Tanzania Food And Drugs Authority

Tanzania has the third largest livestock population in Africa (after Ethiopia and Sudan), but the competitiveness of Tanzania's livestock sector faces many challenges, including lack of access to good-quality, effective, safe veterinary drugs and vaccines, especially for smallholders. Availability of good-quality, affordable, effective inputs (including veterinary drugs, vaccines, and compound animal feed) in the market is critical to increasing productivity and ensuring the safety of the animals. Taking these challenges into consideration, in 2017, the government asked the Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority (TFDA) and the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to establish measures and mechanisms to increase the availability of drugs and vaccines in the country. The TFDA has entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Tanzania Veterinary Council to minimize overlap of functions between them and to increase the availability of quality regulatory services. Effective implementation of the mutual recognition procedures (MRP) will enhance faster registration and availability of good-quality, safe, effective immunological veterinary

products (IVPs) and may lower IVP costs.

Ensuring Global Food Safety: Exploring Global Harmonization, Second Edition, examines the policies and practices of food law which remain top contributors to food waste. This fully revised and updated edition offers a rational and multifaceted approach to the science-based issue of "what is safe for consumption?" and how creating a globally acceptable framework of microbiological, toxicological and nutritional standards can contribute to the alleviation of hunger and food insecurity in the world. Currently, many laws and regulations are so stringent that healthy food is destroyed based on scientifically incorrect information upon which laws and regulations are based. This book illuminates these issues, offering guidelines for moving toward a scientifically sound approach to food safety regulation that can also improve food security without putting consumers at risk. Presents the progress and current status of regulatory harmonization for food standards Provides a science-based foundation for global regulatory consensus Approaches challenges from a risk-benefit approach, also including safety assurance Includes global perspectives from governmental, academic and industry experts

The Expert Committee on Specifications for Pharmaceutical Preparations works towards clear, independent and practical standards and guidelines for the quality assurance of medicines and provision of global regulatory tools. Standards are developed by the Expert Committee through worldwide consultation and an international consensus-building process. The following new guidance texts were adopted and recommended for use: Guidelines and guidance texts adopted by the Expert Committee on Specifications for Pharmaceutical Preparations; Points to consider when including Health Based Exposure Limits (HBELs) in cleaning validation; Good manufacturing practices: water for pharmaceutical use; Guideline on data integrity; WHO/United Nations Population Fund recommendations for condom storage and shipping temperatures; WHO/United Nations Population Fund guidance on testing of male latex condoms; WHO/United Nations Population Fund guidance on conducting post-market surveillance of condoms; WHO "Biowaiver List": proposal to waive in vivo bioequivalence requirements for WHO Model List of Essential Medicines immediate-release, solid oral dosage forms; WHO Certification Scheme on the quality of pharmaceutical

products moving in international commerce; Good reliance practices in the regulation of medical products: high-level principles and considerations; and Good regulatory practices in the regulations of medical products. All of the above are included in this report and recommended for implementation.

2011 Updated Reprint. Updated Annually. Tanzania Energy Policy, Laws and Regulation Handbook

5 Years Report (2003-2008).

Promoting Trade Competitiveness in Developing Countries

Countering the Problem of Falsified and Substandard Drugs

Sixty-fifth Report

Trade Policy and Food Security

The Tanzania Private Health Sector Assessment provides information on the size, location and characteristics of non-state health service providers in Tanzania. It also identifies challenges and opportunities for the Government of Tanzania and International Community to leverage the potential of these providers to achieve

This directory lists competent national authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorization for the import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; and competent national authorities empowered to regulate or enforce national controls

over precursors and essential chemicals; International bodies that might assist national competent authorities in case no authority is listed for a given country or region, or in case contact cannot be established with the listed authorities. The directory also includes contact details of national competent authorities or international bodies and is issued annually. Introductory texts in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Globalization has had far-reaching consequences to both developed and developing economies, and will inevitably have potentially greater roles and impacts in the future. Developing countries stand to lose or gain from globalization, depending on how they marshal resources and manage the dynamics of globalization to their advantage. Experience shows that only a few developing countries have managed to take advantage of the opportunities offered by globalization or mitigate its negative and far-reaching consequences. Most of them are still mired in the economic doldrums due to the lack of a proper understanding of the factors at play and management incapacity. In this book, various insights which critically address globalization and development issues have been thoughtfully put together in order to provoke debates and lead to solutions that help improve the lot of developing countries. The book is the results of the initiative by University of Dar es Salaam Business School, which, in 2011, brought together various stakeholders to an International Conference on Globalization and Development with the theme “Promoting Trade Competitiveness in Developing

Countries". Thematic areas including regional integration, business regulations, Chinese investments in Africa, globalization, the Africa Growth Opportunity Act, foreign direct investments, and natural resources development were calculatedly selected on account of being topical and relevant in the context of Africa. The book will be valuable for academics, researchers, students and practitioners working in the fields of international business, natural resource management and foreign direct investments not only in Africa, but also in other developing countries. The topics and synthesis dealt with in this book will also be handy for practitioners working in international development agencies, public and private sectors, government ministries, departments and agencies.

Taking into account toxicity levels at normal consumption levels, intake per kg bodyweight and other acknowledged considerations, each chapter in this book will be based on one or more proven examples. It is intended to provide specific examples and potential improvements to the safety of the world's food supply, while also increasing the amount of food available to those in undernourished countries. This book is designed to to provide science-based tools for improving legislation and regulation. Benefits: Reduce amount of food destroyed due to difference in regulations between nations Positively impact the time-to-market of new food products by recognizing benefit of "one rule that applies to all" Use the comparison of regulations and resulting consequences to make appropriate, fully-informed decisions Employ proven science to

obtain global consensus for regulations Understand how to harmonize test protocols and analytical methods for accurate measurement and evaluation Take advantage of using a risk/benefit based approach rather than risk/avoidance to maximize regulatory decisions

Experiences from East Africa

fifty-fifth report

Tanzania Investment and Business Guide Volume 1 Strategic and Practical Information

Analysis of Law and Policy Affecting Voluntary Taxpayer Compliance

Chapter 3

Developmental Foreign Aid and the Pharmaceutical Industry in East Africa

This annual publication provides detailed data on transactions in revenue, expense, net acquisition of assets and liabilities, other economic flows, and balances of assets and liabilities of general government and its subsectors. The data are compiled according to the framework of the 2014 Government Finance Statistics Manual, which provides for several summary measures of government fiscal performance.

In developing countries, institutional food procurement programmes (IFPPs) are increasingly viewed as a means to integrate small farmers into formal food systems. Drawing lessons from the World Food Programme's Purchase for Progress Programme, Brazil's Food Purchase Programme and others, this book reviews initiatives that link demand for food from institutions (e.g. schools and hospitals) to broader development objectives.

This report presents the recommendations of a WHO Expert Committee commissioned to coordinate activities leading to the adoption of international recommendations for the production and control of

vaccines and other biological substances and the establishment of international biological reference materials. Following a brief introduction the report summarizes a number of general issues brought to the attention of the Committee. The next part of the report of particular relevance to manufacturers and national regulatory authorities outlines the discussions held on the development and adoption of new and revised WHO Recommendations Guidelines and guidance documents. Following these discussions a WHO guidance document on the Scientific principles for regulatory risk evaluation on finding an adventitious agent in a marketed vaccine was adopted along with WHO Guidelines on procedures and data requirements for changes to approved vaccines and revised WHO Recommendations to assure the quality safety and efficacy of poliomyelitis vaccines (inactivated). Subsequent sections of the report provide information on the current status and proposed development of international reference materials in the areas of antibiotics; biotherapeutics other than blood products; blood products and related substances; in vitro diagnostic device reagents; and vaccines and related substances. A series of annexes are then presented which include an updated list of all WHO Recommendations Guidelines and other documents on biological substances used in medicine (Annex 1). The above three WHO documents adopted on the advice of the Committee are then published as part of this report (Annexes 2–4). Finally all additions and discontinuations made during the 2014 meeting to the list of International Standards Reference Reagents and Reference Panels for biological substances maintained by WHO are summarized in Annex 5. The updated full catalogue of WHO International Reference Preparations is available at: http://www.who.int/bloodproducts/catalogue/en/.

This report presents the recommendations of a WHO Expert Committee commissioned to coordinate activities leading to the adoption of international recommendations for the production and control of vaccines and other biologicals, and the establishment of international biological reference materials.

Following a brief introduction, the report summarizes a number of general issues brought to the attention of the Committee. The next part of the report, of particular relevance to manufacturers and national regulatory authorities, outlines the discussions held on the development of revised WHO Recommendations and Guidelines for a number of vaccines, blood products and related substances. Specific discussion areas included the development of WHO guidance on the quality, safety and efficacy of poliomyelitis vaccines (oral, live, attenuated); recombinant malaria vaccines; diphtheria vaccines (adsorbed); tetanus vaccines (adsorbed); combined vaccines based on diphtheria and tetanus vaccines; and Japanese encephalitis vaccines (live, attenuated). Subsequent sections of the report then provide information on the current status and proposed development of international reference materials in the areas of vaccines and related substances; blood products and related substances; in vitro diagnostic device reagents; biotherapeutics other than blood products; and antibiotics. A series of annexes are then presented which include an updated list of WHO Recommendations, Guidelines and other documents on biological substances used in medicine (Annex 1), followed by a series of WHO Recommendations and Guidelines adopted on the advice of the Committee (Annexes 2-7). All additions made during the meeting to the list of International Standards and Reference Reagents for biological substances maintained by WHO are then summarized in Annex 8.

Global Agro-Food Trade and Standards

Forty-ninthReport

Tanzania Energy Policy, Laws and Regulations Handbook Volume 1 Strategic Information and Regulations

Give and Take

Corporate Social Responsibility

OECD Investment Policy Reviews: Tanzania 2013

A very high portion of the seafood we eat comes from abroad, mainly from China and Southeast Asia, and most of the active ingredients in medicines we take originate in other countries. Many low- and middle-income countries have lower labor costs and fewer and less stringent environmental regulations than the United States, making them attractive places to produce food and chemical ingredients for export. Safe Foods and Medical Products Through Stronger Regulatory Systems Abroad explains that the diversity and scale of imports makes it impractical for U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) border inspections to be sufficient to ensure product purity and safety, and incidents such as American deaths due to adulterated heparin imported from China propelled the problem into public awareness. The Institute of Medicine Committee on Strengthening Core Elements of Regulatory Systems in Developing Countries took up the vital task of helping the FDA to cope with the reality that so much of the food, drugs, biologics, and medical products consumed in the United States originate in countries with less-robust regulatory systems. Ensuring Safe Foods and Medical Products Through Stronger Regulatory Systems Abroad describes

the ways the United States can help strengthen regulatory systems in low and middle income countries and promote cross-border partnerships - including government, industry, and academia - to foster regulatory science and build a core of regulatory professionals. This report also emphasizes an array of practical approaches to ensure sound regulatory practices in today's interconnected world.

The poultry sector continues to grow and industrialize in many parts of the world. An increasing human population, greater purchasing power and urbanization have been strong drivers of growth. A clear division is developing between industrialized production systems of large and medium size feeding into integrated value chains, and extensive production systems supporting livelihoods and supplying local or niche markets. The primary role of the former is to supply cheap and safe food to populations often distant from the source of supply, while the latter acts as a livelihood safety net, often as part of a diverse portfolio of income sources. Understanding how poultry production systems and value chains work is essential in order to develop a country's poultry sector sustainably. This review for Tanzania is part of a series of Livestock Country Reviews developed

by FAO's Animal Production and Health Division (AGA). The reviews aim to support sustainable and effective development interventions and policy recommendations and contribute to informed decision-making and investments in the poultry sector by: (i) providing information and data about national poultry supply chains (with a special focus on poultry production); (ii) analysing strengths, weaknesses and prospects along the supply chain; and (iii) identifying opportunities for poultry sector development.

The adulteration and fraudulent manufacture of medicines is an old problem, vastly aggravated by modern manufacturing and trade. In the last decade, impotent antimicrobial drugs have compromised the treatment of many deadly diseases in poor countries. More recently, negligent production at a Massachusetts compounding pharmacy sickened hundreds of Americans. While the national drugs regulatory authority (hereafter, the regulatory authority) is responsible for the safety of a country's drug supply, no single country can entirely guarantee this today. The once common use of the term counterfeit to describe any drug that is not what it claims to be is at the heart of the argument. In a narrow, legal sense a counterfeit drug is one that infringes on a registered trademark.

The lay meaning is much broader, including any drug made with intentional deceit. Some generic drug companies and civil society groups object to calling bad medicines counterfeit, seeing it as the deliberate conflation of public health and intellectual property concerns. Countering the Problem of Falsified and Substandard Drugs accepts the narrow meaning of counterfeit, and, because the nuances of trademark infringement must be dealt with by courts, case by case, the report does not discuss the problem of counterfeit medicines.

There has been a rapid increase in the pace and scope of international collaborative research in developing countries in recent years. This study argues that whilst ethical regulation of biomedical research in Africa and other developing countries has attracted global attention, legal liability issues, such as the application of common law rules and the development of legally enforceable regulations, have been neglected. It examines some of the major research scandals in Africa and suggests a new ethical framework against which clinical trials could be conducted. The development of research guidelines in Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi and Nigeria are also examined as well as the role of ethics

committees. Providing a detailed analysis of the law of negligence and its application to research ethics committees and their members, common law and constitutional forms of action and potential negligence claims, the book concludes by suggesting new protocols and frameworks, improved regulation and litigation. This book will be a valuable guide for students, researchers, and policy-makers with an interest in medical law and ethics, bioethics, customary law in Africa and regulation in developing countries.
Findings from WFP's Purchase for Progress initiative and Brazil's food procurement programmes
The United Republic of Tanzania
Ensuring Global Food Safety
The International Pharmacopoeia
Sixty-sixth Report
Sixty-Third Report

This publication briefly describes the processes and methodologies for building and sustaining multistakeholder coalition to drive reforms in the health sector. It is based on the experiences of three East African countries -- Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya. It outlines, by chapter, each country's experience in identifying, mobilizing, and coalescing key stakeholders to address governance bottlenecks in pharmaceutical

procurement and supply chain management. It highlights challenges, successes as well as lessons learned to guide other countries.

A Chemistry background prepares you for much more than just a laboratory career. The broad science education, analytical thinking, research methods, and other skills learned are of value to a wide variety of types of employers, and essential for a plethora of types of positions. Those who are interested in chemistry tend to have some similar personality traits and characteristics. By understanding your own personal values and interests, you can make informed decisions about what career paths to explore, and identify positions that match your needs. By expanding your options for not only what you will do, but also the environment in which you will do it, you can vastly increase the available employment opportunities, and increase the likelihood of finding enjoyable and lucrative employment. Each chapter in this book provides background information on a nontraditional field, including typical tasks, education or training requirements, and personal characteristics that make for a successful career in that field. Each chapter also contains detailed profiles of several chemists working in that field. The reader gets a true sense of what these people do on a daily basis, what in their background prepared them to move into this field, and what skills, personality, and knowledge are required to make a success of a career in this new field. Advice for people interested in moving into the field, and predictions for the future of that career, are also included from each person profiled. Career

fields profiled include communication, chemical information, patents, sales and marketing, business development, regulatory affairs, public policy, safety, human resources, computers, and several others. Taken together, the career descriptions and real case histories provide a complete picture of each nontraditional career path, as well as valuable advice about how career transitions can be planned and successfully achieved by any chemist.

This review of investment policy in Tanzania evaluates the current policy situation and makes recommendations for enabling Tanzania to attract higher investment to exploit its full potential and become a regional trade and investment hub.

Standards are replacing tariffs as the main trade barriers facing African agro-food exports. This book examines the challenges and opportunities that new public and private standards present to African countries – focusing on food safety, environmental and climate change, and social and labour standards.

fifty-fourth report

Leveraging institutional food procurement for linking small farmers to markets

Compliance and Enforcement Policy

Exploring Global Harmonization

Challenges for Africa

New Formulas in Chemistry

Increased trade integration holds considerable potential to stabilize food prices, boost returns to

farmers, and reduce the prices faced by consumers. This book explores the effects of food price changes on economic welfare in developing countries, and how these can be mitigated through appropriate national policies at the border.

Give and Take looks at local drug manufacturing in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, from the early 1980s to the present, to understand the impact of foreign aid on industrial development. While foreign aid has been attacked by critics as wasteful, counterproductive, or exploitative, Nitsan Chorev makes a clear case for the effectiveness of what she terms "developmental foreign aid." Against the backdrop of Africa's pursuit of economic self-sufficiency, the battle against AIDS and malaria, and bitter negotiations over affordable drugs, Chorev offers an important corrective to popular views on foreign aid and development. She shows that when foreign aid has provided markets, monitoring, and mentoring, it has supported the emergence and upgrading of local production. In instances where donors were willing to procure local drugs, they created new markets that gave local entrepreneurs an incentive to produce new types of drugs. In turn, when donors enforced exacting standards as a condition to access those markets, they gave these producers an incentive to improve quality standards. And where technical know-how was not readily available and donors provided mentoring, local producers received the guidance necessary for improving production processes. Without losing sight of domestic political-economic conditions, historical legacies, and foreign aid's own internal contradictions, Give and Take presents groundbreaking insights into the conditions under which foreign aid can be effective.

With (multilingual) CD-ROM attached inside back cover.

Animal products are vital components of the diets and livelihoods of people across sub-Saharan Africa. They are frequently traded in local, unregulated markets and this can pose significant health

risks. This volume presents an accessible overview of these issues in the context of food safety, zoonoses and public health, while at the same time maintaining fair and equitable livelihoods for poorer people across the continent. The book includes a review of the key issues and 25 case studies of the meat, milk, egg and fish food sectors drawn from a wide range of countries in East, West and Southern Africa, as part of the "Safe Food, Fair Food" project. It describes a realistic analysis of food safety risk by developing a methodology of 'participatory food safety risk assessment', involving small-scale producers and consumers in the process of data collection in a data-poor environment often found in developing countries. This approach aims to ensure market access for poor producers, while adopting a realistic and pragmatic strategy for reducing the risk of food-borne diseases for consumers.

Improving Access to Food in Developing Countries in the Wake of High World Prices

Forty-eighth Report

WHO Expert Committee on Specifications for Pharmaceutical Preparations

Academic Insights and Impacts

Food Safety and Informal Markets

Medicines and Medical Devices Act 2021

The administrative sciences have been dominated by a turn to managerial perspectives in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, and in the spirit of this turn, 'New Public Management' (or NPM) promises to produce efficient, responsible and client-oriented public services. The reforms carried out in the pursuit of New Public Management are often accompanied by great optimism and rapid, enthusiastic steps

toward implementation. Even in highly developed industrial countries, however, these fundamental reforms often overlook the political and cultural contexts of the implementing country. New Public Management in Africa: Emerging Issues and Lessons provides much-needed theoretical foundations for NPM reforms in the African context and reflects on the success of existing reforms in the development of several African states. The individual contributions in this timely volume provide important analyses of academic discourse, practical policy, achievements, and desiderata. The book as a whole, however, provides a valuable impetus for public administration research in and on African states, sharing findings on the results of reforms to date and adjustments required for these reforms to succeed. For public administration researchers outside of Africa, this book offers a review of New Public Management case studies that are unavailable or difficult to find elsewhere, contributing much to the exchange between African and Western administration science research, and demonstrating that African administrative research is well-prepared to help resolve global challenges.

Compliance and Enforcement Policy5 Years Report (2003-2008).Tanzania and Implementation of East Africa Mutual Recognition of Veterinary Medicines

The World Health Organization (WHO) Expert Committee on Specifications for Pharmaceutical Preparations advises the Director-General of WHO in the area of

medicines quality assurance. It provides independent expert recommendations and guidance to ensure that medicines meet standards of quality safety and efficacy in all WHO Member States. Its advice is developed through a broad consensus-building process and covers all areas of quality assurance of medicines from their development to their distribution to patients. In the area of quality control the Expert Committee reviewed new and revised specifications and general texts for inclusion in The International Pharmacopoeia and received the annual report of the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines & HealthCare (EDQM) the custodian centre for International Chemical Reference Substances (ICRS). The Committee adopted a number of monographs general texts and ICRS. It noted the report on Phase 5 of the External Quality Assurance Assessment Scheme (EQAAS) and on new approaches to ensure sustainability of this scheme through user fees. The Committee further received a concept paper on the benefits of good pharmacopoeial practices (GPhP) and was informed of progress achieved with developing a comprehensive document on GPhP through discussions at consecutive international meetings of world pharmacopoeias. In the various quality assurance-related areas the Expert Committee was presented with a number of new and revised guidelines related to good manufacturing practices (GMP) distribution and trade of pharmaceuticals and regulatory practice. It adopted eight guidelines and 16

technical supplements as listed below including a new guidance text on good review practice prepared under the leadership of the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation Regulatory Harmonization Steering Committee. The Committee took note of ongoing work to promote collaboration and information exchange through the good regulatory practice project and welcomed the development of a comprehensive set of guidelines for all national regulatory authorities through this project. The report includes the following annexes which are recommended as new WHO guidelines: . Annex 1. Procedure of the development of monographs for inclusion in The International Pharmacopoeia (revision); . Annex 2. Updating mechanism for the section on radiopharmaceuticals in The International Pharmacopoeia (revision); . Annex 3. Supplementary guidelines on good manufacturing practices: validation; Appendix 7: non-sterile process validation (revision); . Annex 4. General guidance for inspectors on hold-time studies (new); . Annex 6. Recommendations for quality requirements when plant-derived artemisinin is used as a starting material in the production of antimalarial active pharmaceutical ingredients (revision); . Annex 7. Guidelines on registration requirements to establish interchangeability (revision); . Annex 8. Guidance on the selection of comparator pharmaceutical products for equivalence assessment of interchangeable multisource (generic) products (revision); . Annex 9: Good review practices guidelines for regulatory authorities

(new). In addition 16 technical supplements to the WHO model guidance for the storage and transport of time- and temperature-sensitive pharmaceutical products were adopted for publication in a format which is appropriate to the large volume of this guidance (Annex 5). The newly adopted monographs were adopted for inclusion in The International Pharmacopoeia. Following the implementation of the revised general monograph on parenteral preparations the Committee adopted the proposed endotoxin limits for 11 parenteral dosage form monographs lacking such specification together with related updates to relevant monographs. The Committee adopted 12 ICRS newly characterized by the custodian centre EDQM. The Committee further adopted the workplan for new monographs to be included in The International Pharmacopoeia.

Tanzania Investment and Business Guide - Strategic and Practical Information

Second FAO/WHO Global Forum of Food Safety Regulators

Nontraditional Careers for Chemists : New Formulas in Chemistry

Tanzania and Implementation of East Africa Mutual Recognition of Veterinary Medicines

Private Health Sector Assessment in Tanzania

Ensuring Safe Foods and Medical Products Through Stronger Regulatory Systems Abroad

Pharmaceutical Policy in Countries with Developing Healthcare Systems

This report presents the recommendations of a WHO Expert Committee commissioned to coordinate activities leading to the adoption of international recommendations for the production and control of vaccines and other biological substances, and the establishment of international biological reference materials. Following a brief introduction, the report summarizes a number of general issues brought to the attention of the Committee. The next part of the report, of particular relevance to manufacturers and national regulatory authorities, outlines the discussions held on the development and adoption of new and revised WHO Recommendations, Guidelines and guidance documents. Following these discussions, a WHO guidance document on Regulatory assessment of approved rDNA-derived biotherapeutics was adopted along with WHO Guidelines on the stability evaluation of vaccines for use under extended controlled temperature conditions and on WHO good manufacturing practices for biological products. In addition, revised WHO Recommendations to assure the quality, safety and efficacy of recombinant human papillomavirus virus-like particle vaccines were also adopted by the Committee. Subsequent sections of the report provide information on the current status and proposed development of international reference materials in the areas of antibiotics; biotherapeutics other than blood products; blood products and related substances; in vitro diagnostic device reagents; and vaccines and related substances. A series of annexes are then presented which include an updated list of all WHO Recommendations, Guidelines and other documents on biological substances used in medicine (Annex 1). The above four WHO documents adopted on the advice of the Committee are then published as part of this report (Annexes 2-5). Finally, all additions and discontinuations made during the 2015 meeting to the list of International Standards, Reference Reagents and Reference Panels for biological substances maintained by WHO are summarized in Annex 6. The updated full catalog of WHO

International Reference Preparations is available at: http://www.who.int/bloodproducts/catalogue/en/.
A comprehensive and granular insight into the challenges of promoting rational medicine, this book serves as an essential resource for health policy makers and researchers interested in national medicines policies. Country-specific chapters have a common format, beginning with an overview of the health system and regulatory and policy environments, before discussing the difficulties in maintaining a medicines supply system, challenges in ensuring access to affordable medicines and issues impacting on rational medicine use. Numerous case studies are also used to highlight key issues and each chapter concludes with country-specific solutions to the issues raised. Written by highly regarded academics, the book includes countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East and South America.
This book highlights the multi-faceted nature of corporate social responsibility and the need for greater engagement across academia to help develop the mechanisms needed to encourage socially responsible approaches across the board. The product of a cross-disciplinary collaboration of authors from various academic disciplines, the book reflects the emergent diversity of academics now studying corporate social responsibility (CSR). Accordingly, it includes contributions from economists to social anthropologists, from accountants to philosophers, and from clinical psychologists to social geographers. Together they provide new insights into aspects that challenge, hinder and enable CSR practitioners and corporations with regard to their financial impact and accountability, governance and supply chains. The book is divided into four parts focusing on the practical, sociological, theoretical and environmental aspects of corporate social responsibility.
The Expert Committee on Specifications for Pharmaceutical Preparations works towards clear, independent and practical standards and guidelines for the quality assurance of medicines. Standards are developed by the Committee through worldwide consultation and an international consensus-

building process. The following new guidelines were adopted and recommended for use: Procedure for development of the WHO medicines quality assurance guidelines; Guidelines on Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems (HVAC) illustrative part; Guidance on GMP for Validation, including the general main text, analytical procedure validation, validation of computerized systems and qualification; in the area of interchangeability of multisource medicines: the Protocol to conduct equilibrium solubility experiments for the purpose of biopharmaceutics classification systembased classification of active pharmaceutical ingredients for biowaiver; Guidelines on Import Procedures for pharmaceutical products; and the Good Practice Guidance document on implementing the collaborative procedures. All of the above are included in this report and recommended for implementation.

Emerging Issues and Lessons

examples and practices

Tax Compliance in Tanzania

Competent National Authorities under the International Drug Control Treaties 2015

Poultry sector

Legal and Ethical Regulation of Biomedical Research in Developing Countries

A collection of recommended procedures for analysis and specifications for the determination of pharmaceutical substances, excipients and dosage forms intended to serve as source material for reference by any WHO member state.

The Expert Committee on Specifications for Pharmaceutical

Preparations works towards clear, independent and practical standards and guidelines for the quality assurance of medicines. Standards are developed by the Committee through worldwide consultation and an international consensus-building process. The following new guidelines were adopted and recommended for use, in addition to 20 monographs and general texts for inclusion in The International Pharmacopoeia and 11 new International Chemical Reference Substances. The International Pharmacopoeia - updating mechanism for the section on radiopharmaceuticals; WHO good manufacturing practices for pharmaceutical products: main principles; Model quality assurance system for procurement agencies; Assessment tool based on the model quality assurance system for procurement agencies: aide-memoire for inspection; Guidelines on submission of documentation for prequalification of finished pharmaceutical products approved by stringent regulatory authorities; and Guidelines on submission of documentation for a multisource (generic) finished pharmaceutical product: quality part.

Royal Assent, 11th February 2021. An Act to make provision about a Commissioner for Patient Safety in relation to human medicines and medical devices; confer power to amend or supplement the law relating to human medicines, veterinary medicines and medical devices; make provision about the enforcement of regulations, and the protection of health and safety, in relation to medical devices. Explanatory Notes have been produced to assist in the understanding of this Act and are available separately. This Act extends to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

This book examines the problem of low-level tax compliance in Tanzania. It proceeds from the premise that high-level taxpayer compliance is essential to the success of the tax system. The author argues that tax enforcement alone will not of itself lead to high level tax compliance, and posits that there is a strong link between good governance and compliance. He argues further that taxpayers' attitudes towards taxation and towards government in general are formed in a social context, including factors such as

perceived fairness of the tax structure, the ability of government to deliver services to its people and the legitimacy of government.

Principles and Practice of Clinical Trials

Animal Products in Sub-Saharan Africa

Fifty-Third Report

Accelerating Health Reforms through Collective Action

WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardization

Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2016