1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CFCL	25.31				40.85	8.10	2.12		28.26	7.90	0.50	
NFL	53.86				47.98				18.07			
TATA							2.51				2.57	

Data as per FMS (Fertilizer Monitoring Systems) as on 03.03.2010

Control of drug pricing

930. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether drug majors have asked Government to be more predictable in the way it imposes price control on brands that are normally outside Government's direct price control and account for four-fifth of over Rs. 50,000 crore domestic market;

(b) whether pharma firms also want Government to consider price fluctuations either in calendar year or financial year; and

(c) if so, what are other main points mentioned by pharma firms and to what extent these suggestions have been accepted and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (c) There is no specific representation received from drug majors in this regard. However, various representation received from drug companies from time to time in the matter of price control on drug/medicines manufactured by them are dealt with as per the provisions of Drugs ((Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). So far as matter regarding consideration of price fluctuation either in calendar year or financial year is concerned it is stated that prices of non-scheduled formulations/medicines (drugs out of price control) are monitored by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) regularly. As per the prescribed criteria companies are shortlisted by NPPA where there is an increase in price of a non-scheduled formulation by more than 10% in one year and the annual turnover of the formulation pack exceeds Rs. 1 crores. Further, the share of the formulator in that segment of the formulation is required to be at least 20% of the market or the medicine is one of the first 3 top brands of that group. The criteria, namely, high turnover and 10% price increase are designed to identify cases of mass consumption and to meet the requirement of 'public interest', referred to in para 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995. Wherever any abnormal price increase is noticed, necessary action is taken. This is an ongoing process. The price fluctuations need to be assessed each month for this purpose considering the preceding twelve month period and hence calendar year or financial year would not be relevant for monitoring the changes in prices and further action thereon.

Dependence on import of fertilizers

931. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country is fully dependent on import of fertilizers for meeting demand; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to augment domestic production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) The country is not fully dependent on imports of fertilizers like Urea, Di Ammonium Phosphate, various grades of complex fertilizers, Single Super Phosphate (SSP) etc. which are being produced in the country. However, the gap between assessed demand and indigenous production is being met through imports. Muriate of Potash (MOP) is the only fertilizer, whose demand is fully met through imports as there are no viable sources of MOP in the country.

(b) Government is always encouraging production of urea in the country to achieve self-sufficiency. The Government has announced a new policy on 4th September, 2008 to attract new investments. The policy is based on Import Parity Price (IPP) benchmark with suitable floor and ceiling prices aiming to revamp, expansion, revival of existing urea units and setting up of Greenfield projects. The policy aims to substantially bridge the gap between consumption and domestic production of urea in next five years subject to adequate availability of gas at reasonable prices. Government has taken initiatives to encourage indigenous production in P&K sector by allowing import parity price to the indigenous manufacturers of DAP. Government has also reduced the custom duty on phosphoric acid from 5% to 2% to enable indigenous manufacturers of P&K fertilizers to procure this important input at reasonable price. Government is also encouraging private sector and public sector companies to explore the possibilities for joint ventures abroad to ensure uninterrupted supply of fertilizer inputs to P&K sector.

Pharma PSUs entering new business areas

932. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Public Sector Pharmaceutical Companies under the administrative control of his Ministry;

(b) the details of their profit/loss position during each of the last three years;

(c) whether some pharma PSUs have submitted plans for entering into new business areas to improve margins; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) Names of Public Sector Pharmaceutical Companies under the administrative control of this Ministry are as under:—

(i) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Gurgaon

(ii) Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL), Pimpri, Pune