

(b) The High Technology Committee was concerned with assessing the level of technology in the existing manufacture from whatever stage of production—basic or intermediate. The Committee was aware of the starting material stage of each of the above mentioned bulk drugs. The Committee considered the processes involved in the manufacture of these drugs from the stages mentioned and came to the conclusion that these processes satisfied one or more of the general criteria adopted by the Committee for categorising processes as involving high technology.

(c) There is no proposal at present to review the findings of the High Level Committee where there is a representation from the affected foreign drug companies that is considered.

#### **Use of chloromethylation for production of Bulk drugs**

2246. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 120 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd November, 1981 and state:

(a) what is the number of companies in the country which are using Chloromethylation / Chloroethylation steps in the production of bulk drugs; if so, what are the names of the companies, names of the bulk drugs involved and whether they have faced any difficulty or risk in following this step;

(b) what are the considerations which weighed with his Ministry to declare that the proposed manufacture of Salbutamol by M/s. Glaxo involves a multistop process of conversion requiring precise control of reaction conditions or careful handling; and

(c) whether it is a fact that such steps and nature of controls are involved in the production of several drugs which have been not classified as involving high technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have not conducted any study as to how many companies are using Chloromethylation/Chloroethylation steps in the production of bulk drugs.

(b) and (c) The process for manufacture of Salbutamol as proposed by M/s. Glaxo Labr was considered by the High Level Committee, which categorised it as involving high technology in accordance with the criteria adopted by the said Committee

#### **Excess import bill due to import of raw materials**

2247. DR. JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: SHRI B. C. PATTANAYAK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that direct import bill on account of import of raw materials and other items of foreign drug companies has substantially gone up after the New Drug Policy, and what are the details of major foreign companies who are involved in this racket; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the major beneficiaries in the matter of procurement of imported and canalised raw materials from within the country are also foreign companies; if so, the value of imported and canalised raw materials obtained by five top foreign companies from within the country during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The total value of imports of all items including capital goods, raw materials and others of Foreign Drug Companies in which, as on date, the direct foreign equity is more than 40 per cent for the calendar years 1977

to 1979 and 1980 (January to June) is furnished in the attached Annexure.

[See Appendix CXXI, Annexure No 73.]

These figures relate to their imports in respect of all their activities. Imports are allowed to both India and Foreign Companies alike in accordance with the Import Trade Control Policy in force from time to time.

(b) Canalised drugs are allocated to both Indian and Foreign Drug Companies in the DGTD and Small Scale Sector in accordance with the distribution Policy announced by the Government from time to time. The quantities of canalised drugs allocated to the top five Foreign Drug Companies (in terms of their total value) of imports as given in reply to part (a) above during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 are furnished in the attached Statement. The distribution Policy does not discriminate between Indian and Foreign Companies.

#### Statement

##### *Quantities of canalised drugs allotted to the five foreign Companies*

Name of the Company	Name of the Canalised drug	Allocation (In kgs.)		
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1. M/s. Bayer (India) Ltd.	Vitamin B <sub>2</sub> . . . .	Nil	Nil†	26
	Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> (Mono) . .	Nil	Nil	44†
	Vitamin C (Plain) . .	Nil	Nil	2000
	Vitamin C (Coated) . .	Nil	Nil	6000
2. M/s. Sandoz India Ltd.	Chloramphenicol Powder .	2590*	1200	900
	Chloroquine Phosphate .	Nil	Nil	50
	Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> (Mono) . .	Nil†	Nil†	Nil†
	Vitamin B <sub>2</sub> . . . .	Nil†	Nil†	Nil†
	Tetracycline Base . . .	Nil	1720	490
	Tetracycline Hcl . . .	3050	1700	2730
	Vitamin C (Plain) . . .	Nil	4800	6400
	Vitamin C (Coated) . .	Nil	3000	7800
3. M/s. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.		No allocation of canalised drugs was made during any of these three years.		
4. M/s. Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd.			Do.	-
5. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (India) Ltd.	Piperazine Hexahydrate.	28000	28000	1955†

\*Includes No. Objection Certificate issued for the import of 1200 kgs. of Chloramphenicol Powder.

†Allocations were not made as per Government instructions.