Thailand’s Legal Framework Concerning Drugs

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Abstract This study aimed to explore and summarize current landscape of Thailand’s laws and regulations concerning drugs and related legal problems. The study was conducted through documentary research and gathering of experts’ opinion on key problems and recommendations. On governance of drug system, it was found that there were 39 pieces of associated laws concerning drugs which can be further categorized into 5 categories which are laws on pharmaceutical products control (4 pieces), laws on governance of healthcare professions and service (11 pieces), laws on consumer protection (5 pieces), laws on trade and commerce (10 pieces), and laws on others specific responsibility (9 pieces). On financing of drug system, the laws on trade and commerce have significant bearing on higher national drug expenses. Although Thailand has been implementing the universal health coverage program; but laws on health security is still unable to prevent bankruptcy due to high healthcare cost. On drug research and development and drug manufacturing, the laws on pharmaceutical product control does not have tangible measure promoting domestic drug research and development with the exception of recently passed Herbal Products Act B.E.2562. On drug selection, laws on pharmaceutical product control focuses on registration procedure which emphasizes effectiveness, efficiency, and safety of the product. Selection procedure was established for drugs listed in the National List of Essential Medicines which are then offered through benefit package of all health security funds. On drug procurement, Governmental Procurement and Inventory Management Act B.E. 2560 allows government departments to organize collective bargaining on district/provincial level, which departments under the Ministry of Public Health are particularly receptive to, resulting in reduction in drug expenses. Health security funds also negotiating drug prices on national level to procure essential drugs at reasonable price thus increase accessibility for the patients. On drug distribution, Drugs Act, B.E. 2510 and Health Facility Act, B.E. 2541 allows drug stores and private clinics, in addition to hospitals, to dispense prescription drugs. This alleviates workload and traffic in and to hospitals as patients may bring prescription to those alternative distribution channels. On drug utilization, At present grants preliminary recompense to patients who suffer from improper medical services according to health
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Introduction

Drug is one of life’s necessities, merit goods and key resource in health care. In B.E. 2556, Thailand’s expense on drug is approximately 140,000 million bahts which equates to 24% of health expenditure.\(^{(1)}\) Given such importance, efficient drug governance system is essential.

Laws is a system of rules which is imposed on a particular community to regulate rights, duties, and the relationship between its members\(^{(2)}\) to maintain order, deliver justice, and protect the public interest according to the need of the state,\(^{(3)}\) thus many pieces of laws were passed by the government to regulate drugs throughout their lifecycle.

Thailand has been having problems with high drug expenses, irrational uses and misuse of drug. Nowadays, there are a multitude of new technologies under development that will have a major impact on medical and pharmaceutical industry such as the use of artificial intelligence/machine learning,\(^{(4)}\) drug development from biological product, and gene editing.\(^{(5)}\) All of these will certainly change drug research and development and also affect the economy, monetary, and fiscal system in the future. For this, laws can be an accelerator or a hindrance to further progress.

From the importance of laws elaborated above, this study was conducted with the aim to explore and summarize current landscape of laws concerning drug, its scope, and enforcement problems that can later be used to establish guidelines for new laws or amendment in benefit for Thailand.

Methodology

Through documentary research and categorizing laws into categories which are laws on pharmaceutical products control, laws on healthcare professions and services, laws on consumer protection, trade and commerce, and laws on others specific responsibility, these categories of laws were analyzed in different dimensions of drug management system including governance, financing, research & development and manufacturing, selection, procurement, distribution, and utilization. Data and recommendations were also gathered experts’ opinions on specific problem.

Results

1. Current landscape of laws concerning drug

All components of drug system are interconnected from the drugs, prescribers, dispensers consumers or patients, to management. The study has found that Thailand have passed laws governing aforementioned components in total of 39 pieces. As shown in Figure 1, there are 4 laws on pharmaceutical products control, 11 on governance of healthcare professions and services, 5 on consumer protection, 10 on trade and commerce (including international treaties), security laws and also facilitates litigation for further compensation through consumer protection laws. As a recommendation to enable effective enforcement of laws concerning drug leading to intended result, agenda for rigorous enforcement, passing of new laws in certain issues, amendment to specific details which hinder the development of nation’s drug system should be prioritized.

Keywords: drug, drug system, laws, drug act, laws concerning drug
and 9 on others specific responsibility.

1.1 Laws on pharmaceutical products control

Intended purpose of laws in this category is to regulate manufacturing, trading, importing, and possessing of drugs, narcotics, psychotropic substances, and herbal products.

Key laws in this category are Drug Act B.E. 2510, Narcotic Act B.E. 2522, Psychotropic Substance Act B.E. 2559, and Herbal Products Act B.E. 2562.

Laws on pharmaceutical products control category share similar principle focusing on controlling process of manufacturing, importation, sales, and possessing of narcotics and psychotropic substances. They primarily specify power and duty of responsible committees, licencees, and practitioners. They also regulate the application processes for manufacturing/sales/importation permits, drug registration process, categorization, advertising, post-market surveillance, and penalties.

While all drugs are regulated under Drug Act B.E. 2510, some drugs are also considered psychotropic substance or narcotic which make them fall under Psychotropic Substance Act B.E. 2559 and Narcotic Act B.E. 2522, respectively. These are laws that must be strictly complied with as they specify a far more severe penalties in comparison to Drug Act B.E. 2510. Activities regarding psychotropic substances and narcotics for medical uses require a permit under associated law in addition to one under Drug Act to proceed further.

In accordance to deregulation of cannabis for medical uses, a Ministry of Public Health’s regulation exempts cannabis extracts with Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) less than 0.01 percent by weight and products which has Cannabidiol (CBD) as main ingredient with THC less than 0.2 percent by weight from falling under schedule 5 narcotic apart from cannabis and hemp. There is also a Narcotics Control Committee’s regulation establishing specification for hemp
product which may be exempted from restriction as schedule 5 narcotic.

Problem regarding laws on pharmaceutical products control

1) Almost all laws under this category focus on effectiveness, quality, and safety of the product but lack provision on promotion of research and development in the manufacturing industry, and pricing standard. They also lack provision on businesses’ liability to consumer on damage from product use.

2) Previous attempts to solve problem on distribution of dangerous drugs and misuse of drugs were to tighten the control by re-categorizing them to special controlled drug or psychotropic substance which require prescription or can only be used in medical facilities while there is no established common system to issue prescription that is recognized by all dispensers, lessen people access to drugs that may be more effective in their treatment.

3) Current registration regulation is too rigid to adapt to changing context or high technology drug and accommodate new kind of drugs.

4) Since Drug Act passed, the requirement for dispensing channels to always have a pharmacist on premises during operating hours cannot be enforced. After the grace period from B.E. 2522 that ends on 30 September B.E. 2529 which only require pharmacists to be on premises at least during 3 operating hours, there are still operators reporting 3 operating hours while actually operating longer.

5) There is no effective regulation to the growing problem of false or propaganda advertisement of products on mass, and social media which in many cases result in loss of life.

6) There is no effective law enforcement against offenders in psychotropic substance contamination and intentional addition in dietary supplements. Cases include Sibutramine in weight loss products, and Sildenafil in virility supplements by claiming properties for male enhancement.

1.2 Laws on governance of healthcare professions and services

This category regulates healthcare professionals, practitioners of the healing arts, and service provision on both public and private sectors. Key laws are the following.

1) The 8 healthcare profession acts\(^{12-19}\) cover each health profession: medical doctors, pharmacists, dentists, nurses and midwives, medical technicians, physical therapists, Thai traditional medicine professionals, and community public health professionals. All acts aim to establish and enforce professionals’ practice to comply with the respective standards and ethics, define the scope of each profession. These laws also have provisions on foundation of professional councils and committees, regulation of its members’ compliance with ethics enforced through reprimanding, probation, and suspension or revocation of professional license according to given context.

2) Healing Arts Practices Act B.E. 2542\(^{20}\) governs 7 branches of healing arts which are occupational therapy, communication disorder therapy, cardiovascular technology, radiological technology, clinical psychology, orthotics, and Chinese traditional medicine. Its basis and principles are similar to those of healthcare profession acts.

3) Health Facility Act B.E. 2541\(^{21}\) regulates standards and operation of health facilities in private sector but in public sector this law will be enforce only about Health facility characteristics and standard
under ministerial regulation.

4) Primary Healthcare System Act B.E. 2562\(^{(22)}\) define the scope of primary healthcare services connecting households and communities to secondary and tertiary healthcare services and mandate primary healthcare access as a basic right for the citizens.

**Problem regarding laws on healthcare professions and services**

1) Healthcare profession acts and actual practice of each profession currently overlap and transgress the scope of other professions in, e.g., diagnosis, drug dispensing, blood sugar level check, blood pressure check. These negligence over adhering to the scope of responsibility of each profession can lead to major conflict later between professions.

2) Article 40 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand states that occupational regulation must be kept to the necessary minimum, any law put into effect must not discriminate against certain group nor intervene in education institution’s provision of education which leaves little room for professional councils to carry out their duty in protecting the people without implementing measures that can be considered intervention.

3) Liability for Damage from Unsafe Product Act B.E. 2551\(^{(25)}\) specifies liability and mandates fair reparation from manufacturer of the unsafe product and related parties to victims suffering damage from its use.

4) Prices of Goods and Services Act B.E. 2552\(^{(26,27)}\) requires price of products and charge of services which include drugs and medical supplies to be clearly displayed and also requires hospitals to declare cost and sale price of drugs, medical supplies, medical services, and other related services.

5) Manifesto of Patient Rights and Guidelines for Receiver of Healthcare Service (B.E. 2558), issued by the Ministry of Public Health and professional councils, guarantees patients’ rights such as access healthcare services that is up to the standard, access to one’s own medical information, receive second opinions, and data privacy. It also specifies guidelines for patients to follow when receiving service.

**1.3 Laws on consumer protection**

This category concerns itself around protection of the citizens in drug related issues and guarantees the rights of consumers receiving healthcare services. Key laws consists of the followings.

1) Consumer Protection Act B.E. 2522\(^{(23)}\) defines consumer’s rights and protection specifically regarding product labelling, advertisement, contracts, product and service safety. This law also allows Office of the Consumer Protection Board (OBCP) or other non-profit consumer organizations to represent the consumer in a lawsuit.

2) Consumer Case Procedure Act, B.E. 2551\(^{(24)}\) prescribes judicial method that facilitates exercising of consumer rights in order to timely alleviate the damage.

3) Liability for Damage from Unsafe Product Act B.E. 2551\(^{(25)}\) specifies liability and mandates fair reparation from manufacturer of the unsafe product and related parties to victims suffering damage from its use.

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**1.4 Laws on trade and commerce**

This category mostly comprises of international trade treaties, laws and amendments that were passed in accordance with those treaties. They include:

1) Agreements on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)\(^{(29)}\) and expanded agreements (TRIPS-Plus), Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), and Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)\(^{(30)}\) which Thailand has an obligation to comply with as a member of the World
Trade Organization. These agreements aspect concerning the protection of intellectual property is the primary factor that impact Thailand’s drug system.

2) Patent Act B.E. 2522\(^{(31)}\) governs affairs regarding patent for invention covering new inventions, derivatives, and inventions with industrial application. Patents for both product and process are valid for 20 years from application date.

3) Trade Secret Act B.E. 2545\(^{(32)}\) defines information that is a trade secret, scope of protection, violation, limitation period, and process of securing registered trade secret by government departments.

4) Trade Competition Act B.E. 2560\(^{(33)}\) specifies business governance to ensure free and fair competition, prevent monopolization and unfair trade.

5) Protection and Promotion of Knowledge on Thai Traditional Medicine Act, B.E. 2542\(^{(34)}\) protects and promotes Thai traditional medicine and use of herbal products through selection of herbs with economic value and warrant further research to be categorized as controlled herbs.

6) Plant Variety Protection Act, B.E. 2542\(^{(35)}\) promotes conservation and agricultural development of indigenous plant species with participation local communities to create sustainable utilization.

7) Criminal Liability of Legal Entity Representative Act B.E. 2560\(^{(36)}\) holds the board, managers, or other people in positions of authority in the operation of a legal entity responsible for violations committed by the entity and be penalized to the sentence imposed by concerning laws.

**Problem regarding Patent law**

The repeal of compulsory licensing, and other patent-related measures and the dissolution of Drug Patent Committee whose authority covered drug price regulation left Thailand without viable mechanism to oversee drug patents and its holder, effectively conceded complete monopoly to patent holders.

1.5. Laws concerning others specific responsibility

This category may be further divided into those concerning the foundation of drug research and development, and manufacturing organization which include: the Thai Red Cross Act B.E. 2461\(^{(37)}\) established the Queen Saovabha Memorial Institute. The Government Pharmaceutical Organization Act B.E. 2509\(^{(38)}\) established the Government Pharmaceutical Organization (GPO). The Royal Decree for Organization Structure of the Office of the Minister and the Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defence B.E. 2552\(^{(39)}\) founds the Defence Pharmaceutical Factory (DPF).

Those concerning health security which include: Social Security Act B.E. 2533\(^{(40)}\) provides security for employees. Royal Decree for Medical Care Money Welfare B.E. 2533\(^{(41)}\) provides security for government officials and their family. National Health Security Act B.E. 2545\(^{(42)}\) provides security for all citizens who may not be covered under the other two laws.

Others specific responsibility law those concerning drug system include:

1) Governmental Procurement and Inventory Management Act B.E. 2560\(^{(43,44)}\) standardizes operational boundary and procedures of procurement and inventory management to promote transparency and fair opportunity to all suppliers. In spite of said goals, The law has its preference on drugs manufactured by the Government Pharmaceutical Organization and Thai Red Cross and drugs. And promote or support
purchasing in Thai Innovative Drug List.

2) Office of the Prime Minister’s Regulation on National Drug System Development Committee B.E. 2551\(^{(45)}\) establishes national policy on drugs and strategic plan to ensure systematic and effective drug system development, develops maintenance and updating measures and processes for National List of Essential Medicines and corresponding reference prices, and specifies preventative and reactive measures to problems from drug use and drug resistance.

3) National Vaccines Security Act B.E. 2561\(^{(46)}\) promotes and supports research and development, manufacturing, and distribution of quality vaccines in adequate quantity for building of immunity in people and animal vectors of human diseases.

Problems regarding laws on others specific responsibility

1. Governmental Procurement and Inventory Management Act dictates government departments to procure drugs manufacturable by the GPO only from the GPO, prevents suppliers in private sector from selling to the government, which is the major portion of the domestic market, even when they can offer a better price, in effect de--incentivize drug manufacturing in the private sector.

2. Growing and continual practice of collective bargaining of drug procurement among hospitals in every regions under the Ministry of Public Health has been driving down drugs’ price from domestic manufacturers. This practice might have long–term influence on drug research and development of those manufacturers.

2. Analysis overall laws concerning drug

Table 1 presents the details the interconnectedness of different categories of laws over drug system management from the perspective of governance, financing, research and development, manufacturing, selection, procurement, distribution, and utilization.

From the perspective of governance of drug system, Thailand passed 39 pieces of laws governing all related components of drug system. With 4 pieces on pharmaceutical products control, 11 on healthcare professions and services, 5 on consumer, 10 on trade and commerce (including international trade treaties), 3 on foundation of drug research and development and manufacturing organization, 3 on health security, and 3 on drug system, there requires an integration in application and enforcement of these laws to result in a drug system that can effectively protect the citizens.

On Drug Financing, international trade treaties have down–side effect on financing the drug system where they drive up drug expenses. Even with existing health security funds covering every citizen, citizens still go into bankruptcy from high healthcare expenses for there are still essential treatments that fall outside of the benefit coverage.

On Drug Research and Development and Manufacturing, pharmaceutical products control laws focus primarily on upholding products to international standard and not on promotion of domestic drug research and development. There exist tangible measures in promotion of research and development of herbal products as an alternative to modern medicines in recently passed Herbal Products Act, however they are still being implemented thus Thailand is still depending on foreign entity for imported drug and not self–reliance on the matter.

On Drug Selection, laws focuses on effectiveness, efficiency, and safety of controlled substances in
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On Drug Distribution, pharmaceutical products control and health facility laws allow drugs to be dispensed through drug stores, hospitals, and private clinics with exception for household remedies which can be sold at any shop. Thailand now have a policy encouraging patients to receive prescribed drugs at drug store with presence of prescription to reduce hospitals’ workload. The policy could lead to common prescription system and clearer separation of responsibility between doctors and pharmacists in the future.

On Drug Procurement, government departments, especially those of the Ministry of Public Health, have been organizing joint drug procurement at district and provincial levels driving competition between suppliers to lower the price and resulting in lowered drug expenses. Private hospitals also adopt the practice among those in same chain/network. Health security registration process but no requirement on cost and sale price. Drug selection process specified by National Drug System Development Committee for the National List of Essential Medicine and other collection used by government departments helps build confidence, to a degree, toward safety and value of drugs in the list to the public.
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**On Drug Utilization**, the National Drug Committee prioritizes countermeasure drug resistance problem through continual support for RDU hospitals project promoting rational drug use with a goal to become an RDU country. People who suffer from improper healthcare services may, through Health Security Act, acquire preliminary recompense. Those suffering from unsafe products may, through Liability for Damage from Unsafe Products Act and Judicial Method for Consumer Cases Act, sue for reparation.

**Discussion and Recommendations**

To promote effective enforcement of aforementioned laws concerning drug for the result as intended by laws, the authors would like to present the following considerations.

1. **Better enforcement of existing laws**
   1.1 The policy which allows prescription drugs to be dispensed at drug store with presence of the prescription does not have much utilization in practice as there is the only requirement for prescription on dispensing channel such as drug store but no requirement for the prescription to be issued by doctors when prescription drugs are to be applied to patients thus no actual prescription gets to the hand of pharmacist at drug store. Drug Act should cancel exception that hospitals and medical clinics must not request the drug sale license and give every health care facilities be under force of Drug Act.
   1.2 Drug Store is health care services unit that stay closely to the people. Since legislate Drug Act in B.E. 2510 service of drug stores had been separated from state services. Thus Drug stores should be integrated into public service network and national public health system to alleviate the problem of pharmacist shortage in public sector from government downsizing policy, and the overcrowdedness and long wait time in public health facilities.
   1.3 Problem of transgression of responsibility scope between healthcare professions, for example, diagnosis, drug dispensing, blood sample collection, and blood pressure check should be rectified through provisions in healthcare profession acts establishing knowledge and skill assessment procedures and common standards to determine if an individual professional may perform those tasks in overlapping area.
   1.4 Drugs be classified as dangerous waste. There should be separate to prevent the effects to the environment. Thus The Food and Drug Administration should set up a nation-wide system for drug waste management and disposal, detailing the specifics of collection, and disposal procedures.

2. **Amendment to existing laws and enactment of new laws**
   2.1 Amendment or new law should be passed to promote innovation in domestic drug development through development fund which may be a joint venture between the government and private sector amount in proportion to the total market value of manufactured and imported drugs.
   2.2 There should be a new law founding a fund for compensate and heal for patient suffered from receiving erroneous or non-standard healthcare services to lessen the amount of direct lawsuit against involving healthcare personnel.
   2.3 To solve the problem that drug store is operating without a pharmacist. Office of Food and Drug Committees should be shifted requirement from fixing pharmacist to operate only at the store he/she was registered as operating pharmacist to letting any
pharmacist operates at any store with operating hours clearly declared, the pharmacist is compensated hourly and the store may sell drugs at anytime as long as there is an operating pharmacist on-site.

2.4 Drug Act should be established guidelines for drug sales through the internet and other emerging channels to protect public safety while allowing convenient enabled by new context.

2.5 There should be a standardized requirement for healthcare service providers to itemize the expenses collected from the consumer into cost of drug, professionals’ service fee, administrative cost, etc. so that the consumer may gain insight into the expenses and more easily compare services by virtue of their quality and cost.

2.6 To alleviate negative impact of international trade agreements, amendments should be passed on various related legislation, especially the Patent Act, in compliance with TRIP but no more than required. There must be processes for the public to file objection to a patent both before and after the patent is granted. The power to exercise compulsory licensing, which complies with TRIP, must be preserved to protect the country’s health security while allowing royalty fee to be negotiated between government department using compulsory licensing and the patent holder or its licensee.

3. Laws that hinder development of drug system

3.1 Article 75 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand states that the state must not operate business with competitive nature to private sector. So that the missions of the Government Pharmaceutical Organization should be realigned to cooperation with the private sector to advance domestic drug industry. Its responsibility must be collaborate with private sector for pharmaceutical production and reserves and should be clearly defined in terms of amount and scope of drug types, and its privilege in government procurement should be revoked to enable free and fair competition while maintaining drug security.

3.2 The strict procedures implemented by government departments as prescribed by Governmental Procurement and Inventory Management Act to ensure correctness and transparency must be balanced with having enough flexibility to respond to changing situations, for instance, artificial drug shortage from delayed procurement as a result from excessive bureaucracy.

Recommendations for further research

1) Drug price structure and laws for standardized drug price.
2) Ideal laws for drugs from biological products, other new kind of drugs, and compounding pharmacies.
3) Trust building toward generic substitution.
4) Drug security and national self-reliance through research and development of drugs from herbal and biological products.
5) Guidelines for governance of drug sales and advertisement in electronic network.
6) Ramification of Governmental Procurement and Inventory Management Act on domestic drug manufacturing industry and drug system.
7) Method and process of periodic assessment of drug law enforcement effectiveness for amendment recommendation as prescribed in the constitution.
References


43. Ministerial regulations specifying the inventory to promote or support and specify purchasing by selection and special identification methods, B.E. 2560. Royal Thai Government Gazette Volume 134, Section 86 A (dated 23 August B.E. 2560).

บทคัดย่อ: กฎหมายเกี่ยวกับยาในประเทศไทย

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การศึกษานี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อทราบถึงสถานการณ์ของกฎหมายที่เกี่ยวกับยา ความสัมพันธ์กับระบบยา และระดับปัญหาการรับผิดอันเกี่ยวกับกฎหมายWHITE ที่เกี่ยวกับยา การศึกษาใช้วิธีการทบทวนสืบค้นจากเอกสาร และประชุมกลุ่มผู้เชี่ยวชาญในประเด็นเป็นหลัก กฎหมายที่เกี่ยวกับยา อุปสรรคของกฎหมายที่สำคัญและข้อเสนอแนะ ผลการศึกษา ประเทศไทยมีกฎหมายที่เกี่ยวกับยาเพื่อการกำหนดโทษที่เกี่ยวกับยาจำนวน 39 ฉบับ โดยแบ่งได้เป็น 5 กลุ่ม คือกฎหมายที่เกี่ยวกับการควบคุมผลิตภัณฑ์ยา 4 ฉบับ กฎหมายควบคุมการประกอบวิชาชีพด้านสุขภาพและการจัดบริการ 11 ฉบับ กฎหมายที่เกี่ยวกับสินค้า 13 ฉบับ และกฎหมายที่เกี่ยวกับการซื้อขายยา 1 ฉบับ ข้อเสนอแนะเป็นข้อกำหนดที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการระวังการติดตามและประสิทธิภาพของกฎหมายในส่วนการจัดบริการ ให้มีการส่งเสริมการทบทวนและปรับปรุงกฎหมายผู้บริโภคในการเข้าถึงและส่งเสริมการใช้ยาอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ กฎหมายที่เกี่ยวกับการควบคุมการจัดบริการสุขภาพของประชาชนเป็นส่วนหนึ่งที่มีการพัฒนาไปในทางที่ดีขึ้น

ค่าสำคัญ: ยา, ระบบยา, กฎหมาย, กฎหมายเกี่ยวกับยา