

- (iii) As per the DGFT notification No. 82(RE-2010)/2009-2014, dated 31st Oct, 2011, export of meat and meat products is allowed subject to the exporter furnishing a declaration, attached with copies of valid APEDA Plant Registration Certificate(s) to the customs at the time of exports that the above items have been obtained/sourced from an APEDA registered abattoirs or from APEDA registered meat processing plant which sources raw material exclusively from APEDA registered integrated abattoir/abattoir.
- (iv) According to the current Foreign Trade Policy of the Government of India, each export consignment is subject to compulsory microbiological and other tests and a comprehensive pre-shipment inspection certificate is issued by the Government laboratory. The Government of India has nominated following agencies for issuance of health certificates:
- All State Directorates of Animal Husbandry
  - Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs)
  - Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI)
  - Bombay Municipal Corporation (originating from Deonar Abattoir)
  - Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)

Meat consignments conforming to the notified standards and specifications and which are export worthy only are allowed for export. Each consignment is accompanied by a Health Certificate issued by any of the above agencies. The certificate is based on the micro-biological examination of the consignment.

(c) Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has not undertaken any specific study on steps taken by State Government of Gujarat.

#### **Impact of new Drugs (Prices Control) Order**

3266. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a new Drugs (Prices Control) Order was notified recently;
- (b) whether any assessment has been made to find out the impact of the above Order on pharma companies;
- (c) whether it is a fact that due to depleted profits many pharma companies are forced to close their establishments; and

(d) if so, how Government looks at it and the alternative steps proposed to protect pharma companies, particularly smaller companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NIHAL CHAND): (a) Pursuant to the announcement of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy (NPPP), 2012, the Government has notified Drug (Price Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO, 2013) on 15.05.2013 in supersession of DPCO, 1995. All the medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2011 have been included in the first schedule of DPCO, 2013 and brought under price control.

(b) Out of total 680 National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) under scheduled category of DPCO, 2013, National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) has already notified the ceiling prices in respect of 444 medicines up to 10.07.2014 under provisions of the said order. Significant reduction in prices has been effected on the medicines notified under DPCO, 2013 as compared to the highest price prevalent prior to that, as per details mentioned in table below:

% Reduction with respect to highest price to Retailer	No. of Drugs
0 <= 5%	35
5 <= 10%	41
10 <= 15%	50
15 <= 20%	40
20 <= 25%	60
25 <= 30%	43
30 <= 35%	27
35 <= 40%	34
Above 40%	114
TOTAL	444

In addition to above, NPPA has fixed prices of 108 non-scheduled formulations under DPCO, 2012.

(c) and (d) The objective of National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Policy (NPPP)-2012 is to put in place a regulatory framework for pricing of drugs so as to ensure availability of required medicines - “essential medicines” - at reasonable prices even while providing sufficient opportunity for innovation and competition to support the growth of industry, thereby meeting the goals of employment and shared economic well-being for all.