KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Veterinary Medicines Regulatory System:

Country Snapshot

Presenter: Aizada Makeeva

Role and Organisation: **VETERINARY, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PASTURE AND FOODDER SERVICE**

World Organisation for Animal Health
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Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal
Fundada como OIE

Mandate and legal basis

- What is the primary legislation governing veterinary medicinal products

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 106 dated March 3, 2025, "On Matters Regarding the Regulation of the Circulation of Veterinary Medicinal Products within the Territory of the Kyrgyz Republic"Approved:

1) *Rules for the registration of veterinary medicinal products*
2) *2) Rules for regulating the circulation of veterinary medicinal products*

To date, no enterprises manufacturing veterinary medicinal products are registered in the country.

Which authority or body is responsible for each of these?

Activity	Responsible authority	Notes (shared, outsourced, not performed)
Authorisation of veterinary pharmaceuticals	VETERINARY, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PASTURE AND FOODDER SERVICE	State registration, quality and safety assessment
Authorisation of veterinary biologicals and immunologicals	VETERINARY, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PASTURE AND FOODDER SERVICE	As part of the state registration and quality assessment of veterinary medicinal products
Authorisation of ectoparasiticides (veterinary pesticides)	VETERINARY, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PASTURE AND FOODDER SERVICE	As part of the state registration and quality assessment of veterinary medicinal products
Authorisation of veterinary medicines for fish	VETERINARY, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PASTURE AND FOODDER SERVICE	As part of the state registration and quality assessment of veterinary medicinal products
Pharmacovigilance	VETERINARY, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PASTURE AND FOODDER SERVICE	collects and analyzes data
Authorisation and inspection (GDP) of the distribution chain	VETERINARY, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PASTURE AND FOODDER SERVICE /Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service	Separation of functions: regulation/conformity assessment and state oversight
Authorisation and inspection 9GMP) of the manufacturing site	VETERINARY, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PASTURE AND FOODDER SERVICE /Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance Service	Separation of functions: regulation/conformity assessment and state oversight
Laboratory quality testing	VETERINARY, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	Separation of functions: regulation/conformity

Who is allowed to manufacture, import, distribute and sell?

- How do you know they are complying?

Only entities that have obtained a license are authorized to manufacture, import, or distribute the products. Inspections are conducted prior to the issuance of the license.

A moratorium on inspections of business entities is currently in effect in the country.

Market monitoring is being conducted, and recommendations regarding compliance with storage and usage regulations are being issued.

How are veterinary medicines classified for supply?

- Prescription and non-prescription products.
- Can a farmer or a cat owner buy an antimicrobial without a veterinary prescription?

Veterinary medicinal products are classified into prescription and non-prescription categories. A Resolution by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic has approved the "Procedure for tracking the movement of veterinary medicinal products within the Unified Information System for Animal Identification and Traceability."Regarding certified products: Comprehensive information on all veterinary medicinal products registered and authorized for use in the Kyrgyz Republic.Regarding suppliers: Information profiles of companies and individuals importing or manufacturing products within Kyrgyzstan.Regarding sales outlets and specialists: Data on veterinary pharmacies, clinics, and veterinarians authorized to sell and administer medicinal products.Regarding the full product lifecycle: Digital tracking of storage, sales, actual administration (to a specific identified animal), and the disposal of spoiled or expired products.However, this applies only to products with a withdrawal period, and administration can only be tracked for animals that have undergone identification. The system is currently undergoing modernization, with plans to expand its functions in the future. While the state has designated a prescription-only category, enforcement at the local level remains weak. This sector is typically private; farms generally maintain records on paper.

How do you learn that a product already in use is substandard, falsified or unsafe?

Provisions are in place for market-based sampling to assess quality.Standard compliance checks are conducted for the purpose of issuing a formal opinion.Reporting of adverse side effects is legally required; however, in practice, no such reports have been received, or—where they did occur—they were improperly documented. A major challenge lies in the evidentiary basis, particularly at the final point of sale.

When did you last remove a product from the market?

- How did you know it needed to be removed?
- What actions did you take?
- How did you confirm that it had actually gone?

[replace this line with your answer. Three or four short bullets is enough]

GUIDANCE | DELETE THIS BOX BEFORE YOU PRESENT

- *Use one real case. Name the product or keep it anonymous, whichever your rules allow.*
- *Give dates for each step, so one can see how quickly it moved from detection to removal.*
- *The third part is the one people forget. Say how you verified that the product had actually left the shelves, not only that a notice was issued.*
- *If you have never removed a product, say so plainly and say why. Then state what you would do based on the legislation that you have.*

If you could change anything, what would it be and why?

- What is stopping you?

Insufficient funding and staffing, as well as the lack of a unified digital system for tracking the circulation of veterinary medicinal products.- Funding: insufficient funds for digitalization, laboratory testing, equipment, and the development of the pharmacovigilance system.Staffing: a limited number of specialists and a need for professional development in areas such as dossier assessment, pharmacovigilance, GMP/GDP, laboratory testing, and risk management.Digital infrastructure: absence of a unified system for tracking the circulation of medicines that is integrated with the existing registry and relevant tracking databases animal identification system. Interagency cooperation: a need for clearer coordination among registration, supervisory, and laboratory control bodies, as well as customs and other agencies.Mandate and regulatory framework: further improvement of mechanisms for monitoring the circulation of medicines post-registration is required.Political/management focus: the development of veterinary medicinal products requires treating this sector as an integral part of food security, animal health, and efforts to mitigate the risks of antimicrobial resistance.

Thank you

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