

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *2
ANSWERED ON 02/02/2024

DECLINE IN EXPORT OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

*2. DR. C.M. RAMESH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether exports of pharmaceutical products have declined in recent years, if so, the details thereof during the last three years;
- (b) the details of pharma companies which have contributed towards pharma exports, during the last two years, company-wise; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to explore new markets for exporting pharma products, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

- (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *2 FOR ANSWER ON 2nd FEBRUARY, 2024
REGARDING DECLINE IN EXPORT OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS**

(a) India's exports of pharmaceutical products have been consistently growing in the last few years. Exports have grown from USD 24.44 Bn in 2020-21 to USD 25.39 Bn in 2022-23. Pharma exports during the last three years are as under:

(Values in USD Million)

2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
24,444.03	24,594.27	25,392.99

(Source: DGCIS)

(b) Over 6000 companies contributed towards pharma exports in 2021-22 as well as in 2022-23.

(c) It is the continuous endeavor of Government of India to expand its export presence in the existing markets as well as exploring emerging new markets. Under the Market Access Initiative (MAI), which is an export promotion scheme of GoI, export promotional activities are supported with focus country approach. Some of the activities supported under the MAI scheme include market studies/survey, exhibitions, capacity building, organizing buyer-seller meetings, statutory compliances in the export market and mounting business delegations. There is also a dedicated Export Promotion Council for Pharmaceutical exports to support and expand India's presence in overseas markets.

Further, the potential for generic drug export is increasing with improvement in access to health care and as a result, countries pursue for affordable import sources. Accordingly, the Government consistently and regularly engages with our Indian missions abroad and the potential foreign trade partners through various institutional dialogue and cooperation mechanisms to identify the emerging health care demands in these markets for timely penetration.

भारत सरकार
वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय
वाणिज्य विभाग

राज्य सभा
तारांकित प्रश्न सं. 2

दिनांक 02 फरवरी, 2024 को उत्तर दिए जाने के लिए

औषधीय उत्पादों के निर्यात में गिरावट

***2 डा. सी. एम. रमेश:**

क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हाल के वर्षों में औषधीय उत्पादों के निर्यात में गिरावट आई है, यदि हाँ, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान औषधियों के निर्यात में योगदान देने वाली औषध कंपनियों का कंपनी - वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार औषधीय उत्पादों के निर्यात हेतु नए बाजारों की तलाश करने का विचार रखती है, यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

उत्तर
वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री
(श्री पीयूष गोयल)

(क) से (ग): एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

औषधीय उत्पादों के निर्यात में गिरावट के संबंध में दिनांक 02 फरवरी, 2024 को उत्तर के लिए नियत राज्यसभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2 के भाग (क) से (ग) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित विवरण

(क): जी नहीं। विगत कुछ वर्षों में भारत के फार्मास्युटिकल उत्पादों के निर्यात में निरंतर वृद्धि हो रही है। निर्यात वर्ष 2020-21 में 24.44 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर थे, जो बढ़कर वर्ष 2022-23 में 25.39 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर हो गए हैं। विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान फार्मा निर्यात निम्नानुसार हैं:-

(मिलियन अमरीकी डालर में)

2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
24,444.03	24,594.27	25,392.99

(स्रोत: डीजीसीआईएस)

(ख): 6000 से अधिक कंपनियों ने 2021-22 के साथ-साथ 2022-23 में फार्मा निर्यात में योगदान दिया।

(ग): भारत सरकार का यह सतत प्रयास रहा है कि मौजूदा बाजारों में अपनी निर्यात उपस्थिति का विस्तार किया जाए और साथ ही उभरते नए बाजारों की खोज की जाए। बाजार पहुंच पहल (एमएआई), जो भारत सरकार की एक निर्यात संवर्धन योजना है, के अंतर्गत निर्यात संवर्धन कार्यक्रमों को फोकस देश का दृष्टिकोण रखकर सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। एमएआई योजना के अंतर्गत सहायता प्राप्त कुछ कार्यक्रमों में बाजार अध्ययन/सर्वेक्षण, प्रदर्शनियां, क्षमता निर्माण, क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकों का आयोजन, निर्यात बाजार में सांविधिक अनुपालन, और व्यापार शिष्टमंडलों में वृद्धि शामिल है। विदेशी बाजारों में भारत की उपस्थिति का समर्थन और विस्तार करने के लिए फार्मास्युटिकल निर्यात के लिए एक समर्पित निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद भी है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल तक पहुंच में सुधार के साथ जेनेरिक दवा निर्यात की संभावना बढ़ रही है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप, देश किफायती आयात स्रोतों को प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करते हैं। तदनुसार, सरकार इन बाजारों में यथा समय प्रवेश के लिए उभरती स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या मांगों की पहचान करने के लिए विभिन्न संस्थागत वार्ता और सहयोगी व्यवस्थाओं के माध्यम से विदेश स्थित हमारे भारतीय मिशन और संभावित विदेश व्यापार भागीदारों के साथ निरंतर और नियमित रूप से कार्यरत रहती है।

DR. C.M. RAMESH: Sir, I have gone through the answer provided by the Minister. I want to ask as to how the PLI Scheme has helped improving the tech capabilities, capacity utilisation and competitiveness in the pharma sector, especially, in MSME Sector.

SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA SINGH PATEL: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there are two PLI schemes in the pharma sector which have been introduced by the Government and they have three different objectives. One is to boost the domestic manufacturing capacity in pharmaceuticals and drugs. The other is to reduce our import dependence and third is to encourage product diversification in the pharma sector so that our industry can attain a dominant position in the global landscape.

The first PLI Scheme is aimed at boosting the domestic manufacturing for the KSM, the Key Starting Materials, the APIs as well as the drug intermediates. Regarding this scheme, Sir, 48 projects for 33 bulk drugs have been approved with a total committed investment of Rs. 3,938.57 crores, manufacturing of 22 bulk drugs has already been approved and the production capacity of 89000 plus million tonnes has been committed. So, the manufacturing capacity has been attained.

The second PLI Scheme is for the pharmaceuticals and this is broadly aimed at creating global champions so far as the product diversification is concerned. Here, Sir, there have been 55 selected applicants who have made an investment of Rs. 25,813 crores against the committed investment of Rs. 17,275 crores and that has been the progress of the two PLI Schemes so far. Overall, we have been able to move rightly in the direction of attaining the objectives of these two PLI schemes.

DR. C.M. RAMESH: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government may like to adopt holistic approach that involves collaboration between industry stakeholders, Government and regulatory bodies which can enhance our position as global leaders in pharma sector.

SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA SINGH PATEL: Sir, any kind of cooperation between Government of India, pharma industries or the other Statutory Government regulatory bodies goes to foster more and more of regulatory compliance and convergences. In this regard, Sir, the CDSCO coordinates the activities of the State Drug Control Organisations and provides expert advices through statutory bodies like the Drugs Consultative Committee along with the Drugs Technical Advisory Board. The Drugs Technical Advisory Board is also a multi-stakeholder body which includes experts from the pharmaceutical industry. Moreover, Sir, a two-day 'Chintan Shivir' was

organised last year in the month of February on 'Drugs: Quality regulation and Enforcement'. This was primarily aimed at reviewing the implementation and processes of the policies and programme and, in this event, State Government regulators, the representatives from the State Governments, from the industry, they deliberated at large on the transparency and compliance of the Indian drug standards, the regulatory capacities across States and Centre, the global best practices, also the introduction of newer interventions like digital tools, clinical trial standards, etc., to create a multi-stakeholder approach for the benefit of the common citizens.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR: Sir, I would like to ask what actions have been taken to recoup the reputation of Indian pharmaceuticals that went for a six in Africa and in Central Asia, after several deaths took place because of exports of faulty medicines and pharmaceuticals products.

SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA SINGH PATEL: Sir, it is important to record first that the Indian pharmaceutical industry enjoys a very good reputation in the global landscape. India is popularly known as the pharmacy of the world. In terms of volume, we are the third largest in the world and in terms of value we are the fourteenth largest, currently valued at 55 billion dollars and aim to reach 130 billion dollars by 2030. So, we enjoy a very good reputation and, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, our industry, despite the nation-wide lockdown, was able to maintain a steady supply of Covid vaccines and other Covid-related medicines to more than 100 countries across the world under India's very, very unique *Vaccine Maitri* initiative. Our exports have also been consistently growing in the past one decade. However, I would agree with the hon. Members that even if there are some isolated cases of sub-standard products, then, we need to take some proactive measures and that Government of India is committed to it. The issue actually pertains to the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Health has, along with the CDSCO, taken appropriate measures. They have looked into the specific issues also which they have quoted. It is under active examination but broadly, Government of India is committed to ensuring the safety and quality of medicines and I repeat that the brand image of the India pharma industry remains intact which is evident from the fact that our exports are consistently growing. Between April to December, 2023 our growth rate has been 8.19 per cent.

SHRI G. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the Government for the market access initiatives through which

several export promotion initiatives have been taken for the export of pharmaceuticals.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI G. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: My question is about the remission of duties and taxes on export products, the RoDTEP scheme. The pharmaceutical products are not included, as per my knowledge, in the list of eligible products for the RoDTEP scheme. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the actual position on this and whether pharmaceutical products also will be considered for the benefits under the RoDTEP Scheme.

SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA SINGH PATEL: Sir, we keep reviewing the products which are to be remitted under the RoDTEP scheme. I will collect the necessary details and will inform the hon. Member.

SHRI KARTIKEYA SHARMA: I would like to ask the hon. Minister, what is the Ministry doing in respect of exploring new markets, especially in manufacturing? I want to congratulate you for you have allowed manufacturing of medicines which have rare genetic disorder.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI KARTIKEYA SHARMA: What is the Ministry looking at? How is it looking at these opportunities?

SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA SINGH PATEL: It is the constant endeavour of our Ministry to not just expand our export presence in the existing markets, but also keep exploring the new emerging markets and, which is why, today the Indian pharma industry has its presence in over 200 destinations. We are trying to make use of our market access initiative particularly, which has a focus-country approach and we are making inroads into the Latin American and Caribbean Region, the Asia-Pacific region. Right now, we are focusing on certain specific countries under the Latin American region which is Argentina, Brazil and Chile and also in the Africa, in South Africa, in Nigeria, in Kenya. So, we are making these initiatives under the MAI Scheme. Apart from that, we have a dedicated EPC, the Pharmexcil which also makes effort to make inroads into the markets which have an untapped potential and, lately, we have

concluded the very important Free Trade Agreements, the CEPA with UAE and the ECTA with Australia. Those are also opportunities available to our exporters in the pharma industry to explore these newer markets and, on the other FTAs which we are negotiating, once concluded, will also provide better access to our exporters in the pharma sector.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Q.No.3