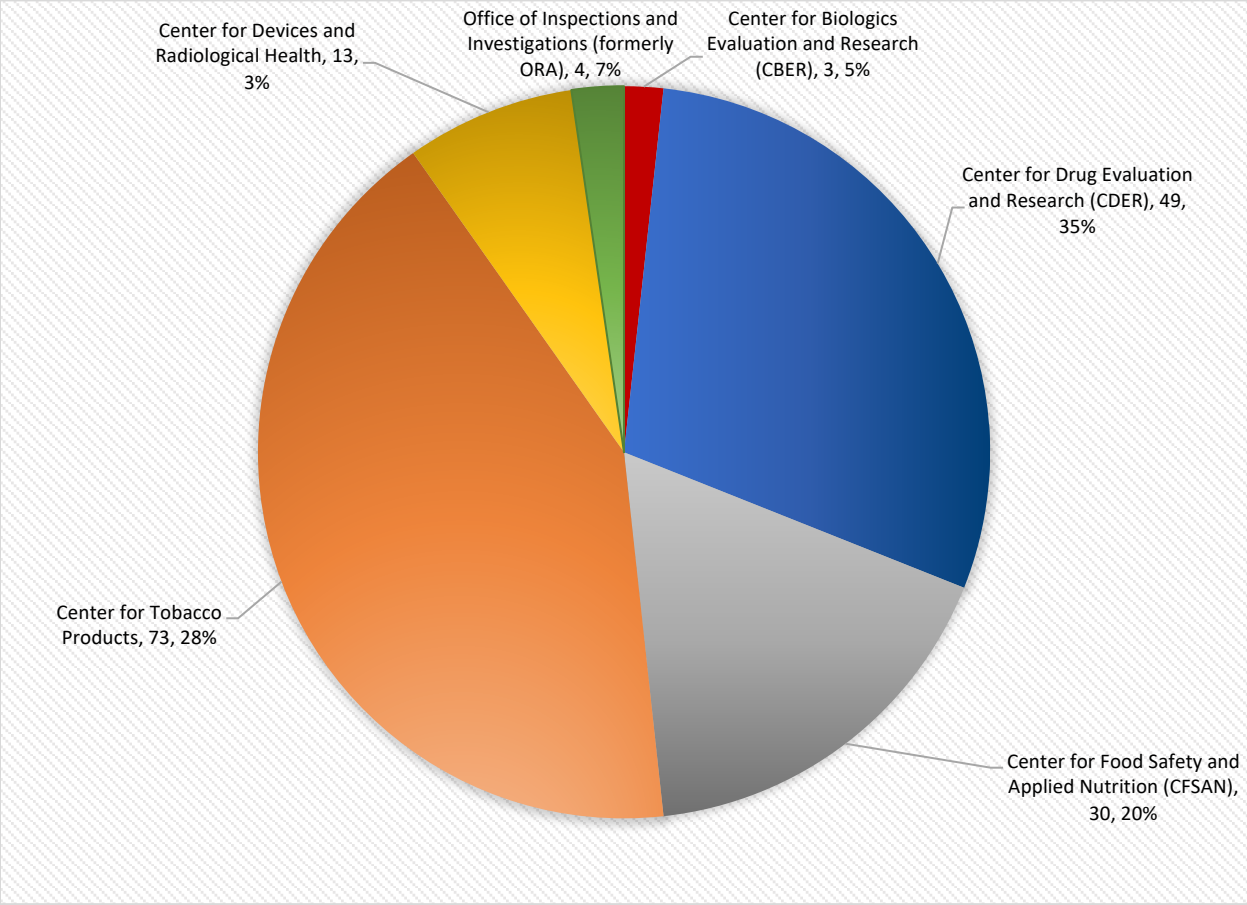
TCG Newsletter

August 2025

FDA Enforcement Trends: Q2 2025

Toscano Consulting Group, Inc. (TCG) provides Quality and Regulatory consulting services to companies within the Pharmaceutical, Biologics, and Medical Device sectors. TCG continuously monitors FDA's Regulatory Enforcement activities to keep abreast of current regulatory enforcement trends. This newsletter provides a summary of Warning Letters issued from the various centers to provide insight into FDA's active enforcement areas. The distribution of Warning Letters by Issuing Centers is provided below in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1: 172 WARNING LETTERS ISSUED BY CENTERS[1]

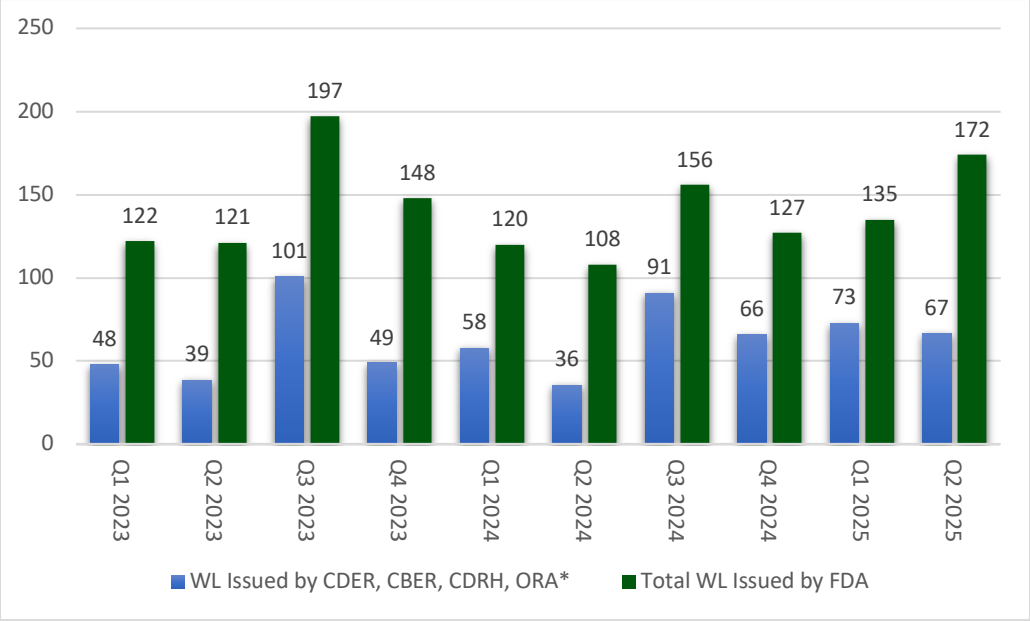


The FDA issued 172 Warning Letters during the second quarter of 2025. The global distribution of Warning Letters is presented below in Table 1, with the United States continuing to have the majority of Warning Letters (137 out of 172) issued followed by China, S Korea, and others.

TABLE 1: Q2 WARNING LETTERS BY COUNTRY

Country	Total Number of WL	Percentage
US	137	80%
China	10	6%
S Korea	4	2%
Germany	3	2%
Singapore	2	1%
Canada	2	1%
India	2	1%
France	2	1%
British Virgin Islands	1	1%
Malaysia	1	1%
Netherlands	1	1%
Nicaragua	1	1%
Pakistan	1	1%
Spain	1	1%
Sweden	1	1%
Taiwan	1	1%
Turkey	1	1%
Venezuela	1	1%

FIGURE 2: WARNING LETTERS ISSUED BY QUARTER



TCG focuses on FDA enforcement activity for Pharmaceutical, Biologics and Medical Devices for human use, therefore we filtered out Warning Letters issued by CFSAN, Center for Tobacco Products, and Office of Inspections and Investigations (formerly ORA) (based on finding type) to focus on those issued by CDER, CBER, and CDRH warning letters that obtained GMP related findings which resulted in a total of 67 Warning Letters.

SUMMARY OF KEY INSPECTION POINTS FOR GMP WARNING LETTERS

- Of the 67 Warning Letters issued, 25 were for foreign inspections, and 6 (24%) of these inspections resulted in the FDA placing the inspected company on Import Alert 66-40.
- 21 out of 67 (31%) Warning Letters had recommendations for the company to obtain a 3rd party consulting firm qualified as set for in 21 CFR 211.34 to assist with addressing the citations.
- 4 out of 67 (6%) Warning Letters had Data Integrity focused citations.
- 6 months was the average lag time between when a site is inspected and when a Warning Letter was issued.

TCG then evaluated Warning Letters with cGMP violations specifically for 21 CFR 210/211 (Pharmaceuticals), 21 CFR 820/803 (Devices), 21 CFR 312 (INDs) and 21 CFR 56 (Clinical Investigations) resulting in 45 Warning Letters. Out of the 45 Warning Letters the top 5 reoccurring CFR citations are provided in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2: TOP WARNING LETTER CITATIONS

Top CFR Citations	Description	Number of Citations	Percentage
21 CFR 211.22	The quality control unit shall be responsible for approving or rejecting drug products manufactured, processed, packed, or held under contract by another	16	36%
21 CFR 211.100	Written procedures; deviations	14	31%
21 CFR 211.84	Testing and approval or rejection of components, drug product containers, and closures	15	33%
21 CFR 211.165	Testing and release for distribution	11	24%
21 CFR 211.42	Design and construction features	9	20%

Q2 2025, marks are large increase in WLs over the same quarter in 2024. Q2 2024 had 108 WL issued whereas Q2 2025 had 172, which is indicative of a ramp up in enforcement activities. There has been speculation that recent changes to the FDA would result in a decrease in FDA oversight and enforcement. We are taking a data driven approach and what we are observing is that this is not materializing at lease in the issuance of WLs, where the FDA is still very active.

With respect to the specific observations being observed we see many of the same observation categories consistent with the last several years. However, violations related to 211.42 regarding facility design and construction, has emerged in Q1 and Q1 of 2025, as a new focus area. No WLs were issued related to facility design in 2024. Specific details of this finding range from inadequate facility design to prevent microbial ingress for aseptic operations, insufficient Environmental monitoring programs and inadequate segregation of activities within the facility to prevent mix-ups.

We will continue to monitor FDA enforcement actions for emerging trends, in the meantime please do not hesitate to contact us here at TCG with any questions you may have. We are always here to provide help and clarity.

Sincerely,

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References:

[1] Note Warning Letters issued by certain offices such as the Office of Pharmaceutical Quality were grouped by the respective center (CDER).