

## Brief Note

### **WG2 :Advancing Industrial cooperation in Pharma and Healthcare Sector**

*This theme would discuss the roadmap for enhancing the co-operation between India and Africa in pharma and healthcare sector. A comprehensive understanding can develop on the needs of Africa and how India can provide the requisite support.*

*In many African countries, generic drugs are gaining market share at the expense of over-the-counter and branded products. In South Africa, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Nigeria, and Kenya, generics grew at an average CAGR of 22.3 percent between 2004 and 2011, considerably faster than the 13.4 percent for pharmaceuticals as a whole. This trend looks set to continue. Between 2010 and 2014, generics' share of the market grew from 22 to 25 percent in Algeria, for instance, and from 23 to 28 percent in Morocco.*

*Several factors are responsible for this shift. First, physicians and pharmacists are getting used to prescribing generic drugs. Second, as national insurance programs expand and more people gain access to health care, demand for generics will rise at the expense of costlier branded drugs. Third, many governments are showing strong support for generics. For instance, South Africa requires pharmacists to inform private patients about generic alternatives when they purchase prescription drugs; Nigeria has a similar law; and Morocco aims to increase generics sales to 70 percent of publicly funded pharmaceuticals.*

*The topics for discussion under this broad theme would be:*

#### **1. Institutional Co-operation for Human Resource Development for Industrial Processes, Product Development and Distribution**

Africa needs strong support from India in capacity building as countries aspire to develop their own manufacturing bases. This should be taken as an opportunity for collaboration. Deliberations can focus on Institutional partnerships, training at NIPERs for African Nationals and training of regulators.

Africa offers tremendous expertise and opportunity for drug and device companies looking for cost-effective study sites and appropriate patient drug market populations.

As challenging as Africa may seem, drug companies have made commitments to improve healthcare across the continent, and these companies' clinical development strategies go hand-in-hand with that improvement. In coming years, the drug market and device industries will greatly expand their clinical development presence in Africa, mainly in South Africa and a select few North African nations.

We often find Africa battling with recurring outbreaks of Ebola, yellow fever and so many other diseases which would often require accessibility of medicines far and across. Managing logistics and maintain the correct environment for drugs and vaccines is a major challenge in Africa.

2:00 – 6:30 pm  
Tea Break 4-4.30pm

	<p>In the context of accessibility of quality products, experts can share the initiatives of Ministry of Commerce, Govt of India on Track and Trace Technologies.</p> <p><b>2. Recognition of Indian Pharmacopeia and Regulatory Environment in Africa- Challenges and way forward</b></p> <p>Presently, 70 per cent of drugs are imported to Africa and India contributes around 55 to 60 per cent. The country faces problem of access to good quality, safety, efficacy and effective medicine. The country has recognised British Pharmacopoeia, European Pharmacopoeia, and International Pharmacopoeia also has open space for any other pharmacopoeia.</p> <p>If the IP is recognised in Africa, the manufacturers can reduce the prices and make Indian drugs more affordable. The recognition will reduce operating costs of testing and other mandatory procedures.</p> <p>IP standards are at par with USP and BP.</p> <p>Further there is need to understand Regulatory framework and work towards harmonization of standards so that large population get access to quality generics at affordable cost.</p> <p><b>3. Africa based Manufacturing – Case Studies for a way Forward</b></p> <p>As per McKinsey, the value of Africa’s pharmaceutical industry jumped to \$20.8 billion in 2013 from just \$4.7 billion a decade earlier. That growth is continuing at a rapid pace and predicts that the market will be worth \$40 billion to \$65 billion by 2020.</p> <p>Between 2013 and 2020, prescription drugs are forecast to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 6 percent, generics at 9 percent, over-the-counter medicines at 6 percent, and medical devices at 11 percent.</p> <p>Africa’s capacity for pharmaceutical research and design (R&amp;D) and local drug production is amongst the lowest in the world. The problem of inadequate investments in this area, unfortunately, continues. Overall, 37 African countries have some pharmaceutical production, although only South Africa produces some active pharmaceutical ingredients. Where there is local production in Africa, normally there is a reliance on imported active ingredients. As a result, the supply of African pharmaceuticals remains highly dependent on foreign funding and imports. Indian manufacturers can explore the possibilities of making Africa as manufacturing base and cater to huge local demand and possibilities of exporting to other continents from there.</p>
5.45-6.30pm	<b>Presentation by Moderators of Working Groups on Key outputs/strategies</b>
7:30 pm	<b>Dinner</b> (Meeting Participants)

