

MEDIA COVERAGE



December 29, 2021

PIDE launches evaluation research cell

'PEMRA should be made independent of political, economic control'

Our correspondent

Islamabad

The Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) Tuesday launched its Evaluation Research Cell that will produce rigorous research based on evaluative frameworks of different governmental and international organizations and institutions.

The Cell was launched by the Vice-Chancellor PIDE Dr. Nadeem Ul Haque at a conference on 'Evaluations of Regulatory Authorities, Government Packages and Policies' here at the Planning Commission.

Dr. Tariq Husain, is a Senior Evaluation Specialist who has worked in the fields of development, governance, and poverty reduction, was the discussant for the conference papers. Research papers based on evaluations of regulatory authorities, government packages, and policies, were presented, with a focus on the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP), Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP), Naya

Pakistan Housing (NPH), National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA), Prime Minister's Construction Package, Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA), and the SME sector.

The paper on the CCP called for enforcement of law in sectors of the economy for free-market competition to boost economic growth. The paper proposed that the commission team must include specialists in economics, finance, commerce, law, accountancy, and public administration, rather than only bureaucrats.

The paper on DRAP proposed greater access to information, increase in testing of drugs, quality assurance, and consumer protection. But vexing challenges like persistent shortages of medicines and drug quality still persist.

The evaluation of Naya Pakistan Housing explained that in terms of housing finance, the situation in Pakistan is much worse, with Pakistan standing lower in terms of Mortgage to GDP Ratio compared to the regional

and global situation. The housing programme will not start in a big way until we have a mortgage industry. That will always be a dream if the government does not tighten refunds to protect banks from potential losses.

The evaluation of NEPRA recommended that the human resource department be closely associated with other departments dealing with primary regulatory functions for understanding these functions and the expertise required to carry out those functions. The paper also suggested decentralization of decision-making powers for effective and speedy decisions in routine matters. NEPRA needs to improve its institutional capacity to supervise the electricity business; acclimatize itself with newer challenges being emerged as a result of a constantly evolving technological framework of the sector, including smart grid development, distributed generation, grid integration as well as the development of new innovative models of financing.

■ DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

Research cell launched to assess govt, global organisations

By our correspondent

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) on Tuesday launched an evaluation research cell to produce rigorous research based on evaluative frameworks of different governmental and international organisations and institutions in the country.

The cell was launched by PIDE Vice-Chancellor Dr Nadeem Ull Haque at a conference where research papers based on evaluations of regulatory authorities, government packages and policies were presented. The conference titled 'Evaluations of Regulatory Authorities, Government Packages and Policies' was organised by the PIDE at the Planning Commission of Pakistan.

The conference discussed papers on Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP), Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP), Naya Pakistan Housing, National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA), Prime Minister's Construction Package, Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority, and the SME sector.

The discussant for the papers was Dr Tariq Hussain, who is a Senior Evaluation Specialist and has worked in the field of development, contributed to grassroots initiatives, governance, poverty reduction, and development effectiveness.

The paper on CCP emphasised ensuring the enforcement of the law in sectors of the economy to allow free market competition to boost the economic growth and stability of the country.

The paper also proposed that the commission team should also include specialists in economics, finance, commerce, law, accountancy, and public administration, rather than only bureaucrats. The focus should be on minimum government interference, as the rules and regulations stop people from investing in businesses.

Paper on DRAP proposed that more access to information and an increase in the rate of testing drugs, aimed at enhancing the quality and consumer protection, was needed. But it pointed out that vexing challenges like persistent shortages of medicines and drug quality still persist.

Out-of-pocket costs increased over time, and critical drugs suffering from shortage were often found in the black market at exorbitant prices.

The evaluation of Naya Pakistan Housing explained that in terms of housing finance, the situation in Pakistan was much worse, with Pakistan standing lower in terms of Mortgage to GDP Ratio compared to the regional and global situation. Although the State Bank has taken other necessary steps to encourage banks to expand their house financing to sup-

port the government's housing and construction industry, banks remain reluctant. The housing programme will not start in a big way until we have a mortgage industry. That will always be a dream if the government does not tighten refunds to protect banks from potential losses, the paper said.

The evaluation of NEPRA pressed upon that the human resource department should be closely associated with other departments dealing with primary regulatory functions for understanding these functions and the expertise required to carry out those functions. The paper also suggested decentralisation of decision-making powers for effective and speedy decisions in routine matters.

NEPRA needs to improve its institutional capacity to supervise the electricity business, acclimatise itself with newer challenges emerging as a result of a constantly evolving technological framework of the sector, including smart grid development, distributed generation, grid integration as well as the development of new innovative models of financing.

An evaluation of the Prime Minister's Construction Package explained that most markets in Pakistan and archaic construction regulations have seldom been reviewed, and PIDE has long resounded that we need to reimagine our markets. PIDE has also argued and Planning Commission in 2011 conceded

this argument in Framework of Economic Growth that the path to high sustainable growth has to include a period of high-rise buildings in Pakistan cities. And these buildings have to be complex construction within cities, and not sprawl.

Spreading further of regulatory authorities, it was explained that PEPPRA as authority needs to be made independent from political and economic control of the government. The laws need to be more inclusive and the structure and design need to be changed.

PEPPRA should be given liberty in the drafting of rules peculiar to the media industry; PEPPRA's design should be altered to make it such that the media industry can be put to check yet creativity, art, and freedoms are protected.

A paper on SMEs recommended mass awareness campaign among SMEs, strengthening the role of SME Bank, strengthening inter-organisational coordination, introduction of global value chains and international production networks for SMEs, alignment of SME Policy with CPPI Long-Term Plan (2017-30), and one window facilitation for SMEs. Representatives of CCP, PEPPRA, NEPRA, and CIA attended the conference and shared their valuable feedback. The conference concluded on more future research and subsequent discussion through conducting conferences on evaluations.

BUSINESS RECORDER

Founded by M.A. Zuberi

RECORDED

'PIDE Evaluation Research Cell' launched

RECORDER REPORT

ISLAMABAD: The Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) organised a conference, "Evaluations of Regulatory Authorities, Government Packages and Policies", on Tuesday, at the Planning Commission of Pakistan.

The discussant for the conference papers was Dr Tariq Husain, who is a senior evaluation specialist and has worked in the field of development, contributed to grassroots initiatives, governance, poverty reduction, and development effectiveness.

Through this conference, Vice-Chancellor PIDE Dr Nadeemul Haque, launched the 'PIDE Evaluation Research Cell', that will produce rigorous research based on evaluative frameworks, of different governmental and international organizations and institutions.

At the conference, research papers based on evaluations of regulatory authorities, government packages and policies, were presented, such as the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP), the Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP), the Naya Pakistan Housing, the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority, the Prime Minister's construction package, the Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority, and the SME sector of Pakistan.

The paper on the CCP emphasised ensuring the

enforcement of the law in sectors of the economy to make the free-market competition that will help boost the economic growth and stability of the country.

The paper also proposed that the commission's team must also include specialists in economics, finance, commerce, law, accountancy, and public administration, rather than only bureaucrats.

The focus should be on minimum government interference, as the rules and regulations refrains people from investing in businesses.

The paper on the DRAP, proposed that more access to information and an increase in the rate of testing drugs, aimed at enhancing the quality and consumer protection, is needed. But vexing challenges such as persistent shortages of medicines and drug quality still persist. The OOP increased over time, and critical drugs suffering from shortage are often found in the black market at exorbitant prices.

The evaluation of Naya Pakistan Housing explained that in terms of housing finance, the situation in Pakistan is much worse, with Pakistan standing lower in terms of mortgage-to-GDP ratio compared to the regional and global situation. Although the State Bank has taken other necessary steps to encourage banks to expand their house financing to support the government's housing and construction industry, banks remain reluctant. The housing programme will not start in a

big way until we have a mortgage industry. That will always be a dream, if the government does not tighten refunds to protect banks from potential losses.

The evaluation of the NEPRA pressed upon that the human resource department should be closely associated with other departments dealing with primary regulatory functions for understanding these functions and the expertise required to carry out those functions. The paper also suggested decentralisation of decision-making powers for effective and speedy decisions in routine matters.

The NEPRA needs to improve its institutional capacity to supervise the electricity business; acclimatise itself with newer challenges being emerged as a result of a constantly evolving technological framework of the sector, including smart grid development, distributed generation, grid integration as well as the development of new innovative models of financing.

An evaluation of the Prime Minister's Construction Package explained that most markets in Pakistan and archaic construction regulations have seldom been reviewed, and the PIDE has long resounded that we need to re-imagine our markets. The PIDE has also argued and the Planning Commission, in 2011, conceded this argument in Framework of Economic Growth that the

path to high sustainable growth has to include a period of high-rise buildings in Pakistani cities. And these buildings have to be complex construction within cities, and not sprawl.

Speaking further of regulatory authorities, it was explained that the PEMRA as authority needs to be made independent from political and economic control of the government. The laws need to be more inclusive and the structure and design need to be changed. The PEMRA should be given liberty in the drafting of rules peculiar to the media industry. The PEMRA's design should be altered to make it such that the media industry can be put to check yet creativity, art, and freedoms are protected.

A paper on the SMEs recommended mass awareness campaign among the SMEs, the strengthening the role of sme bank, the strengthening inter-organizational coordination, the introduction of global value chains and international production networks for SMEs, the alignment of SME policy with CPEC Long-Term Plan (2017-30), and one-window facilitation for SMEs.

Representatives of the CCP, the PEMRA, the NEPRA, and the CDA attended the conference and shared their valuable feedback.

The conference concluded on more future research and subsequent discussion through conducting conferences on evaluations.

December 29, 2021

PIDE launches evaluation research cell

December 29, 2021

Islamabad : The Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) Tuesday launched its Evaluation Research Cell that will produce rigorous research based on evaluative frameworks of different governmental and international organizations and institutions.

The Cell was launched by the Vice-Chancellor PIDE Dr. Nadeem Ul Haque at a conference on 'Evaluations of Regulatory Authorities, Government Packages and Policies' here at the Planning Commission.

Dr. Tariq Husain, is a Senior Evaluation Specialist who has worked in the fields of development, governance, and poverty reduction, was the discussant for the conference papers. Research papers based on evaluations of regulatory authorities, government packages, and policies, were presented, with a focus on the Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP), Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP), Naya Pakistan Housing (NPH), National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA), Prime Minister's Construction Package, Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA), and the SME sector.

The paper on the CCP called for enforcement of law in sectors of the economy for free-market competition to boost economic growth. The paper proposed that the commission team must include specialists in economics, finance, commerce, law, accountancy, and public administration, rather than only bureaucrats.

The paper on DRAP proposed greater access to information, increase in testing of drugs, quality assurance, and consumer protection. But vexing challenges like persistent shortages of medicines and drug quality still persist.

The evaluation of Naya Pakistan Housing explained that in terms of housing finance, the situation in Pakistan is much worse, with Pakistan standing lower in terms of Mortgage to GDP Ratio compared to the regional and global situation. The housing programme will not start in a big way until we have a mortgage industry. That will always be a dream if the government does not tighten refunds to protect banks from potential losses.

The evaluation of NEPRA recommended that the human resource department be closely associated with other departments dealing with primary regulatory functions for understanding these functions and the expertise required to carry out those functions. The paper also suggested decentralization of decision-making powers for effective and speedy decisions in routine matters. NEPRA needs to improve its institutional capacity to supervise the electricity business; acclimatize itself with newer challenges being emerged as a result of a constantly evolving technological framework of the sector, including smart grid development, distributed generation, grid integration as well as the development of new innovative models of financing.

An evaluation of the Prime Minister's Construction Package explained that most markets in Pakistan and archaic construction regulations have seldom been reviewed, and PIDE has long resounded that we need to re-imagine our markets.

Speaking further of regulatory authorities, it was explained that PEMRA as authority needs to be independent of political and economic control of the government. The laws need to be more inclusive and the structure and design need to be changed. PEMRA should be given liberty in the drafting of rules peculiar to the media industry. PEMRA's design should be altered to make it such that the media industry can be put to check yet creativity, art, and freedoms are protected.

A paper on SMEs recommended mass awareness campaigns among SMEs, strengthening the role of SME Bank, strengthening inter-organizational coordination, introduction of global value chains and international production networks for SMEs, alignment of SME Policy with CPEC Long-Term Plan (2017-30,) and one-window facilitation for SMEs.

Representatives of CCP, PEMRA, NEPRA, and CDA attended the conference and shared their feedback.

<https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/920688-pide-launches-evaluation-research-cell>



December 29, 2021

Research cell launched to assess govt, global organisations

December 29, 2021

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) on Tuesday launched an evaluation research cell to produce rigorous research based on evaluative frameworks of different governmental and international organisations and institutions in the country.

The cell was launched by PIDE Vice-Chancellor Dr Nadeem Ul Haque at a conference where research papers based on evaluations of regulatory authorities, government packages and policies were presented. The conference titled 'Evaluations of Regulatory Authorities, Government Packages and Policies' was organised by the PIDE at the Planning Commission of Pakistan.

The conference discussed papers on Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP), Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP), Naya Pakistan Housing, National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA), Prime Minister's Construction Package, Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority, and the SME sector.

The discussant for the papers was Dr Tariq Husain, who is a Senior Evaluation Specialist and has worked in the field of development, contributed to grassroots initiatives, governance, poverty reduction, and development effectiveness.

The paper on CCP emphasised ensuring the enforcement of the law in sectors of the economy to allow free market competition to boost the economic growth and stability of the country.

The paper also proposed that the commission team should also include specialists in economics, finance, commerce, law, accountancy, and public administration, rather than only bureaucrats. The focus should be on minimum government interference, as the rules and regulations stop people from investing in businesses.

Paper on DRAP proposed that more access to information and an increase in the rate of testing drugs, aimed at enhancing the quality and consumer protection, was needed. But it pointed out that vexing challenges like persistent shortages of medicines and drug quality still persist.

Out-of-pocket costs increased over time, and critical drugs suffering from shortage were often found in the black market at exorbitant prices.

The evaluation of Naya Pakistan Housing explained that in terms of housing finance, the situation in Pakistan was much worse, with Pakistan standing lower in terms of Mortgage to GDP Ratio compared to the regional and global situation. Although the State Bank has taken other necessary steps to encourage banks to expand their house financing to support the government's housing and construction industry, banks remain reluctant. "The housing programme will not start in a big way until we have a mortgage

industry. That will always be a dream if the government does not tighten refunds to protect banks from potential losses,” the paper said.

The evaluation of NEPRA pressed upon that the human resource department should be closely associated with other departments dealing with primary regulatory functions for understanding these functions and the expertise required to carry out those functions. The paper also suggested decentralisation of decision-making powers for effective and speedy decisions in routine matters.

NEPRA needs to improve its institutional capacity to supervise the electricity business; acclimatise itself with newer challenges emerging as a result of a constantly evolving technological framework of the sector, including smart grid development, distributed generation, grid integration as well as the development of new innovative models of financing.

An evaluation of the Prime Minister’s Construction Package explained that most markets in Pakistan and archaic construction regulations have seldom been reviewed, and PIDE has long resounded that we need to re-imagine our markets. PIDE has also argued and Planning Commission in 2011 conceded this argument in Framework of Economic Growth that the path to high sustainable growth has to include a period of high-rise buildings in Pakistani cities. And these buildings have to be complex construction within cities, and not sprawl.

Speaking further of regulatory authorities, it was explained that PEMRA as authority needs to be made independent from political and economic control of the government. The laws need to be more inclusive and the structure and design need to be changed.

PEMRA should be given liberty in the drafting of rules peculiar to the media industry. PEMRA’s design should be altered to make it such that the media industry can be put to check yet creativity, art, and freedoms are protected.

A paper on SMEs recommended mass awareness campaign among SMEs, strengthening the role of SME Bank, strengthening inter-organisational coordination, introduction of global value chains and international production

networks for SMEs, alignment of SME Policy with CPEC Long-Term Plan (2017-30,) and one window facilitation for SMEs. Representatives of CCP, PEMRA, NEPRA, and CDA attended the conference and shared their valuable feedback. The conference concluded on more future research and subsequent discussion through conducting conferences on evaluations.

<https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/920633-research-cell-launched-to-assess-govt-global-organisations>

پاکستان میں غیر معیاری اور جعلی ادویات فروخت ہوتی ہیں: رپورٹ

منگل 28 دسمبر 2021 19:47

وسیم عباسی - اردو نیوز، اسلام آباد



تجویز کیا گیا ہے کہ پاکستان میں ادویات کی ٹیسٹنگ بڑھائی جائے (فائل فوٹو: اے ایف پی)

پاکستان میں 2012 میں ڈرگ ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی (ڈریپ) کے قیام کے باوجود ملک میں ادویات کے معیار اور ان کی پیداوار میں خاطر خواہ بہتری نہیں آسکی اور گذشتہ چند برسوں میں ہزاروں کی تعداد میں جعلی ادویات مارکیٹ میں پائی گئی ہیں جن کی وجہ سے اب تک قیمتی جانیں ضائع ہونے کا سلسلہ جاری ہے۔

اردو نیوز کے پاس دستیاب ایک سرکاری تھنک ٹینک کی نئی تحقیقاتی رپورٹ کے مطابق سال 2015 سے اب تک پاکستانی مارکیٹ میں 4 ہزار 800 سے زائد قسم کی ادویات غیر معیاری پائی گئی ہیں، جبکہ 454 ادویات جعلی نکلی ہیں۔ پاکستان انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف ڈویلپمنٹ اکنامکس (پائیڈ) کی تحقیق کے مطابق تقریباً 222 غلط برانڈ کی ادویات مارکیٹ میں پائی گئی ہیں، جبکہ 1710 ادویات کی وارنٹی غلط دی گئی ہے۔ اس طرح تحقیق کے مطابق گذشتہ سال 34 ادویات مارکیٹ سے واپس اٹھائی گئی



جبکہ رواں برس میں ایسی ادویات کی تعداد چار تھی۔

پائیڈ کے وائس چانسلر ڈاکٹر ندیم الحق نے اردو نیوز سے بات کرتے ہوئے بتایا کہ دنیا بھر میں حکومتی اداروں کی مانیٹرنگ اور جائزے کا کام تحقیق کا حصہ ہوتا ہے اس لیے پائیڈ نے بھی ڈریپ اور دیگر حکومتی اداروں کے کام کا جائزہ لینے کے لیے ایک سیل قائم کیا ہے۔

ان کا کہنا تھا کہ تحقیق سے یہ بات سامنے آئی ہے کہ پاکستان میں ریگولیٹری ادارے نظام بنانے کے بجائے مارکیٹ کو براہ راست کنٹرول کرنا شروع کر دیتے ہیں جس سے متعلقہ شعبے میں پھلنے پھولنے کا رجحان پروان نہیں چڑھتا۔

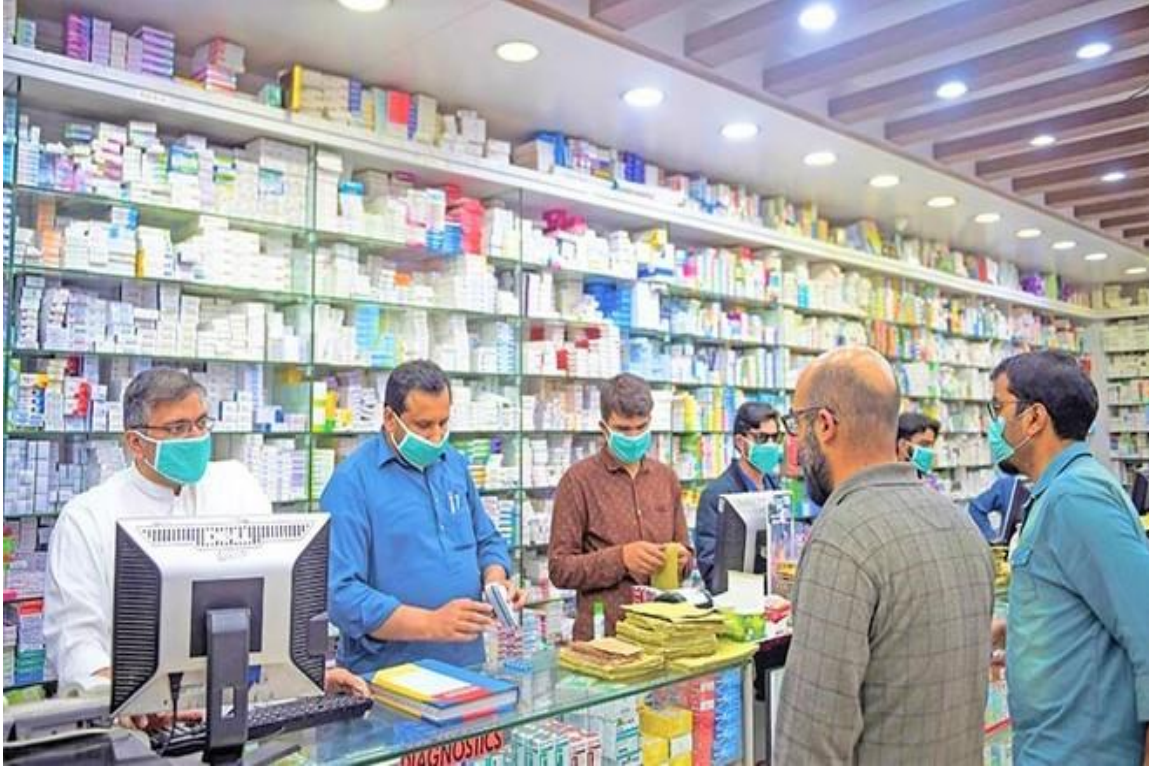
ان کا کہنا تھا کہ ڈریپ کے قیام کے مقاصد واضح نہیں ہیں۔ کیا اس کے قیام کا مقصد ادویات کی قیمتوں کو کنٹرول کرنا ہے یا ملک میں زیادہ اور اچھی ادویات کی فراہمی یقینی بنانا ہے۔ تحقیق کے مطابق ڈریپ کے کام کی رفتار بہت سست ہے۔

پاکستان میں ادویات کی مقامی پیداوار کیوں کم ہے؟

تحقیق میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ پاکستان میں ڈریپ کی جانب سے ابھی تک ادویات کی مقامی تیاری کے عمل کو آسان بنانے کے حوالے سے اقدامات ناکافی ہیں جس کے باعث مقامی سطح پر بین الاقوامی ادویات کی تیاری کا رجحان زیادہ پنپ نہیں سکا ہے۔

انڈیا میں ہر سال 11 ارب ڈالر کی غیر ملکی ادویات مقامی سطح پر کنٹریکٹ مینوفیکچرنگ کے ذریعے بنائی جاتی ہیں، جبکہ پاکستان میں صرف 50 لاکھ ڈالر کی کنٹریکٹ مینوفیکچرنگ ہوتی ہے۔ گذشتہ 20 برسوں کے دوران پاکستان میں ادویات کے شعبے میں غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری 28 کروڑ ڈالر تک ہی پہنچ سکی ہے۔

پائیڈ کے ریسرچ فیلو شاہد محمود نے اردو نیوز سے بات کرتے ہوئے بتایا کہ ڈریپ کے قیام سے کچھ بہتری ضروری آئی ہے، تاہم ابھی تک پاکستان کی ادویات کی نگرانی کرنے والے ادارے نے پاکستان میں مقامی معیاری ادویات کی تیاری کا ماحول قائم کرنے کے حوالے سے خاطر خواہ کامیابی حاصل نہیں کی ہے۔



ماہرین کے مطابق پاکستان میں ادویات کی تیاری کا عمل آسان نہیں ہے (فائل فوٹو: اے ایف پی)

ان کا کہنا تھا کہ پاکستان میں ادویات کی تیاری کا عمل آسان نہیں ہے، بلکہ کاروبار کرنے والے افراد کے لیے یہ شعبہ خاصا پیچیدہ اور مشکل ہے اور دوا سازی کا یونٹ قائم کرنا اور اس کی منظوری کا عمل برسوں پر محیط ہوتا ہے۔

ان کا کہنا تھا کہ پاکستان میں ادویات کے معیار کو جانچنے کی اب تک صرف پانچ لیبارٹریز قائم ہو سکی ہیں مگر وہ بھی امریکی ادارے ایف ڈی اے کے معیار کی نہیں ہیں جس کے باعث پاکستانی ادویات کو اچھی مارکیٹ میں برآمد نہیں کیا جا سکتا اور صرف افغانستان اور چند دیگر ممالک کو ہی یہ ادویات برآمد کی جا رہی ہیں۔

تحقیق میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ پاکستان میں ادویات کی قیمتوں پر سرکاری کنٹرول کے باعث جان بچانے والی ادویات کی قلت پیدا ہو جاتی ہے اور بلیک مارکیٹ میں وہی ادویات ہوشربا قیمتوں پر بیچی جاتی ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ مقامی مینوفیکچرر معیاری ادویات بنانے سے قاصر رہتے ہیں۔

تحقیقی پیر میں تجویز کیا گیا ہے کہ پاکستان میں ادویات کی ٹیسٹنگ بڑھائی جائے تاکہ صارفین کے لیے ادویات کے بہتر معیار کو یقینی بنائی جاسکے۔

<https://www.urdunews.com/node/630831?fbclid=IwAR1bEfjAXkOCCDy5VwHsUYjNOWAP1I0oP8HMvIwAdtYcPk5tbPkCY15kWwRQ>

ملک میں غیر معیاری اور جعلی ادویات | فروخت ہونے کا انکشاف

دسمبر ، 2021



اسلام آباد(آئی این پی) ملک میں غیر معیاری اور جعلی ادویات فروخت ہونے کا انکشاف ہوا ہے، پاکستان میں 2012 میں ڈرگ ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی(ڈریپ) کے قیام کے باوجود ملک میں ادویات کے معیار اور ان کی پیداوار میں خاطر خواہ بہتری نہیں آسکی اور گذشتہ چند برسوں میں ہزاروں کی تعداد میں جعلی ادویات مارکیٹ میں پائی گئی ہیں جن کی وجہ سے اب تک قیمتی جانیں ضائع ہونے کا سلسلہ جاری ہے۔ میڈیا کے مطابق دستیاب ایک سرکاری تھنک ٹینک کی نئی تحقیقاتی رپورٹ میں اس بات کا انکشاف

ہوا ہے کہ سال 2015 سے اب تک پاکستانی مارکیٹ میں 4 ہزار 800 سے زائد قسم کی ادویات غیر معیاری پائی گئی ہیں، جبکہ 454 ادویات جعلی نکلی ہیں۔

<https://jang.com.pk/news/1030328>

پاکستان
چیف ایڈیٹر: مجیب الرحمان شامی

پاکستان میں غیر معیاری اور جعلی ادویات فروخت ہونے کا انکشاف

Dec 29, 2021 | 00:09:AM



اسلام آباد (ڈیلی پاکستان آن لائن) پاکستان میں 2012 میں ڈرگ ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی (ڈریپ) کے قیام کے باوجود ملک میں ادویات کے معیار اور ان کی پیداوار میں خاطر خواہ بہتری نہیں آسکی اور گزشتہ چند برسوں میں ہزاروں کی تعداد میں جعلی ادویات مارکیٹ میں پائی گئی ہیں جن کی وجہ سے اب تک قیمتی جانیں ضائع ہونے کا سلسلہ جاری ہے۔

عرب ویب سائٹ کے مطابق دستیاب ایک سرکاری تھنک ٹینک کی نئی تحقیقاتی رپورٹ میں اس بات کا انکشاف ہوا ہے کہ سال 2015ء سے اب تک پاکستانی مارکیٹ میں چار ہزار 800 سے زائد قسم کی ادویات غیر معیاری پائی گئی ہیں جبکہ 454 ادویات جعلی نکلی ہیں۔

پاکستان انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف ڈویلپمنٹ اکنامکس (پائیڈ) کی تحقیق کے مطابق تقریباً 222 غلط برانڈ کی ادویات مارکیٹ میں پائی گئی ہیں جبکہ 1710 ادویات کی وارنٹی غلط دی گئی ہے۔ گذشتہ سال 34 ادویات مارکیٹ سے واپس اٹھائی گئی جبکہ رواں برس میں ایسی ادویات کی تعداد چار تھی۔ تحقیق سے یہ بات سامنے آئی ہے کہ پاکستان میں ریگولیٹری ادارے نظام بنانے کے بجائے مارکیٹ کو براہ راست کنٹرول کرنا شروع کر دیتے ہیں جس سے متعلقہ شعبے میں پھلنے پھولنے کا رجحان پروان نہیں چڑھتا، ڈریپ کے قیام کے مقاصد واضح نہیں ہیں، تحقیق کے مطابق ڈریپ کے کام کی رفتار بہت سست ہے، پاکستان میں ڈریپ کی جانب سے ابھی تک ادویات کی مقامی تیاری کے عمل کو آسان بنانے کے حوالے سے اقدامات ناکافی ہیں جس کے باعث مقامی سطح پر بین الاقوامی ادویات کی تیاری کا رجحان زیادہ پنپ نہیں سکا ہے، بھارت میں ہر سال 11 ارب ڈالر کی غیر ملکی ادویات مقامی سطح پر کنٹریکٹ مینوفیکچرنگ کے ذریعے بنائی جاتی ہیں جبکہ پاکستان میں صرف 50 لاکھ ڈالر کی کنٹریکٹ مینوفیکچرنگ ہوتی ہے۔ گذشتہ 20 برسوں کے دوران پاکستان میں ادویات کے شعبے میں غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری 28 کروڑ ڈالر تک ہی پہنچ سکی ہے۔

<https://dailypakistan.com.pk/29-Dec-2021/1383474>

پاکستان میں جعلی ادویات کی بھرمار، مریضوں کی صحت داؤ پر لگا دی گئی

29 Dec, 2021 | 12:40 PM



ویب ڈیسک : ایک سرکاری تھنک ٹینک کی نئی تحقیقاتی رپورٹ کے مطابق سال 2015 سے اب تک پاکستانی مارکیٹ

میں 4 ہزار 800 سے زائد قسم کی ادویات غیر معیاری پائی گئی ہیں، جبکہ 454 ادویات جعلی نکلی ہیں۔

پاکستان انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف ڈویلپمنٹ اکنامکس (پائیڈ) کی تحقیق کے مطابق تقریباً 222 غلط برانڈ کی ادویات مارکیٹ میں

پائی گئی ہیں، جبکہ 1710 ادویات کی وارنٹی غلط دی گئی ہے۔ اس طرح تحقیق کے مطابق گذشتہ سال 34 ادویات

مارکیٹ سے واپس اٹھائی گئی جبکہ رواں برس میں ایسی ادویات کی تعداد چار تھی۔

کستان میں ڈریپ کی جانب سے ابھی تک ادویات کی مقامی تیاری کے عمل کو آسان بنانے کے حوالے سے اقدامات

ناکافی ہیں جس کے باعث مقامی سطح پر بین الاقوامی ادویات کی تیاری کا رجحان زیادہ پنپ نہیں سکا ہے۔

انڈیا میں ہر سال 11 ارب ڈالر کی غیر ملکی ادویات مقامی سطح پر کنٹریکٹ مینوفیکچرنگ کے ذریعے بنائی جاتی

ہیں، جبکہ پاکستان میں صرف 50 لاکھ ڈالر کی کنٹریکٹ مینوفیکچرنگ ہوتی ہے۔ گذشتہ 20 برسوں کے دوران پاکستان

میں ادویات کے شعبے میں غیر ملکی سرمایہ کاری 28 کروڑ ڈالر تک ہی پہنچ سکی ہے۔

<https://www.city42.tv/29-Dec-2021/77704>