

Sl. No.	Description of drugs	Sl. No.	Description of drugs
60.	Abciximab	66.	Irinotecan
61.	Anti-Rabies Normal Human immunoglobulin	67.	Nalorphine
62.	Anti-D Immunoglobulin	68.	Procarbazine
63.	Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH)	69.	Ritonavir
64.	Filgrastim/Molgramostim (G-CSF/GM-CSF)	70.	Rivastigmine
65.	Imatinib Mesilate	71.	Rituximab
		72.	Saquinavir
		73.	Trastuzumab

Status of implementation of Katoch Committee recommendations

2759. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has lost its self-reliance in bulk drugs due to increasing imports from China, if so, the details of import of bulk drugs from China for last five years;

(b) the major recommendations of Katoch Committee to promote domestic production of bulk drugs and status of their implementation;

(c) whether work on the proposed National Centre for R&D in Bulk Drugs, Hyderabad has been rather slow due to lack of budgetary support; and

(d) if so, the details of budget allocated and utilization thereof for the last two financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA): (a) The country is dependent on imports of bulk drugs/Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) for producing certain essential medicines from China. As India is a signatory to the WTO and TRIPs agreement, the import restrictions have been removed and imports made on economic considerations have slowly resulted in the present dependence. On the basis of the details available with the Department, India's total imports of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients and the imports from China during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Total import (₹ Crores)	Imports from China (₹ Crores)
2013-14	18991.14	12061.53 (63.51%)
2014-15	19833.20	12757.96 (64.33%)
2015-16	21216.91	13853.20 (65.29%)

Source: CMIE economic outlook.

(b) The Katoch Committee has *inter alia* recommended establishment of Mega Parks for APIs with common facilities such as common Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs), Testing facilities, Captive Power Plants/assured power supply by state systems, Common Utilities/Services such as storage, testing laboratories, IPR management, designing, guest house/accommodation, etc., maintained by a separate Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV); a scheme for extending financial assistance to States to acquire land and also for setting up common facilities; revival of public sector units for starting the manufacturing of selected and very essential critical drugs (e.g. penicillins, paracetamol etc.); financial investment from the Government for development of clusters which may be in the form of a professionally managed dedicated equity fund for the promotion of manufacture of APIs and extending fiscal benefits to creation of the entire community cluster infrastructure and individual unit infrastructure; extension of fiscal and financial benefits to promote the bulk drugs sector; promoting stronger industry-academia interaction, synergising R&D promotion efforts by various Government agencies; incentivising scientists, duty exemptions for capital goods imports. These recommendations are already being implemented through various schemes of the Government keeping in view the financial outlays required in the implementation of the recommendations.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The National Centre for Research and Development in Bulk Drugs (NCRDBD), Hyderabad is linked with NIPER-Hyderabad Campus construction and the revised plans, layouts (NCRDBD and NIPER-Hyderabad Campus) has been submitted by National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC) which has been identified as the Project Management Consultant (PMC) on 25th October, 2016.