribed standards, additional testing under an intermediate storage condition should be conducted and evaluated against significant change criteria.

(ii) Study conditions for drug substances and formulations intended to be stored in a refrigerator.

<i>Study</i>	<i>Study conditions</i>	<i>Duration of study</i>
Long-term	5°C ± 3° C	12 months
Accelerated	25°C ± 2° C/60% RH ± 5% RH	6 months

(iii) Study conditions for drug substances and formulations intended to be stored in a freezer

<i>Study</i>	<i>Study conditions</i>	<i>Duration of study</i>
Study	Study conditions	Durations of study
Long-term	-20° C ± 5° C	12 months

(iv) Drug substances intended for storage below -20° C shall be treated on a case-by-case basis.

(v) Stability testing of the formulations after constitution or dilution, if applicable, should be conducted to provide information for the labelling on the preparation, storage condition, and in-use period of the constituted or diluted product. This testing should be performed on the constituted or diluted product through the proposed in-use period.

TABLE 1

DATA TO BE SUBMITTED ALONG WITH THE APPLICATION TO CONDUCT CLINICAL TRIALS OR IMPORT OR MANUFACTURE OF NEW DRUGS FOR SALE IN THE COUNTRY

1. Introduction

A brief description of the drug and the therapeutic class to which it belongs.

2. Chemical and pharmaceutical information

2.1. Information on active ingredients

Drug information (Generic Name, Chemical Name or INN)

2.2. Physicochemical data

- (a) Chemical name and Structure
 - Empirical formula
 - Molecular weight
- (b) Physical properties
 - Description
 - Solubility
 - Rotation
 - Partition coefficient
 - Dissociation constant
- 2.3. Analytical data
 - Elemental analysis
 - Mass spectrum
 - NMR spectra
 - IR spectra
 - UV spectra
 - Polymorphic identification
- 2.4. Complete monograph specification including
 - Identification
 - Identity/quantification of impurities
 - Enantiomeric purity
 - Assay
- 2.5. Validations
 - Assay method
 - Impurity estimation method
 - Residual solvent/other volatile impurities (OVI) estimation method
- 2.6. Stability studies (for details refer clause 5 of this Schedule)
 - Final release specification
 - Reference standard characterization
 - Material safety data sheet
- 2.7. Data on formulation
 - Dosage form
 - Composition
 - Master manufacturing formula
 - Details of the formulation (including inactive ingredients)
 - In process quality control check
 - Finished product specification
 - Excipient compatibility study
 - Validation of the analytical method

Comparative evaluation with international brand or approved Indian brands, if applicable.

Pack presentation

Dissolution

Assay

Impurities

Content uniformity

pH

Force degradation study

Stability evaluation in market intended pack at proposed storage conditions

Packing specifications

Process validation

When the application is for clinical trials only, the international non-proprietary name (INN) or generic name, drug category, dosage form and data supporting stability in the intended container-closure system for the duration of the clinical trial (information covered in item nos. 2.1, 2.3, 2.6, 2.7) are required.

3. Animal pharmacology (for details refer clause 3 of this Schedule)

- 3.1. Summary
- 3.2. Specific pharmacological actions
- 3.3. General pharmacological actions
- 3.4. Follow-up and supplemental safety pharmacology studies
- 3.5. Pharmacokinetics: absorption, distribution; metabolism; excretion

4. Animal toxicology (for details refer clause 2 of this Schedule)

- 4.1. General aspects
- 4.2. Systemic toxicity studies
- 4.3. Male fertility study
- 4.4. Female reproduction and developmental toxicity studies
- 4.5. Local toxicity
- 4.6. Allergenicity/Hypersensitivity
- 4.7. Genotoxicity
- 4.8. Carcinogenicity

Note. - Where the data on animal toxicity as per the specifications of clause 2 has been submitted and the same has been considered by the regulatory authority of the country which had earlier approved the drug, the animal toxicity studies shall not be required to be conducted in India except in cases where there are specific concerns recorded in writing.

5. Human / Clinical pharmacology (Phase I)

- 5.1. Summary
- 5.2. Specific Pharmacological effects
- 5.3. General Pharmacological effects
- 5.4. Pharmacokinetics, absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion

5.5. Pharmacodynamics / early measurement of drug activity

6. Therapeutic exploratory trials (Phase II)

6.1. Summary

6.2. Study report as given in Table 5 of this Schedule

7. Therapeutic confirmatory trials (Phase III)

7.1. Summary

7.2. Individual study reports with listing of sites and investigators.

8. Special studies

8.1. Summary

8.2. Bio-availability / Bio-equivalence.

8.3 Other studies e.g. geriatrics, paediatrics, pregnant or nursing women

9. Regulatory status in other countries

9.1. Countries where the drug is

(a) Marketed

(b) Approved

(c) Approved as IND

(d) Withdrawn, if any, with reasons

9.2. Restrictions on use, if any, in countries where marketed /approved

9.3. Free sale certificate or certificate of analysis, as appropriate.

10. Prescribing information

10.1. Proposed full prescribing information

10.2. Drafts of labels and cartons

11. Samples and Testing protocol/s

11.1. Samples of pure drug substance and finished product (an equivalent of 50 clinical doses, or more number of clinical doses if prescribed by the Central Licencing Authority), with testing protocol/s, full impurity profile and release specifications.

12. New chemical entity and Global clinical trial:

12.1 Assessment of risk versus benefit to the patients

12.2 Innovation vis-à-vis existing therapeutic option

12.3 Unmet medical need in the country.

13. Copy of license to manufacture any drug for sale granted by state licencing authority (in case the application is for manufacture for sale of new drug)

NOTES: (1) All items may not be applicable to all drugs. For explanation, refer text of this First Schedule, Second Schedule and Third Schedule.

(2) For requirements of data to be submitted with application for clinical trials refer text of this First Schedule, Second Schedule and Third Schedule.

TABLE 2

**DATA REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED BY AN APPLICANT FOR GRANT
OF PERMISSION TO IMPORT OR MANUFACTURE A NEW DRUG
ALREADY APPROVED IN THE COUNTRY**

1. Introduction

A brief description of the drug and the therapeutic class

2. Chemical and pharmaceutical information

2.1 Chemical name, code name or number, if any; non-proprietary or generic name, if any, structure; physico-chemical properties

2.2 Dosage form and its composition

2.3 Test specifications

(a) active ingredients

(b) inactive ingredients

2.4 Tests for identification of the active ingredients and method of its assay

2.5 Specifications of finished product

2.6 Outline of the method of manufacture of active ingredient and finished product

2.7 Stability data

3. Marketing information

3.1 Proposed package insert / promotional literature

3.2 Draft specimen of the label and carton

4. Special studies conducted with approval of Central Licencing Authority

4.1 Bioavailability or Bioequivalence and comparative dissolution studies for oral dosage forms

4.2 Sub-acute animal toxicity studies for intravenous infusions and injectables.

TABLE 3

**DATA REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED BY AN APPLICANT FOR
CONDUCT OF CLINICAL TRIAL OF AN APPROVED NEW DRUG WITH
NEW CLAIMS, NAMELY, NEW INDICATION OR NEW DOSAGE FORM
OR NEW ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION OR NEW STRENGTH OR TO
IMPORT OR MANUFACTURE SUCH NEW DRUG FOR SALE OR
DISTRIBUTION**

1. Number and date of permission or license already granted for the approved new drug.

2. Therapeutic justification for new claim- new indication / modified dosage form/new route of administration

3. Chemical and Pharmaceutical information

3.1 Chemical name, code name or number, if any; non-proprietary or generic name, if any, structure; physico-chemical properties

3.2 Dosage form and its composition

3.3 Test specifications

- (a) active ingredients
- (b) inactive ingredients
- 3.4 Tests for identification of the active ingredients and method of its assay
- 3.5 Specifications of finished product
- 3.6 Outline of the method of manufacture of active ingredient and finished product
- 3.7 Stability data
- 4. Therapeutic justification for new claim / modified dosage form
- 5. Animal pharmacological and toxicological data as referred in sub-clause (3) of clause 1 and clause 2 of this Schedule.
- 6. Clinical trial data as referred in sub-clause (3) of clause 1 of this Schedule.
- 7. Regulatory status in other countries
- 8. Marketing information:
 - 8.1 Proposed package insert / promotional literature
 - 8.2 Draft specimen of the label and carton

TABLE 4

DATA TO BE SUBMITTED ALONG WITH APPLICATION TO CONDUCT CLINICAL TRIAL OR IMPORT OR MANUFACTURE OF A PHYTOPHARMACEUTICAL DRUG IN THE COUNTRY

PART – A

1. Data to be submitted by the applicant:

- 1.1.A brief description or summary of the phytopharmaceutical drug giving the botanical name of the plant (including vernacular or scriptural name, wherever applicable), formulation and route of administration, dosages, therapeutic class for which it is indicated and the claims to be made for the phytopharmaceutical product.
- 1.2.Published literature including information on plant or product or phytopharmaceutical drug, as a traditional medicine or as an ethno medicine and provide reference to books and other documents, regarding composition, process prescribed, dose or method of usage, proportion of the active ingredients in such traditional preparations per dose or per day's consumption and uses.
- 1.3.Information on any contraindications, side effects mentioned in traditional medicine or ethno medicine literature or reports on current usage of the formulation.
- 1.4.Published scientific reports in respect of safety and pharmacological studies relevant for the phytopharmaceutical drug intended to be marketed, -
 - (a) where the process and usages are similar or same to the product known in traditional medicine or ethno medicine; and
 - (b) where process or usage is different from that known in traditional medicine or ethno medicine.
- 1.5.Information on any contraindications, side effects mentioned or reported in any of the studies, information on side effects and adverse reactions reported during current usage of the phytopharmaceutical in the last three years,

wherever applicable.

1.6. Present usage of the phytopharmaceutical drug, – to establish history of usages, provide details of the product, manufacturer, quantum sold, extent of exposure on human population and number of years for which the product is being sold.

2. Human or clinical pharmacology information:

2.1. Published scientific reports in respect of pharmacological studies including human studies or clinical studies or epidemiological studies, relevant for the phytopharmaceutical drug intended to be marketed, -

(a) where the process and usages are similar or same to the product known in traditional medicine or ethno medicine; and

(b) where process or usage is different from that known in traditional medicine or ethno medicine.

2.2. Pharmacodynamic information (if available).

2.3. Monographs, if any, published on the plant or product or extract or phytopharmaceutical. (Copies of all publications, along with english translation to be attached.)

PART – B

DATA GENERATED BY APPLICANT

3. Identification, authentication and source of plant used for extraction and fractionation:

3.1 Taxonomical identity of the plant used as a source of the phytopharmaceutical drug giving botanical name of genus, species and family, followed by the authority citation (taxonomist's name who named the species), the variety or the cultivar (if any) needs to be mentioned.

3.2 Morphological and anatomical description giving diagnostic features and a photograph of the plant or plant part for further confirmation of identity and authenticity. (Furnish certificate of confirmation of botanical identity by a qualified taxonomist).

3.3 Natural habitat and geographical distribution of the plant and also mention whether the part of the plant used is renewable or destructive and the source whether cultivated or wild.

3.4 Season or time of collection.

3.5 Source of the plant including its geographical location and season or time of collection.

3.6 A statement indicating whether the species is any of the following, namely: -
(a) determined to be endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act or the Convention on International Trade in Endangered species (CITES) of wild Fauna and Flora;

(b) entitled to special protection under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (18 of 2003);

(c) any known genotypic, chemotypic and ecotypic variability of species.

3.7. A list of grower or supplier (including names and addresses) and

information on the following items for each grower or supplier, if available or identified already, including information of primary processing, namely: -

- (a) harvest location;
- (b) growth conditions;
- (c) stage of plant growth at harvest;
- (d) harvesting time;
- (e) collection, washing, drying and storage conditions;
- (f) handling, garbling and transportation;
- (g) grinding, pulverising of the plant material; and
- (h) sieving for getting uniform particle size of powdered plant material.

3.8. Quality specifications, namely: -

- (a) foreign matter;
- (b) total ash;
- (c) acid insoluble ash;
- (d) pesticide residue;
- (e) heavy metal contamination;
- (f) microbial load;
- (g) chromatographic finger print profile with phytochemical reference marker;
- (h) assay for bio-active or phytochemical compounds; and
- (i) chromatographic fingerprint of a sample as per test method given under quality control of the phytopharmaceutical drug (photo documentation).

3.9 An undertaking to supply specimen sample of plant duly labelled and photocopy of the certificate of identity confirmation issued by a qualified taxonomist along with drawings or photographs of the diagnostic morphological and histological features of the botanical raw material used for the confirmation of authenticity.

4. Process for extraction and subsequent fractionation and purification:

4.1. Quality specifications and test methods for starting material.

4.2. Steps involved in processing.

(a) details of solvent used, extractive values, solvent residue tests or limits, physico-chemical tests, microbial loads, heavy metal contaminants, chromatographic finger print profile with phytochemical reference markers, assay for active constituents or characteristic markers, if active constituents are not known;

(b) characterisation of final purified fraction;

(c) data on bio-active constituent of final purified fraction;

(d) information on any excipients or diluents or stabiliser or preservative used, if any.

4.3. Details of packaging of the purified and characterised final product, storage conditions and labelling.

5. Formulation of phytopharmaceutical drug applied for:

5.1. Details of the composition, proportion of the final purified fraction with defined markers of phytopharmaceutical drug per unit dose, name and

proportions of all excipients, stabilisers and any other agent used and packaging materials.

5.2. Test for identification for the phytopharmaceutical drug.

5.3. Quality specifications for active and inactive phytopharmaceutical chromatographic finger print profile with phytochemical reference marker and assay of active constituent or characteristic chemical marker.

6. Manufacturing process of formulation:

6.1. The outline of the method of manufacture of the dosage form, along with environmental controls, in-process quality control tests and limits for acceptance.

6.2. Details of all packaging materials used, packing steps and description of the final packs.

6.3. Finished product's quality specifications, including tests specific for the dosage form, quality and chromatographic finger print profile with phytochemical reference marker and assay for active constituent or characteristic marker, if active constituents are not known.

7. Stability data:

7.1. Stability data of the phytopharmaceutical drug described at 4 above, stored at room temperature at 40 +/- 2 deg. C and humidity at 75%RH +/- 5%RH for 0, 1, 2, 3 and 6 months.

7.2. Stability data of the phytopharmaceutical drug in dosage form or formulation stored at room temperature at 40 +/- 2 deg. C and humidity at 75%RH +/- 5%RH for 0, 1, 2, 3 and 6 months, in the pack intended for marketing.

8. Safety and pharmacological information:

8.1. Data on safety and pharmacological studies to be provided.

8.2. Animal toxicity and safety data:

- (a) 28 to 90 days repeat dose oral toxicity on two species of animals;
- (b) In-vitro genotoxicity data (Ame's test and Chromosomal aberration test);
- (c) dermal toxicity tests for topical use products;
- (d) teratogenicity study (only if phytopharmaceutical drug is intended for use during pregnancy).

9. Human studies:

9.1. Clinical trials for phytopharmaceutical drugs to be conducted as per applicable rules and guidelines for new drugs.

9.2. For all phytopharmaceutical drugs data from phase I (to determine maximum tolerated dose and associated toxicities) and the protocols shall be submitted prior to performing the studies.

9.3. Data of results of dose finding studies performed and the protocols shall be submitted prior to performing the studies:

Provided that in the case of phytopharmaceutical drug already marketed for more than five years or where there is adequate published evidence regarding the safety of the phytopharmaceutical drug, the studies may be abbreviated, modified or relaxed.

10. Confirmatory clinical trials:

10.1. Submit protocols for approval for any specific or special safety and

efficacy study proposed specific to the phytopharmaceutical drug.

10.2. Submit proposed protocol for approval for human clinical studies appropriate to generate or validate safety and efficacy data for the phytopharmaceutical dosage form or product as per applicable rules and guidelines.

10.3. Submit information on how the quality of the formulation would be maintained during the above studies.

11. Regulatory status:

11.1. Status of the phytopharmaceutical drug marketed in any country under any category like functional food or dietary supplement or as traditional medicine or as an approved drug.

12. Marketing information:

12.1. Details of package insert or patient information sheet of the phytopharmaceutical drug to be marketed.

12.2. Draft of the text for label and carton.

13. Post marketing surveillance (PMS):

13.1. The applicant shall furnish periodic safety update reports every six months for the first two years after approval the drug is granted.

13.2. For subsequent two years the periodic safety update reports need to be submitted annually.

14. Any other relevant information:

Any other relevant information which the applicant considers that it will help in scientific evaluation of the application.

THIRD SCHEDULE

(See rules)

CONDUCT OF CLINICAL TRIAL

1. Conduct of clinical trial. -

- (i) Clinical trial shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these rules and principles of Good Clinical Practice Guidelines.
- (ii) Clinical trial on a new drug shall be initiated only after the permission has been granted by the Central Licencing Authority and the approval obtained from the respective ethics committee.
- (iii) The Central Licencing Authority shall be informed of the approval of the respective institutional ethics committee in accordance with these rules.
- (iv) All trial investigator should possess appropriate qualifications, training and experience and should have access to such investigational and treatment facilities as are relevant to the proposed trial protocol. A qualified physician (or dentist, when appropriate) who is an investigator or a sub-investigator for the trial, should be responsible for all trial-related medical (or dental) decisions. Laboratories used for generating data for clinical trials should be compliant with Good Laboratory Practices.
- (v) Protocol amendments, if become necessary before initiation or during the course of a clinical trial, all such amendments should be submitted to the Central Licencing Authority in writing along with the approval by the ethics committee, if available, which has granted the approval for the study.
- (vi) No deviations from or changes to the protocol should be implemented without prior written approval of the ethics committee and Central Licencing Authority except when it is necessary to eliminate immediate hazards to the trial subject or when change involves only logistic or administrative or minor aspects of the trial. All such exceptions must be immediately notified to the ethics committee as well as to the Central Licencing Authority. Administrative and/or logistic changes or minor amendments in the protocol should be notified to the Central Licencing Authority within thirty days.

2. Informed Consent. –

- (a) In all trials, a freely given, informed, written consent is required to be obtained from each study subject. The Investigator must provide information about the study verbally as well as using a patient information sheet, in a language that is non-technical and understandable by the study subject.
- (b) The subject's consent must be obtained in writing using an 'Informed Consent Form'. Both the patient information sheet as well as the informed consent form should have been approved by the ethics committee and furnished to the Central Licencing Authority. Any changes in the informed consent documents should be approved by

the ethics committee and submitted to the Central Licencing Authority before such changes are implemented.

- (c) Where a subject is not able to give informed consent (e.g. an unconscious person or a minor or those suffering from severe mental illness or disability), the same may be obtained from a legally acceptable representative (a legally acceptable representative is a person who is able to give consent for or authorize and intervention in the patient as provided by the law of India).
- (d) If the trial subject or his/her legally acceptable representative is unable to read/write an impartial witness should be present during the entire informed consent process who must append his/her signature to the consent form.
- (e) In case of clinical trials on paediatrics, the subjects are legally unable to provide written informed consent, and are dependent on their parent or legal guardian to assume responsibility for their participation in clinical studies. In such case-
 - (i) Written informed consent should be obtained from the parent or legal guardian. However, all paediatric participants should be informed to the fullest extent possible about the study in a language and in terms that they are able to understand.
 - (ii) Where appropriate, paediatric participants should additionally assent to enrol in the study. Mature minors and adolescents should personally sign and date a separately designed written assent form.
 - (iii) Although a participant's wish to withdraw from a study must be respected, there may be circumstances in therapeutic studies for serious or life-threatening diseases in which, in the opinion of the Investigator and parent or legal guardian, the welfare of a paediatric patient would be jeopardized by his or her failing to participate in the study. In this situation, continued parental or legal guardian consent should be sufficient to allow participation in the study.
- (f) A checklist of essential elements to be included in the study subject's informed consent document as well as a format for the informed consent form for trial subject is given in Table 2 of this Schedule.
- (g) An audio-video recording of the informed consent process in case of vulnerable subjects in clinical trials of New Chemical Entity or New Molecular Entity including procedure of providing information to the subject and his understanding on such consent, shall be maintained by the investigator for record:
Provided that in case of clinical trial of anti-HIV and anti-leprosy drugs, only audio recording of the informed consent process of individual subject including the procedure of providing information to the subject and his understanding on such consent shall be maintained by the investigator for record.

2. Responsibilities. -

(1) Sponsor. -

- (i) The clinical trial sponsor is responsible for implementing and maintaining quality assurance systems to ensure that the clinical trial is conducted and data generated, documented and reported in compliance with the protocol and Good Clinical Practices Guidelines as well as with all applicable statutory provisions. Standard

operating procedures should be documented to ensure compliance with Good Clinical Practices Guidelines and applicable regulations.

- (ii) Sponsors are required to submit a status report on the clinical trial to the Central Licencing Authority at the prescribed periodicity.
- (iii) In case of studies prematurely discontinued for any reason including lack of commercial interest in pursuing the new drug application, a summary report should be submitted within 3 months. The summary report should provide a brief description of the study, the number of patients exposed to the drug, dose and duration of exposure, details of adverse drug reactions, if any, and the reason for discontinuation of the study or non-pursuit of the new drug application;
- (iv) Any report of the serious adverse event, after due analysis shall be forwarded by the sponsor to the Central Licencing Authority, the Chairperson of the ethics committee and the head of the institution where the trial has been conducted, within fourteen days of knowledge of occurrence of the serious adverse event as specified in Table 5 of this Schedule;
- (v) In case of injury or death occurring to the trial subject, the sponsor (whether a pharmaceutical company or an institution) or his representative or the investigator or the institution or centre where the study was conducted, as the case may be, shall make payment for medical management of the subject and also provide financial compensation for the clinical trial related injury or death in accordance with the procedure as prescribed in CHAPTER VI of these rules
- (vi) The sponsor (whether a pharmaceutical company or an Institution) or his representative, whosoever had obtained permission from the Central Licencing Authority for conduct of the clinical trial, shall submit details of compensation provided or paid for clinical trial related injury or death, to the Central Licencing Authority thirty days of the receipt of the order of the Central Licencing Authority.
- (vii) The sponsor shall provide post-trial access of the investigational drug by giving the drug free of cost to the trial subject as per directions of the Central Licencing Authority in special circumstances on the recommendations of the investigator and the ethics committee and written consent of the patient in accordance with rule 29.

(2) Investigator. -

- (i) The investigator shall be responsible for the conduct of the trial according to the protocol and the Good Clinical Practices Guidelines and also for compliance as per the undertaking given in Table 4. Standard operating procedures are required to be documented by the investigators for the tasks performed by them.
- (ii) During and following a subject's participation in trial, the investigator should ensure that adequate medical care is provided to the participant for any adverse events.
- (iii) Investigator shall report all serious adverse events to the Central Licencing Authority, the sponsor or his representative, whosoever had obtained permission from

the Central Licencing Authority for conduct of the clinical trial, and the ethics committee that accorded approval to the study protocol, within twenty-four hours of their occurrence.

(iv) In case, the investigator fails to report any serious adverse event within the stipulated period, he shall have to furnish the reason for the delay to the satisfaction of the Central Licencing Authority along with the report of the serious adverse event. The report of the serious adverse event, after due analysis, shall be forwarded by the investigator to the Central Licencing Authority, the Chairperson of the ethics committee and the Head of the institution where the trial has been conducted within fourteen days of the occurrence of the serious adverse event.

(v) The investigator shall provide information to the trial subject through informed consent process as provided in Table 3 about the essential elements of the clinical trial and the subject's right to claim compensation in case of trial related injury or death. He shall also inform the subject or his/her nominee of their rights to contact the sponsor or his representative whosoever had obtained permission from the Central Licencing Authority for conduct of the clinical trial for the purpose of making claims in the case of trial related injury or death.

(3) Ethics committee. -

(i) It is the responsibility of the ethics committee that reviews and accords its approval to a trial protocol to safeguard the rights, safety and well-being of all trial subjects.

(ii) The ethics committee should exercise particular care to protect the rights, safety and well-being of all vulnerable subjects participating in the study, e.g., members of a group with hierarchical structure (e.g. prisoners armed forces personnel, staff and students of medical, nursing and pharmacy academic institutions), patients with incurable diseases, unemployed or impoverished persons, patients in emergency situation, ethnic minority groups, homeless persons, nomads, refugees, minors or other incapable of personally giving consent.

(iii) Ethics committee should get documented 'standard operating procedures' and should maintain a record of its proceedings.

(iv) Ethics committee should make, at appropriate intervals, an ongoing review of the trials for which they have reviewed the protocol. Such a review may be based on the periodic study progress reports furnished by the investigators and /or monitoring and internal audit reports furnished by the sponsor and /or visiting the study sites.

(v) In case an ethics committee revokes its approval accorded to a trial protocol, it must record the reasons for doing so and at once communicate such a decision to the Investigator as well as to the Central Licencing Authority.

(vi) In case of serious adverse event occurring to the trial subject, the ethics committee shall forward its report or order on the event, after due analysis, along with its opinion on the financial compensation, if any, to be paid by the sponsor or his

representative or institution or centre, as the case may be, in accordance with CHAPTER VI of these rules.

TABLE 1

**INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED BY AN APPLICANT FOR GRANT
OF PERMISSION FOR REGISTRATION OF ETHICS COMMITTEE
AND FORMAT FOR ACCORDING APPROVAL**

- (A) Information required to be submitted by the applicant for registration of ethics committee:
- (a) Name of the ethics committee.
 - (b) Authority under which the ethics committee has been constituted, membership requirements, the term of reference, conditions of appointment and the quorum required.
 - (c) The procedure for resignation, replacement or removal of members.
 - (d) Address of the office of the ethics committee.
 - (e) Name, address, qualification, organisational title, telephone number, fax number, e-mail, mailing address and brief profile of the Chairperson.
 - (f) Names, qualifications, organisational title, telephone number, fax number, e-mail and mailing address of the members of the ethics committee. The information shall also include member's specialty (primary, scientific or non-scientific), member's affiliation with institutions and patient group representation, if any.
 - (g) Details of the supporting staff.
 - (h) The standard operating procedures to be followed by the committee in general.
 - (i) Standard operating procedures to be followed by the committee for vulnerable population
 - (j) Policy regarding training for new and existing committee members along with standard operating procedures.
 - (k) Policy to monitor or prevent the conflict of interest along with standard operating procedures.
 - (l) If the committee has been audited or inspected before, give details.

(B) Format for according approval to clinical trial protocol by the ethics committee

To

Dr.

Dear Dr. _____

The Institutional ethics committee / independent ethics committee (state name of the committee, as appropriate) reviewed and discussed your application to conduct the clinical trial entitled "....." on..... (date).

The following documents were reviewed:

- (a) Trial protocol (including protocol amendments), dated version No.(s)
- (b) Patient information sheet and informed consent form (including updates, if any) in English and / or vernacular language.

(c) Investigator's brochure, dated....., Version no.
.....

(d) Proposed methods for patient accrual including advertisement(s) etc.
proposed to be used for the purpose.

(e) Principal investigator's current CV.

(f) Insurance policy / compensation for participation and for serious adverse
events occurring during the study participation.

(g) Investigator's agreement with the sponsor.

(h) Investigator's undertaking (Table 4).

The following members of the ethics committee were present at the meeting held on
(date, time, place).

.....Chairperson of the ethics committee
.....Member-Secretary of the ethics committee
.....Name of each member with designation

We approve the trial to be conducted in its presented form.

The institutional ethics committee / independent ethics committee experts to be
informed about the progress of the study, any SAE occurring in the course of the
study, any changes in the protocol and patient information / informed consent and
asks to be provided a copy of the final report.

Yours sincerely,

Member-Secretary, ethics committee.

TABLE 2
CONTENTS OF THE PROPOSED PROTOCOL FOR CONDUCTING
CLINICAL TRIALS

Title Page

- a. Full title of the clinical study,
- b. Protocol / Study number, and protocol version number with date.
- c. The IND name/number of the investigational drug.
- d. Complete name and address of the Sponsor and contract research organization if any
- e. List of the investigators who are conducting the study, their respective institutional affiliations and site locations
- f. Name of clinical laboratories and other departments and/or facilities participating in the study.

Table of Contents

1. Background and introduction
 - a. Preclinical experience
 - b. Clinical experience

Previous clinical work with the new drug should be reviewed here and a description of how the current protocol extends existing data should be provided. If this is an entirely new indication, how this drug was considered for this should be discussed. Relevant information regarding pharmacological, toxicological and other biological properties of the drug/biologic/medical device, and previous efficacy and safety experience should be described.
2. Study rationale

This section should describe a brief summary of the background information relevant to the study design and protocol methodology. The reasons for performing this study in the particular population included by the protocol should be provided.
3. Study objective (primary as well as secondary) and their logical relation to the study design.
4. Study design –
 - (a) Overview of the study design: Including a description of the type of study (i.e., double-blind, multicentre, placebo controlled, etc.), a detail of the specific treatment groups and number of study Subjects in each group and investigative site, Subject number assignment, and the type, sequence and duration of study periods.
 - (b). Flow chart of the study
 - (c). A brief description of the methods and procedures to be used during the study.
 - (d). Discussion of study design: This discussion details the rationale for the design chosen for this study.
5. Study population: the number of subjects required to be enrolled in the study at the investigative site and by all sites along with a brief description of the nature of the subject population required is also mentioned.
6. Subject eligibility
 - a. Inclusion criteria
 - b. Exclusion criteria

7. Study assessments – plan, procedures and methods to be described in detail.
8. Study conduct stating the types of study activities that would be included in this section would be: medical history, type of physical examination, blood or urine testing, electrocardiogram (ECG), diagnostic testing such as pulmonary function tests, symptom measurement, dispensation and retrieval of medication, Subject cohort assignment, adverse event review, etc.

Each visit should be described separately as Visit 1, Visit 2, etc.

Discontinued subjects: Describes the circumstances for Subject withdrawal, dropouts, or other reasons for discontinuation of Subjects. State how drop outs would be managed and if they would be replaced describe the method of handling of protocol waivers, if any. The person who approves all such waivers should be identified and the criteria used for specific waivers should be provided.

Describes how protocol violations will be treated, including conditions where the study will be terminated for noncompliance with the protocol.

9. Study treatment-

(a) Dosing schedule (dose, frequency, and duration of the experimental treatment) Describe the administration of placebos and/or dummy medications if they are part of the treatment plan. If applicable, concomitant drug(s), their doses, frequency, and duration of concomitant treatment should be stated.

(b) Study drug supplies and administration: A statement about who is going to provide the study medication and that the investigational drug formulation has been manufactured following all regulations Details of the product stability, storage requirements and dispensing requirements should be provided.

(c) Dose modification for study drug toxicity: Rules for changing the dose or stopping the study drug should be provided.

(d) Possible drug interactions

(e) Concomitant therapy: The drugs that are permitted during the study and the conditions under which they may be used are detailed here. Describe the drugs that a Subject is not allowed to use during parts of or the entire study. If any washout periods for prohibited medications are needed prior to enrolment, these should be described here.

(f) Blinding procedures: A detailed description of the blinding procedure if the study employs a blind on the Investigator and/or the Subject

(g) Un-blinding procedures: If the study is blinded, the circumstances in which un-blinding may be done and the mechanism to be used for un-blinding should be given

10. Adverse Events:

Description of expected adverse events should be given.

Procedures used to evaluate an adverse event should be described.

11. Ethical considerations: Give the summary of:

a. Risk/benefit assessment:

b. Ethics committee review and communications

c. Informed consent process

d. Statement of subject confidentiality including ownership of data and coding procedures.

12. Study monitoring and supervision:
 A description of study monitoring policies and procedures should be provided along with the proposed frequency of site monitoring visits, and who is expected to perform monitoring.
 Case Record Form (CRF) completion requirements, including who gets which copies of the forms and any specific required in filling out the forms CRF correction requirements, including who is authorized to make corrections on the CRF and how queries about study data are handled and how errors, if any, are to be corrected should be stated.
 Investigator study files, including what needs to be stored following study completion should be described.
13. Investigational Product Management:
- (a) Give investigational product description and packaging (stating all ingredients and the formulation of the investigational drug and any placebos used in the study)
 - (b) The precise dosing required during the study
 - (c) Method of packaging, labelling, and blinding of study substances
 - (d) Method of assigning treatments to subjects and the subject identification code numbering system
 - (e) Storage conditions for study substances
 - (f) Investigational product accountability: Describe instructions for the receipt, storage, dispensation, and return of the investigational products to ensure a complete accounting of all investigational products received, dispensed, and returned/destroyed.
 - (g) Describe policy and procedure for handling unused investigational products.
14. Data Analysis:
 Provide details of the statistical approach to be followed including sample size, how the sample size was determined, including assumptions made in making this determination, efficacy endpoints (primary as well as secondary) and safety endpoints.
Statistical analysis: Give complete details of how the results will be analysed and reported along with the description of statistical tests to be used to analyse the primary and secondary endpoints defined above. Describe the level of significance, statistical tests to be used, and the methods used for missing data; method of evaluation of the data for treatment failures, non-compliance, and Subject withdrawals; rationale and conditions for any interim analysis if planned.
 Describe statistical considerations for Pharmacokinetic (PK) analysis, if applicable.
15. Undertaking by the Investigator (see Table 4)
16. Appendices: Provide a study synopsis, copies of the informed consent documents (patient information sheet, informed consent form etc.); CRF and other data collection forms; a summary of relevant pre-clinical safety information and any other documents referenced in the clinical protocol.

TABLE 3
INFORMED CONSENT

1. Checklist of informed consent documents for clinical trial subject –

1.1 Essential elements:

- (i) Statement that the study involves research and explanation of the purpose of the research.
- (ii) Expected duration of the participation of subject.
- (iii) Description of the procedures to be followed, including all invasive procedures.
- (iv) Description of any reasonably foreseeable risks or discomforts to the Subject.
- (v) Description of any benefits to the Subject or others reasonably expected from research. If no benefit is expected Subject should be made aware of this.
- (vi) Disclosure of specific appropriate alternative procedures or therapies available to the Subject.
- (vii) Statement describing the extent to which confidentiality of records identifying the Subject will be maintained and who will have access to Subject's medical records.
- (viii) Trial treatment schedule and the probability for random assignment to each treatment (for randomized trials).
- (ix) Statement describing the financial compensation and the medical management as under:
 - a. In case of an injury occurring to the subject during the clinical trial, free medical management shall be given as long as required or till such time it is established that the injury is not related to the clinical trial, whichever is earlier.
 - b. In the event of a trial related injury or death, the sponsor or his representative or the investigator or centre, as the case may be, in accordance with clause (e) of rule 27, shall provide financial compensation for the injury or death.
- (x) An explanation about whom to contact for trial related queries, rights of Subjects and in the event of any injury.
- (xi) The anticipated prorated payment, if any, to the subject for participating in the trial.
- (xii) Responsibilities of subject on participation in the trial.
- (xiii) Statement that participation is voluntary, that the subject can withdraw from the study at any time and that refusal to participate will not involve any penalty or loss of benefits to which the subject is otherwise entitled.
- (xiv) Statement that there is a possibility of failure of investigational product to provide intended therapeutic effect.
- (xv) Statement that in the case of placebo controlled trial, the placebo administered to the subjects shall not have any therapeutic effect.
- (xvi) Any other pertinent information.

1.2 Additional elements, which may be required:

- (a) Statement of foreseeable circumstances under which the participation of the subject may be terminated by the Investigator without his/her consent.
- (b) Additional costs to the subject that may result from participation in the study.
- (c) The consequences of a Subject's decision to withdraw from the research and procedures for orderly termination of participation by Subject.

(d) Statement that the Subject or Subject's representative will be notified in a timely manner if significant new findings develop during the course of the research which may affect the Subject's willingness to continue participation will be provided.

(e). A statement that the particular treatment or procedure may involve risks to the Subject (or to the embryo or foetus, if the Subject is or may become pregnant), which are currently unforeseeable.

(f) Approximate number of Subjects enrolled in the study.

2. Format of informed consent form for Subjects participating in a clinical trial –

Informed Consent form to participate in a clinical trial

Study Title:

Study Number:

Subject's Initials: _____ Subject's Name: _____

Date of Birth / Age: _____

Address of the Subject _____

Qualification _____

Occupation _____ Student / Self-Employed / Service / Housewife / Others

(Please click as appropriate)

Annual Income of the subject _____

Name and address of the nominee(s) and his relation to the subject _____ (for the purpose of compensation in case of trial related death).

- | | Place
box (Subject) | Initial |
|--|------------------------|---------|
| (i) I confirm that I have read and understood the information sheet dated _____ for the above study and have had the opportunity to ask questions. | [] | |
| (ii) I understand that my participation in the study is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time, without giving any reason, without my medical care or legal rights being affected. | [] | |
| (iii) I understand that the Sponsor of the clinical trial, others working on the Sponsor's behalf, the Ethics Committee and the regulatory authorities will not need my permission to look at my health records both in respect of the current study and any further research that may be conducted in relation to it, even if I withdraw from the trial. I agree to this access. However, I understand that my identity will not be revealed in any information released to third parties or published. | [] | |
| (iv) I agree not to restrict the use of any data or results that arise from this study provided such a use is only for scientific purpose(s) | [] | |
| (v) I agree to take part in the above study. | [] | |

Signature (or Thumb impression) of the Subject/Legally Acceptable

Representative: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Signatory's Name: _____

Signature of the Investigator: _____

Date: ____/____/____

Study Investigator's Name: _____

Signature of the Witness _____ Date: ____/____/____

Name of the Witness: _____

copy of the Patient Information Sheet and duly filled Informed Consent Form shall be handed over to the subject or his / her attendant

TABLE 4
UNDERTAKING BY THE INVESTIGATOR

1. Full name, address and title of the Principal Investigator (or Investigator(s) when there is no Principal Investigator).
2. Name and address of the medical college, hospital or other facility where the clinical trial will be conducted: Education, training & experience that qualify the Investigator for the clinical trial (Attach details including Medical Council registration number, and / or any other statement(s) of qualification(s))
3. Name and address of all clinical laboratory facilities to be used in the study.
4. Name and address of the Ethics Committee that is responsible for approval and continuing review of the study.
5. Names of the other members of the research team (Co- or sub-Investigators) who will be assisting the Investigator in the conduct of the investigation (s).
6. Protocol Title and Study number (if any) of the clinical trial to be conducted by the Investigator.
7. Commitments:
 - (i) I have reviewed the clinical protocol and agree that it contains all the necessary information to conduct the study. I will not begin the study until all necessary ethics committee and regulatory approvals have been obtained.
 - (ii) I agree to conduct the study in accordance with the current protocol. I will not implement any deviation from or changes of the protocol without agreement by the Sponsor and prior review and documented approval / favourable opinion from the ethics committee of the amendment, except where necessary to eliminate an immediate hazard to the trial subject or when the changes involved are only logistical or administrative in nature.
 - (iii) I agree to personally conduct and/or supervise the clinical trial at my site.
 - (iv) I agree to inform all trial subject, that the drugs are being used for investigational purposes and I will ensure that the requirements relating to obtaining informed consent and ethics committee review and approval specified in the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017 and Good Clinical Practices guidelines are met.
 - (v) I agree to report to the Sponsor all adverse experiences that occur in the course of the investigation(s) in accordance with the regulatory requirements and Good Clinical Practices guidelines.
 - (vi) I have read and understood the information in the Investigator's brochure, including the potential risks and side effects of the drug.

- (vii) I agree to ensure that all associates, colleagues and employees assisting in the conduct of the study are suitably qualified and experienced and they have been informed about their obligations in meeting their commitments in the trial.
 - (viii) I agree to maintain adequate and accurate records and to make those records available for audit / inspection by the Sponsor, ethics committee, Central Licencing Authority or their authorized representatives, in accordance with regulatory provisions and the Good Clinical Practices guidelines. I will fully cooperate with any study related audit conducted by regulatory officials or authorized representatives of the Sponsor.
 - (ix) I agree to promptly report to the ethics committee all changes in the clinical trial activities and all unanticipated problems involving risks to human subjects or others.
 - (x) I agree to inform all serious adverse events to the Central Licencing Authority, sponsor as well as the ethics committee within twenty-four hours of their occurrence. In case, of failure to do so, I shall furnish the reason for the delay to the satisfaction of the Central Licencing Authority along with the report of the serious adverse event.
 - (xi) The report of the serious adverse event, after due analysis, shall also be forwarded by me to the Central Licencing Authority, the Chairperson of the ethics committee and the Head of the institution where the trial has been conducted within fourteen days in accordance with the regulatory requirements.
 - (xii) I will maintain confidentiality of the identification of all participating subjects and assure security and confidentiality of study data.
 - (xiii) I agree to comply with all other requirements, guidelines and statutory obligations as applicable to clinical Investigators participating in clinical trials.
8. Signature of Investigator with date

TABLE 5

**DATA ELEMENTS FOR REPORTING SERIOUS ADVERSE EVENTS
OCCURRING IN A CLINICAL TRIAL OR BIOAVAILABILITY OR
BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY**

1. Patient Details: -
 - Initials & other relevant identifier (hospital/OPD record number etc)*
 - Gender
 - Age and/or date of birth
 - Weight
 - Height
2. Suspected Drug(s) -
 - Generic name of the drug*
 - Indication(s) for which suspect drug was prescribed or tested
 - Dosage form and strength
 - Daily dose and regimen (specify units - e.g., mg, ml, mg/kg)
 - Route of administration
 - Starting date and time of day
 - Stopping date and time, or duration of treatment
3. Other Treatment(s) -

Provide the same information for concomitant drugs (including non-prescription/OTC drugs) and non-drug therapies, as for the suspected drug(s).

4. Details of Serious Adverse Event –

Full description of the event including body site and severity, as well as the criterion (or criteria) for considering the report as serious. In addition to a description of the reported signs and symptoms, whenever possible, describe a specific diagnosis for the event*

Start date (and time) of onset of event

Stop date (and time) or duration of event

Dechallenge and rechallenge information

Setting (e.g., hospital, out-patient clinic, home, nursing home)

5. Outcome

Information on recovery and any sequelae; results of specific tests and/or treatment that may have been conducted.

For a fatal outcome, cause of death and a comment on its possible relationship to the suspected event; Any post-mortem findings.

Other information: anything relevant to facilitate assessment of the case, such as medical history including allergy, drug or alcohol abuse; family history; findings from special investigations etc.

6. Details about the Investigator*

Name

Address

Telephone number

Profession (specialty)

Date of reporting the event to Central Licencing Authority:

Date of reporting the event to ethics committee overseeing the site:

Signature of the Investigator / Sponsor

Note: Information marked * must be provided.

TABLE 6

STRUCTURE, CONTENT AND FORMAT FOR CLINICAL TRIAL REPORT

- 1 *Title Page:* This page should contain information about the title of the study, the protocol code, name of the investigational product tested, development Phase, indication studied, a brief description of the trial design, the start and end date of patient accrual and the names of the Sponsor and the participating Institutes (Investigators).
- 2 *Study Synopsis* (1 to 2 pages): A brief overview of the study from the protocol development to the trial closure should be given here. This section will only summarize the important conclusions derived from the study.
- 3 Statement of compliance with the ‘Good Clinical Practices Guidelines.
- 4 List of abbreviations and definitions
- 5 Table of contents
- 6 *Ethics Committee:* This section should document that the study was conducted in accordance with the ethical principles of Declaration of Helsinki. A detailed

description of the Ethics Committee constitution and date(s) of approvals of trial documents for each of the participating sites should be provided. A declaration should state that EC notifications as per Good Clinical Practice Guidelines and Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research on Human Subjects, issued by Indian Council of Medical Research have been followed.

7. *Study Team:* Briefly describe the administrative structure of the study (Investigators, site staff, Sponsor/ designates, Central laboratory etc.).
8. *Introduction:* A brief description of the product development rationale should be given here.
9. *Study Objective:* A statement describing the overall purpose of the study and the primary and secondary objectives to be achieved should be mentioned here.
10. *Investigational Plan:* This section should describe the overall trial design, the Subject selection criteria, the treatment procedures, blinding / randomization techniques if any, allowed/ disallowed concomitant treatment, the efficacy and safety criteria assessed, the data quality assurance procedures and the statistical methods planned for the analysis of the data obtained.
11. *Trial Subjects:* A clear accounting of all trial Subjects who entered the study will be given here. Mention should also be made of all cases that were dropouts or protocol deviations. Enumerate the patients screened, randomised, and prematurely discontinued. State reasons for premature discontinuation of therapy in each applicable case.
12. *Efficacy evaluation:* The results of evaluation of all the efficacy variables will be described in this section with appropriate tabular and graphical representation. A brief description of the demographic characteristics of the trial patients should also be provided along with a listing of patients and observations excluded from efficacy analysis.
13. *Safety Evaluation:* This section should include the complete list
 - 13.1 all serious adverse events, whether expected or unexpected and
 - 13.2 unexpected adverse events whether serious or not (compiled from data received as per Table 5 of this Schedule). The comparison of adverse events across study groups may be presented in a tabular or graphical form. This section should also give a brief narrative of all important events considered related to the investigational product.
14. *Discussion and overall Conclusion:* Discussion of the important conclusions derived from the trial and scope for further development.
15. List of References:
16. *Appendices:* List of Appendices to the Clinical Study Report
 - (a) Protocol and amendments
 - (b) Specimen of Case Record Form
 - (c) Investigators' name(s) with contact addresses, phone, e-mail etc.
 - (d) Patient data listings
 - (e) List of trial participants treated with investigational product
 - (f) Discontinued participants
 - (g) Protocol deviations
 - (h) CRFs of cases involving death and life threatening adverse event cases

- (i) Publications from the trial
- (j) Important publications referenced in the study
- (k) Audit certificate, if available
- (l) Investigator's certificate that he/she has read the report and that the report accurately describes the conduct and the results of the study.

TABLE 7

INVESTIGATOR'S BROCHURE

The Investigator's Brochure should contain the version number, release date along with the following sections, each with literature references where appropriate:

1 Table of Contents

2 Summary

A brief summary (preferably not exceeding two pages) should be given, highlighting the significant physical, chemical, pharmaceutical, pharmacological, toxicological, pharmacokinetic, metabolic, and clinical information available that is relevant to the stage of clinical development of the investigational product.

3 Introduction

A brief introductory statement should be provided that contains the chemical name (and generic and trade name when approved) of the investigational product, all active ingredients, the investigational product pharmacological class and its expected position within this class (e.g. advantages), the rationale for performing research with the investigational product, and the anticipated prophylactic, therapeutic, or diagnostic indication. Finally, the introductory statement should provide the general approach to be followed in evaluating the investigational product.

4 Physical, Chemical, and Pharmaceutical Properties and Formulation

A description should be provided of the investigational product substance (including the chemical and/or structural formula), and a brief summary should be given of the relevant physical, chemical, and pharmaceutical properties. To permit appropriate safety measures to be taken in the course of the trial, a description of the formulation to be used, including excipients, should be provided and justified if clinically relevant. Instructions for the storage and handling of the dosage form should also be given. Any structural similarities to other known compounds should be mentioned.

5 Nonclinical Studies

5.1 Introduction:

The results of all relevant nonclinical pharmacology, toxicology, pharmacokinetic, and investigational product metabolism studies should be provided in summary form. This summary should address the methodology used, the results, and a discussion of the relevance of the findings to the investigated therapeutic and the possible unfavourable and unintended effects in human. The information provided may include the following, as appropriate, if known/available:

- Species tested
- Number and sex of animals in each group
- Unit dose (e.g., milligram/kilogram (mg/kg))
- Dose interval

- Route of administration
- Duration of dosing
- Information on systemic distribution
- Duration of post-exposure follow-up
- Results, including the following aspects:
 - Nature and frequency of pharmacological or toxic effects
 - Severity or intensity of pharmacological or toxic effects
 - Time to onset of effects
 - Reversibility of effects
 - Duration of effects
 - Dose response

Tabular format/listings should be used whenever possible to enhance the clarity of the presentation. The following sections should discuss the most important findings from the studies, including the dose response of observed effects, the relevance to humans, and any aspects to be studied in humans. If applicable, the effective and nontoxic dose findings in the same animal species should be compared (i.e., the therapeutic index should be discussed). The relevance of this information to the proposed human dosing should be addressed. Whenever possible, comparisons should be made in terms of blood/tissue levels rather than on a mg/kg basis.

(a) Nonclinical Pharmacology

A summary of the pharmacological aspects of the investigational product and, where appropriate, its significant metabolites studied in animals, should be included. Such a summary should incorporate studies that assess potential therapeutic activity (e.g. efficacy models, receptor binding, and specificity) as well as those that assess safety (e.g., special studies to assess pharmacological actions other than the intended therapeutic effect(s)).

(b) Pharmacokinetics and Product Metabolism in Animals

A summary of the pharmacokinetics and biological transformation and disposition of the investigational product in all species studied should be given. The discussion of the findings should address the absorption and the local and systemic bioavailability of the investigational product and its metabolites, and their relationship to the pharmacological and toxicological findings in animal species.

(c) Toxicology

A summary of the toxicological effects found in relevant studies conducted in different animal species should be described under the following headings where appropriate:

- Single dose
- Repeated dose
- Carcinogenicity
- Special studies (e.g. irritancy and sensitization)
- Reproductive toxicity
- Genotoxicity (mutagenicity)

6 *Effects in Humans*

6.1 Introduction:

A thorough discussion of the known effects of the investigational product(s) in humans should be provided, including information on pharmacokinetics, metabolism, pharmacodynamics, dose response, safety, efficacy, and other pharmacological activities. Where possible, a summary of each completed clinical trial should be provided. Information should also be provided regarding results of any use of the investigational product(s) other than from in clinical trials, such as from experience during marketing.

(a) Pharmacokinetics and Product Metabolism in Humans

- A summary of information on the pharmacokinetics of the investigational product(s) should be presented, including the following, if available:
- Pharmacokinetics (including metabolism, as appropriate, and absorption, plasma protein binding, distribution, and elimination).
- Bioavailability of the investigational product (absolute, where possible, and/or relative) using a reference dosage form.
- Population subgroups (e.g., gender, age, and impaired organ function).
- Interactions (e.g., product-product interactions and effects of food).
- Other pharmacokinetic data (e.g., results of population studies performed within clinical trial(s)).

(b) Safety and Efficacy: A summary of information should be provided about the investigational product's/products' (including metabolites, where appropriate) safety, pharmacodynamics, efficacy, and dose response that were obtained from preceding trials in humans (healthy volunteers and/or patients). The implications of this information should be discussed. In cases where a number of clinical trials have been completed, the use of summaries of safety and efficacy across multiple trials by indications in subgroups may provide a clear presentation of the data. Tabular summaries of adverse drug reactions for all the clinical trials (including those for all the studied indications) would be useful. Important differences in adverse drug reaction patterns/incidences across indications or subgroups should be discussed. The IB should provide a description of the possible risks and adverse drug reactions to be anticipated on the basis of prior experiences with the product under investigation and with related products. A description should also be provided of the precautions or special monitoring to be done as part of the investigational use of the product(s).

(c) Marketing Experience: The Investigator's Brochure should identify countries where the investigational product has been marketed or approved. Any significant information arising from the marketed use should be summarized (e.g., formulations, dosages, routes of administration, and adverse product reactions). The IB should also identify all the countries where the investigational product did not receive approval/registration for marketing or was withdrawn from marketing/registration.

7 *Summary of Data and Guidance for the Investigator*

This section should provide an overall discussion of the nonclinical and clinical data, and should summarize the information from various sources on different aspects of the investigational product(s), wherever possible. In this way, the investigator can be provided with the most informative interpretation of the available data and with an assessment of the implications of the information for future clinical trials. Where appropriate, the published reports on related products should be discussed. This could

help the investigator to anticipate adverse drug reactions or other problems in clinical trials. The overall aim of this section is to provide the investigator with a clear understanding of the possible risks and adverse reactions, and of the specific tests, observations, and precautions that may be needed for a clinical trial. This understanding should be based on the available physical, chemical, pharmaceutical, pharmacological, toxicological, and clinical information on the investigational product(s). Guidance should also be provided to the clinical investigator on the recognition and treatment of possible overdose and adverse drug reactions that is based on previous human experience and on the pharmacology of the investigational product.

TABLE 8

PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

1. Generic Name
2. Qualitative and quantitative composition
3. Dosage form and strength
4. Clinical particulars
 - 4.1 Therapeutic indication
 - 4.2 Posology and method of administration
 - 4.3 Contraindications
 - 4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use
 - 4.5 Drugs interactions
 - 4.6 Use in special populations (such as pregnant women, lactating women, paediatric patients, geriatric patients etc.)
 - 4.7 Effects on ability to drive and use machines
 - 4.8 Undesirable effects
 - 4.9 Overdose
5. Pharmacological properties
 - 5.1 Mechanism of Action
 - 5.2 Pharmacodynamic properties
 - 5.3 Pharmacokinetic properties
6. Nonclinical properties
 - 6.1 Animal Toxicology and/or Pharmacology
7. Description
8. Pharmaceutical particulars
 - 8.1 Incompatibilities
 - 8.2 Shelf-life
 - 8.3 Packaging information
 - 8.4 Storage and handling instructions
9. Patient Counselling Information
10. Details of manufacturer
11. Details of permission and/or licence number with date
12. Date of revision

FOURTH SCHEDULE

REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCT OF BIOAVAILABILITY AND BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY OF NEW DRUGS OR INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUGS

1. General Principles: (1) Bioavailability or Bioequivalence focus on the release of an active drug from its dosage form and subsequent absorption into the systemic circulation.

Bioavailability or Bioequivalence study of a pharmaceutical formulation is one of the components to ensure efficacy and safety of pharmaceutical product.

(2) Bioavailability can be generally documented by a systemic exposure profile obtained by measuring drug and/or metabolite concentration in the systemic circulation over time.

(3) Bioequivalence study is conducted to ensure therapeutic equivalence between two pharmaceutically equivalent test product and a reference product.

(4) Bioavailability or Bioequivalence study is conducted to ensure therapeutic equivalence between an approved new drug formulation and reference product for subsequent applicant.

(5) Bioavailability or Bioequivalence study is also conducted to ensure therapeutic equivalence at any phase of Clinical trial of a new chemical entity for establishing bioequivalence between two products of the chemical entity, which is important for certain pharmaceutical formulation or manufacturing changes occurring during the drug development stages.

(6) For drugs approved elsewhere in the world and absorbed systemically, bioequivalence with the reference formulation should be carried out wherever applicable. These studies should be conducted under the labelled conditions of administration. Data on the extent of systemic absorption may be required for formulations other than those designed for systemic absorption.

(7) Evaluation of the effect of food on absorption following oral administration should be carried out. Data from dissolution studies should also be submitted for all solid oral dosage forms.

(8) Dissolution and bioavailability data submitted with the new drug application must provide information that assures bioequivalence or establishes bioavailability and dosage correlations between the formulations sought to be marketed and those used for clinical trials during clinical development of the product.

(9) All bioavailability and bioequivalence studies should be conducted according to the Guidelines for Bioavailability and Bioequivalence studies issued by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(10) Bioavailability and bioequivalence studies of a new drug or investigational new drug shall be conducted in a bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre registered under rule 39 after obtaining permission from the Central Licensing Authority.

2. Bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre:

2.1 The Bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre shall have following facilities for conducting bioavailability and bioequivalence study of any new drug or investigational new drug:

2.1.1 Legal Identity: The organization, conducting the bioavailability or bioequivalence studies, or the parent organization to which it belongs, must be a legally constituted body with appropriate statutory registrations.

2.1.2 Impartiality, confidentiality, independence and integrity:

The organization shall:

- a) have managerial staff with the authority and the resources needed to discharge their duties.
- b) have arrangements to ensure that its personnel are free from any commercial, financial and other pressures which might adversely affect the quality of their work.
- c) be organized in such a way that confidence in its independence of judgment and integrity is maintained at all times.
- d) have documented policies and procedures, where relevant, to ensure the protection of its sponsors' confidential information and proprietary rights.
- e) not engage in any activity that may jeopardize the trust in its independence of judgment and integrity
- f) have documented policies and procedures for protection of rights, safety and well-being of study subject in consistent with the Provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and these Rules and Good Clinical Practices Guidelines
- g) have documented policies and procedures for scientific integrity including procedures dealing with and reporting possible scientific misconduct.

2.1.3) Organization and management:

The study centre must include the following:

- a) An Investigator who has the overall responsibility to provide protection for safety of the study subject. The Investigator(s) should possess appropriate medical qualifications and relevant experience for conducting pharmacokinetic studies.
- b) The site should have facilities and identified adequately qualified and trained personnel to perform the following functions:
 - i. Clinical Pharmacological Unit (CPU) management
 - ii. Analytical laboratory management
 - iii. Data handling and interpretation
 - iv. Documentation and report preparation
 - v. Quality assurance of all operations in the centre

2.1.4) Documented Standard Operating Procedures

(1) The center shall establish and maintain a quality system appropriate to the type, range and volume of its activities. All operations at the site must be conducted as per the authorized and documented standard operating procedures.

(2) These documented procedures should be available to the respective personnel for ready reference. The procedures covered must include those that ensure compliance with all aspects of provision of the Act and these Rules, Good Clinical Practices Guidelines and Good laboratory practice guidelines.

(3) A partial list of procedures for which documented standard operating procedures should be available includes:

- a) maintenance of working standards (pure substances) and respective documentation.
- b) withdrawal, storage and handling of biological samples.
- c) maintenance, calibration and validation of instruments.
- d) managing medical as well as non-medical emergency situations
- e) handling of biological fluids
- f) managing laboratory hazards
- g) disposal procedures for clinical samples and laboratory wastes
- h) documentation of clinical pharmacology unit observations, volunteer data and
1.1.1.1.1.1.1 analytical data.
- i) obtaining informed consent from volunteers
- j) volunteer screening and recruitment and management of ineligible volunteers
- k) volunteer recycling (using the same volunteer for more than one study
- l) randomization code management
- m) study subject management at the site (including check-in and check-out procedures)
- n) recording and reporting protocol deviations
- o) recording, reporting and managing scientific misconduct
- p) monitoring and quality assurance

(4) Wherever possible, disposable (sterile, wherever applicable) medical devices must be used for making subject interventions.

(5) If services of a laboratory or a facility other than those available at the site (whether with in India or outside the country) are to be availed -its/their name(s), address(s) and specific services to be used should be documented.

2.1.5) Clinical Pharmacological Unit

(1) It must *have* adequate space and facilities to house at least 16 volunteers. Adequate area must be provided for dining and recreation of *volunteers*, separate from their sleeping area.

(2) Additional space and facilities should also be provided for the following:

- a) Office and administrative functions
- b) Sample collection and storage
- c) Control sample storage
- d) Wet chemical laboratory
- e) Instrumental Laboratory
- f) Library
- g) Documentation archival room
- h) Facility for washing, cleaning and Toilets
- i) Microbiological laboratory (Optional)
- j) Radio Immuno-Assay room (optional)

3. MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

All records of *in vivo* or *in vitro* tests conducted on any batch of a new drug product to assure that the product meets a bioequivalence requirement shall be maintained by the Sponsor for at least five years after the completion of any study or for at least two years after the expiration date of the batch of the new drug product whichever is later.

4. RETENTION OF SAMPLES

(1) All samples of test and reference drug products used in bioavailability / bioequivalence study should be retained by the organization carrying out the bioavailability / bioequivalence study for a period of five years after the conduct of the study or one year after the expiry of the drug, whichever is later.

(2) The study sponsor and/or drug manufacturer should provide to the testing facility batches of the test and reference drug products in such a manner that the reserve samples can be selected randomly.

(3) This is to ensure that the samples are in fact representative of the batches provided by the study sponsor and/or drug manufacturer and that they are retained in their original containers. Each reserve sample should consist of a quantity sufficient to carry out twice all the in vitro and in vivo tests required during bioavailability / bioequivalence study.

(4) The reserve sample should be stored under conditions consistent with product labeling and in an area segregated from the area where testing is conducted and with access limited to authorized personnel.

TABLE 1

DOCUMENT REQUIRED FOR REGISTRATION OF BIOAVAILABILITY AND BIOEQUIVALENCE CENTRE

- 1) Name and address of the organization to be registered along with its telephone no., fax no. and email address.
- 2) Document regarding legal identity of the centre
- 3) Name and address of the proprietors/partners/directors.
- 4) An organogram of the centre including brief CV of Key personnel (Refer para 2.1.3 of this Schedule)
- 6) Documents to ensure Impartiality, confidentiality, independence and integrity of the centre. Refer para 2.1.2 of this Schedule.
- 7) List of equipment in the firm.
- 8) List of staff in firm.
- 9) List of SOP's for various activities (refer 2.1.4 of this Schedule).
- 10) Lay out of facility.
- 11) Details of Ethics Committee including its registration number.
- 12) Facilities for maintenance of records.
- 13) Details of Retention of samples.
- 14) All major tie ups for ancillary services like ambulance, hospital etc.

TABLE 2

**DATA AND INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR GRANT OF PERMISSION TO
CONDUCT BIOAVAILABILITY AND BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY OF A NEW
DRUG OR INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUG**

1. Introduction

A brief description of the drug and the therapeutic class to which it belongs.

2. Chemical and pharmaceutical information, Animal pharmacological and toxicological data, Clinical Trial Data - As per Second Schedule

3. Published reports of Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamics studies carried out in healthy subjects/patients demonstrating safety and tolerability of the molecule.

4. Regulatory status in other countries

Countries where the drug is

- (a) Marketed
- (b) Approved
- (c) Approved as IND
- (d) Withdrawn, if any, with reasons

Restrictions on use, if any, in countries where marketed /approved

Free sale certificate or certificate of analysis, as appropriate.

5. Prescribing information of the new drug in case the drug is approved for marketing in the country or other country.

6. Undertaking by the Investigator in original duly signed on a company letterhead as per Table of Schedule....

7. Copy of registration certificate issued by Central Licencing Authority.

8. Sponsor's Authorization letter duly signed by the Authorized Signatory on company letterhead.

9. The study protocols, Informed Consent Form or Patient Information Sheet along with audio-visual recording system as per requirements of Second Schedule

10. copy of approval of protocol from the Ethics committee, if available. Copy of registration of the Ethics Committee under Rule,,,,, from the Central Licencing Authority.

11. The study synopsis.

12. Undertaking letter from the sponsor stating that complete medical management and compensation in case of study relate injury or Death shall be provided in accordance with Rule...

13. Certificate of Analysis (COA) of representative batches (both Test & Reference formulations) to be used in the BE study along with dissolution profile in case Oral Solid dosage forms.

14. For multiple dose BE study adequate supporting safety data and PK/PD should be submitted covering the duration of period for which the study has to be conducted.

15. For all Injectable, the sub-acute toxicity should be submitted on the Test product of the sponsor, studied in at least two species for minimum 14 days. If Regulatory Guidance is available provide a copy of the same.

16. For conducting BE studies with reference to Cytotoxic drugs, Hormonal preparations, Narcotic and Psychotropic substances and radioactive substances in Healthy Human subjects a Scientific justification with special emphasis on Safety of subjects with a proper Risk Mitigation Strategy should be submitted. If regulatory guidance is available provide a copy of the same.

17. For conducting BE studies with reference to cytotoxic drugs, Hormonal preparations, Narcotic and Psychotropic substances and radioactive substances in Patients a scientific justification with special emphasis on Safety with a proper Risk Mitigation Strategy should be submitted.

NOTES: (1) All items may not be applicable to all drugs. For explanation, refer text of this First Schedule, Second Schedule and Third Schedule.

TABLE 3

DATA AND INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR GRANT OF PERMISSION TO CONDUCT BIOAVAILABILITY AND BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY OF A NEW DRUG ALREADY APPROVED IN THE COUNTRY

1. Introduction

A brief description of the drug and the therapeutic class to which it belongs.

2. Chemical and pharmaceutical information - As per Table 2 of Second Schedule

3. Published reports of Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamics studies carried out in healthy subjects/patients demonstrating safety and tolerability of the molecule.

4. Prescribing information

5. Undertaking by the Investigator in original duly signed on a company letterhead as per Table 4 of Third Schedule.

6. Copy of registration certificate issued by Central Licencing Authority.

7. Sponsor's Authorization letter duly signed by the Authorized Signatory on company letterhead.

8. The study protocols, Informed Consent Form or Patient Information Sheet along with audio-visual recording system as per requirements of Second Schedule.

9. copy of approval of protocol from the Ethics committee, if available. Copy of registration of the Ethics Committee under Rule,,,,, from the Central Licencing Authority.

11. The study synopsis.

12. Undertaking letter from the sponsor stating that complete medical management and compensation in case of study relate injury or Death shall be provided in accordance with Rule...

13. Certificate of Analysis (COA) of representative batches (both Test & Reference formulations) to be used in the BE study along with dissolution profile in case Oral Solid dosage forms.

14. For multiple dose BE study adequate supporting safety data and PK/PD should be submitted covering the duration of period for which the study has to be conducted.

15. For all Injectable, the sub-acute toxicity should be submitted on the Test product of the sponsor, studied in at least two species for minimum 14 days. If Regulatory Guidance is available provide a copy of the same.

16. For conducting BE studies with reference to Cytotoxic drugs, Hormonal preparations, Narcotic and Psychotropic substances and radioactive substances in Healthy Human subjects a Scientific justification with special emphasis on Safety of subjects with a proper Risk Mitigation Strategy should be submitted. If regulatory guidance is available provide a copy of the same.

17. For conducting BE studies with reference to cytotoxic drugs, Hormonal preparations, Narcotic and Psychotropic substances and radioactive substances in Patients a scientific justification with special emphasis on Safety with a proper Risk Mitigation Strategy should be submitted.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

1. **Post marketing assessment of new drug.** - (1) When a new drug is approved for marketing, assessment of safety and efficacy of the drug are generally based on data from a limited number of patients, many studied under the controlled conditions of randomized trials. Often, high risk patients and patients with concomitant illnesses that require use of other drugs are excluded from clinical trials, and long-term treatment data are limited. Moreover, patients in trials are closely monitored for evidence of adverse events.
 - (2) In actual clinical practice, monitoring is less intensive, a broader range of patients are treated (age, co-morbidities, drugs, genetic abnormalities), and events too rare to occur in clinical trials may be observed. Therefore, subsequent to approval of a new drug, the drug shall be closely monitored and post marketing assessment of its benefit-risk profile shall be carried out once it is marketed.
 - (3) A person intending to import or manufacture any new drug for sale or distribution shall have a pharmacovigilance system in place for collecting, processing and forwarding the adverse drug reaction report to the Central Licencing Authority emerging from the use of the drug imported or manufactured or marketed by the applicant in the country.
 - (4) The pharmacovigilance system shall be managed by qualified and trained personnel and the officer in-charge of collection and processing of data shall be a medical officer or a pharmacist trained in collection and analysis of adverse drug reaction reports.
 - (5) Post marketing assessment of new drug may be carried out, in different ways as under: -
 - A. **Phase IV (Post marketing) trial:-**

Phase IV (Post marketing) trial include additional drug-drug interactions, dose-response or safety studies and trials designed to support use under the approved indications, e.g. mortality/morbidity studies etc. Such trial will be conducted under an approved protocol with defined scientific objectives, inclusion and exclusion criteria, safety efficacy assessment criteria etc. with the new drug under approved conditions for use in approved patient population.

In such trial the ethical aspects for protection of rights, safety and well-being of the trial subjects shall be followed as per the regulatory provisions including that for compensation in case of clinical trial related injury or death and good clinical practices guidelines.

In such study, the study drug may be provided to the trial subject free of cost unless otherwise there is specific concern/justification for not providing the drug free of cost, to the satisfaction of the Central Licencing Authority and the ethics committee.
 - B. **Post marketing surveillance study or observational or non-interventional study for active surveillance:** - Such studies are conducted with a new drug under approved conditions of its use under a protocol approved by Central Licencing Authority with scientific objective. Inclusion or exclusion of subject are decided as per the recommended use as per prescribing information/approved package insert.
- In such studies the study drugs are the part of treatment of patient in the wisdom of the prescriber included in the protocol. The regulatory provisions and guidelines

applicable for clinical trial of a new drug are not applicable in such cases as drugs are already approved for marketing.

C. Post marketing surveillance through periodic safety update reports: - As part of post marketing surveillance of new drug the applicant shall furnish periodic safety update reports (PSURs) in accordance with the procedures as follows;

- (i) The applicant shall furnish periodic safety update reports (PSURs) in order to-
 - (a) report all relevant new information from appropriate sources;
 - (b) relate the data to patient exposure;
 - (c) summarise the market authorisation status in different countries and any significant variations related to safety; and
 - (d) indicate whether changes shall be made to product information in order to optimise the use of product.

(j) Ordinarily all dosage forms and formulations as well as indications for new drugs should be covered in one PSUR. Within the single PSUR separate presentations of data for different dosage forms, indications or separate population need to be given.

(k) All relevant clinical and non-clinical safety data should cover only the period of the report (interval data). The PSURs shall be submitted every six months for the first two years after approval of the drug is granted to the applicant. For subsequent two years – the PSURs need to be submitted annually. Central Licencing Authority may extend the total duration of submission of PSURs if it is considered necessary in the interest of public health. PSURs due for a period must be submitted within thirty calendar days of the last day of the reporting period. However, all cases involving serious unexpected adverse reactions must be reported to the licencing authority within fifteen days of initial receipt of the information by the applicant. If marketing of the new drug is delayed by the applicant after obtaining approval to market, such data will have to be provided on the deferred basis beginning from the time the new drug is marketed.

(l) New studies specifically planned or conducted to examine a safety issue should be described in the PSURs.

(m) A PSUR should be structured as follows:

(a) Title Page:

The title page of PSUR should capture the name of the drug; reporting interval; permitted indication of such drug; date of permission of the drug; date of marketing of drug; licensee name and address.

(b) Introduction:

This section of PSUR should capture the reporting interval; drugs intended use, mode of action, therapeutic class, dose, route of administration, formulation and a brief description of the approved indication and population.

(c) Current worldwide marketing authorization status:

This section of PSUR should capture the brief narrative overview including details of countries where the drug is currently approved along with date of first approval, date of marketing and if product was withdrawn in any of the countries with reasons thereof.

(d) Actions taken in reporting interval for safety reasons:

This section of PSUR should include a description of significant actions related to safety that have been taken during the reporting interval, related to either investigational uses or marketing experience by the licence holder, sponsor of a clinical trial, regulatory authorities, data monitoring committees, or ethics committees.

(e) Changes to reference safety information:

This section of PSUR should capture any significant changes to the reference safety information within the reporting interval. Such changes might include information relating to contraindications, warnings, precautions, adverse events, and important findings from ongoing and completed clinical trials and significant non-clinical findings.

(f) Estimated patient exposure:

This section of PSUR should provide the estimates of the size and nature of the population exposed to the drug. Brief descriptions of the method(s) used to estimate the subject/patient exposure should be provided.

(i) Cumulative and interval subject exposure in clinical trial.

(ii) Cumulative and interval patient exposure from Marketing Experience from India.

(iii) Cumulative and interval patient exposure from Marketing Experience from rest of the world.

(g) Presentation of individual case histories:

This section of PSUR should include the individual case information available to a licence holder and provide brief case narrative, medical history indication treated with suspect drug, causality assessment. Provide following information:

(i) Reference prescribing information

(ii) Individual cases received from India

(iii) Individual cases received from rest of the world

(iv) Cumulative and interval summary tabulations of serious adverse events from clinical investigations.

(v) Cumulative and interval summary tabulations from post-marketing data sources

(h) Studies:

This section of PSUR should capture the brief summary of clinically important emerging efficacy/effectiveness and safety findings obtained from the licence holder, sponsored clinical trials and published safety studies that became available during the reporting interval of the report which has potential impact on product safety information.

(i) Summaries of significant safety findings from clinical trials during the reporting period

(ii) Findings from non-interventional Studies

(iii) Findings from non-Clinical Studies

(iv) Findings from literature

(i) Other information:

This section of PSUR should include the details about signals and Risk Management Plan in place by licence holder (if any).

(a) Signal and risk evaluation: In this section licence holder will provide the details of signal and risk identified during the reporting period and evaluation of signals identified during the reporting period.

(b) Risk Management Plan: In this section licence holder will provide the brief details of safety concern and necessary action taken by him to mitigate these safety concerns.

(n) Overall Safety Evaluation:

This section of PSUR should capture the overall safety evaluation of the drug based upon its risk benefit evaluation for approved indication.

(i) Summary of safety concerns

(ii) Benefit evaluation

(iii) Benefit risk analysis evaluation

(k) Conclusion:

This section of PSUR should provide the details on the safety profile of drug and necessary action taken by the licence holder in this regards.

(l) Appendix:

The appendix includes the copy of marketing authorization in India, copy of prescribing information, line listings with narrative of Individual Case Safety Reports (ICSR).

SIXTH SCHEDULE

FEE PAYABLE FOR LICENCE, PERMISSION AND REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

Sl. No	Rule	Subject	In rupees (INR) except where specified in dollars (\$)
01	21	Application for permission to conduct clinical trial	
		(i) Phase I	3,00,000
		(ii) Phase II	2,00,000
		(iii) Phase III	2,00,000
		(iv) Phase IV	2,00,000
02	22	Reconsideration of application for permission to conduct clinical trial	50,000
03	33	Application for Permission to conduct bioavailability or bioequivalence study	2,00,000
04	34	Reconsideration of application of permission to conduct bioavailability or bioequivalence study	50,000
05	46	Application for Registration of bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre	5,00,000
07	48	Reconsideration of application for registration of bioavailability and bio-equivalence study centre	1,00,000
08	53	Application for permission to manufacture of new drugs or investigational new drugs for clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study	5000 per product
09	54	Reconsideration of application to manufacture of new drugs or investigational new drugs for clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study	2000 per product
10	60	Application for permission to manufacture unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient for development of formulation for test or analysis or clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study	5000 per product
11	61	Reconsideration of permission to manufacture unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient for development	2000

		of formulation for test or analysis or clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study	
12	68	Application for import of new drugs or investigational new drugs for clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study	5000 per product
13	69	Reconsideration of application for Import of new drugs or investigational new drugs for clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study	1000
14	76	Application for Permission to import new drug (Finished Formulation) for marketing	5,00,000
15		Application for Permission to import new drug (Finished Formulation) already approved in the country for marketing	2,00,000
16		Application for Permission to import new drug (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient) for marketing	5,00,000
17		Application for Permission to import new drug (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient) already approved in the country for marketing	2,00,000
18		Application for Permission to import approved new drug for new claims, new indication or new dosage form or new route of administration or new strength for marketing	3,00,000
19		Application for Permission to import fixed dose combination having one or more of the ingredients as unapproved new molecules for marketing	5,00,000
20		Application for Permission to import fixed dose combination having approved ingredients for marketing	4,00,000
21		Application for Permission to import fixed dose combination already approved for marketing	2,00,000
22		Application for Permission to import fixed dose combination for new claims, new indication or new dosage form or new route of administration or new strength for marketing	3,00,000
23		77	Reconsideration of application for permission to import new drug for marketing
24	81	Application for permission to manufacture new drug (Finished Formulation or Active	5,00,000

		Pharmaceutical Ingredient) for sale or distribution	
25		Application for permission to manufacture new drug (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient) already approved in the country for sale or distribution	2,00,000
26		Application for permission to manufacture new drug (Finished Formulation) for sale or distribution	5,00,000
27		Application for permission to manufacture new drug (Finished Formulation) already approved in the country for sale or distribution	2,00,000
28		Application for permission to manufacture new drug (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient) for sale or distribution	5,00,000
29		Application for permission to manufacture new drug (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient) already approved in the country for sale or distribution	2,00,000
30		Application for permission to manufacture approved new drug for new claims, new indication or new dosage form or new route of administration or new strength for sale or distribution	3,00,000
31		Application for permission to manufacture fixed dose combination having one or more of the ingredients as unapproved new molecules for sale or distribution	5,00,000
32		Application for permission to manufacture fixed dose combination having approved ingredients for sale or distribution	3,00,000
33		Application for permission to manufacture fixed dose combination already approved for sale or distribution	2,00,000
34	81	Application for permission to manufacture fixed dose combination for new claims, new indication or new dosage form or new route of administration or new strength for sale or distribution	3,00,000
35		Application for permission to manufacture new drug (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient) or to manufacture finished formulation	5,00,000
36	81	Application for permission to import or to manufacture phyto-pharmaceutical drugs	2,00,000

37	82	Reconsideration of application for permission to manufacture new drug for sale or distribution	50,000
38	87	Application for Import of unapproved new drug by Government hospital and medical institution	10,000
39	92	Application for permission to manufacture of unapproved new drug but under clinical trial, for treatment of patient of life threatening disease	5,000
40	98	Pre-submission meeting	5,00,000
41	99	Post-submission meeting	50000
42		Any other application which is not specified above	50000

Note: No fee shall be chargeable in respect of application for conduct of clinical trial for orphan drugs as defined in clause ... of rule....

SEVENTH Schedule

Formulae to determine the quantum of compensation in the cases of clinical Trial related injury or death

1. Formula in case of clinical trial related death:

$$\text{Compensation} = (B \times F \times R) / 99.37$$

Where,

B = Base amount (i.e. 8 lacs)

F = Factor depending on the age of the trial subject as per **Annexure 1** (based on Workmen Compensation Act)

R = Risk Factor depending on the seriousness and severity of the disease, presence of co-morbidity and duration of disease of the trial subject at the time of enrolment in the clinical trial between a scale of 0.5 to 4 as under:

- (1) 0.5 terminally ill patient (expected survival not more than (NMT) 6 months)
- (2) 1.0 Patient with high risk (expected survival between 6 to 24 months)
- (3) 2.0 Patient with moderate risk
- (4) 3.0 Patient with mild risk
- (5) 4.0 Healthy Volunteers or trial subject of no risk.

However, in case of patients whose expected mortality is 90 % or more within 30 days, a fixed amount of Rs. 2 lacs should be given.

2. Formula in case of clinical trial related injury (other than death):

For calculation of quantum of compensation related to injury (other than death), the compensation shall be linked to the criteria considered for calculation of compensation in cases of death of the trial subject as referred to in section of this Schedule.

The quantum of compensation in case of Clinical Trial related SAE should not exceed the quantum of compensation which would have been due for payment in Case of death of the trial subject since the loss of life is the maximum injury possible.

As per the definition of SAE, the following sequelae other than death are possible in a clinical trial subject, in which the trial subject shall be entitled for compensation in case the SAE is related to clinical trial.

(i) A permanent disability.

In case of SAE causing permanent disability to the trial subject, the quantum of compensation in case of 100% disability shall be 90% of the compensation which would have been due for payment to the nominee (s) in case of death of the trial subject.

The quantum for less than 100% disability will be proportional to the actual percentage disability the trial subject has suffered.

Accordingly, following formula shall be applicable for determination of compensation:

$$\text{Compensation} = (C \times D \times 90) / (100 \times 100)$$

Where:

D = Percentage disability the trial subject has suffered.

C = Quantum of Compensation which would have been due for payment to the trial subject's nominees) in case of death of the trial subject.

(ii) Congenital anomaly or birth defect.

The congenital anomaly or birth defect in a baby may occur due to participation of anyone or both the parent in clinical trial. Following situations may arise due to congenital anomaly or birth defect.

- (a) Still birth;
- (b) Early death due to anomaly;
- (c) No death but deformity which can be fully corrected through appropriate;
- (d) Intervention;
- (e) Permanent disability (mental or physical).

The compensation in such cases would be a lump sum amount such that if that amount is kept by way of fixed deposit or alike, it shall bring a monthly interest amount which is approximately equivalent to half of minimum wage of the unskilled worker (in Delhi). The quantum of compensation in such cases of SAE shall be half of the base amount as per formula for determining the compensation for SAE resulting into death.

In case of birth defect leading to sub-clause (c) &(d) of this clause to any child, the medical management as long as required shall be provided by the Sponsor or his representative which will be over and above the financial compensation.

(iii) Chronic life-threatening disease; and

(iv) Reversible SAE in case it is resolved.

In case of clinical trial related SAE causing life-threatening disease and reversible SAE in case it is resolved, the quantum of compensation would be linked to the number of days of hospitalization of the trial subject. The compensation per day of hospitalization shall be equal to the wage loss. The wage loss per day shall be calculated based upon the minimum wage of the unskilled worker (in Delhi).

Since, in case of hospitalization of any patient not only the patient loses his/her wage, there will be direct or indirect losses of various kind including inconvenience, wage loss of attendant, etc. The compensation per day of hospitalization in such case shall be double the minimum wage.

Accordingly, following formula shall be applicable for determination of compensation:

$$\text{Compensation} = 2 \times W \times N.$$

Where,

W = Minimum wage per day of the unskilled worker (in Delhi)

N = Number of days of hospitalization

Annexure-1

Factor (F) for calculating the amount of compensation.

Age	Factor (F)
1	2
Not more than...	
16	228.54
17	227.49
18	226.38
19	225.22
20	224.00
21	222.71
22	221.37
23	219.95
24	218.47
25	216.91
26	215.28
27	213.57
28	211.79
29	209.92
30	207.98
31	205.95
32	203.85
33	201.66
34	199.40
35	197.06
36	194.64
37	192.14
38	189.56
39	186.90
40	184.17
41	181.37
42	178.49
43	175.54
44	172.52
45	169.44
46	166.29
47	163.07
48	159.80
49	156.47
50	153.09
51	149.67
52	146.20
53	142.68
54	139.13
55	135.56
56	131.95
57	128.33
58	124.70
59	121.05
60	117.41
61	113.77
62	110.14
63	106.52
64	102.93
65 or more	99.37

EIGHTS SCHEDULE

FORM CT-01

(See rules 8, 10 and 17)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF ETHICS COMMITTEE RELATING TO CLINICAL TRIAL OR BIOAVAILABILITY AND BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY OR BIOMEDICAL HEALTH RESEARCH

I/We,
(name, designation and full postal address of the applicant) of
(name and full address with contact details of the ethics committee) hereby apply for grant of
registration of ethics committee.

The details of the application are as under:

1. Name of applicant:	
2. Nature and constitution of applicant: (proprietorship, company, society, trust, independent, institutional, other to be specified)	
3. (i) Applicant address including telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (ii) Address for correspondence: [corporate/ registered office/ clinical trial site/ bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre/ biomedical health research]	
4. Details of accreditation, if any (self-attested copy of certificate to be attached):	
5. I have enclosed the documents as specified in the Table 1 of the Third Schedule of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017 Committee Rules, 2017.	
6. I hereby state and undertake that: (i) I shall comply with all the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017 Committee Rules, 2017.	

Place: _____

Date: _____

Digital Signature

(Name and designation)

FORM CT-02
(See rules 8, 9 and 10)

**GRANT OF REGISTRATION OF ETHICS COMMITTEE RELATING TO
CLINICAL TRIAL OR BIOAVAILABILITY AND BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY**

Registration No. _____

The Central Licencing Authority is hereby register and permit _____ (Name and full address with contact details of the ethics committee) to perform duties of ethics committee as specified in the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017.

2. The ethics committee shall observe the conditions of registration specified in CHAPTER III of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Place:

Central Licencing Authority

Date:

Stamp

FORM CT-03

(See rules 17)

**GRANT OF REGISTRATION OF ETHICS COMMITTEE RELATING TO
BIOMEDICAL HEALTH RESEARCH**

Registration No. _____

The designated authority is hereby register and permit _____
(Name and full address with contact details of the ethics committee) to perform duties of ethics committee as specified in the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017.

2. The ethics committee shall observe the conditions of registration specified in CHAPTER IV of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Place:

Date:

Designated Authority

Stamp

FORM CT-04
(See rules 21 and 22)

**APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF PERMISSION TO CONDUCT CLINICAL TRIAL
OF NEW DRUG OR INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUG**

I/We,(name and full postal address of the applicant) of hereby apply for grant of permission to conduct clinical trial on new drug or investigational new drug.

The details of the application areas under:

1.Name of Applicant:	
2. Nature and constitution: (proprietorship, partnership including limited liability partnership, company, society, trust, other to be specified)	
3. (i) Sponsor address, telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (ii) Clinical trials site address, telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (iii) Name and address of person responsible for payment of compensation, if any: (iv) Address for correspondence: [corporate/ registered office/ clinical trial site]	
4. Details of new drugs or investigational new drugs and clinical investigation site [As per Annexure].	
5. Phase of the Clinical Trial	
6. Clinical trial protocol number with date:	
7. Fee paid on _____ Rs. _____ receipt/challan/transaction id_____.	
8. I have enclosed the documents as specified in the Second Schedule of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017.	
9. I hereby state and undertake that: (i) I shall comply with all the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017.	

Place: _____
Date: _____

Digital Signature
(Name and designation)

Annexure:

Details of new drugs or investigational new drugs:

Names of the new drug or investigational new drug:	
Therapeutic class:	
Dosage form:	
Composition:	
Indications:	

Details of clinical trial site:

Names and address of clinical trial site	
Ethics committee details:	
Name of investigator:	

FORM CT-4A
(See rule 23 and 24)

**INFORMATION TO INITIATE CLINICAL TRIAL OF NEW DRUG OR
INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUG**

I/We,(name and full postal address of the applicant) of hereby inform to initiate the conduct clinical trial on new drug or investigational new drug.

The details of the application areas under:

1. Name of Applicant:	
2. Nature and constitution: (proprietorship, partnership including limited liability partnership, company, society, trust, other to be specified)	
3. (i) Sponsor address, telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (ii) Clinical trials site address, telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (iii) Name and address of person responsible for payment of compensation, if any: (iv) Address for correspondence: [corporate/ registered office/ clinical trial site]	
4. Details of new drugs or investigational new drugs and clinical investigation site [As per Annexure].	
5. Phase of the Clinical Trial	
6. Clinical trial protocol number with date:	
8. I hereby declared that I have already submitted the application under rule 21 of these Rules and granted automatic approval under rule 23(2) or rule 24 (2) and enclosed the documents as specified in the Second Schedule of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017.	
9. I hereby state and undertake that: (i) I shall comply with all the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017.	

Place: _____

Date: _____

Digital Signature
(Name and designation)

Annexure:

Details of new drugs or investigational new drugs:

Names of the new drug or investigational new drug:	
Therapeutic class:	
Dosage form:	
Composition:	
Indications:	

Details of clinical trial site:

Names and address of clinical trial site	
Ethics committee details:	
Name of investigator:	

FORM CT-05

(See rule 33)

**APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF PERMISSION TO CONDUCT
BIOAVAILABILITY OR BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY**

I/We,
(name and full postal address of the applicant) of
hereby apply for grant of permission to conduct bioavailability or bioequivalence study
(strike off whichever is not applicable) of new drug or investigational new drug, the details of
which are as under:

1. Name of applicant:	
2. Nature and constitution: (proprietorship, partnership including limited liability partnership, company, society, trust, other to be specified)	
3. (i) Sponsor address, telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (ii) Study address, telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (iii) Address for correspondence: [corporate/ registered office/ bioavailability or bioequivalence study centre]	
4. Details of new drug or investigational new drug and study centre [As per Annexure].	
5. Study protocol number with date:	
6. Fee paid on _____ Rs. _____ receipt/challan/transaction id_____.	
7. I have enclosed the documents as specified in the Fourth Schedule of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017.	
8. I hereby state and undertake that: (i) I shall comply with all the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017.	

Place: _____

Date: _____

Digital Signature

Annexure:

Details of new drug or investigational new drugs:

Names of the new drug or investigational new drug:	
Therapeutic class:	
Dosage form:	
Composition:	
Indications:	

Details of study centre:

Names and address of study centre	
Ethics committee details:	

FORM CT-06

(See rules 22,23,24,25, 26 and,30)

**PERMISSION TO CONDUCT CLINICAL TRIAL OF NEW DRUG OR
INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUG**

The Central Licencing Authority hereby permits _____
(Name and full address with contact details of the applicant) to conduct clinical trial of the
new drug or investigational new drug as per protocol number _____ dated
_____ in the below mentioned clinical trial sites.

2. Details of new drug or investigational new drug and clinical trial site [As per Annexure].

3. This permission is subject to the conditions prescribed in PART A of CHAPTER V of the
Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017 under the Drugs and Cosmetics
Act, 1940.

Place:

Central Licencing Authority

Date:

Stamp

Annexure:

Details of new drug or investigational new drug:

Names of the new drug or investigational new drug:	
Therapeutic class:	
Dosage form:	
Composition:	
Indications:	

Details of clinical trial site:

Names and address of clinical trial site	
Ethics committee details:	
Name of principle investigator:	

FORM CT-07

(See rules 34, 35, 36 and 38)

**PERMISSION TO CONDUCT BIOAVAILABILITY OR BIOEQUIVALENCE
STUDY OF NEW DRUG OR INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUG**

The Central Licencing Authority hereby permits _____
(Name and full address with contact details of the applicant) to conduct bioavailability/bioequivalence (*strike off whichever is not applicable*) of the new drug or investigational new drug as per protocol number _____ dated _____ in the below mentioned study centre.

2. Details of new drug or investigational new drug and study centre [As per Annexure].

3. This permission is subject to the conditions prescribed in PART B of CHAPTER V of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017 under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Place:

Central Licencing Authority

Date:

Stamp

Annexure:

Details of new drug or investigational new drug:

Names of the new drug or investigational new drug:	
Therapeutic class:	
Dosage form:	
Composition:	
Indications:	

Details of study centre:

Names and address of study centre:	
Ethics committee details:	
Name of principle investigator:	

FORM CT-08

(See rules 46)

**APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF BIOAVAILABILITY OR
BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY CENTRE**

I/We,(name, designation and full postal address of the applicant) of hereby apply for grant of registration of bioavailability or bioequivalence study centre. The details of the application are as under:

1.Name of applicant:	
2. Nature and constitution of applicant: (proprietorship, company, society, trust, independent, institutional, other to be specified)	
3. (i) Applicant address including telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (ii) Address for correspondence: [corporate/ registered office/ bioavailability or bioequivalence study centre]	
4. Details of accreditation, if any (self-attested copy of certificate to be attached):	
5. Fee paid on _____ Rs. _____ receipt/challan/transaction id_____.	
6. I have enclosed the documents as specified in the Table 1 of Fourth Schedule of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017.	
7. I hereby state and undertake that: (i) I shall comply with all the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017.	

Place: _____

Date: _____

Digital Signature

(Name and designation)

FORM CT-09
(See rules 48, 49, 50 and 52)

**GRANT OF REGISTRATION OF BIOAVAILABILITY OR BIOEQUIVALENCE
STUDY CENTRE**

Registration No. _____

The Central Licencing Authority hereby register _____
(Name and full address with contact details of the applicant) for conduct of bioavailability and bioequivalence studies of new drugs and investigational new drugs as specified in the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017.

2. This registration is subject to the conditions prescribed in CHAPTER VII of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017 under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Place:

Central Licencing Authority

Date:

Stamp

FORM CT-10

(See rule 53)

**APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF PERMISSION
TO MANUFACTURE NEW DRUG OR INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUG FOR
CLINICAL TRIAL OR BIOAVAILABILITY OR BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY**

I/We,
(name and full postal address of the applicant) of
hereby apply for grant of permission to manufacture new drug or investigational new drug
for clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study.

The details of the application are as under:

1. Name of applicant:	
2. Nature and constitution of applicant: (proprietorship, partnership including limited liability partnership, company, society, trust, other to be specified)	
3.(i) Corporate/ Registered office address, telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (ii) Applicant's address, telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (iii) Address for correspondence:	
4. Details of new drugs and investigational new drugs to be manufactured [As per Annexure].	
5. Particulars of Manufacturer, Manufacturing site(s) [As per Annexure].	
6. Fee paid on _____ Rs _____ receipt/challan/transaction id_____.	
7. I hereby state and undertake that: (i) I shall comply with all the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the CHAPTER VIII of Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017. (ii) The new drug to be manufactured from M/s..... shall be used exclusively for the purpose of clinical trial and no part of it shall be diverted to the domestic market.	

Place: _____ Date: _____	Digital Signature (Name and designation)
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Annexure:

Details of new drug or investigational new drug:

Names of the new drug or investigational new drug:	
Therapeutic class:	
Dosage form:	
Composition:	
Indications:	

Details of manufacturer and manufacturing site:

Name and address of API and formulation manufacturer (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturer)	
Name and address of manufacturing sites of API and formulation (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturing site)	

FORM CT-11

(See rules 54, 55, 56, and 59)

PERMISSION TO MANUFACTURE NEW DRUG OR INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUG FOR CLINICAL TRIAL, BIOAVAILABILITY OR BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY

Licence Number _____

The Central Licencing Authority hereby grant permission _____ (Name and full postal address with contact details of the applicant) to manufacture the new drug or investigational new drug for conduct of clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study as per protocol number _____ dated _____ in the below mentioned clinical trial sites or bioavailability and bioequivalence study centre [As per Annexure].

S. N.	Name of the new drug or investigational new drug to be manufactured	Class of new drug or investigational new drug	Quantity to be manufactured

2. This licence is subject to the conditions specified in the CHAPTER VIII of Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017 under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

3. This licence shall, unless previously suspended or revoked, be in force for a period of three years from the date of its issuance.

4. Details of manufacturer and manufacturing site under this licence.

S.N.	Name and address of manufacturer (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturer)	Name and address of manufacturing site (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturing site)

Place:

Central Licencing Authority

Date:

Stamp

Annexure:

Details of clinical trial site:

Names and address of clinical trial site	
Ethics committee details:	
Name of investigator:	

FORM CT-12

(See rule 60)

**APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF PERMISSION TO MANUFACTURE
FORMULATION OF UNAPPROVED ACTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL INGREDIENT
FOR TEST OR ANALYSIS OR CLINICAL TRIAL OR BIOAVAILABILITY OR
BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY**

I/We,(name and full postal address of the applicant) of hereby apply for grant of permission to manufacture formulations of unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient for test or analysis or clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study.

The details of the application are as under:

1. Name of formulation manufacturer:	
2. Nature and constitution of applicant: (proprietorship, partnership including limited liability partnership, company, society, trust, other to be specified)	
3.(i) Corporate/ registered office address telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (ii) Formulation manufacturer's address including telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (iii) Address for correspondence:	
4. Details of unapproved Active pharmaceutical ingredient and its formulation [As per Annexure].	
5. Details of Manufacturer, Manufacturing site(s) of formulation [As per Annexure].	
6. Fee paid on _____ Rs _____ receipt/challan/transaction id_.	
7. I hereby state and undertake that: (i) I shall comply with all the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and CHAPTER VIII of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017. (ii) The formulation of the unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient to be manufactured shall be used for the mentioned purpose only and no part of it shall be sold in the market.	

Place: _____
Date: _____

Digital Signature
(Name and designation)

Annexure:

Details of Active pharmaceutical ingredient and its formulation:

Name of the unapproved API	Quantity	Name of the formulation/test batches to be developed for test/analysis or clinical trial	Quantity

Name of the formulation to be manufactured	
Quantity	
Composition	
Indication	

Details of manufacturer and manufacturing site of formulation:

S. N.	Name and address of manufacturer of formulation (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturer)	Name and address of manufacturing site of formulation (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturing site)

Details of manufacturer and manufacturing site of Active pharmaceutical ingredient:

S. N.	Name and address of manufacturer of Active pharmaceutical ingredient (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturer)	Name and address of manufacturing site of Active pharmaceutical ingredient (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturing site)

FORM CT-13

(See rule60)

**APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF PERMISSION TO MANUFACTURE
UNAPPROVED ACTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL INGREDIENT FOR
DEVELOPMENT OF FORMULATION FOR TEST OR ANALYSIS OR CLINICAL
TRIAL OR BIOAVAILABILITY OR BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY**

I/We,(name and full postal address of the applicant) of hereby apply for grant of permission to manufacture unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient for development of formulation for test or analysis or clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study.

The details of the application are as under:

1. Name of manufacture:	
2. Nature and constitution of applicant: (proprietorship, partnership including limited liability partnership, company, society, trust, other to be specified)	
3.(i) Corporate/ registered office address telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (ii) Formulation manufacturer's address including telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (iii) Address for correspondence:	
4. Details of unapproved Active pharmaceutical ingredient to be manufactured [As per Annexure].	
5. Details of formulation to be manufactured [As per Annexure].	
6. Fee paid on _____ Rs _____ receipt/challan/transaction id_____.	
7. I hereby state and undertake that: (i) I shall comply with all the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and CHAPTER VIII of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017. (ii) The unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient to be manufactured shall be supplied to M/s only and no part of it shall be sold in	

the market.	
Place: _____ Date: _____	Digital Signature (Name and designation)

Annexure:

Details of Active pharmaceutical ingredient and its formulation:

Name of the unapproved API to be obtained	Quantity	Name of the formulation/test batches to be developed for test/analysis or clinical trial	Quantity

Details of manufacturer and manufacturing site of formulation:

S. N.	Name and address of manufacturer of formulation (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturer)	Name and address of manufacturing site of formulation (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturing site)

Details of manufacturer and manufacturing site of Active pharmaceutical ingredient:

S. N.	Name and address of manufacturer of Active pharmaceutical ingredient (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturer)	Name and address of manufacturing site of Active pharmaceutical ingredient (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturing site)

FORM CT-14

(See rules 61, 62, 63 and 64)

PERMISSION TO MANUFACTURE FORMULATION OF UNAPPROVED ACTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL INGREDIENT FOR TEST OR ANALYSIS OR CLINICAL TRIAL OR BIOAVAILABILITY OR BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY

Licence Number: _____

The Central Licencing Authority hereby grant permission to _____ (Name and full postal address with contact details of the formulation manufacturer) to manufacture the formulation of the unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient specified below for test or analysis or for conduct of clinical trials bioavailability or bioequivalence study.

Name of the formulation/test batches to be developed for test/analysis or clinical trial	Quantity

2. Details of Manufacturer, Manufacturing site of formulation [As per Annexure].

S. N.	Name and address of manufacturer (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturer)	Name and address of manufacturing site (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturing site)

3. This licence is subject to the conditions prescribed under Part VII of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017 under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

4. Details of manufacturer and manufacturing site of active pharmaceutical ingredient to be supplied.

S. N.	Name and address of manufacturer (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturer)	Name and address of manufacturing site (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturing site)

5. This licence shall, unless previously suspended or revoked, be in force for a period of from the date of its issuance.

Place:

Central Licencing Authority

Date:

Stamp

FORM CT-15

(See rules 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 54)

**PERMISSION TO MANUFACTURE UNAPPROVED ACTIVE
PHARMACEUTICAL INGREDIENT FOR THE DEVELOPEMNT OF
FORMULATION FOR TEST OR ANALYSIS OR CLINICAL TRIAL OR CLINICAL
TRIAL OR BIOAVAILABILITY OR BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY**

Licence Number: _____

The Central Licencing Authority hereby grant permission to _____
(Name and full address of the active ingredient manufacturer) to manufacture the unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient specified below to manufacture its formulation for test or analysis or for conduct of clinical trials or bioavailability or bioequivalence study.

Name of the unapproved API to be manufactured	Quantity

2. Details of Manufacturer, Manufacturing site of active pharmaceutical ingredient.

S. N.	Name and address of manufacturer (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturer)	Name and address of manufacturing site (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturing site)

3.Details of Manufacturer, Manufacturing site of formulation manufacturer to be supplied.

S. N.	Name and address of formulator (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturer)	Name and address of site where the manufactured unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient to be used (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturing site)

4.This permission is subject to the conditions specified in CHAPTERVIII of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017 under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

5. This permission shall, unless previously suspended or revoked, be in force for a period of from the date of its issuance.

Place:

Central Licencing Authority

Date:

Stamp

Annexure

Details of record of unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient manufactured:

S.No	Date of manufacture	Licence No.	Name of the unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient	Quantity manufactured	Manufactured for

Details of reconciliation of unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient manufactured:

Date	Name of the unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient	Licence No.	Quantity manufactured	Quantity supplied	Quantity remained	Supplied to	Quantity – left over/remain unused/got damaged/expired/found of sub-standard quality	Action taken

* Write NA where not applicable.

FORM CT-16

(See rule 68)

**APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF LICENCE TO IMPORT NEW DRUG OR
INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUG FOR CLINICAL TRIAL OR
BIOAVAILABILITY OR BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY**

I/We,
(name and address of the applicant) of M/s hereby
apply for grant of licence to import new drug or investigational new drug for clinical trial
bioavailability or bioequivalence study.

The details of the application are as under:

1. Name of applicant:	
2. Nature and constitution of applicant: (proprietorship, partnership including limited liability partnership, company, society, trust, other to be specified)	
3.(i) Corporate/ registered office address including telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (ii) Applicant's address including telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (iii) Address for correspondence:	
4. Details of new drugs to be imported [As per Annexure].	
5. Particulars of overseas Manufacturer, Manufacturing site(s) [As per Annexure].	
6. Fee paid on _____ Rs _____ receipt/challan/transaction id _____.	
7. I hereby state and undertake that: (i) I shall comply with all the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and CHAPTER IX of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017. (ii) The new drug to be imported from M/s..... shall be used exclusively for the purpose of clinical trial and no part of it shall be diverted to the domestic market.	

Place: _____
Date: _____

Digital Signature
(Name and designation)

Annexure:

Details of new drug or investigational new drug:

Names of the new drug or investigational new drug:	
Therapeutic class:	
Dosage form:	
Composition:	
Indications:	

Details of manufacturer and manufacturing site:

Name and address of manufacturer (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturer)	
Name and address of manufacturing site (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturing site)	

FORM CT-17

(See rules 69, 70, 71 and 73)

LICENCE TO IMPORT NEW DRUG OR INVESTIGATIONAL NEW DRUG FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLINICAL TRIAL OR BIOAVAILABILITY OR BIOEQUIVALENCE STUDY

Licence Number: _____

The Central Licencing Authority hereby grants licence to _____ (Name and full address with contact details of the applicant) to import new drug or investigational new drug for conduct of clinical trial or bioavailability or bioequivalence study as per protocol number _____ dated _____ in the below mentioned clinical trial sites or bioavailability or bioequivalence study centre. [As per Annexure].

S. N.	Name of the new drug or investigational new drug to be imported	Therapeutic class of new drug or investigational new drug	Quantity to be imported

2. This licence is subject to the conditions prescribed in CHAPTER IX of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017.

3. This licence shall, unless previously suspended or revoked, be in force for a period of three years from the date of its issuance.

4. Details of overseas manufacturer and manufacturing site under this licence.

S.N.	Name and address of manufacturer (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturer)	Name and address of manufacturing site (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturing site)

5. The licensee shall maintain the record of imported new drug or investigational new drugs [As per Annexure].

Place:

Date:

Central Licencing Authority
Stamp

Annexure:

Details of clinical trial site or bioavailability or bioequivalence study centre:

Names and address	
Ethics committee details:	
Name of investigator:	

FORM CT- 18

(See rules 76)

**APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF PERMISSION TO IMPORT
NEW DRUG FOR SALE**

I/We,
(name and address of the applicant) of M/s hereby
apply for grant of permission to import new drug for sale.

1. Name of applicant:	
2. Nature and constitution of applicant: (proprietorship, partnership including limited liability partnership, company, society, trust, other to be specified)	
3.(i) Corporate/ registered office address including telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (ii) Manufacturer's address including telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (iii) Address for correspondence:	
4. Details of new drug to be imported (Active pharmaceutical Ingredient or Finished Formulation) [As per Annexure].	
5. Details of the manufacturer and manufacturing site [As per Annexure].	
6. Fee paid on _____ Rs _____ receipt/challan/transaction id _____.	
7. I hereby state and undertake that: (i) I shall comply with all the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and CHAPTER X of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017.	

Place: _____

Date: _____

Digital Signature

(Name and designation)

Annexure:

Details of new drug:

Name of the new drug	
Dosage form	
Composition of the formulation	
Therapeutic class of the new drug	
Indications for which proposed to be used	
Manufacturer of the raw material (active pharmaceutical ingredient)	

Details of manufacturer and manufacturing site of new drug:

Name and address of manufacturer (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturer)	Name and address of manufacturing site (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturing site)

FORM CT-19

(See rules 77, 78, and 79)

**PERMISSION TO IMPORT NEW ACTIVE PHARMCEUTICAL
INGREDIENT FOR SALE**

The Central Licencing Authority hereby grants permission to _____
(Name and full postal address of authorised agent with contact details of the organization) to import new active pharmaceutical ingredient manufactured by an overseas manufacturer specified below for sale.

2. Details of overseas manufacturer and its manufacturing site under this licence.

S.N.	Name and address of overseas manufacturer (full name and address with telephone and e-mail address of manufacturer)	Name and address of manufacturing site (full name and address with telephone and e-mail address of manufacturing site)

3. This permission is subject to the conditions prescribed in CHAPTERX of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017 under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

4. Details of active pharmaceutical ingredient to be imported.

Name of the active pharmaceutical ingredient to be obtained	Quantity

Place:

Central Licencing Authority

Date:

Stamp

FORM CT-20

(See rules 77, 78, 79 and 86)

PERMISSION TO IMPORT PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATIONS OF NEW DRUG FOR SALE

The Central Licencing Authority hereby grant permission to _____
(Name and full postal address of authorised agent with contact details of the organization) to import pharmaceutical formulation manufactured by an overseas manufacturer specified below for sale.

2. Details of overseas manufacturer and its manufacturing site under this licence.

S. No	Name and address of overseas manufacturer (full name and address with telephone and e-mail address of manufacturer)	Name and address of manufacturing site (full name and address with telephone and e-mail address of manufacturing site)

3. Details of pharmaceutical formulation:

Name of the new drug to be imported:	
Dosage form:	
Composition:	
Indication:	

4. This permission is subject to the conditions prescribed in CHAPTER X of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017 under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Place:

Date:

Central Licencing Authority
Stamp

FORM CT-21

(See rules 81)

**APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF PERMISSION TO MANUFACTURE NEW DRUG
FOR SALE OR DISTRIBUTION**

I/We,
(name and full postal address of the applicant) of M/s
hereby apply for grant of permission to manufacture new drug for sale or distribution.

The details of the application are as under:

1. Name of applicant:	
2. Nature and constitution of applicant: (i.e. proprietorship, partnership including limited liability partnership, company, society, trust, other to be specified)	
3.(i) Corporate/ registered office address including telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (ii) Manufacturer's address including telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (iii) Address for correspondence:	
4. Details of new drug to be manufactured (Active pharmaceutical Ingredient or Finished Formulation or both) [As per Annexure].	
5. Details of the manufacturer and manufacturing site [As per Annexure].	
6. Fee paid on _____ Rs _____ receipt/challan/transaction id_.	
7. I hereby state and undertake that: (i) I shall comply with all the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and CHAPTER X of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017.	

Place: _____

Date: _____

Digital Signature

(Name and designation)

Annexure:

Details of new drug:

Name of the new drug	
Dosage form	
Composition of the formulation	
Therapeutic class of the new drug	
Indications for which proposed to be used	

Details of manufacturer and manufacturing site of new drug:

Name and address of manufacturer (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturer)	Name and address of manufacturing site (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturing site)

FORM CT-22

(See rules 82, 83, 85 and 86)

**PERMISSION TO MANUFACTURE ACTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL
INGREDIENT FOR SALE OR DISTRIBUTION**

The Central Licencing Authority hereby grant permission to (Name and full address with contact details of the manufacturer) to manufacture for sale the new active pharmaceutical ingredient manufactured by manufacturer specified below.

2. Details of manufacturer and its manufacturing site under this permission.

S. No	Name and address of manufacturer (full name and address with telephone and e-mail address of manufacturer)	Name and address of manufacturing site (full name and address with telephone and e-mail address of manufacturing site)

3. This is subject to the conditions specified in CHAPTERX of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017 under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

4. Details of the new active pharmaceutical ingredient to be manufactured-----.

Place:

Date:

Central Licencing Authority
Stamp

FORM CT-23

(See rules 82, 83, 85 and 86)

**PERMISSION TO MANUFACTURE PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATION OF
NEW DRUG FOR SALE**

The Central Licencing Authority hereby grant permission to (Name and full address of authorised agent with contact details of the manufacturer) to manufacture for sale of pharmaceutical formulation manufactured by an manufacturer specified below.

2. Details of manufacturer and its manufacturing site under this licence.

S.No	Name and address of manufacturer (full name and address with telephone and e-mail address of manufacturer)	Name and address of manufacturing site (full name and address with telephone and e-mail address of manufacturing site)

3. Details of pharmaceutical formulation:

Name of the new drug to be imported:	
Dosage form:	
Composition:	
Indication:	
Shelf life with storage condition:	

4. This is subject to the conditions prescribed in CHAPTERX of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017 under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Place:

Date:

Central Licencing Authority
Stamp

FORM CT-24

(See rule 87)

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE TO IMPORT OF UNAPPROVED NEW DRUG FOR TREATMENT OF PATIENTS OF LIFE THREATENING DISEASE IN A GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL OR GOVERNMENT MEDICAL INSTITUTION

I/We,
(name and full postal address of the applicant) of M/s
hereby apply for grant of licence to import unapproved new drug but under clinical trial for treatment of patients of life threatening disease in a government hospital or medical institution.

The details of the application are as under:

1. Name of Medical officer:	
2. Nature and constitution of applicant: (Government Hospital or Medical Institution)	
3.(i) Address including telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id of the Government Hospital or Medical Institution: (ii) Address for correspondence:	
4. Details of unapproved new drug pharmaceutical formulation to be imported [As per Annexure].	
5. Details of the manufacturer and manufacturing site [As per Annexure].	
6. Details of the patient and disease [As per Annexure].	
7. Fee paid on _____ Rs _____ receipt/challan/transaction id_.	
8. A legal undertaking stating that the unapproved new drug to be imported shall be used for the treatment of the patient for the disease mentioned below only and no part of it shall be sold in the market is enclosed herewith.	

Place: _____

Date: _____

Digital Signature

(Name and designation)

Annexure:

Details of unapproved new drug to be imported:

Name of the new drug	
Dosage form	
Quantity	
Indications for which proposed to be used	

Details of manufacturer and manufacturing site:

Name and address of manufacturer (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturer)	Name and address of manufacturing site (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturing site)

Details of patient:

Name of the patient	
Disease name	

Certificate

Certified that the unapproved new drug specified above for import is urgently required for the treatment of patients suffering from..... and that the said drug is not available in India.

Place.....

Signature

Date.....

Medical Superintendent of the Government
Hospital/Head of Medical Institution [Stamp]

FORM CT-25

(See rules 88, 89, 90 and 91)

LICENCE TO IMPORT UNAPPROVED NEW DRUG FOR TREATMENT OF PATIENTS OF LIFE THREATENING DISEASE IN A GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL OR MEDICAL INSTITUTION

Licence Number: _____

The Central Licencing Authority hereby grant license to _____ (Name and full postal address with contact details of the Government Hospital or Government Medical Institution) to import the unapproved new drug specified below for the purpose of treatment of the patient for the disease (Name of the disease).

2. This permission is subject to the conditions prescribed in CHAPTER XI of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017 under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

3. This licence shall, unless previously suspended or revoked, be in force for a period of from the date of its issuance.

4. Details of the new drug to be imported

Name of new drug:	
Quantity to be imported:	

Place:

Central Licencing Authority

Date:

Stamp

Annexure

Details of new drug imported:

Sl. No.	Date of import	Licence No.	Name of the new drug imported	Imported through (Port office name)	Consignment No.	Quantity imported

Details of record of patient history:

Licence No.	Name of the new drug	Patient name	Diagnosis detail with date	Disease name	Dosage schedule

Details of reconciliation of new drug to be imported:

Date	Name of the new drug	Licence No.	Initial quantity	Quantity used	Quantity remained	Quantity – left over/remain unused/got damaged/expired/found of sub-standard quality	Action taken

*Write NA where not applicable.

FORM CT-26

(See rule 92)

**APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF PERMISSION TO MANUFACTURE
UNAPPROVED NEW DRUG BUT UNDER CLINICAL TRIAL FOR TREATMENT
OF PATIENTS OF LIFE THREATENING DISEASE IN A GOVERNMENT
HOSPITAL OR MEDICAL INSTITUTION**

I/We,
(name and full postal address of the applicant) of M/s
hereby apply for grant of permission to manufacture unapproved new drug but under clinical
trial for treatment of patients of life threatening disease in a government hospital or medical
institution.

The details of the application are as under:

1. Name of applicant:	
2. Nature and constitution of applicant: (proprietorship, partnership including limited liability partnership, company, society, trust, other to be specified)	
3.(i) Corporate/ registered office address including telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (ii) Manufacturer's address including telephone number, mobile number, fax number and e-mail id: (iii) Address for correspondence:	
4. Details of unapproved new drug to be manufactured [As per Annexure].	
5. Details of the manufacturer and manufacturing site [As per Annexure].	
6. Details of the Medical officer and Government Hospital and Medical Institution	
7. Copy of recommendation of the ethics committee and consent from the patient in accordance with rule 81 of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules 2017 are hereby enclosed.	
8. Fee paid on _____ Rs _____ receipt/challan/transaction id_____.	
9. A legal undertaking stating that the unapproved new drug to be manufactured shall be used for the treatment of the patient for the disease mentioned below only and no part of it shall be sold in the market is enclosed herewith.	

Place: _____

Date: _____

Digital Signature

(Name and designation)

Annexure:

Details of unapproved new drug to be manufactured:

Name of the new drug	
Quantity	
Indications	

Details of manufacturer and manufacturing site:

Name and address of manufacturer (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturer)	Name and address of manufacturing site (full address with telephone, fax and e-mail address of the manufacturing site)

Details of the government hospital or government medical institution and patient:

Name of the government hospital or government medical institution	
Address of the government hospital or government medical institution	
Name and address of the patient	
Disease name	

Certificate

Certified that the unapproved new drug but under clinical trial specified above for manufacture is urgently required for the treatment of patients suffering from_____and that the said drug(s) is/are not available in India.

Place.....

Signature

Date.....

Medical Superintendent of the Government

Hospital/Head of Medical Institution

[Stamp]

FORM CT-27

(See rules 93, 94, 95 and 96)

PERMISSION TO MANUFACTURE UNAPPROVED NEW DRUG BUT UNDER CLINICAL TRIAL FOR TREATMENT OF PATIENTS OF LIFE THREATENING DISEASE IN A GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL OR MEDICAL INSTITUTION

Licence Number

The Central Licencing Authority hereby grant permission to (Name and full postal address with contact details of the organization) to manufacture the unapproved new drug specified below on the premises situated at (full postal address with contact details of the manufacturing site) for supply to (name of the medical officer and address of the Government hospital or medical institution) for the treatment of the patient for the disease (Name of the disease).

2. This licence is subject to the conditions prescribed in CHAPTER XI of the Regulation of New Drugs and Clinical Trials Rules, 2017 under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

3. This licence shall, unless previously suspended or revoked, be in force for a period of one year from the date specified below: –

4. Details of the new drug to be manufactured

Name:	
Quantity:	

Place:

Central Licencing Authority

Date:

Stamp

Annexure:

Details of unapproved new drug manufactured:

Sl. No.	Date of manufacture	Licence No.	Name of the unapproved new drug	Quantity manufactured	Manufactured for

Details of record of patient history:

Licence No.	Name of the new drug	Patient name	Diagnosis detail with date	Disease name	Dosage schedule

Details of reconciliation of unapproved active pharmaceutical ingredient manufactured:

Date	Name of the unapproved new drug	Licence No.	Quantity manufactured	Quantity supplied	Quantity remained	Supplied to	Quantity – left over/remain unused/got damaged/expired/found of sub-standard quality	Action taken

* Write NA where not applicable.

[File No.X.11014/10/2017- DRS -Part (1)]

(Sudhir Kumar)
Joint Secretary to the Government of India**Note :** The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India vide notification No. F.28-10/45-H (1) dated 21st December, 1945 and last amended vide notification number G.S.R. (E) dated