

# China 2026: Understanding the System Behind the Market

Why China now shapes global drug development.

Stefanie Fasshauer: Business Development Director – Life Sciences



# Agenda

- China's Multi-Year Evolution
- Modern Regulatory Reality
- Market Access Model
- Success Playbook 2026





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# The China System Logic

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A Different Operating Model



## **Policy Priorities**

National goals shape both regulatory and market access pathways.



## **Deep Connectedness**

Regulation, reimbursement, and procurement are tightly linked into one ecosystem.



## **Managed Lifecycle**

Market entry is a continuous lifecycle process, not a single launch event.



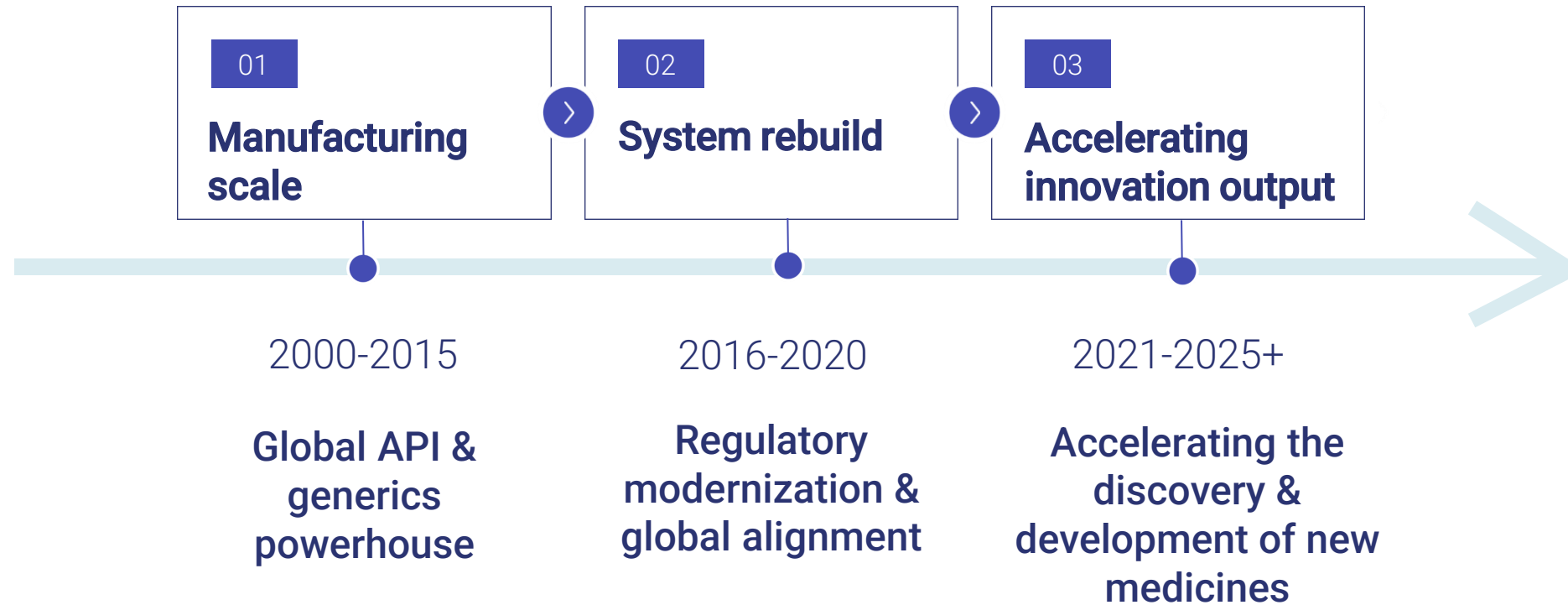
## **Structural Links**

Global and China strategies are now fundamentally and structurally tied together.

# China's 3-Step Evolution in Pharma

The Structural Ascent: 2000-2026

Sustained leadership followed a clear sequence:



# China's Pharma Momentum (2025)

*China's role has shifted from a "global pharmacy" (API supplier) to a major hub for high-value, innovative drugs.*

- Total trade (imports + exports): \$201.7B (+1.18% YoY)
- Exports: \$111.3B (+3.14% YoY) → main growth driver
- Imports: \$90.4B (-1.14% YoY) → slight decline

*Source: China customs via Bloominglobal (Jan 26, 2026).*

# The Demographic Engine



*323 million seniors aged 60+ (23% population) are driving rising demand for innovative medicines.*



A person wearing a white lab coat and blue gloves is using a microscope. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. The text is white and positioned on the left side of the image.

*China is no longer a “late-stage” emerging market – it is a frontline innovation battleground.*

*Science is the entry fee.*

*Execution – regulation, access, and partnerships – determines the winners.*

# China's Regulatory Transformation: 2015-2026

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Speed is largely driven by structural efficiency - not lower standards

**Fragmented administration → Unified national lifecycle regulator**

Centralized authority with end-to-end oversight

**Local rules → Global regulatory harmonization**

International standards embedded in Chinese law and regulation

**Procedural review → Science-based decision making**

Evidence-led assessment with expanded scientific capacity

**Manual bureaucracy → Digital-first governance**

End-to-end digital submission, review, and traceability

**Passive gatekeeping → Proactive innovation governance**

Priority pathways accelerating breakthrough medicines



## The result:

China has evolved from a local “follower”, into a global peer regulator operating at scale, speed, and rigor.

2026: Implementing Regulations updated



# China's Regulatory System: Structure, Speed & Operating Reality 2026 *Cisema*

## Authorities & Regulatory Architecture

**NMPA:** National policy authority; final approval  
**CDE:** Scientific review (clinical, CMC, non-clinical)  
**NIFDC:** Quality standards and registration testing  
**CFDI:** GCP / GMP inspections

## Core Technical Guidelines Backbone

### Clinical

- ICH E6(R3), E17 (MRCT), E8(R1)

### Quality / CMC / Manufacturing

- ICH Q8–Q12, Q5A–E, Q7–Q11

### Dossier Format

- ICH M4 (CTD format)

### Product-Specific

- NMPA Biosimilar Guidelines (WHO/EMA aligned)
- Generic Quality Consistency Evaluation (GQCE)

### 2026 Shift: Decree 828

- Lifecycle + enforcement upgrade

## Review Pathways & Timelines

30-day IND	Eligible Class 1 only
Standard IND	~60 days
Priority NDA	~130 working days (typical)
Standard NDA	~200 working days (typical)

## Data Exclusivity Framework

### Exclusivity & data protection (2026)

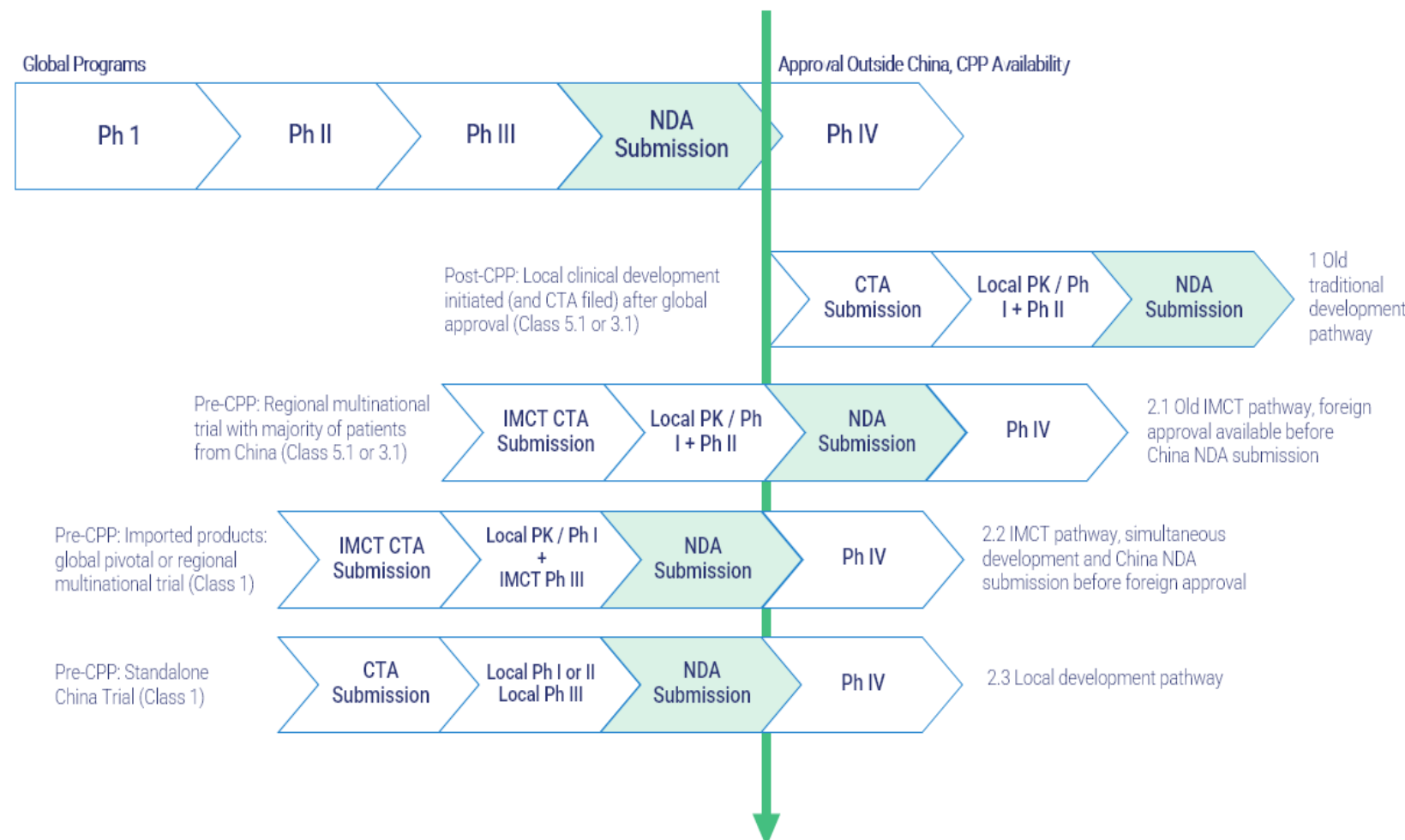
- Data protection: ≤6y (innovative) / ≤3y (improved)
- Reduced term: overseas-first
- Market exclusivity: Rare disease ≤7y / Pediatric ≤2y

## Process Essentials & Lifecycle Control

- Language: Simplified Chinese
- Parallel testing and technical review
- Approval validity: 5 years
- Post-approval CMC changes: formal supplements required
- Traceability requirements
- E-label / electronic instructions
- PV + post-market evaluation impacts renewal

Source: [中华人民共和国药品管理法实施条例\\_医药管理\\_中国政府网](#)

# Registration Pathways



# Classification

## NMPA Registration Types (Chemicals + Biologics)

### 1) Chemical drugs

Class 1: Innovative (not marketed anywhere)

Class 2: Improved/modified new drug

Class 3: Domestic generic - overseas RLD  
(not marketed in China (CN))

Class 4: Domestic generic - CN RLD (marketed in CN)

Class 5: Imported drug (marketed overseas)

- 5.1: Originator / Innovative
- 5.2: Generic

### 2) Biologics

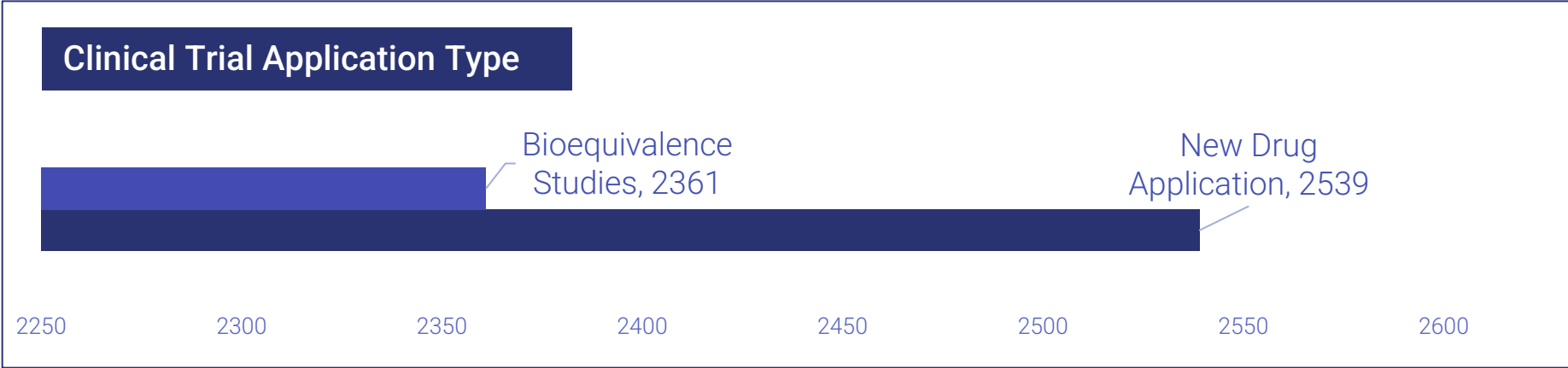
Class 1: Innovative biologic (not marketed anywhere)

Class 2: Improved/ modified biologic

Class 3: Marketed overseas (not yet in China)

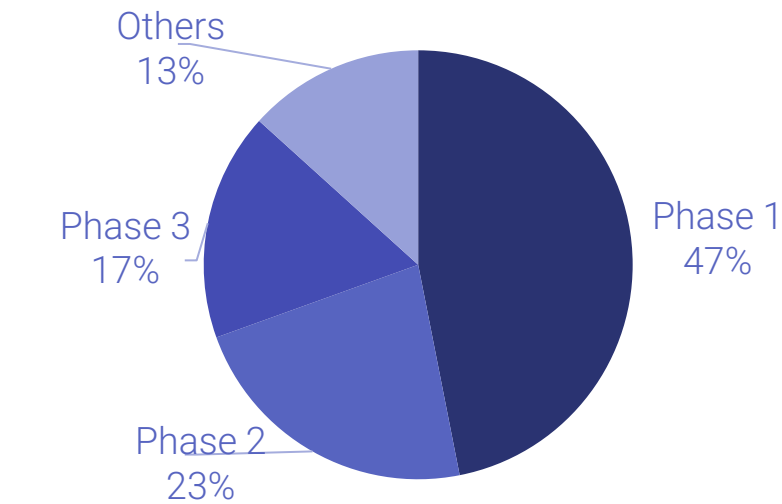
- Class 3.3: Biosimilar

# The R&D Machine (2024)

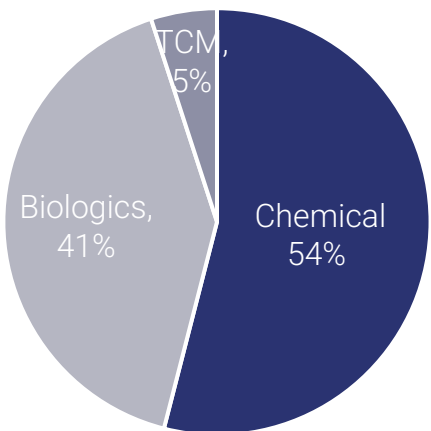


**4900**  
New trials  
**+13.9%**

Applications by Trial Phases

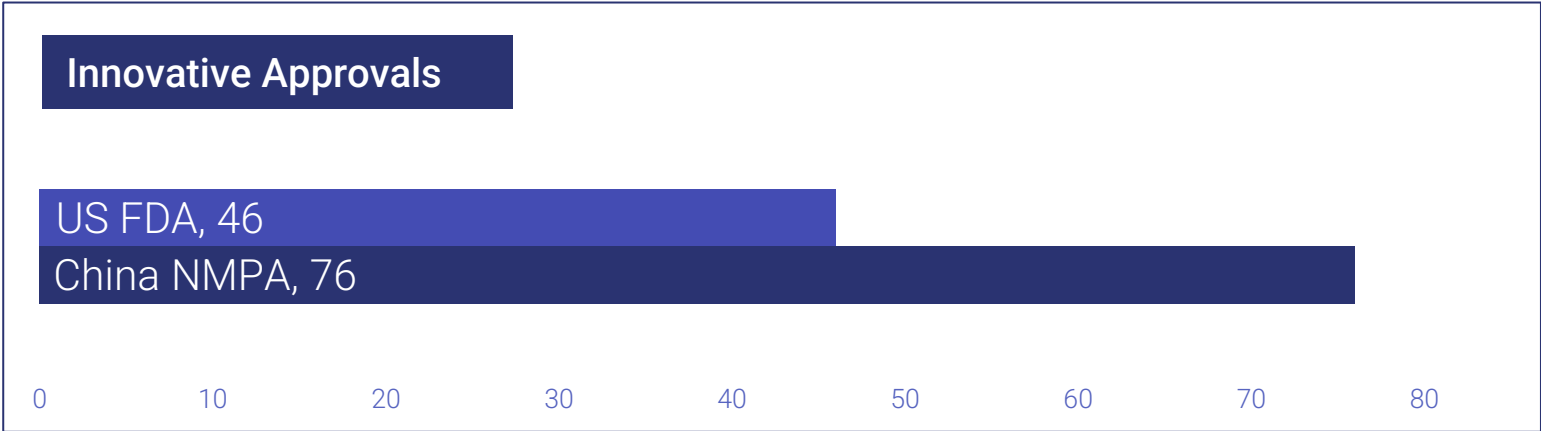


Drug approvals by type (+200 NDA)

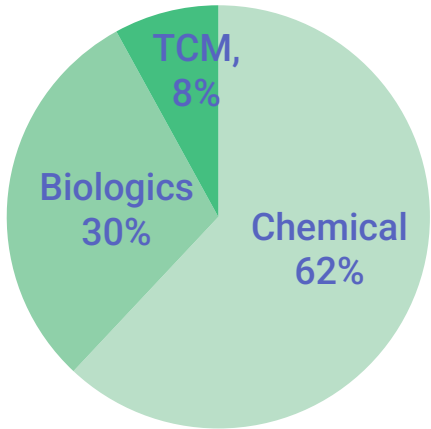


**3500**  
Chemical ANDA (Generics)  
**300+ VBP molecules; price cuts up to 90%**

# The Tipping Point: 2025



Innovative Approvals (76)



China’s innovative approvals are heavily concentrated in:

- Oncology
- Cardiometabolic
- Rare diseases

China is a net exporter of high-value pharmaceutical innovation to the global market.





# China Regulatory Reality (2026)

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Higher bar; faster payoff

## What Makes China Hard

- **Strict enforcement, no margin for weak filings**  
Poor-quality dossiers fail fast
- **Global-level evidence is mandatory**  
Clinical, CMC, & manufacturing standards match US/EU
- **Speed depends on submission quality**  
Delays come from weak dossiers, not the regulator
- **Traceability + lifecycle inspections increasing**  
End-to-end accountability across the supply chain
- **Structural price pressure**  
Undifferentiated products face rapid margin erosion
- **Late China entry is penalized**  
Lost time, protection, and strategic leverage

## What Makes China Attractive

- **Approval speed now matches global standards**  
Priority programs can move as fast as US or EU
- **One global development plan can include China**  
Harmonization reduces China-only development
- **Predictable, rules-based regulation**  
Stable policy enables long-term planning
- **Innovation is rewarded**  
Differentiated drugs are prioritized over commodities
- **Lifecycle compliance is rewarded**  
Clean records unlock faster pathways
- **Early China inclusion creates advantage**  
Parallel development unlocks speed and access benefits

# China's Market Access Model (2026)

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## Faster Access to Innovation

- NMPA-to-NRDL inclusion time has shortened significantly (often ~12-18 months in recent cycles).
- High negotiation success rates are reported for innovative / globally new therapies.
- 50 innovative drugs included in the latest NRDL update (effective 2026).

## Strong Cost Control on Mature Products

- National VBP now covers ~490 medicines (11 batches).
- Average price cuts are often ~50% overall, with some products seeing steeper reductions (occasionally >90%).

## Reinvestment into High-Value Therapies

- ~60% of VBP savings redirected to fund innovative NRDL listings.
- 114 new drugs added in the latest NRDL update (effective 2026), focused on oncology and rare disease.
- Dual track: NRDL + commercial insurance list

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## Pricing & policy logic

## Strategic implications

# How China Unlocks Reimbursement and Volume Cisema

Access pathways		How reimbursement and volume are actually unlocked in China
Affordability	List into NRDL and get reimbursement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Newly marketed innovative drugs must undergo NRDL price negotiation to obtain national reimbursement</li> <li>NRDL is updated annually and centrally managed by NHSA</li> <li>Entry requires comprehensive evaluation of clinical value, safety, and health economics</li> <li>Negotiated price must meet national affordability thresholds to secure access to the mass market</li> </ul>
	Other pathways (commercial insurance, PAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High-cost innovative drugs (oncology, rare disease, gene therapy) may obtain supplementary coverage via commercial insurance and PAPs</li> <li>These mechanisms are used to improve affordability prior to or alongside NRDL inclusion</li> <li>Since 2025, NHSA increasingly coordinates basic and commercial insurance coverage for innovative drugs</li> </ul>
	Self-paid in private market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drugs not eligible for reimbursement are primarily sold in the self-paid private market</li> <li>Typically applies to early launch phase or products failing NRDL negotiation</li> </ul>
Accessibility	Purchase and settled in hospital and get reimbursement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 60% of drug sales occur in hospitals, making this the primary volume channel</li> <li>Drugs must be listed in hospital formularies after NRDL inclusion</li> <li>Hospital formulary quotas remain tight, reinforcing the central role of national reimbursement listing</li> <li>Newly launched products must first enter the national reimbursement list before they can be included in hospital formularies and reimbursed.</li> </ul>
	Dual-channel / DTP pharmacies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many regions have implemented dual-channel policies to improve access to innovative outpatient medicines•</li> <li>Allows NRDL-listed drugs to be dispensed via designated pharmacies in addition to hospitals</li> </ul>
	Purchased and settled in hospital or pharmacy in private market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-reimbursed drugs require full out-of-pocket payment by patients</li> <li>These products are mainly distributed through retail and online pharmacies</li> </ul>



# How to Win in China (2026)

China succeeds when it is designed in, not bolted on

## 1. Design China in Parallel

China must be part of global development from day one

- Include China in pivotal MRCTs
- Align clinical, regulatory, access, and manufacturing timelines

## 2. Structure Partnerships for Risk Sharing

China deals are execution partnerships, not just funding

- Flexible China / ex-China rights structures
- Milestones tied to regulatory and clinical inflections

## 3. Localize Value-Creation Functions

China cannot be run remotely from global HQ

- Local clinical and regulatory leadership
- China-specific go-to-market strategy
- Local manufacturing and supply chain where needed

## 4. Manage Market Entry as a System

China access is system, not a single launch

- Launch → NRDL → Renewals → Post-generic pressure
- Continuous lifecycle and price management

# Your 2026 China Playbook

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## Three Truths for Global Pharma in 2026

- China is now a core global innovation engine, not an emerging market
- Parallel global development is the only viable model
- Master the system logic, and you master the market.

If you leave today with nothing else, remember this:

**China is complex, but it is not chaotic.  
If you understand the logic, you can dominate the market.**

# Thank you!



Stefanie Fasshauer, MBA  
Business Development Director – Life Sciences  
[stefanie.fasshauer@cisema.com](mailto:stefanie.fasshauer@cisema.com)  
Mobile: +852 9833 5953

[cisema.com](https://cisema.com)



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# Abbreviations

BIA — Budget Impact Analysis  
CDE — Center for Drug Evaluation  
CFDI — Center for Food and Drug Inspection  
CMC — Chemistry, Manufacturing & Controls  
CPP — Certificate of Pharmaceutical Product  
CTA — Clinical Trial Application  
CTD — Common Technical Document  
DTP — Direct-to-Patient  
EMA — European Medicines Agency  
GBA — Greater Bay Area  
GPO — Group Purchasing Organization  
GQCE — Generic Quality Consistency Evaluation  
HQ — Headquarters  
HTA — Health Technology Assessment  
ICH — International Council for Harmonisation  
IMCT — International Multicenter Trial  
IND — Investigational New Drug  
IRP — International Reference Pricing  
MRCT — Multi-Regional Clinical Trial

NDA — New Drug Application  
NHSA — National Healthcare Security Administration  
NIFDC — National Institutes for Food and Drug Control  
NMPA — National Medical Products Administration  
NRDL — National Reimbursement Drug List  
PAP — Patient Assistance Program  
PH — Phase  
PK — Pharmacokinetics  
PV — Pharmacovigilance  
RWE — Real-World Evidence  
TCM — Traditional Chinese Medicine  
VBP — Volume-Based Procurement  
WHO — World Health Organization