

## ‘Pharma Must be 20% of Manufacturing Sector’ Sector needs to be 3-4x its size by 2030 & India must be ready for ‘age of smart medicine’: DoP secy

**Teena.Thacker**  
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**New Delhi:** Known as the pharmacy of the world, India’s pharmaceutical sector needs to be 3-4 times its existing size to be 20% of the growing manufacturing sector by 2030, department of pharmaceuticals (DoP) secretary Arunish Chawla said on Friday.

The pharma sector’s exports totalled \$50 billion last year, and accounted for 10% of the manufacturing sector, Chawla said at the CII Life Sciences summit. “By 2030, we need to be 20% of the ma-

nufacturing sector in India. And to be that 20%, we will need to be three to four times the existing size,” he said. An age of smart medicine is dawning upon us and in the next 20-30 years, there will be smart therapies for virtually every difficult illness, Chawla said. “We have to be ready for that age. We have to prepare for that age.”

India is the third largest global player in drugs and pharmaceuticals and has the largest number of US Food and Drug Authority-approved plants outside the US, he said. “You export to 200 countries and nearly half of the global generic companies are among

you. About 90% of WHO pre-qualified, active pharmaceutical ingredients, I will secure from you. And two-thirds of global vaccine requirements and WHO vaccine requirements are met by you. This is not a small achievement,” he said.

He stressed on the need to re-look at the way the industry does research.

“There are many sectors, sub-sectors within this industry whe-

re we have already undergone a structural change from being a passive importer to an active exporter. We need to do that in all the sub-sectors of this industry,” the DoP secretary said.

Speaking at the event, Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council managing director Jitendra Kumar emphasised on the need for innovation in India. Rajesh Jain, who is the chairman of the CII National Committee on Biotechnology and chairman of Panacea Biotech, said the current landscape of the sector is very optimistic and is showing unprecedented growth.



**India has largest number of FDA approved plants outside the US: Chawla**

## 'Med-tech, drug industry to be worth \$200 b by 2030'

**Abhishek Law**  
New Delhi

Indian drugs, pharma and med-tech industry is expected to touch \$200 billion by 2030, three to four times the current size, said Arunish Chawla, Secretary, Department of Pharmaceuticals, Union Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers.

According to him, private investment, R&D and backing by government's policy intervention will see the industry become "an exporter of most major med-tech products by 2030".

Sources say, Indian pharmaceuticals (pharma) industry commands a significant share of over 20 per cent of the global medicine supply chain.

"The med-tech, drugs and pharmaceuticals industry (in India) was valued at \$20 billion in 2020 and has been

**India's R&D spends in the sector continue to be lower compared to the US and China**

achieving consistent double-digit growth year-on-year. And by working with the industry, private investment, policy interventions like the production-linked incentives, strengthening of R&D, we hope to become \$200 billion by 2030, that is three to four times the present size," Chawla said on the sidelines of a CII event organised here on Friday.

### **PRIP SCHEME**

According to him, India is already an exporter in several categories of drugs and med-tech and with the push

through adoption of new tech, modern labs, and R&D across private and public sector, India has the potential to emerge an exporter of most major med-tech products.

Chawla said the PRIP scheme has been introduced to further prop up the pharma sector and the Ministry is working with both industry and academia to "formulate" detailed guidelines.

In August, the government introduced the Scheme for Promotion of Research and Innovation in the Pharmaceutical and Medical Technology Sector (PRIP), 2023, under the National Policy on Research & Development and Innovation in the pharma medtech sector.

### **R&D SPEND**

Incidentally, India's R&D spends in the sector continue to be lower compared to developed nations like the US

and developing ones like China. India spends about 5 per cent of what the US spends and a fifth of China's.

As per the Standing Committee on Health report in 2022, while the US spends 2 per cent of its GDP in health research, India ranks far behind, earmarking only 0.01 per cent.

Coming in this backdrop, the PRIP scheme is aimed at pushing established pharma companies and biggies to engage in "collaborative research" with NIPERs (National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research); provide financial assistance to companies expediting market launches, push for commercialisation of products among other. Financial support was also made to be made available to Indian start-ups and MSMEs carrying out research projects in identified priority areas.

# ‘India to grow pharma sector to \$200 billion by 2030’

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 NEW DELHI

The government aims to grow the pharmaceutical industry by about four times to \$200 billion by 2030, Arunish Chawla, secretary, department of pharmaceuticals, said on Friday.

The sector should be able to achieve the target through the help of industrial academia and production-linked incentives (PLIs) announced for industrial research and development, he said on the sidelines of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) summit.

“We are already achieving double-digit growth year on year. We need to sustain the momentum and accelerate further and also adapt to the structural changes that are coming in the industry and the medical technology sector the world over,” Chawla said.



Fourteen projects have been commissioned, and domestic manufacturing of high-end medical devices has started. ISTOCKPHOTO

And to rise to that challenge, we have initiated the production-led incentive scheme, but not just for formulations, but also bulk drugs, drug intermediates, and the meditech sector, which are the rising sectors of our economy,” he added.

“And in these sectors, along with this, we are strengthen-

ing the industrial support schemes, including common facilities and assistance that we can provide to the industry, dovetailed with research and development, where both public and private resources can be brought together. These, put together, will help us achieve the challenge, and we are working very closely

with the industry to do that.”

The PLI scheme and the lure of the Indian market has attracted companies like GE Healthcare, which are planning to scale up manufacturing in the country for medical technology.

Under the PLI scheme for medical devices, a total of 26 projects have been approved, with a committed investment of ₹1,206 crore. Out of this an investment of ₹714 crore has been achieved.

Fourteen projects producing 37 products have been commissioned, and domestic manufacturing of high-end medical devices has started. These include linear accelerator, MRI scan, CT-scan, mammogram, C-Arm, MRI coils and high-end X-ray tubes.

Chawla said that India’s

contribution to global manufacturing also is set to double by 2030.

“India has the potential to grow 3-4 times in value by achieving a shift from a 10% share of pharma and medtech in the manufacturing sector in 2020 to a 20% share in 2030,” he added.

**The PLI scheme for the sector and lure of the Indian market have attracted companies like GE Healthcare**

India has the largest number of FDA approved plants in the US and exports to 200 countries with value accounting to more than \$50 billion. Further, two-thirds of

global vaccines for World Health Organization requirements are met by India.

“Innovation is on the rise in India-medtech, assistive technology, and smart medicine are evolving but a streamlined innovation strategy is required,” he said.

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## Government helping industry with policies, incentives Exports to drive pharma, may hit \$200 bn by 2030

New Delhi, Nov. 17: The domestic pharmaceutical industry has the potential to grow by 4-5 times to around \$200 billion in value terms by scaling up manufacturing and enhancing exports, a senior government official said on Friday.

He noted that to reach a size of \$200 billion by 2030 from around \$50 billion currently, the industry needs to grow in double digits year-on-year while reducing dependence on imports and focussing on expanding exports.

"The age of smart medicine is dawning upon us. The new therapies that will come to the fore in the next 20 to 30 years would deliver smart therapies virtually for every difficult illness that we know of today. We have to be ready for that age. We have to prepare for that age," department of phar-



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He said the government is helping the industry with various policy initiatives, including production-linked incentives.

"At \$50 billion in 2020, we were a little over 10 per cent of our manufacturing sector. By 2030 we need to be 20 per cent of the manufacturing sector in India," Chawla noted.

To reach the goal, the industry needs to grow in double-digit year-on-year, he added.

"We need to select and target a few sectors where we are still import dependent. We need to redesign the policy framework and do it in such a way that, in ten years, we will become exporters in all these segments," Chawla said.

He noted that the government is working together with industry and academia in order to help the industry reach \$200 billion by 2030.

"We are already exporting in most sectors, and we hope, the way new

technologies are coming up and the way our academic institutions, our laboratories and our industries are working together in the research and development sector, we hope that we will be an exporter of nearly all most major medical technology products," Chawla said.

He noted that silos need to be broken between academia, laboratories and industry. A shift is required from publications to patents and a mechanism for research-oriented sponsored degrees from industry is the need of the hour to foster innovation, he added.

The country must use its resources, demographic dividend, manpower, forward-looking policies and achieve economies of scale to become a world leader in pharma, Chawla said.

—PTI



# Pharma industry can grow to \$200 bn in value terms by 2030: Pharma Secy

PTI ■ NEW DELHI

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therapies that will come to the fore in the next 20 to 30 years would deliver smart therapies virtually for every difficult illness that we know of today. We have to be ready for that age. We have to prepare for that age," Department of Pharmaceuticals Secretary Arunish Chawla said at a CII event here. He said the government is helping the industry with various policy initiatives, including production-linked incentives. "At USD 50 billion in 2020, we were a little over 10 per cent of our manufacturing sector. By 2030 we need to be 20 per cent



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**DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICALS SECRETARY ARUNISH CHAWLA SAYS**

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PTI / New Delhi

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**Pharma Secretary says govt helping the industry with various policy initiatives, including production-linked incentives**

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## PHARMA PUSH

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# सात साल में 200 अरब डालर का हो जाएगा फार्मा उद्योग

नई दिल्ली (भाषा) । घरेलू दवा उद्योग में विनिर्माण तथा निर्यात बढ़ाकर मूल्य के हिसाब से चार से पांच गुना होकर करीब 200 अरब अमेरिकी डॉलर तक पहुंचने की क्षमता है। एक वरिष्ठ सरकारी अधिकारी ने शुक्रवार को यह बात कही। फार्मा सचिव अरुणीश चावला ने यहां भारतीय उद्योग

परिसंघ (सीआईआई) के एक कार्यक्रम में कहा कि वर्तमान में करीब 50 अरब डॉलर से 2030 तक 200 अरब डॉलर तक पहुंचने के लिए उद्योग को आयात पर निर्भरता कम करनी होगी। निर्यात के विस्तार पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए सालाना आधार पर दोहरे अंक में बढ़ने की जरूरत है।



उन्होंने कहा, 'स्मार्ट' चिकित्सा का युग हमारे सामने आ रहा है। अगले 20 से 30 साल में जो नई थेरेपी सामने आएंगी, वे वस्तुतः वर्तमान में मौजूद हर कठिन बीमारी के लिए 'स्मार्ट थेरेपी' प्रदान करेंगी। हमें उस दौर के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए। हमें उस दौर की तैयारी करनी चाहिए।' उन्होंने कहा कि

उन्होंने कहा कि इस लक्ष्य तक पहुंचने के लिए उद्योग को सालाना आधार पर दोहरे अंक में वृद्धि करने की जरूरत है। सचिव ने कहा कि सरकार उद्योग व शिक्षा जगत के साथ मिलकर काम कर रही है ताकि 2030 तक उद्योग को 200 अरब डॉलर तक पहुंचने में मदद मिल सके।

सरकार उत्पादन से जुड़े प्रोत्साहनों सहित विभिन्न नीतिगत पहल के साथ उद्योग की मदद कर रही है। चावला ने कहा, "2020 में 50 अरब डॉलर पर हम अपने विनिर्माण क्षेत्र का 10 प्रतिशत से थोड़ा अधिक थे। 2030 तक हमें भारत में विनिर्माण क्षेत्र का 20 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।"



## फार्मा उद्योग में 2030 तक 200 अरब डॉलर पर पहुंचने की क्षमता : सचिव

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## **फार्मा उद्योग में 2030 तक 200 अरब डॉलर पर पहुंचने की क्षमता**

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### पश्चिम रेलवे द्वारा

गाडी. क्र	से
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