# Health Canada and International Collaboration Initiatives

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### Disclaimer

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the authors and not necessarily those of Health Canada.

This presentation is incomplete without accompanying verbal commentary.

I have no conflicts to declare.

### **Presentation Outline**

- International collaboration in the Health Canada Health Product and Food Branch
- ORBIS project overview
- ACCESS Consortium overview
- Look forward perspective

### Health Canada as a Global Regulator

- We engage **internationally both bilaterally and multilaterally** to help us achieve our goals and provide leadership and key contributions on the world stage.
- Regarding health products, we maintain strong working relationships with key partners US, EU, the UK, Australia, Singapore, and Switzerland given our policy and regulatory alignment, to enhance our drug approval process.
- Regarding food safety, we build and maintain strong working relationships with key partners with mature food safety systems – US, EU, Australia and New Zealand – as well as at the Codex Alimentarius Commission to support risk management, policy and regulatory development, align scientific approaches, and maintain our world class food safety systems.





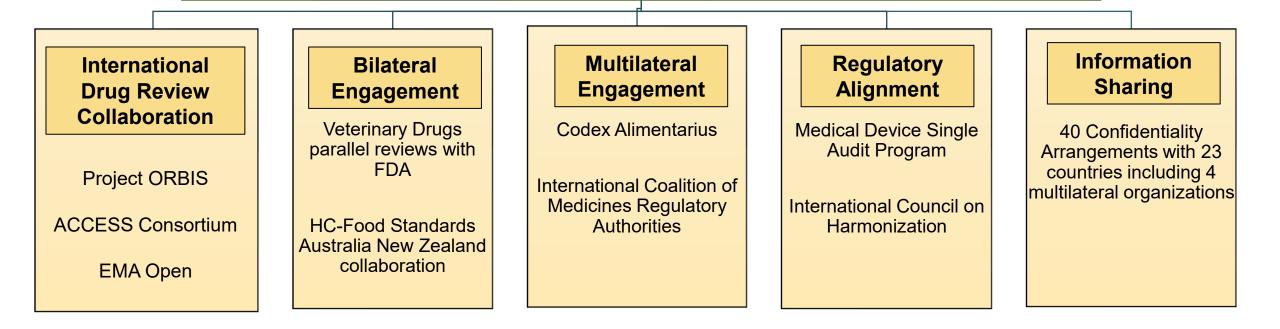




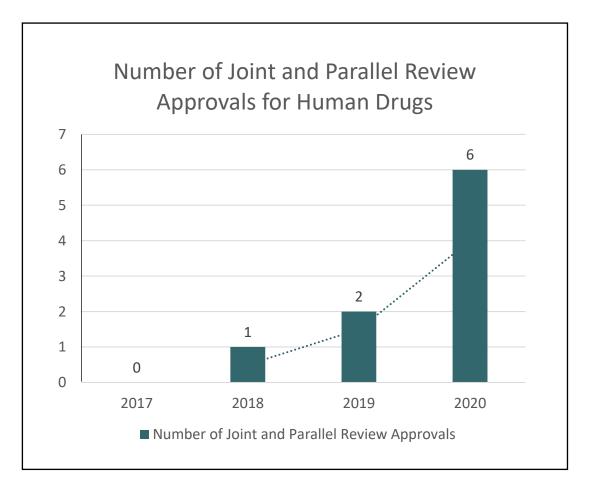


### Working Collaboratively with Trusted Partners

### IMPROVING ACCESS TO DRUGS, MEDICAL DEVICES, AND MAINTANING ACCESS TO SAFE FOOD



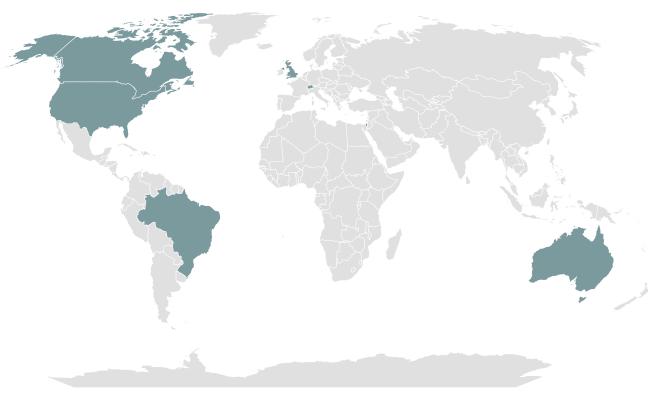
### **Collaborative Reviews Circa 2021**



Eight years ago, we largely relied on our own analysis to review health products. We are now collaborating more internationally on reviews and approvals, which results in accelerating access to innovative drugs for Canadians.

# **Project ORBIS**

- Discussion of timelines between regulators and company during pre-submission orientation discussions
- Facilitates submission and review of oncology marketing applications.
- Real-time sharing of IR and their responses.
- Each country retains independent decision-making for each application.
- Possible common meeting that can be attended by Project ORBIS partners:
  - FDA Applicant Orientation Meeting.
  - ORBIS Kickoff Meeting.
  - FDA Mid-Cycle Meeting.
  - FDA Labelling meetings.





### **Project ORBIS: Types**

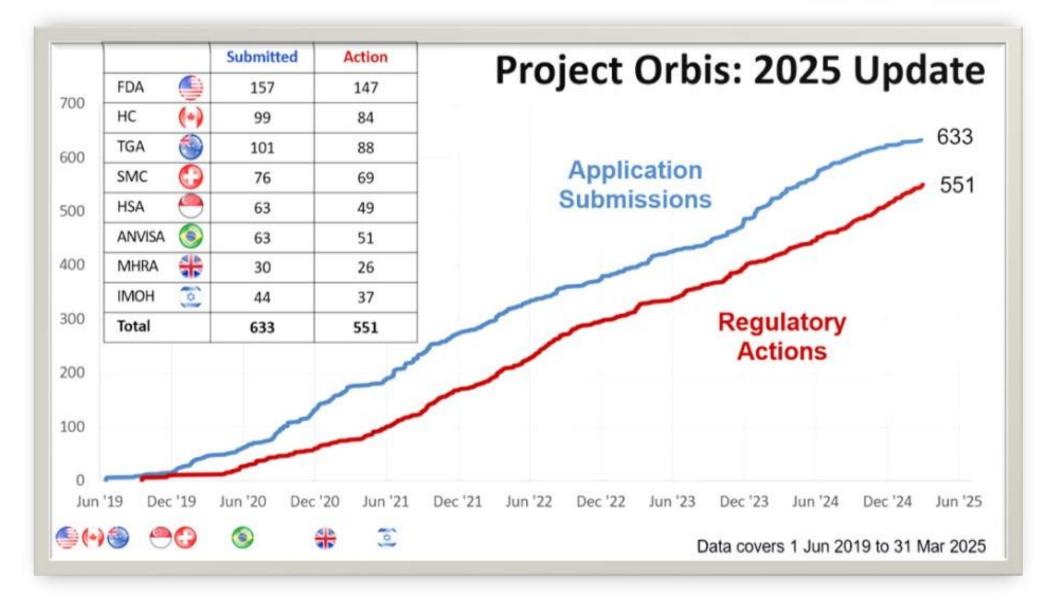


ORBIS Type	Submission Timeline	Submission overlaps with FDA	Sharing of FDA reviews	Multi-country review meetings (POP TCONs)	POP Attendance at FDA review meetings	Concurrent review with FDA	Near concurrent action with FDA
Туре А	Application submission to POPs ≤ 1 month of FDA submission	Expected	Yes	Yes	Yes	Expected	Possible <sup>1</sup>
Туре В	Application submission to POPs > 1 month of FDA submission	Expected	Yes	Yes	Yes	Possible	No <sup>1</sup>
Туре С	Any time after FDA submission <sup>2</sup>	Permitted <sup>2</sup>	Yes	No	Unlikely	Unlikely	No <sup>1</sup>

[1] Regulatory action in other jurisdictions is unlikely to occur immediately after FDA action and will follow respective health authority timelines.

<sup>2</sup> Dependent on Project Orbis Partner (POP) guidelines. Contact specific POP(s) regarding optimal timing for submission of Type C dossier.





### **Project ORBIS: Statistics**

YEAR	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	TOTAL
2019	0	0	0	0
2020	3	0	0	3
2021	3	2	6	11
2022	1	1	6	8
2023	0	1	2	3
2024	2	1	2	5
2025*	0	2	0	2
Total	9	7	16	32

NDS = New Drug Submission

YEAR	ΤΥΡΕ Α	TYPE B	TYPE C	TOTAL
2019	3	0	0	3
2020	3	1	0	4
2021	3	6	0	9
2022	4	6	4	14
2023	2	1	5	8
2024	4	2	4	10
2025*	0	4	0	4
Total	19	20	13	52
SNDS= Su	pplement to a N	ew Drua Submi	ssion	

- Yearly submission number ranged from 2-11 NDSs and 3-14 SNDSs.
- PO-Type A were favored during the pilot phase.
- In recent years, a more even distribution among the 3 PO types has emerged.



### **Project ORBIS: Statistics**



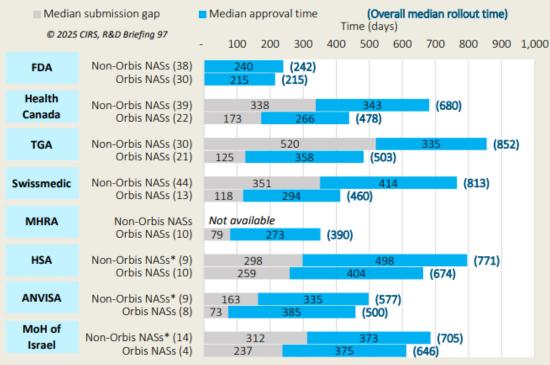
Current submissions in	in re		
active review (NDS and SNDS)	PDD	BRDD	Total
Туре А	3	0	3
Туре В	2	5	7
Type C	3	2	5
Total	8	7	15

- Ongoing project number remains within the range from past years
- The distribution between drug classification and PO type remain within past range

### **Project ORBIS: Timelines**



#### Figure 9. Comparison of median submission gap, approval time, and rollout time for NASs approved via Project Orbis vs. other non-Orbis NASs (2019-2023)



Non-Orbis NASs: ATC L01 NASs approved outside Project Orbis. For the FDA, only those ATC L01 NASs reviewed by the OCE were considered. Submission gap is calculated as the time from the date of submission at the first regulatory agency (out of EMA, FDA, PMDA, Health Canada, Swissmedic and TGA) to the date of regulatory submission to the target agency. Two products were considered MLEs to FDA and NASs to other agencies within the Project Orbis, for these cases, the submission date of FDA was used instead of the date of submission at the first regulatory agency. Approval time is calculated from the date of submission to the date of approval by the agency. This time includes agency and company time. Rollout time is calculated from the date of submission at the first regulatory agency to the date of regulatory approval at the target agency. \*: The timelines for other non-Orbis NASs were obtained from industry via the CIRS Growth and Emeraina Markets Programme  Median submission gap reduced by 165 days

 Median approval time reduced by 77 days

Source: Centre for Innovation in Regulatory Science (2024) R&D Briefing 97: <u>Access Consortium and Project Orbis New Active Substance Approvals Across Eight National</u> Regulatory Authorities. A Five-Year Comparative Study. Centre for Innovation in Regulatory Science. London, UK.

### **Project ORBIS: Timelines**

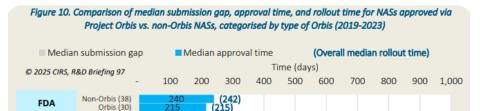
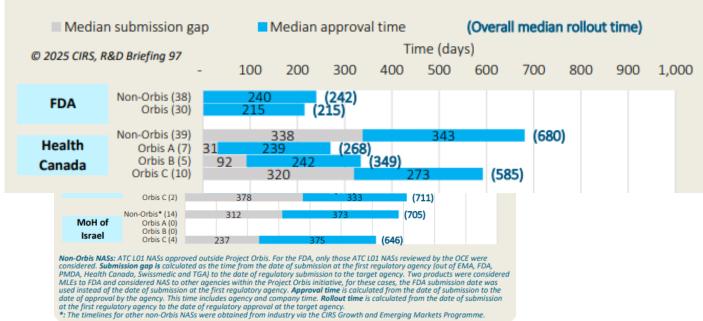


Figure 10. Comparison of median submission gap, approval time, and rollout time for NASs approved via Project Orbis vs. non-Orbis NASs, categorised by type of Orbis (2019-2023)



- Median submission gap reduction is tied to the Project ORBIS type.

 Median approval time reduction also depends on Project ORBIS type and range from 70 to 104 days.

Regulatory Authorities. A Five-Year Comparative Study. Centre for Innovation in Regulatory Science. London, UK.

# **Project ORBIS Achievements**



- A robust pipeline of new oncology drugs and new indications filed faster and approved faster in Canada.
- A strong and secure process by which regulatory agencies can discuss issues, share analyses and documents.
- A platform to find/discuss/appreciate differences in regulatory requirements, regulatory processes and timelines and foster convergence.
- A process that allows reduction of duplication of efforts from the sponsors and regulators perspectives.

### **ACCESS Consortium**





### **ACCESS Consortium**



- A coalition of **like-minded medium-sized** regulatory authorities
- Aims to promote **faster and broader access** to medicines by our population, **better align regulatory systems** and **reduce unnecessary duplication** and differences
- Meets regularly to workshare & exchange information on major regulatory issues/ challenges



### Members

- Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA)
- Canada Health Canada
- Singapore Health Sciences Authority (HSA)
- Switzerland Swissmedic
- UK Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Authority (MHRA)



### Working Groups

- New Active Substance (NAS)
- Generic Medicines
- Clinical Trials
- Risk Management Plan
- Biosimilars

- Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products (ATMP)
- Complementary Health Products
- Patient Engagement
- IT Working Group

### **Mechanism & Benefits of ACCESS Work-sharing**

Regulator



#### Industry

#### Mechanism

- 1. Advance notice via Expression of Interest
- 2. Joint submission to 2 or more of the 5 ACCESS regulators
- 3. Consolidated filing with common dossier
- 4. Consolidated Q&As from all regulators to which joint submission is made

#### Mechanism

- Simultaneous coordinated review via work sharing among ACCESS agencies
- 2. Independent sovereign decision on final approval

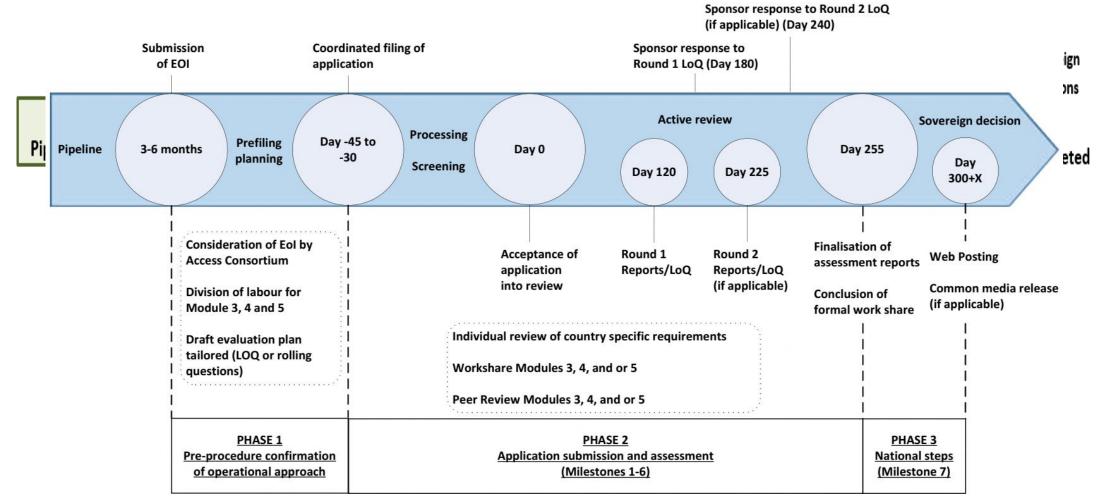
Published **5** guidances/statements (including industry guidance and statements on Covid-19 vaccines & medicines and GMP Inspection Reliance)

**Benefits** 

Achievements



### **ACCESS Procedure – Harmonisation Efforts**



Source: ACCESS Consortium: Operational procedures for New Active Substances Work-Sharing Initiative (NASWSI)

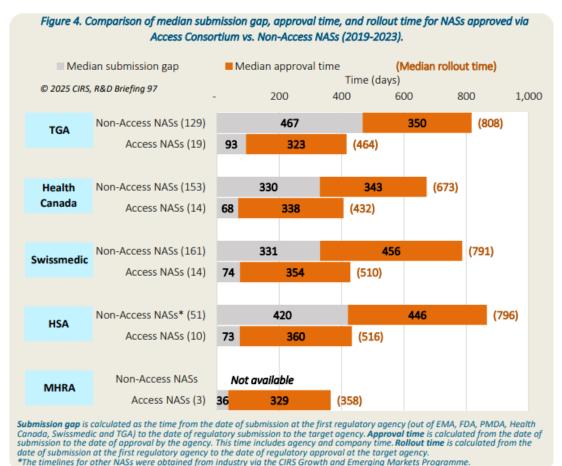
### **ACCESS Statistics**



Transaction type	Quantity worked on by Health Canada*			
Submissions pending	5			
Submissions in active review	5			
Submissions approved to date	30			
Quantity of sovereign regulators participating in the 30 approvals*				
2-way collaboration	10			
3-way collaboration	11			
4-way collaboration	6			
5-way collaboration	4			

# **Project ACCESS: Timelines**





Median submission gap reduced by 262 days.

Median approval time reduced by 5 days.

Source: Centre for Innovation in Regulatory Science (2024) R&D Briefing 97: <u>Access Consortium and Project Orbis New Active Substance Approvals Across Eight National</u> Regulatory Authorities. A Five-Year Comparative Study. Centre for Innovation in Regulatory Science. London, UK.

### **Project ACCESS Achievements**



Increase in number of products made available in Canada to patients via ACCESS

> 30 new active substances and 7 generic medicines approved through work-sharing

Reduced effort and duplication for both regulators and industry

 4 medicines were approved through a 5-way application mechanism Decrease in average time to market for products assessed under ACCESS

 Median rollout time 169 shorter overall compared to non-ACCESS NAS submissions. Increase in applications to ACCESS at same time or soon after submissions to other major regulators

 Median submission gap of 68 days for ACCESS NAS application

### International collaboration model

- Key take-aways of successful regulatory collaborations
  - Dare to pilot innovative approaches
  - Provide ways for people to interact and exchange ideas in real time
  - Use and encourage flexibility to streamline processes
  - Leverage human resources to develop strong and clear procedures
  - Foster convergence and predictability by encouraging direct 360° communication

# Confidentiality arrangements by country and multilateral organization

National Regulatory Authorities of Regional Reference (NRAr)

> Pan American Health Organization Americas Region

PANDRH Pan American Network for Drug Regulatory Harmonization Multilateral Organizations:

- European Union
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- Medical Device Single Audit Program
- Pan American Health Organization
- World Health Organization



Health Canada welcomes any questions or feedback in regards to industry experience with ACCESS and ORBIS to:

Office of Regulatory Intelligence and Risk Management at <a href="mailto:collaboration@hc-sc.gc.ca">collaboration@hc-sc.gc.ca</a>



#### **ACCESS Consortium**

www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/international-activities/access-consortium.html

#### **Project ORBIS**

www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/international-activities/project-orbis.html