



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
ENTERPRISE AND INDUSTRY DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Consumer goods
Pharmaceuticals

Brussels, 18 November 2009
ENTR/F/2/MT/AM/jr D (2009) 37672

EudraLex
The Rules Governing Medicinal Products in the European Union

Volume 4
EU Guidelines to
Good Manufacturing Practice Medicinal Products for Human and Veterinary Use

Part I
Chapter 2 Personnel

Draft agreed by GMP/GDP and GCP Inspectors Working Groups	June 2009
Release for public consultation	18 November 2009
Deadline for comments entr-gmp@ec.europa.eu and GMP@emea.europa.eu	18 February 2010
Additional modifications agreed by GMP/GDP and GCP Inspectors Working Groups	
Extended deadline for extended comments	
Final text agreed by GMP/GDP and GCP Inspectors Working Groups	
Adopted by European Commission	
Deadline for coming into operation	

Some changes have been made to Chapter 2 in order to integrate the principles of “Pharmaceutical Quality System” as described in the ICH Q10 tripartite guideline. The following sections have been added to Chapter 2:

- Consultants
- Management of Change in Product Ownership

Furthermore some amendments to existing sections of the text have been made in order to align with the concepts described in ICH Q10

Principle

The establishment and maintenance of a satisfactory quality management system and the correct manufacture of medicinal products relies upon people. For this reason there must be sufficient qualified personnel to carry out all the tasks which are the responsibility of the manufacturer. Individual responsibilities should be clearly understood by the individuals and recorded. All personnel should be aware of the principles of Good Manufacturing Practice that affect them and receive initial and continuing training, including hygiene instructions, relevant to their needs.

General

2.1 The manufacturer should have an adequate number of personnel with the necessary qualifications and practical experience. Management should determine and provide adequate and appropriate resources (human, financial, materials, facilities and equipment) to implement and maintain the quality management system and continually improve its effectiveness. The responsibilities placed on any one individual should not be so extensive as to present any risk to quality.

2.2 The manufacturer must have an organisation chart. People in responsible positions should have specific duties recorded in written job descriptions and adequate authority to carry out their responsibilities. Their duties may be delegated to designated deputies of a satisfactory qualification level. There should be no gaps or unexplained overlaps in the responsibilities of those personnel concerned with the application of Good Manufacturing Practice.

2.3 Leadership is essential to establish and maintain an organisation-wide commitment to GMP, quality and for the performance of the quality management system. Senior management has the ultimate responsibility to ensure an effective quality management system is in place to achieve the *quality objectives*, and that roles, responsibilities, and authorities are defined, communicated and implemented throughout the organisation. Senior management should establish a quality policy that describes the overall intentions and direction of the company related to quality and should ensure quality management system and GMP governance through management review to ensure its continuing suitability and effectiveness.

Key Personnel

2.3 Senior Management should appoint Key Management Personnel including the head of Production, the head of Quality Control, and if at least one of these persons is not responsible for the duties described in Article 51 of Directive 2001/83/EC¹, the Qualified Person(s) designated for the purpose. Normally key posts should be occupied by full-time personnel. The heads of Production and Quality Control must be independent from each other. In large organisations, it may be necessary to delegate some of the functions listed in 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7.

2.4 The duties of the Qualified Person(s) are fully described in Article 51 of Directive 2001/83/EC, and can be summarised as follows:

¹ Article 55 of Directive 2001/82/EC for veterinary medicinal products

a) for medicinal products manufactured within the European Community, a Qualified Person must ensure that each batch has been produced and tested/checked in accordance with the directives and the marketing authorisation²;

(b) for medicinal products manufactured outside the European Community, a Qualified Person must ensure that each imported batch has undergone, in the importing country, the testing specified in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 51;

(c) a Qualified Person must certify in a register or equivalent document, as operations are carried out and before any release, that each production batch satisfies the provisions of Article 51.

The persons responsible for these duties must meet the qualification requirements laid down in Article 49³ of the same Directive, they shall be permanently and continuously at the disposal of the holder of the Manufacturing Authorisation to carry out their responsibilities. Their responsibilities may be delegated, but only to other Qualified Person(s).

2.5 The head of the Production Department generally has the following responsibilities:

- i. to ensure that products are produced and stored according to the appropriate documentation in order to obtain the required quality;
- ii. to approve the instructions relating to production operations and to ensure their strict implementation;
- iii. to ensure that the production records are evaluated and signed by an authorised person before they are sent to the Quality Control Department;
- iv. to check the maintenance of his department, premises and equipment;
- v. to ensure that the appropriate validations are done;
- vi. to ensure that the required initial and continuing training of his department personnel is carried out and adapted according to need.

2.6 The head of the Quality Control Department generally has the following responsibilities:

- i. to approve or reject, as he sees fit, starting materials, packaging materials, and intermediate, bulk and finished products;
- ii. to evaluate batch records;
- iii. to ensure that all necessary testing is carried out;
- iv. to approve specifications, sampling instructions, test methods and other Quality Control procedures;
- v. to approve and monitor any contract analysts;
- vi. to check the maintenance of his department, premises and equipment;
- vii. to ensure that the appropriate validations are done;
- viii. to ensure that the required initial and continuing training of his department personnel is carried out and adapted according to need.

Other duties of the Quality Control Department are summarised in Chapter 6.

2.7 The heads of Production and Quality Control generally have some shared, or jointly exercised, responsibilities relating to quality **including the effective implementation of the quality management system.** These may include, subject to any national regulations:

— the authorisation of written procedures and other documents, including amendments;

² According to Directive 75/319/EEC (now repealed by Directive 2001/83/EC) and the Ruling (Case 247/81) of the Court of Justice of the European Communities, medicinal products which have been properly controlled in the EU by a Qualified Person do not have to be recontrolled or rechecked in any other Member State of the Community.

³ Article 53 of Directive 2001/82/EC

- the monitoring and control of the manufacturing environment;
- plant hygiene;
- process validation;
- training;
- the approval and monitoring of suppliers of materials;
- the approval and monitoring of contract manufacturers;
- the designation and monitoring of storage conditions for materials and products;
- the retention of records;
- the monitoring of compliance with the requirements of Good Manufacturing Practice;
- the inspection, investigation, and taking of samples, in order to monitor factors which may affect product quality.

Training

2.8 The manufacturer should provide training for all the personnel whose duties take them into production areas or into control laboratories (including the technical, maintenance and cleaning personnel), and for other personnel whose activities could affect the quality of the product.

2.9 Besides the basic training on the theory and practice of the quality management system and Good Manufacturing Practice, newly recruited personnel should receive training appropriate to the duties assigned to them. Continuing training should also be given, and its practical effectiveness should be periodically assessed. Training programmes should be available, approved by either the head of Production or the head of Quality Control, as appropriate. Training records should be kept.

2.10 Personnel working in areas where contamination is a hazard, e.g. clean areas or areas where highly active, toxic, infectious or sensitising materials are handled, should be given specific training.

2.11 Visitors or untrained personnel should, preferably, not be taken into the production and quality control areas. If this is unavoidable, they should be given information in advance, particularly about personal hygiene and the prescribed protective clothing. They should be closely supervised.

2.12 **The Quality management system** and all the measures capable of improving its understanding and implementation should be fully discussed during the training sessions.

Personnel Hygiene

2.13 Detailed hygiene programmes should be established and adapted to the different needs within the factory. They should include procedures relating to the health, hygiene practices and clothing of personnel. These procedures should be understood and followed in a very strict way by every person whose duties take him into the production and control areas. Hygiene programmes should be promoted by management and widely discussed during training sessions.

2.14 All personnel should receive medical examination upon recruitment. It must be the manufacturer's responsibility that there are instructions ensuring that health conditions that can be of relevance to the quality of products come to the manufacturer's knowledge. After the first medical examination, examinations should be carried out when necessary for the work and personal health.

2.15 Steps should be taken to ensure as far as is practicable that no person affected by an infectious disease or having open lesions on the exposed surface of the body is engaged in the manufacture of medicinal products.

2.16 Every person entering the manufacturing areas should wear protective garments appropriate to the operations to be carried out.

2.17 Eating, drinking, chewing or smoking, or the storage of food, drink, smoking materials or personal medication in the production and storage areas should be prohibited. In general, any unhygienic practice within the manufacturing areas or in any other area where the product might be adversely affected should be forbidden.

2.18 Direct contact should be avoided between the operator's hands and the exposed product as well as with any part of the equipment that comes into contact with the products.

2.19 Personnel should be instructed to use the hand-washing facilities.

2.20 Any specific requirements for the manufacture of special groups of products, for example sterile preparations, are covered in the annexes.

Consultants

2.21 Consultants advising on the manufacture and control of finished products, intermediates or starting materials should have sufficient education, training, and experience, or any combination thereof, to advise on the subject for which they are retained.

Records should be maintained stating the name, address, qualifications, and type of service provided by these consultants.

Management of Change in Product Ownership

2.22 When product ownership changes, (e.g., through acquisitions) management should consider the complexity and ensure:

- (a) The ongoing responsibilities are defined for each company involved;
- (b) The necessary information is transferred.