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**Prenez connaissance du dossier proposé, composé des documents A, B, C et D non hiérarchisés, et traitez en anglais le sujet suivant (500 mots environ) :**

Taking into account the viewpoints expressed, say what the documents show about the evolution of the Pharmaceutical business. Pay attention to the issues raised and the evolution of the market place.

**DOCUMENT A : Africa imports over 70% of its medicines. Making active ingredients locally would change this.**

- *Africa imports over 70 per cent of its medicines, making local production of active pharmaceutical ingredients crucial.*
- *This shift could reduce costs, create jobs and enhance healthcare access.*
- *Despite challenges like infrastructure and skilled workforce shortages, progress is evident with investments and partnerships.*
- *The goal is a self-sufficient pharmaceutical industry capable of addressing health crises.*

Africa carries a heavy health burden. It accounts for 25 per cent of the global disease burden despite having only 18 per cent of the global population.

The situation reflects deep-rooted challenges in healthcare access, infrastructure and socioeconomic conditions. Yet the continent produces only 3 per cent of global medicines. It imports over 70 per cent of its medicines. This makes medicine expensive and supply unreliable, dependent on global supply chains.

The COVID-19 pandemic starkly exposed this vulnerability. Major medicines exporting countries such as China and India imposed export restrictions to prioritise domestic needs. This left African manufacturers unable to source critical ingredients and medicines. As a result many local pharmaceutical operations stalled. Essential medicines, including antibiotics, antimalarials and cancer treatments, became scarce.

At the heart of the challenge is the over-reliance on imports of active pharmaceutical ingredients. These are key components that make medicines work. Without them, there are no drugs. Africa imports over 95 per cent of its active pharmaceutical ingredients, mainly from India and China. Importing them makes local production expensive and vulnerable to foreign pricing. This dependency has a severe impact on access to essential medicines.

One example is capecitabine, a medicine used to treat certain cancers. In South Africa, for instance, a six-month course of capecitabine costs about \$2,200. The price underscores the affordability crisis in cancer care across the region.

Making active pharmaceutical ingredients locally would reduce costs by cutting out import fees and shipping delays. It would also boost local economies by creating jobs and encouraging innovation

Clodius Ray Sagandira, *downtoearth.org*, 15 October 2025

**DOCUMENT B : the Guardian view on medicine shortages: a global issue for which Britain needs a plan**

For anyone who relies on medication to treat a health condition, a shortage will be unwelcome. In some cases, for example cough and cold remedies, this will be a worrying inconvenience. But in others, such as diabetes drugs, antibiotics and antipsychotics, there are serious implications for health and wellbeing. In extreme circumstances the lack of a drug could pose a threat to life.

Worryingly, the Motor Neurone Disease Association claims that concerns raised with the health secretary, Victoria Atkins, and her department, have not been properly dealt with. With around 100 medicines on a shortages list, the government appears under-prepared and slow to act.

The UK is not alone in facing drug supply-chain challenges. This is a global issue, which has been rising up the agenda of EU states and the US as well. Rich western countries, along with much of the rest of the world, are heavily reliant on the pharmaceuticals manufacturing capacity of India and China for sufficient quantities of generic, off-patent drugs. During the pandemic the risks of this model became obvious when countries were forced to compete for vaccines, and India placed export restrictions on many items, including paracetamol.

Both the EU and US have responded with significant moves towards reshoring. France is building a paracetamol factory large enough to meet half of all European demand. Belgium has made the issue

a theme of its EU presidency. Rules about state aid look set to be altered, and pharmaceuticals recategorised as a strategic industry like semiconductors. While European manufacturing will make supplies more secure, it is also expected to make drugs more expensive and reduce carbon emissions and other environmental damage associated with them.

Teams in the Department of Health play a crucial role in overseeing the UK's medicine supply. Thanks to stockpiling and other measures, departure from the single market did not lead to chaos. But Brexit has increased pressures. The fall in the value of the pound has made the UK a less attractive market. There is a balance to be struck between putting downward pressure on prices and incentivising suppliers. Current shortages suggest that the current system isn't working well

As well as day-to-day management, the UK needs a strategy. This should involve working with, rather than against, the EU on reshoring production in Europe. It should include plans for spikes in demand such as that seen for HRT, following a campaign around menopause symptoms and a shift in prescribing patterns. Shortages such as that affecting the type 2 diabetes drug Ozempic after it began to be prescribed for weight loss, should be anticipated even if they cannot be avoided. Poll after poll shows how much the public cares about healthcare. Workforce shortages and lack of investment are the biggest issues, but access to medicines is vital, too.

Editorial, *The Guardian*, 21 January 2024

### DOCUMENT C : Why India's Pharmaceutical Industry Remains Poised for Growth in 2025

India's pharmaceutical industry ranks third globally in pharmaceutical production by volume and 14th by value, supported by a well-established domestic sector comprising approximately 3,000 drug companies and over 10,000 custom manufacturing units. India is the world's largest provider of generic medicines, with a 20 percent global supply share by volume.

The global pharmaceutical products market is projected to reach US\$3,148.31 billion by 2032, growing at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 7.5 percent from 2024 to 2032. This sustained expansion underlines India's critical role in the global pharmaceutical supply chain and presents significant investment opportunities for domestic and international stakeholders.

*Fortune Business Insights* estimates the global pharma market to be valued at US\$1,763.9 billion in 2024, up from US\$1,661.26 billion in 2023. Several factors contribute to this growth, including the rising prevalence of chronic conditions such as cancer, diabetes, and neurological disorders, an aging population driving increased healthcare demand, and higher healthcare spending in emerging markets. Additionally, new therapies for chronic diseases and the surge in GLP-1 obesity drugs—including Ozempic, Mounjaro, and Wegovy—are expected to drive prescription drug sales.

Melissa Cyrill , India Briefing, 30 January 2025

### DOCUMENT D :India Parhmaceutical Manufacturing Market



