ENSURING THE QUALITY OF VETERINARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS IN GEORGIA

Current Approach and Practice | WOAH Member Presentation

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World Organisation for Animal Health
Organisation mondiale de la santé animale
Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

1. Regulatory Framework

APPLICABLE VETERINARY LEGISLATION

Food/Feed Safety, Veterinary and Plant Protection Code (2012); Government Resolutions No. 338 and No. 345 (2018).

SEPARATE REGULATION OF HUMAN MEDICINES

Veterinary and human medicinal products operate under distinct regulatory frameworks, enforcement authorities and penalty regimes.

COMPETENT AUTHORITY AND ENFORCEMENT

The National Food Agency (NFA) undertakes inspections, documentary checks, sampling and follow-up on non-compliant products.

2. Post-Marketing Surveillance

TWO COMPLEMENTARY DETECTION ROUTES

ACTIVE: annual risk-informed market sampling and laboratory quality testing.
REACTIVE: complaints, suspected defects and findings from unplanned inspections.

211

samples planned in 2026

SELECTION AND INVESTIGATION TRIGGERS

Product registration coverage and risk considerations inform sampling; complaints from veterinarians, operators or users may prompt further controls.

3. Inspections & Testing

WHERE INSPECTIONS OCCUR

Manufacturing sites, wholesalers, pharmacies, veterinary clinics and other premises where VMPs are stored or sold.

WHAT INSPECTORS ASSESS

Documentation and physical checks; sampling and laboratory analysis when necessary.

NATIONAL TESTING ARRANGEMENTS

NFA-contracted, ISO/IEC 17025-accredited laboratory in Georgia; tests depend on the product specifications and the laboratory’s accredited scope.

4. Risk Prioritisation

HISTORICAL LABORATORY SURVEILLANCE FINDINGS

17 / 1,042

non-compliant samples, 2014–2018

2 / 1,022

non-compliant test results reported, 2019-2025

HISTORICAL OBSERVATIONS AND PRIORITISATION

Earlier defects were reported in antiparasitic products, including some locally manufactured products with incorrect active-substance content.

Inspection prioritisation considers previous infringements, follow-up compliance, new information and laboratory findings.

5. Challenges & Opportunities

PRIORITY 1 — DIGITAL PRODUCT VERIFICATION

Introduce a practical electronic reference system so inspectors can compare product packaging, labelling and registration details during on-site controls.

PRIORITY 2 — SPECIALIZED CAPACITY BUILDING

Create opportunities for Georgian veterinary inspectors to undertake extended practical training and observe medicine-control systems in EU Member States.

PRIORITY 3 — Establishment of a Veterinary Pharmacovigilance System

Establish a national system for reporting, collecting, assessing and monitoring adverse reactions and suspected lack of efficacy of veterinary medicinal products to improve medicine safety and enable early detection of potential quality and safety problems.

Thank you

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