

of Special Economic Zones (SEZs), actual operations took place only in 28,488.49 hectares *i.e.* 62 per cent of the notified land;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for not starting operation of SEZs; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy in order to revive such zones, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Out of total notified area of 45883.58 hectares in respect of 347 notified Special Economic Zones (SEZs) including 7 Central Government SEZs and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZ Act, 2005, 18913.21 hectares of land have been utilized for the development of SEZs. The reasons for delay in operationalisation of SEZs may, *inter-alia*, be attributed to downward trend in the industries during the recent past, imposition of MAT and DDT by the Government, etc.

(c) Review of functioning of SEZs is an on-going process and on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, Government periodically takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZ Scheme.

#### **Competition from China in pharmaceutical exports**

642. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that China has doubled its financial help to some of the developing countries in Africa, Asia and East European countries between 2013 and 2015;

(b) how India looks at the conditions put by China on countries whom it is extending financial help to mandatorily buy medicines manufactured by Chinese companies; and

(c) how Government is helping Indian pharma companies to face the situation and sharpen their strategies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the information received from Embassy of India, Beijing, China's total foreign aid/ODA (Official Development Assistance) stood at US\$ 35.96 billion for the period 2001 to 2013. Also, China

appropriated a total of 89.34 billion Yuan (14.41 billion USD) during 2010 to 2012 for foreign assistance in three types; grants, interest free loans and concessional loans. China provided foreign aid to 121 countries during 2010-12 which includes among others, 30 countries in Asia, 51 in Africa and 12 in Europe. Around 42% of China's total foreign aid went to Africa, around 25% to Asia and 10% to Europe during the period 2010 to 2012. (Source; China's White Paper on Foreign Aid 2014)

(b) Department of Commerce is not aware of such a condition being put by China on countries to whom it is extending financial help, to mandatorily buy medicines manufactured by Chinese companies.

(c) Based on feedback from various agencies including the Pharmaceuticals Export Promotion Council (Pharmexcil), Government of India prepares policies that enable Indian exporters to compete in the international markets, including dealing with competition from China. Financial assistance is provided under Market Development Assistance and Market Access Initiative Schemes by Department of Commerce to exporters of various Pharmaceutical products, particularly small and medium size exporters, to promote their exports in various countries including African, Asian and East European countries. Details of grant provided under MDA and MAI schemes to Pharmexcil during 2013-14, 2014-15 and current year (up to December, 2015) is given below:

Scheme	Amount in INR	Amount in INR	Amount in INR
MDA	MDA utilized for Coded activities	MDA Disbursed to Exporters	Total
2013-14	3,41,99,493	2,04,38,743	5,46,38,236
2014-15	3,65,00,000	2,67,13,000	6,32,13,000
2015-16 (up. to Dec 31, 2015)	4,50,00,000	2,25,00,000	6,75,00,000
MAI	MAI utilized for Coded activities	MAI Disbursed for Product Registration	Total
2013-14	7,92,28,877	3,78,53,161	11,70,82,038
2014-15	12,89,58,306	2,50,25,162	15,39,83,468
2015-16 (up to Dec 31, 2015)	3,20,00,000	14,89,35,952	18,09,35,952

The financial aid granted is uniform and not country specific

The New Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 also makes provisions to incentivize India's exports through newly introduced schemes. The 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme' (MEIS) scheme which incentivizes export of specified goods to specified markets also includes pharmaceutical products. This would also help Indian pharmaceutical exporters to compete in international markets.

**Import/export of medicines/drugs**

643. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the country-wise quantum and value of medicines/drugs imported and exported during each of the last three years and current year;
- (b) whether India is largely dependent on import particularly from China to meet the bulk of the requirement of various drugs including essential drugs and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs);
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the measures taken by Government to boost export of medicines/drugs and encourage the Indian pharmaceutical companies to increase their production so as to reduce dependence on imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Commodity-wise/country-wise India's import and export of medicines/drugs during last three years and current year for the top 30 markets are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. (*See below*)

(b) and (c) The estimated production of bulk drugs by indigenous drug manufacturing companies in 2013 was US\$ 10.4 billion and import for the period was US\$ 3.5 billion which came primarily from China. Indian drug manufacturers import pharmaceuticals including drug intermediates, bulk drugs and formulations, from various countries. Based on the information available relating to China, India imports drugs and pharmaceutical from China in the form of raw materials as well as finished products for both domestic consumption and exports. Imports from China constitute about 55% of total import of drugs and pharmaceuticals into India. As per the reports available, in case of 12 essential drugs namely; Paracetamol, Metformin, Ranitidine, Amoxicillin,