To assess the potential impact of ethnic/regional factors on clinical outcomes, local bridging studies are often necessary. Many methods on the design and analysis of bridging study were proposed in last decades. Most of the methods focused on the targeted ethnic (TE) patient subgroup in a multiregional clinical trial (MRCT). Huang et al. recently proposed a design method for Simultaneous Global Drug Development Program (SGDDP) which combines both information of TE patient population collected from the MRCT and a local clinical trial (LCT). The main purpose of the SGDDP is to test with statistical rigor whether a new treatment is effective in the TE population. Due to the nature of designing SGDDP, we may reassess those important design parameters at the MRCT phase of the program. In this talk, we will discuss different adaptive strategies of the SGDDP at the MRCT phase. As example, we will consider the potential sample size change needed after the MRCT phase of the program.