Appendix C: Company Details:

Alembic Pharmaceuticals Limited:
Established in 1907, Alembic Pharmaceuticals Limited is a leading pharmaceutical company in India. The Company has ability to develop, manufacture and market pharmaceutical products, pharmaceutical substances and Intermediates. Alembic is the market leader in the Macrolides segment of anti-infective drugs in India. Alembic's manufacturing facilities are located in Vadodara and Baddi in Himachal Pradesh. The plant at Vadodara has the largest fermentation capacity in India. The Panelav facility houses the API and formulation manufacturing (both US FDA approved) plants. The plant at Baddi, Himachal Pradesh manufactures formulations for the domestic and non-regulated export market. The company has a Research Centre at Vadodara. Alembic’s International Generic business was pivoted around its Formulation sales to regulated markets (US and EU) starting 2009-10. The Company filed 61 ANDAs (including 1 NDA), of which 31 are approved (including 4 tentative approvals) and 21 commercialised. The International Generics business accounted for 25% of the Company’s revenues, emerging as the fastest growing segment; which grew by 99% over 2012-13 (Alembic Pharmaceuticals limited, annual report-2013-14). It’s branded formulations accounted for nearly 56% of the Company’s topline. The Company’s product basket comprises 170 formulations, marketed pan-India through a 4,000-plus marketing team. Alembic is a strong player in the anti-infective, pain management, cough & cold segments, cardiology, gastroenterology, gynaecology and diabetes. Its prominent brands comprise Azithral, Roxid, Wikoryl and Althrocin. In 2013-14, Gestofit featured among the Top 300 Formulations brands in India.

AstraZeneca Pharma India Limited:
AstraZeneca plc is a British-Swedish multinational pharmaceutical and biologics company headquartered in London, United Kingdom. AstraZeneca has a portfolio of products for major disease areas including cancer, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, infection, neuroscience, respiratory and inflammation. The company was founded in 1999 through the merger of the Sweden-based Astra AB and the UK-based Zeneca.
Group (itself formed by the demerger of the pharmaceutical operations of Imperial Chemical Industries in 1993). In 1993 the British chemicals company ICI demerged its pharmaceuticals businesses and its agrochemicals and specialties businesses, to form Zeneca Group plc. Finally, in 1999 Astra and Zeneca Group merged to form AstraZeneca plc, with its headquarters in London. AstraZeneca has a primary listing on the London Stock Exchange. It has secondary listings on the New York Stock Exchange and the OMX exchange. Astra Zeneca employ around 51,500 people worldwide: 34.8% in Europe, 21.7% in North America, 6% in Central and South America, 4.1% in the Middle East and Africa and 33.4% in Asia Pacific. It manufactures in 16 countries and operates in over 100 countries (www.astrazeneca.com).

Biocon Limited:
Biocon, is India's one of the largest biotech company. It is focused on diseases like diabetes, cancer and autoimmune diseases. Biocon's key innovations include world's first Pichia based recombinant human Insulin, INSUGEN®, insulin analogue Glargine, BASALOG® and India's first indigenously produced monoclonal antibody BioMAb-EGFR®, for head & neck cancer. INSUPen® is a next generation affordable insulin delivery device introduced in India by Biocon. Its is concentrating on five growth accelerators, Small Molecules, Biosimilars, Branded Formulations, Novel Molecules, and Research Services with a focus on emerging markets. Over the decades, Biocon has successfully evolved into an emerging global biopharma enterprise, serving its partners and customers in over 75 countries (www.biocon.com). Leveraging India's globally competitive cost base and exceptional scientific talent, the Company is advancing its in-house R&D programs, and is also providing integrated research services to leading global pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies through Syngene and Clinigene. Biocon has rapidly developed a robust novel and biosimilars pipeline, focusing on Diabetes, Oncology and auto-immune diseases, which has several molecules at different stages of the development cycle. Biocon Limited is a fully integrated biopharmaceutical company focused on biopharmaceuticals, custom research and clinical research. It’s subsidiary companies are :-
Syngene International Limited is a custom research organization offering synthetic chemistry and molecular biology services for early stage drug discovery and development.

Clinigene International Limited is a clinical research organization offering Phase I-IV clinical trials and studies for novel/generic molecules to international pharmaceutical majors.

Biocon Biopharmaceuticals Limited (BBL) began as a joint venture with CIMAB to develop and market a range of monoclonal antibodies and cancer vaccines. In March 2010, Biocon acquired CIMAB’s 49% stake and BBPL became a 100% subsidiary. Biocon Research Limited (BRL) is a wholly owned subsidiary set up to undertake discovery and development research work in biologics, antibody molecules and proteins. BRL continues to progress the development activity on the monoclonal antibody program in joint collaboration with Mylan.

NeoBiocon FZ LLC is a research and marketing pharmaceutical company based in Abu Dhabi. Incorporated in January 2008, NeoBiocon is a 50:50 joint venture with Dr. B.R. Shetty, Managing Director of NeoPharma, Abu Dhabi.

Biocon SA is a wholly owned subsidiary in Switzerland primarily engaged in the development and commercialization of biopharmaceuticals across the globe. Clinical Development of Insulin is currently ongoing in the European region.

Biocon SDN. BHD. is a wholly owned subsidiary in Malaysia to set up a state of the art manufacturing facility at BioXcell a biotechnology park promoted by the Government of Malaysia. In the first phase of capital outlay, the Company envisages an investment of US$ 161 million and expects the facility to go on stream by year 2015.

November 29, 1978 is Biocon’s Founding Day - the start of a biorevolution in India. Over the years, Biocon has evolved from an enzyme-manufacturing company into a fully integrated biopharmaceutical enterprise. Biocon India is incorporated as a joint venture between Biocon Biochemicals Ltd. of Ireland and an Indian entrepreneur, Ms. Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw

Cadila Healthcare Limited:
Cadila Healthcare Limited is an Indian pharmaceutical company headquartered at Ahmedabad in Gujarat state of western India. The company is a significant manufacturer of generic drugs. Cadila Laboratories was founded in 1952 by Ramanbhai Patel (1952–2001), and his business partner Shri Indravadan Modi. The company evolved over the next four decades into one of India's established pharmaceutical companies. In 1995 the Patel and Modi families split, with the Modi family's share being moved into a new company called Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Cadila Healthcare became the Patel family's holding company. Cadila Healthcare did its IPO on the Bombay Stock Exchange in 2000. In 2001 the company acquired another Indian pharmaceutical company called German Remedies. On June 25, 2007, the company signed an agreement to acquire 100 per cent stake in Brazil's Quimica e Farmaceutica Nikkho do Brasil Ltda (Nikkho) for around 26 million dollars. The company makes active pharmaceutical ingredients at three sites in India: Ankleshwar plants – Zydus Cadila's plant complex at Ankleshwar in Bharuch District of Gujarat, has been producing drug material since 1972. There are around 12 plants in the complex, which approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Total plant capacity at Ankleshwar is around 180 million tonnes. Vadodara plant – Zydus Cadila's plant at Dhabhasa, in Vadodara District's Padra taluka (in the eastern part of the district) in Gujarat, was commissioned in 1997 by a company called Banyan Chemicals, and acquired by Zydus Cadila in 2002. The plant has a 90 million tonne capacity. It is approved by the U.S. FDA and is also approved to World Health Organization (WHO) good manufacturing practice (GMP) guidelines. Zydus Cadila acquired an API plant at Patalganga in Maharashtra state in year 2001 through German Remedies deal. Zydus Cadila's major shareholder remains in Patel family. Pankaj Patel (born 1951), son of the founder, is CEO.

Cipla Limited:

Cipla was set up in 1935 by Dr. K. A. Hamied. Cipla has 34 state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities that make Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) and formulations, which have been approved by major international Regulatory Agencies. It has over 2000 products in 65 therapeutic categories; with over 40 dosage forms, covering a wide spectrum of diseases ranging from communicable, non-communicable,
common and emerging diseases to even rare diseases. Cipla is one of the world’s largest
generic pharmaceutical companies with a strong presence in over 170 countries. (http://www.cipla.com).

In the 1960s, Cipla pioneered API manufacturing in the country and helped lay the
foundation for the bulk drug industry in India.

In 1978, Cipla initiated inhalation therapy in India with the manufacture of Metered-
Dose Inhaler (MDI). Today, Cipla has the world’s largest range of inhaled medication
and devices. In 2001, Cipla established the access to HIV treatment by making
antiretrovirals (ARVs) available at less than a ‘Dollar a Day’. Cipla has products as
single and combination pills to treat diabetes: e.g Metformin plus Glimepiride, a dual
combination. Cipla has been committed to cause of HIV/AIDS for over two
decades.Cipla has developed over 15 single and combination medicines against the
disease HIV/AIDS. In 2001, Cipla introduced the world’s first ever recommended 3-in-1
fixed dose combination (Stavudine + Lamivudine + Nevirapine) to fight AIDS.

Claris lifesciences Limited:
Claris has identified itself as a company specialising in sterile injectables technology. Its
array of therapies includes anesthesia, blood products, anti-infectives, and plasma
volume expanders.Claris has a market presence across the globe including Regulated
Markets and Emerging Markets. Its major focus in Regulated Markets is in countries
like USA, UK, Australia, New Zealand, Netherlands, Italy, Germany, Canada, South
Africa, Hong Kong, Korea, where it has sales and distribution network. Its presence in
Emerging Markets includes the regions of Asia, Africa, CIS, MEGNA (Middle East,
Gulf & North Africa), Russia, and Latin America. It has received regulatory approvals
of the manufacturing unit, which include US FDA, MHRA (UK), TGA (Australia), and
GCC FDCA.(http://www.clarislifesciences.com).Claris Otsuka deals with the infusion
products across therapeutic segments including infusion therapy, parenteral nutrition,
anti-infectives, and plasma volume expanders.Claris Otsuka Private Ltd. (Claris Otsuka)
is a Joint Venture between Claris Lifesciences Ltd., India, Otsuka Pharmaceutical
Factory, Inc., Japan and Mitsui & Co. Ltd., Japan, for Claris’ Infusion Business in India
and Emerging Markets. It has two plants COPL 1 and COPL 2 at manufacturing facility located in Ahmedabad, India. (http://www.clarisotsuka.com)

Dabur India Limited:

Dabur was founded in 1884 by Dr. S.K Burman, a physician in West Bengal, to produce and dispense Ayurvedic medicines. In, 1988, Dabur launches pharmaceutical medicines. Dabur Research & Development Centre (DRDC) develops an eco-friendly process to extract the drug from its plant source. It has the state-of-the-art plant and laboratory in the UK. In 2003, Dabur India approved the demerger of its pharmaceuticals business from the FMCG business into a separate company as part of plans to provider greater focus to both the businesses. The Pharmaceuticals business includes Allopathic, Oncology formulations and Bulk Drugs. Dabur Oncology Plc, a subsidiary of Dabur India, would also be part of the Pharmaceutical business. Dabur Pharma Limited, headquartered at New Delhi in India, was incorporated in March 2003. It is an associate company of Dabur India Limited. The company develops, manufactures and markets pharmaceutical products including anticancer products; products in cardiovascular, antibacterial, anti-diabetic and digestive segments; oral and injectable finished dosage forms; and active pharmaceutical ingredients (API), and intermediates. Dabur Pharma Limited manufactures finished dosage forms at its manufacturing facilities in Bordon, UK, and Baddi, India. It produces APIs in its manufacturing location at Kalyani in India. The company has another manufacturing facility at Sahibabad in India. German company Fresenius SE bought a 73.27% equity stake in Dabur Pharma in June 2008 at Rs76.50 a share. The German company had also purchased another 17.62% shares from the market through an open offer at the same price.

Divis Laboratories Limited:

It was established in the year 1990, with Research & Development as its prime fundamental. Divis Laboratories focussed on developing new processes for the production of Active Pharma Ingredients (APIs) & Intermediates. The company in a
matter of short time expanded its breadth of operations to provide complete turnkey solutions to the domestic Indian pharmaceutical industry. With five years of experience, expertise and a proven track-record of helping many companies with its turn-key and consulting strengths, Divis Laboratories established its first manufacturing facility in 1995. Built on a 500 acre site at Hyderabad (Unit-I) the plant comprises of 13 multi-purpose production blocks. Divis Laboratories set up its second manufacturing facility at Visakhapatnam (Unit-II) in the year 2002 on a 350 acre site. The site has 14 multi-purpose production blocks. It has subsidiaries outside India as Divis Laboratories (USA) Inc, New Jersey, USA and Divi’s Laboratories Europe AG, Basel, Switzerland. (Annual Report 2013-2014).

**Dr. Reddy's laboratories Ltd (DRL):**

DRL is a pharmaceutical company headquartered in Hyderabad, Telangana, India. The company was founded by Dr. Anji Reddy, who had previously worked in the mentor institute, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, of Hyderabad, India.(http://www.drreddys.com/media/pdf/HBL-Pharmas-Free-Radical-mar-23.pdf).

Dr. Reddy's manufactures and markets a wide range of pharmaceuticals in India and overseas. The company has over 190 medications, 60 active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) for drug manufacture, diagnostic kits, critical care, and biotechnology products. Dr. Reddy's began as a supplier to Indian drug manufacturers, but it soon started exporting to other less-regulated markets that had advantage of not having to spend time and money on a manufacturing plant that would gain approval from a drug licensing body such as U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). By the early 1990s, the expanded scale and profitability from these unregulated markets enabled the company to begin focusing on getting approval from drug regulators for their formulations and bulk drug manufacturing plants in more-developed economies. This allowed their movement into regulated markets such as US and Europe.

By 2007, Dr. Reddy's had six FDA plants producing active pharmaceutical ingredients in India and seven FDA-inspected certified plants making patient-ready medications – five of them in India and two in the UK. In 2009, GlaxoSmithline (GSK, London) partnered with Dr. Reddy Laboratories (Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India), one of
India’s largest pharmaceutical companies. According to their agreement, Dr. Reddy will manufacture and supply drugs to GSK, which will license and co-market drugs in various countries in Africa, Middle East, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America. (Patricia Van Arnem, 2010). In Nov,2009, Dr Reddy’s Laboratories has succeeded in developing a copycat or generic version of Pfizer’s Lipitor, the world's largest selling drug which has sales of over $10 billion. (Jayakumar. P.B, Nov 7, 2009, BS). With this, the Indian drug maker has joined the club of only a few generic companies hoping to grab a share of the cholesterol-lowering drug's market when its patent expires from next year i.e 2010. The only Indian company in the club so far has been Ranbaxy.


In 1997, it becomes first Indian company to out-license an original molecule DRF 2593 (Balaglitazone) to Novo Nordisk. In 1998, it licenses anti-diabetic molecule DRF 2725 (Ragaglitazar) to Novo Nordisk. In year 1999, it acquires American Remedies in India. In year 2000, Cheminor Drugs (a group company) merges with Dr. Reddy’s. In year 2001, It becomes the first pharma company in Asia Pacific, outside of Japan, to list on NYSE. In 2005, It acquired Roche’s API business in Mexico. In year 2006, it acquired betapharm in Germany. This year, it becomes an AG partner for Merck’s Proscar® and Zocor® in the US and also obtained 180-day marketing exclusivity for ondenesetron hydrochloride tablets. In year,2007, DRL Launches Reditux™ (rituximab) the world’s first monoclonal antibody biosimilar. This year, Balaglitazone (DRF 2593) enters Phase III of clinical trials becoming India’s most advanced NCE (New Chemical Entity). Year 2008, was significant for DRL through its acquisition of BASF’s formulation manufacturing unit at Shreveport, Louisiana, USA and acquisition of DowPharma’s small molecules business at Mirfield and Cambridge, UK. It also announces launch of US specialty business, Promius™ Pharma. In 2009, DRL expanded its R&D centre in Cambridge, United Kingdom. In year 2012, DRL crosses USD 2 billion in revenues and
is the fastest in Indian pharma to reach this milestone. As per G V Prasad Chairman &
Chief Executive Officer of DRL, “financial and operational results of company for
FY2014, consolidated revenue was `132.2 billion i.e up 13.7% over the previous year.
In US$ terms, this amounted to US$ 2.20 billion. (DRL Annual report -2013-14).

Glaxosmithkline Pharmaceutical:

GlaxoSmithKline started operations on 1 January 2001 following the merger of
GlaxoWellcome plc and SmithKline Beecham plc, but it's combined histories go back
much further than that. GlaxoSmithKline plc (GSK) is a British multinational
pharmaceutical, biologics, vaccines and consumer healthcare company which has its
headquarters in Brentford, London. As of March 2014, it was the world's sixth-largest
pharmaceutical company after Johnson & Johnson, Novartis, Hoffmann-La Roche,
Pfizer, and Sanofi, measured by 2013 revenue. (Eric Palmer, 2014), The company was
established in 2000 by the merger of Glaxo Wellcome (formed from the acquisition of
Wellcome plc by Glaxo plc) and SmithKline Beecham plc (formed from the merger of
Beecham Group plc and SmithKline Beckman Corporation, which in turn was formed
by combining the Smith, Kline & French and Beckman companies).

Glaxo Wellcome: Burroughs Wellcome & Company was founded in 1880 in London by
the American pharmacists Henry Wellcome and Silas Burroughs. (www.gsk.com/en-
gb/about-us/our-history/) The Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories opened in
was originally a baby food manufacturer, processing milk into a baby food of the same
name. The product was sold under the slogan "Glaxo builds bonny babies" from 1908.
Still visible on the main street of Bunnythorpe is a dairy factory (factory for drying and
processing cows' milk into powder) with the original Glaxo logo clearly visible; it is
now a car repair shop.

Glaxo became Glaxo Laboratories and opened new units in London in 1935. Glaxo
Laboratories bought two companies, Joseph Nathan and Allen & Hanburys in 1947 and
1958 respectively. After the company bought Meyer Laboratories in 1978, it started to
play an important role in the US market. In 1983 the American arm, Glaxo Inc., moved
to Research Triangle Park (US headquarters/research) and Zebulon (US manufacturing) in North Carolina. In March 1995 Glaxo and Burroughs Wellcome Co. merged to form Glaxo Wellcome. (Mark S. Lesney, 2004).

SmithKline Beecham: In 1843 Thomas Beecham launched his Beecham's Pills laxative in England giving birth to the Beecham Group. Beecham opened its first factory in St Helens, Lancashire, England, for rapid production of medicines in 1859. The original factory was closed in 1994 and passed to the local college for re-development. By the 1960s Beecham was extensively involved in pharmaceuticals. In 1830 John K. Smith opened its first pharmacy in Philadelphia. In 1865 Mahlon Kline joined the business, which 10 years later became Smith, Kline & Co. In 1891 it merged with French, Richard and Company. It changed its name to Smith Kline & French Laboratories in 1929 as it focused more on research. Years later Smith Kline & French Laboratories opened a new laboratory in Philadelphia; it then bought Norden Laboratories, a business doing research into animal health. Smith Kline & French Laboratories bought Recherche et Industrie Thérapeutiques (Belgium) in 1963 to focus on vaccines. The company started to expand globally, buying seven laboratories in Canada and the US in 1969. In 1982 it bought Allergan, a manufacturer of eye and skincare products. The company merged with Beckman Inc. later that year and changed its name to SmithKline Beckman.


Established in the year 1924 in India GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Limited, is one of the oldest pharmaceuticals company. The GSK India product portfolio includes prescription medicines and vaccines. The prescription medicines range across therapeutic areas such as anti-infectives, dermatology, gynaecology, diabetes, oncology, cardiovascular disease and respiratory diseases. GSK also offers a range of vaccines, for
the prevention of hepatitis A, hepatitis B, invasive disease caused by H. influenzae, chickenpox, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, rotavirus, cervical cancer, streptococcus pneumonia and others. In year 2001, the name of company changed to GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Limited in India (http://www.gsk-india.com).

**Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd:**

Glenmark Pharmaceuticals is a pharmaceutical company headquartered in Mumbai, India. It manufactures and markets generic formulation products and active pharmaceutical ingredients (API), both in the domestic and international markets. In the formulation business, its business spans segments such as Dermatology, Internal Medicine, Paediatrics, Gynaecology, ENT and Diabetes.

It has four manufacturing facilities for formulations and additional three facilities for APIs. These manufacturing facilities are located in the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat in India. It operates in 95 countries through its subsidiaries, Glenmark Pharmaceuticals USA, Glenmark Pharmaceuticals UK, Glenmark Pharmaceuticals SA. (http://www.domain-b.com/companies/companies_g/glenmark_pharmaceuticals/20051226_acquires.htm)

Glenmark has achieved revenue crossing 6,000 crore (INR 60,000 Mn) during the year 2013-14 (Annual Report-2013-14). Glenmark now rank among the Top-80 pharmaceutical companies in the world (Scrip100 rankings)

In 1977, Glenmark incorporated in India under the companies act under the name Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Limited. In 1983, first manufacturing facility of Glenmark was commissioned at Nasik, Maharashtra, India, and in 1984, R&D department was established in the Nasik plant. In 1999, R&D facility was also commissioned at Sinnar, Nasik, Maharashtra for formulations development. In the year 2000, it announces its IPO(Initial Public Offer). In this year it also entered the diabetes segment and also acquired three brands from Lyka Labs. In 2001, it launches API manufacturing business by commissioning its first manufacturing facility for APIs in Kurkumbh, Maharashtra. In 2002, it acquires an API manufacturing facility at Ankleshwar, Gujarat from GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Year 2004, it acquires Laboratorios
Klinger, Brazil together with its manufacturing facility in order to expand its operations in the Latin American markets. Commissions its own manufacturing facility at Goa to service exports to regulated markets viz. USA. API manufacturing facility also was commissioned in Mohol, Maharashtra. It commissioned a new manufacturing facility at Baddi, Himachal Pradesh India. In year 2006, Glenmark signs a licensing deal in discovery R&D with Merck KGaA, Germany for its diabetes molecule, Melogliptin. Glenmark’s lead molecule Oglemilast (GRC 3886) enters Phase II clinical trials. This year R&D facility for NBE research got commissioned in Switzerland. India’s first clinical R&D facility set up in Oxford, UK by Glenmark. Glenmark Generics Limited (GGL) is incorporated as a subsidiary of Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Limited. In year 2009, Glenmark’s novel molecule for Diabetes, Melogliptin to enter Phase III trials. Glenmark Generics Ltd commissions its first exclusive R&D centre at Taloja, Maharashtra, India.

Glenmark Generics Inc., USA (GGI), announces settlement of litigation pending between Glenmark and GlaxoSmithKline LLC (GSK) over patent actions concerning atovaquone and proguanil hydrochloride the generic version of GSK’s Malarone® tablets. Glenmark announces the discovery of a novel chemical entity ‘GRC 17536’ Glenmark receives the final approval for Pramipexole Dihydrochloride tablets from the USFDA. Glenmark wins the Frost and Sullivan award for 'Indian Innovator Pharmaceutical Company of the Year' in October 2010. Pharmaexcil confers upon Glenmark the ‘Silver Patent Award’ for the year 2009 – 2010 in recognition of its contribution in NCE / Drug Discovery patent category. In year 2012, Glenmark's Founder & Chairman, Mr. Gracias Saldanha passes away in Mumbai. This year, Mr. Glenn Saldanha, Chairman & Managing Director, Glenmark was honoured with the 'Swiss Ambassador's Award for Exceptional Innovation' by the Government of Switzerland. Glenmark enters into an options agreement with Forest Laboratories, Inc. for the development of novel mPGES-1 inhibitors to treat chronic inflammatory conditions, including pain.

Indoco remedies Limited:

In 1945, a Goan entrepreneur Mr. Govind Ramnath Kare, who was in business of wholesale and retail trade of pharmaceuticals, started a firm which he named Indo
Continental Trading Company. The principal business of this firm was to import pharmaceutical formulations from Europe and distribute them in Western India. However in 1947, after India became independent, the new Government in its bid to encourage indigenous manufacturing of medicines banned import of several formulations. Mr. G.R. Kare decided to venture into manufacturing of pharmaceuticals. On 23rd August 1947, a week after India's independence, a new Company was founded with the intent to manufacture and sell pharmaceutical formulations. Thus, Indo Continental Trading Company became Indoco Remedies Limited. Indoco Remedies is engaged in the manufacturing and marketing of Formulations (Finished Dosage Forms) and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) in India. Indoco also has international presence in the Regulated and Emerging markets. The company is looking at various opportunities in untapped markets and association with business partners in the global markets to boost its revenues. Indoco today, has brand portfolio of 135 products in various therapeutic segments, including high growth life style segments such as Anti-Diabetics, Cardiovascular, Central Nervous System, Musculo-Skeletal, Nutrition and Dental care. In 1997, it commenced production in Goa Plant I, and in 2002, Plant II commissioned at Verna Goa. In 2010, Indoco Remedies licenses out technology to Watson Pharmaceuticals Inc. USA. Under the terms of profit sharing agreement, Indoco will develop, manufacture and supply a basket of sterile products to Watson for the US market. In the year 2012, Indoco announced the signing of an agreement with DSM, a €9 billion Company, for commercial cooperation for Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs). Indoco and DSM have formed a strategic alliance, wherein DSM shall be marketing and selling the APIs manufactured by Indoco. (www.indoco.com).

Ind-swift laboratories Limited:
IND-SWIFT is Chandigarh based pharmaceutical company, established in 1986 with a mission of winning global customers through innovative pharmaceutical products. Three visionaries Jains, Mehtas and Munjals started the company. Ind-swift is a pharmaceutical company with finished goods dosage and active pharmaceutical ingredients (API’s) and herbal products. Ind-swift is ISO 9001-2008, WHO GMP certified and is listed on Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange. Ind-swift multipurpose, manufacturing set-ups are spread across northern India. The
facilities are built according to current guidelines of MHRA, EU, WHO, and accreditations with ISO 14000. The company possess portfolio of 750 products with presence in high growth therapeutic segments of Cardiology, Diabetology, Anti depressant, anti-allergic, Anti- infective, Neurology & Oncology with a nationwide distribution network.

**Ipca laboratories limited:**

More than 60 years, Ipca has been partnering healthcare globally in over 110 countries and in markets as diverse as Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe and the US. Ipca is a fully-integrated Indian pharmaceutical company manufacturing over 350 formulations and 80 APIs for various therapeutic segments. It is one of the world's largest manufacturers and suppliers of over a dozen APIs. These are produced right from the basic stage at its manufacturing facilities (www.ipcalabs.com). Ipca Laboratories Limited (Ipca) was incorporated in 19th October of the year 1949 under name of 'The Indian Pharmaceutical Combine Association Limited.' Ipca is a fully integrated, rapidly growing Indian pharmaceutical company with a strong thrust on exports. Ipca's APIs and Formulations produced at manufacturing facilities which are approved by leading drug regulatory authorities including the US-Food and Drug Administration (FDA), UK-Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA), South Africa-Medicines Control Council (MCC), Brazil-Brazilian National Health Vigilance Agency (ANVISA) and Australia-Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) with operations in over 100 countries. Ipca is one of the biggest manufacturers in the world of APIs Atenolol (Antihypertensive), Chloroquine Phosphate (Antimalarial), Furosemide (Diuretic) and Pyrantel Salts (Anthelmintic) right from the basic stage. Ipca is also one of the largest suppliers of these APIs and their intermediates world over. The name of the company was changed to Ipca Laboratories Limited' in 6th August of year 1964 and again name was changed to Ipca Laboratories Private Limited' in 13th January of year 1966. Ipca had commissioned one of the first modern Pharma factory of yesteryears in the year 1969 at Mumbai. The present management took over the company in November of the year 1975. In year 1976, it started domestic marketing operations, the first company to offer sugarcoated Chloroquine tablets. It launched formulations of Metoclopramide under brand name 'Perinorm' for first time in India during year 1978. Ipca's first APIs
plant was commissioned at Ratlam in the year 1984 and also in the same period the second formulations plant was commissioned at Ratlam itself. Ipca's first APIs Plant for manufacturing of Chloroquine Phosphate was set up at Ratlam in the year 1986. On 9th August 1988, again the company had changed its name to Ipca Laboratories Limited'. Ipca's status was converted to a Public Limited Company in 24th March of the year 1993 and also in the same year, company had acquired Hoechst India's formulations unit at Kandla. During the year 1994, Ipca had acquired API Plant from BDH Pharmaceuticals (a subsidiary of E. Merck) at Indore. In the year 1995, the formulations plant at Athal (Silvassa) came to line. After a year, in 1996, the company had commissioned new API R&D Centre at Mumbai. The Company had incorporated two subsidiaries in Mauritius in the year of 2001 under the name of Solway Investments Ltd and 'Sundridge Management Ltd. In the year 2002, it incorporated wholly owned subsidiary in Brazil under the name of Laboratories Ipca Do Brasil Ltd. Forbes, a leading US business magazine, selected among its top 200 successful, rising companies outside USA in the year 2003. It commissioned a new formulation plant at Silvassa in the year 2004. Innotech Pharma Limited was merged with Ipca in August of year 2005. During the same year, Ipca entered in to Joint Venture with Holley Group of China for marketing Artemisinin based API and Formulation. It also made Joint Venture setup in SAIF Zone, Sharjah, U.A.E. and named it as ACTIVA Pharmaceuticals FZC. It also acquired Cardiac brand ISORDIL from Wyeth Limited. Ipca also had entered into strategic alliance with Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals Inc. for the U.S market in year 2006. The Company's new plant at Dehradun commenced operation from 5th May of the year 2006. As of January 2007, Ipca and Ranbaxy alliance had received U.S. FDA marketing approval for Atenolol Tablets. Ipca's Biotech Research & Development Unit was inaugurated at Mumbai in March of the year 2007. Ipca had awarded by Forbes Inc., as one of the 'Best under a Billion' Forbes Global's 200 Best Small Companies, 2007. Ipca had received final approval from the US FDA, for Metoclopramide tablets in June 2008. The Company had signed a partnership agreement with Clinton Foundation in July of the year 2008. The Company plans to develop various APIs/intermediates having good potential for exports and local market (Ipca Laboratories Ltd, Company Profile, 1988).
The Company further expanded its therapeutic coverage with introduction of new formulations, both in domestic and export markets, especially in the fast growing lifestyle related segments. (Ipca Laboratories Ltd, Annual report -2012-2013).

Kopran Limited:
Kopran is the group company of Parijat Enterprises. Kopran is currently an integrated Pharmaceutical Company manufacturing a large range of products. It manufactures both Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients and Finished Dosage Forms. Kopran manufactures a range of APIs including Sterile Cephalosporins at its facility located at Mahad, Raigad District, Maharashtra. Its makes its finished dosage forms comprising of Tablets, Capsules, Dry Powder, Suspension and Injectables at its facility located at Khopoli, Raigad District, Maharashtra. Kopran Research Laboratories Ltd. (KRLL) is a research organisation with particular interests in areas of drug discovery, polymer technology and synthesis of new molecules. KRLL is a 100% subsidiary of Kopran Ltd.

Lupin Limited:
Drug maker Lupin has become one of the top five generic drug companies operating in the US market in terms of number of prescriptions. This is a first among Indian generic companies selling drugs in the US, the largest market in world. Lupin is now behind Teva Pharma of Israel, Mylan Labs, Novartis and Watson Pharma. It had an average of a little over 8.4 million prescriptions a month in year between May 2009 and April 2010, said IMS, a global market research agency that tracks drug prescription sales in the US market (P.B.Jayakumar, 2010). It is 7th Generic Company globally by market capitalization. It is growing at 20 % in terms of revenue as well as profits and among the fastest growing pharmaceutical company globally. (http://lupin.com/the-lupin-story.php). Lupin was founded in 1968 by Dr. Desh Bandhu Gupta, then an Associate Professor at BITS-Pilani, Rajasthan. The company was named after the Lupin flower. Lupin flower is known to nourish the land, the very soil it grows in. As per Mr. Nilesh Gupta, Managing Director , “Lupin’s record revenues and profits during FY 2014 where Lupin’s Net Sales grew by 17.2% to Rs. 110,866 million (USD 1.83 billion) up from
Rs.94,616 million the previous year. Net Profits grew by 39.7% to Rs.18,364 million (USD 304 million) as compared to Rs.13,142 million in FY 2013. More importantly, Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) increased to Rs.31,193 million from Rs.22,977 million in FY 2013, an increase of 35.8%.” (Annual report-2014). As per Ms.Vinita Gupta, Chief executive officer, Lupin “today the 7th largest generic pharmaceutical company in the world by market capitalization and the 10th largest generic pharmaceutical company by revenues.

(Source : Lupin Limited, Annual report-2014)

Lupin is present in therapeutic segments such as Cephalosporins, Cardivasculars and the Anti-TB space for over 15 years.

The Company is a significant player in the Cardiovascular, Diabetology, Asthma, Pediatric, CNS, GI, Anti-Infective and NSAID space and holds global leadership positions in the Anti-TB and Cephalosporin segment. Lupin has emerged as a market
leader in the advanced markets of USA, Japan, Europe & Australia as well emerging markets such as India, South Africa and the Philippines and certain Rest of World geographies. Lupin products reach over 100 countries.

**Merck:**

The roots of Merck reach back into the 17th Century. In 1668, Friedrich Jacob Merck, an apothecary, assumed ownership of the Engel-Apotheke ("Angel Pharmacy") in Darmstadt, Germany. In 1816, Emanuel Merck took over the pharmacy. He was successful in isolating and characterizing alkaloids in the pharmacy laboratory. He began to manufacture these substances "in bulk" in 1827. He and his successors gradually built up a chemical-pharmaceutical factory that produced — in addition to raw materials for pharmaceutical preparations — a multitude of other chemicals and (from 1890) medicines. In 1891, Georg(e) Merck established himself in the United States and set up Merck & Co. in New York. Merck & Co. was confiscated following the First World War. (Report of the alien property custodian on the chemical industr, 1919) and set up as an independent company in the United States. Merck Limited (formerly E. Merck Limited) was set up in India as Merck’s first Asian subsidiary in 1967. The Company operates both its pharmaceuticals and chemicals businesses in the country. Merck was also the first Merck Group Company to go public in the year 1981. The Merck Group now holds 51.8% of the share capital in Merck Limited, while the remaining 48.2% is traded on the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd (www.merck.co.in).

**Novartis:**

Novartis was created in 1996 through the merger of Ciba-Geigy and Sandoz, two companies with a rich and diverse corporate history. Throughout the years, Novartis and its predecessor companies have discovered and developed many innovative products for patients and consumers worldwide. Novartis International AG is a Swiss multinational pharmaceutical company based in Basel, Switzerland, with a sales of (57.9 billion US$) in 2013 (Novartis, Annual report -2013). Novartis was created in 1996 from the merger of Ciba-Geigy and Sandoz Laboratories, both Swiss companies with long histories. Ciba-Geigy was formed in 1970 by the merger of J. R. Geigy Ltd (founded in Basel in
Ciba-Geigy: In 1859, Alexander Clavel (1805–1873) took up the production of fuchsin in his factory for silk-dyeing works in Basel. In 1864, a new site for the production of synthetic dyes was constructed, and in 1873, Clavel sold his dye factory to the new company Bindschedler and Busch. In 1884, Bindschedler and Busch was transformed into a joint-stock company with the name "Gesellschaft für Chemische Industrie Basel" (Company for Chemical Industry Basel). The acronym, CIBA, was adopted as the company's name in 1945.

Johann Rudolf Geigy-Gemuseus (1733–1793) began trading in 1758 in "materials, chemicals, dyes and drugs of all kinds" in Basel, Switzerland. Johann Rudolf Geigy-Merian (1830–1917) and Johann Muller-Pack acquired a site in Basel in 1857, where they built a dyewood mill and a dye extraction plant. Two years later, they began the production of synthetic fuchsin. In 1901, they formed the public limited company Geigy and the name of the company was changed to J. R. Geigy Ltd in 1914. In 1925, J. R. Geigy Ltd. began producing textile auxiliaries, an activity which Ciba took up in 1928. In 1939, Geigy chemist Paul Hermann Müller discovered that DDT was effective against malaria-bearing insects. He received the 1948 Nobel Prize in Medicine for this
work. CIBA and Geigy merged in 1970 to form Ciba-Geigy Ltd. In 1980, Ciba-Geigy sets up their biotechnology unit. In 1987, Ciba Vision, was organized as business unit of Ciba-Geigy. In 1996 Ciba-Geigy merged with Sandoz, with the pharmaceutical and agrochemical divisions of both staying together to form Novartis. Other Ciba-Geigy and Sandoz businesses were spun off as independent companies. Notably, Ciba Specialty Chemicals was spun out as an independent company, and "Sandoz's Master Builders Technologies, a producer of chemicals for the construction industry, (was sold off) to SKW Trostberg A.G., a subsidiary of the German energy company Viag, and its North American corn herbicide business (was sold off) to the German chemical maker BASF A.G." (Glenn Collins, 1996)

Sandoz (before formation of Novartis): Before the 1996 merger with Ciba-Geigy to form Novartis, Sandoz Pharmaceuticals (Sandoz AG) was a pharmaceutical company headquartered in Basel, Switzerland (as was Ciba-Geigy), and was best known for developing drugs such as Sandimmune for organ transplantation, the antipsychotic Clozaril, Mellaril Tablets and Serentil Tablets for treating psychiatric disorders, and Cafergot Tablets and Torecan Suppositories for treating migraine headaches.

The Chemiefirma Kern und Sandoz ("Kern and Sandoz Chemistry Firm") was founded in 1886 by Alfred Kern (1850–1893) and Edouard Sandoz (1853–1928). The first dyes manufactured by them were alizarin blue and auramine. After Kern's death, the partnership became the corporation Chemische Fabrik vormals Sandoz in 1895. The company began producing the fever-reducing drug antipyrin in the same year. In 1899, the company began producing the sugar substitute, saccharin. Further pharmaceutical research began in 1917 under Arthur Stoll (1887–1971), who is the founder of Sandoz's pharmaceutical department in 1917. In 1918, Arthur Stoll isolates ergotamine from ergot; the substance is eventually used to treat migraine and headaches and is introduced under the trade name Gynergen in 1921. Between the World Wars, Gynergen (1921) and Calcium-Sandoz (1929) were brought to market. Sandoz also produced chemicals for textiles, paper, and leather, beginning in 1929. In 1939, the company began producing agricultural chemicals. The psychedelic effects of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) were discovered at the Sandoz laboratories in 1943 by Arthur Stoll and Albert Hofmann. Sandoz began clinical trials and marketed the substance, from
1947 through the mid-1960s, under the name Delysid as a psychiatric drug, thought useful for treating a wide variety of mental ailments, ranging from alcoholism to sexual deviancy. Research on LSD peaked in the 1950s and early 1960s. Sandoz withdrew the drug from market in the mid-1960s. Sandoz opened its first foreign offices in 1964. In 1967, Sandoz merged with Wander AG (known for Ovomaltine and Isostar). Sandoz acquired the companies Delmark, Wasabröd (a Swedish manufacturer of crisp bread), and Gerber Products Company (a baby food company). In 1995, Sandoz spun off its specialty chemicals business to form Clariant. In 1996 Sandoz merged with Ciba-Geigy, with the pharmaceutical and agrochemical divisions of both staying together to form Novartis.

In 1998, the company made headlines with its biotechnology licensing agreement with the University of California at Berkeley Department of Plant and Microbial Biology. The agreement expired in 2003. In 2000 Novartis and AstraZeneca combined their agrobusiness divisions to create a new company, Syngenta. In 2003, Novartis organized all its generics businesses into one division, and merged some of its subsidiaries into one company, reusing the predecessor brand name of Sandoz. In 2005, Novartis expanded its subsidiary Sandoz significantly though the US$8.29 billion acquisition of Hexal, one of Germany's leading generic drug companies, and Eon Labs, a fast-growing United States generic pharmaceutical company. In 2006, Novartis acquired the California-based Chiron Corporation. Chiron formerly was divided into three units: Chiron Vaccines, Chiron Blood Testing, and Chiron BioPharmaceuticals. The biopharmaceutical unit was integrated into Novartis Pharmaceuticals, while the vaccines and blood testing units were made into a new Novartis Vaccines and Diagnostics division. Also in 2006, Sandoz became the first company to have a biosimilar drug approved in Europe with its recombinant human growth hormone drug. In 2007, Novartis sold the Gerber Products Company to Nestlé in 2007 as part of its continuing effort to shed old Sandoz and Ciba-Geigy businesses and focus on healthcare. In 2010, Novartis offered to pay US $39.3 billion to fully acquire Alcon, the world's largest eye-care company, including a majority stake held by Nestlé. Novartis had bought 25% of Alcon in 2008. Novartis created a new division and called it Alcon, under which it placed its CIBA VISION subsidiary and Novartis Ophthalmics, which became the second-largest division of Novartis. In 2011,
Novartis acquired the medical laboratory diagnostics company Genoptix to "serve as a strong foundation for our (Novartis') individualized treatment programs". Also in 2012, Novartis became the biggest manufacturer of generic skin care medicine, after agreed to buy Fougera Pharmaceuticals. In 2013, the Indian Supreme Court issued a decision rejecting Novartis' patent application in India on the final form of Gleevec, Novartis's cancer drug; the case caused great controversy. In February 2014, Novartis announced that it has acquired CoStim Pharmaceuticals. (Michael Johnsen, 2014). In August 2014 Genetic Engineering & Biotechnology News reported that Novartis had acquired a 15% stake in Gamida Cell for $35 million, with the option to purchase the whole company for approximately $165 million. Novartis portfolio focuses on broad areas of healthcare: pharmaceuticals, eye care, generics, vaccines, consumer-based OTC and animal health. Novartis has been in India since 1947. The Group operates in India through four entities namely Novartis India Limited, listed on the Mumbai Stock Exchange, Novartis Healthcare Private Limited, Sandoz Private Limited and Chiron-Behring Vaccine Private Limited. In India Novartis has a presence in pharmaceuticals, generics (pharmaceutical products that are off patent), Vaccines, OTC (over-the-counter medicines), eyecare and Animal Health. (http://www.novartis.in).

**Pfizer:**

Pfizer, Inc. is an American multinational pharmaceutical corporation headquartered in New York City, and with its research headquarters in Groton, Connecticut, United States. Pfizer develops and produces medicines and vaccines for a wide range of medical disciplines, including immunology, oncology, cardiology, diabetology, endocrinology, and neurology. Pfizer's products include the blockbuster drug Lipitor (atorvastatin), used to lower LDL blood cholesterol; Lyrica (pregabalin for neuropathic pain/fibromyalgia); Diflucan (fluconazole), an oral antifungal medication; Zithromax (azithromycin), an antibiotic; Viagra (sildenafil, for erectile dysfunction); and Celebrex/Celebra (celecoxib), an anti-inflammatory drug.

In 1849, with $2,500 borrowed from Charles Pfizer's father, cousins Charles Pfizer and Charles Erhart, young entrepreneurs from Germany, open Charles Pfizer & Company as a fine-chemicals business. A modest red-brick building in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, New York, served as office, laboratory, factory, and warehouse. Their first
product is a palatable form of santonin — an antiparasitic used to treat intestinal worms, a common affliction in mid-19th century America. Combining their skills, Pfizer, a chemist, and Erhart, a confectioner, blend santonin with almond-toffee flavoring and shape it into a candy cone. The "new" santonin is an immediate success and the company is launched. In 1862, the first domestic production of tartaric acid and cream of tartar, products vital to the food and chemical industries, is launched by Pfizer. As demand for painkillers, preservatives, and disinfectants soars during the Civil War, Pfizer expands production of tartaric acid (used as a laxative and skin coolant) and cream of tartar (effective as both a diuretic and cleansing agent) as well as other vital drugs to help meet needs of Union Army. Among these are iodine, morphine, chloroform, camphor, and mercurials, which, in addition to medicinal applications, are used in the emerging field of photography. In 1868, the expansion propelled by Civil war continues and Pfizer's revenues doubled. To accommodate this growth, it buys and renovates a post-Revolutionary-era building at 81 Maiden Lane in Manhattan and moves its headquarters there. In 1880, using imported concentrates of lemon and lime, Pfizer begins manufacturing citric acid and soon became America's leading producer of citric acid. As new drinks like Coca-Cola™, Dr. Pepper™, and Pepsi-Cola™ gain popularity, demand for citric acid soared. It becomes Pfizer's main product and the launching pad of its growth in the decades which followed. ("Dr. Pepper" is a registered trademark of Dr. Pepper/Seven Up Inc., "Pepsi-Cola" is a registered trademark of Pepsico Inc., "Coca-Cola" is a registered trademark of the Coca-Cola Company). On December 27, 1891, cofounder Charles Erhart dies and leaves a partnership worth $250,000 to his son William. However, the agreement stipulates that Charles Pfizer can buy William Erhart's share at half its inventory value — an option Charles Pfizer quickly exercises, consolidating ownership of company in his hands. In 1899, Pfizer marks its 50th anniversary. Its portfolio includes a wide array of industrial and pharmacological products, anchored by citric acid, camphor, cream of tartar, borax, and iodine. The company has offices in New York and Chicago, and its contacts in the import-export business crisscross the world. In 1900, Pfizer files an official certificate of incorporation in the state of New Jersey, with authorized capital of $2 million divided into 20,000 shares of $100 each. Pfizer would remain a privately held company until June 22, 1942,
when 240,000 shares of new common stock were offered to the public. In 1905, Emile Pfizer, Charles Pfizer's youngest son, is appointed President at a special board meeting. He serves as President from 1906 to 1941 and briefly as Chairman in 1941. He is the last member of the Pfizer/Erhart family to be actively involved with the company. In 1906, at the age of 82, Charles Pfizer dies while vacationing at his Newport, Rhode Island estate. In 1914, the Board of Directors creates position of Chairman and elects John Anderson to that post. Anderson, who had joined Pfizer in 1873 as a 16-year-old office boy, would remain Chairman until 1929. In 1919, Pfizer chemist James Currie and his assistant, Jasper Kane, successfully pioneer mass production of citric acid from sugar through mold fermentation—an achievement that eventually frees Pfizer from dependency on European citrus growers. Spurred by this invention, Kane goes on to develop a new deep-tank fermentation method using molasses rather than refined sugar as raw material—the process that will ultimately unlock the secret for large-scale production of penicillin. In 1924, Charles Pfizer & Co. turns 75 years old. In 1928, Alexander Fleming discovers the antibiotic properties of the penicillin mold, an event destined to make medical history and to change the course of Pfizer’s future. In 1936, Doctor Richard Pasternack develops a fermentation-free method for producing ascorbic acid, vitamin C. After building a new plant and initiating a 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week production schedule, Pfizer becomes the world's leading producer of vitamin C. Encouraged by this success, Pfizer pushes ahead in 1938 with production of vitamin B-2, or riboflavin, and eventually develops a vitamin mix that includes riboflavin, thiamin, niacin, and iron. From vitamin B-12, the company moves on to vitamin A, and by the late 1940s, Pfizer will become the established leader in the manufacture of vitamins. In 1941, Pfizer responds to an appeal from the United States Government to expedite the manufacture of penicillin to treat Allied soldiers fighting in World War II. Using deep-tank fermentation, Pfizer is successful in its efforts to mass-produce penicillin and becomes the world's largest producer of the "miracle drug." Pfizer celebrated its 100th anniversary in year 1949. In 1950, Terramycin® (oxytetracycline), a broad-spectrum antibiotic that is the result of Company's first discovery program, becomes the first pharmaceutical sold in United States under Pfizer label. In 1952, Pfizer establishes an Agricultural Division dedicated to offering solutions to animal health
problems. The division opens its 700-acre farm and research facility in Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1953, after its acquisition, J.B. Roerig and Company, specialists in nutritional supplements, becomes a division of Pfizer. In 1960, medical research laboratory operations started in Groton, Connecticut. In 1995, The Animal Health Division purchases SmithKline Beecham's animal health business, making Pfizer a world leader in the development and production of pharmaceuticals for livestock and companion animals. Pfizer increases its presence in Far East by building a pharmaceutical plant in Dalian, China and expanding throughout growing markets in the Pacific Rim. In year 2000, Pfizer and Warner-Lambert merge to form the new Pfizer. On April 16, 2003 Pfizer Inc and Pharmacia Corporation combine operations. In the year 2008, Pfizer launches its Global Regenerative Medicine Unit. The unit is dedicated to understanding the biology of stem cells and the opportunity these cells provide, to discover and develop a new generation of regenerative medicines that may prevent disability, repair failing organs and treat degenerative diseases. On October 15, 2009, Pfizer acquires Wyeth, creating a company with a broad range of products and therapies. In 2010, Pfizer announces a diversified R&D platform named Pfizer Worldwide Research and Development, supporting excellence in small molecules, large molecules and vaccine research and development. As part of the acquisition of Wyeth in 2009, Pfizer initially implemented a two-division structure for research and development (BioTherapeutics and PharmaTherapeutics) to ensure the progress and steady integration of both legacy organizations. (http://www.pfizer.com). Pfizer entered India in 1950, the same year the country became a republic.

Ranbaxy laboratories ltd:

Is an Indian multinational pharmaceutical company that was incorporated in India in 1961. (Ranbaxy-Annual Report, 2012) The company went public in 1973 and Japanese pharmaceutical company Daiichi Sankyo acquired a controlling share in 2008 (Matsuyama, K & Chatterjee, S, June 11, 2008). In 2014, Sun Pharma acquired the entire 63.4% share of Ranbaxy making the conglomerate world’s fifth largest specialty generic pharma company. It received public comments on the $4 billion Sun Pharmaceuticals-Ranbaxy Laboratories deal, which has raised concerns of adverse
impact on competition. This is also the first M&A deal where the Competition Commission of India (CCI) has ordered a public scrutiny of after forming a "prima facie opinion that the combination is likely to have an appreciable adverse effect on competition". The $4-billion deal will create the fifth largest specialty generics company in the world and the largest pharmaceutical company in India (Press Trust of India, New Delhi September 24, 2014). The combined entity would have operations in 65 countries, 47 manufacturing facilities across 5 continents, and a significant platform of specialty and generic products marketed globally. Ranbaxy was started by Ranbir Singh and Gurbax Singh. The name Ranbaxy is a portmanteau of the names of its first owners Ranbir and Gurbax. Bhai Mohan Singh bought the company in 1952 from his cousins Ranbir and Gurbax. After Bhai Mohan Singh's son Parvinder Singh joined the company in 1967, the company saw an increase in scale. In 1961 it was incorporated as a Company. (http://www.ranbaxy.com/about-us/history/ retrieved on 25.10.2014). In 1973 it went public. It also put up a multipurpose chemical plant for Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) at Mohali, Punjab, India. In 1977, it set up its first joint venture in Lagos, Nigeria. In 1983 it began, production at modern dosage forms facility at Dewas, Madhya Pradesh, India. Ranbaxy research foundation was set up in year 1985. In 1987, Ranbaxy commenced production at the modern Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) plant at Toansa, Punjab, India. This made Ranbaxy the country’s largest manufacturer of Antibiotics/Anti-bacterials. In year 1988, it received U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval for its plant at Toansa, Punjab, India and in year 1990, received their first US patent, for Doxycycline. In 1992, it entered into an agreement with Eli Lilly & Co. of US for setting up a joint venture in India to market select Lilly products. In year 1993, Ranbaxy enunciated its corporate mission ‘To become a Research based International Pharmaceutical Company’ and also entered into an agreement to set up a joint venture in China: Ranbaxy (Guangzhou China) Limited. In 1994, Ranbaxy’s Research Centre at Gurgaon, Haryana, India becomes fully operational. Ranbaxy also, established regional Headquarters in the UK and the US. This year i.e 1994, Ranbaxy’s global depository receipt (GDR) got listed in the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. In 1995, it acquires Ohm Laboratories Inc. in the US. Inaugurates U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved, state-of the-art new manufacturing wing at Ohm,
which became Ranbaxy’s, US subsidiary. In 1997, it crossed its all-time high sales turnover then with 10,000 Million Rupees. In 1998, it entered U.S., the world’s largest pharmaceuticals market, with products under own name. Ranbaxy also filed first Investigational New Drug (IND) application with the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) for approvals to conduct Phase I clinical trials. In 1999, it commenced clinical trials for New Chemical Entity (NCE). It also, signed an agreement with Bayer AG, Germany whereby Bayer obtains exclusive development and worldwide marketing rights to an oral once-daily formulation of Ciprofloxacin, originally developed by Ranbaxy. In year, 2000, Ranbaxy acquired Bayer’s generics business (trading under the name of Basics) in Germany and also ventured into Brazil, the largest pharmaceutical market in South America. In year, 2001, Its US business crosses sales of US$ 100 million, becoming the fastest growing pharmaceutical company in USA. In 2003, Ranbaxy, received, The Economic Times Award for Corporate Excellence for ‘The Company of the Year, 2002-2003’. It entered into a global alliance with GSK for drug discovery and development. Ranbaxy’s first New Chemical Entity (NCE) in the respiratory segment successfully completed Phase I clinical trials and steps into Phase II. It launched its first branded product, Sotret (Isotretinoin) capsules, in the US.

In year 2004, Ranbaxy began its operations in France as a Top 10 generic company, after acquiring RPG (Aventis). It joined the elite club of Billion Dollar Companies, achieving global sales of US$ 1 billion. In year 2005, Ranbaxy opened its third state-of-the-art R&D facility in Gurgaon, Haryana, India to focus on New Drug Discovery Research. In this year, 2005, it launched its operations in Canada and also their joint venture with Nippon Chemipharm in Japan (Nihon Pharmaceutical Industry Limited) launches its first product, Vogseal, for diabetes. It received India's first approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for an Anti-retroviral (ARV) drug under the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

In year, 2006, it acquired “Be Tabs Pharmaceuticals”, the then 5th largest generic company in South Africa, for US$ 70 million. It also successfully invalidated Pfizer's '995 Lipitor US Patent. These bonds assume great importance for multinational corporations and in the current business scenario of globalization, where companies are
constantly dealing in foreign currencies.) It entered into a strategic alliance with Zenotech for its basket of oncology products to be marketed under the Ranbaxy brand in various global markets. Launched First-to-File (FTF) product Simvastatin tablets 80 mg with 180-day market exclusivity in the US Healthcare System. In year 2007, it signed a new R&D agreement with GSK and got expanded drug development responsibilities, identify candidate for Respiratory Inflammation. It also, entered into independent settlements with GSK (Valacyclovir) and Boehringer Ingelheim/Astellas Pharma (Tamsulosin). In year 2008, Ranbaxy redefined its business model, bringing in Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd. as a majority partner to create a strategic combination of a giant innovator and a generic powerhouse. It also, reached settlement on the world's two highest selling drugs - Lipitor (with Pfizer) and Nexium (with Astra Zeneca). In year 2011, Ranbaxy, celebrated Golden Jubilee on June 16. Achieved cross global revenues of US$ 2 billion, becoming the first pharmaceutical company of Indian origin to do so. In 2012, it launched India's first New Chemical Entity (NCE), Synrim™, a new age cure for Malaria. On 7 April 2014 India based Sun Pharmaceutical and Japan based Daiichi Sankyo jointly announced the sale of entire 63.4% share from Daiichi Sankyo to Sun Pharma in a $4 billion all share deal. After this acquisition, the partner Daiichi-Sankyo will hold a stake of 9% in Sun Pharmaceutical. Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., India’s largest drug maker by market value, agreed to buy competitor Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd. for $3.2 billion from Japan’s Daiichi Sankyo Co. Ranbaxy investors will get 0.8 share in Sun for every one of their shares, or about 457 rupees, about 24 percent higher than the 60-day average, the two companies said today in a statement. (Ketaki Gokhale and Kanoko Matsuyama, Apr 7, 2014) Daiichi Sankyo, which owns 63.5 percent of Ranbaxy, paid 737 rupees a share in 2008. Buying India-based Ranbaxy would give Sun, founded by billionaire Dilip Shanghvi, control over competitor’s pipeline of generic products and help it expand in markets including Russia and Brazil. The company also needs to resolve production problems that led the Food and Drug Administration to ban four Ranbaxy plants from exporting to the U.S. Ranbaxy has spent a lot in R&D for past few years which is quite evident from the details above. The combination of Sun Pharma and Ranbaxy creates the fifth-largest specialty generics company in the world and the largest pharmaceutical company in India.
RPG Life Sciences Limited:
RPG Life Sciences, formerly Searle India Ltd, started in 1968 as a joint venture with GD Searle, USA. In 1993, GD Searle withdrew from India and sold its holdings to the RPG Group subsequently the company’s name was changed to RPG Life Sciences Ltd. The company was in the business of Pharmaceuticals and Agrochemicals. It divested the Agrochemicals business in year 2001, as per the strategic decision to focus on Pharmaceuticals, Fermentation and Biotechnology. RPG Life Sciences is a part of RPG Enterprises. Established in 1979, RPG Enterprises is one of India’s business groups with a turnover touching Rs. 17,000 crore. The group has more than fifteen companies managing diverse business interests in the areas of Tyre, Infrastructure, IT, and Speciality. Its manufacturing facilities are located in Ankleshwar, Gujarat and Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra. It exports its products primarily to Europe, Latin America, Australia & South East Asian countries.

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. (SPIL):
The recent merger of Ranbaxy with Sun Pharma was a landmark transaction. The deal, an all-stock transaction valued at US$ 4 billion, got completed by December 2014. The new entity will emerge as the world’s fifth largest specialty generic pharmaceutical company with a diverse, highly complementary portfolio of specialty and generics (with minimal overlap) targeting chronic and acute treatments globally. The entity’s global presence across 55 markets will be supported by over 40 manufacturing facilities and capabilities across multiple dosage forms, including specialty branded products and complex generics. (SPIL, Annual report, 2013-14)
Sun Pharma was established in 1983. A compact manufacturing facility was set up at Vapi, Gujarat. In 1991, it established its first research center creating the base for strong product and process development enabling growth in subsequent years. In 1994 Sun Pharma went public. In 1995, its first API manufacturing plant was built at Panoli, Gujarat. In the year 1996, an API plant at Ahmednagar was acquired from Knoll Pharma. In 1997, SPIL, purchased equity stake in Tamil Nadu Dadha pharmaceuticals limited (TDPL) and MJ Pharma as well as in the company first international acquisition i.e
Detroit based CaracoPharmaceutical laboratories. This year a new research facility was set up in Mumbai. In 1999, Milmet Labs and Gujrat Lyka Organics were acquired by Sun Pharma. In 2000, SPIL became the 5th largest pharmaceutical company of India. It also acquired Pradeep drug company. A new formulation plant was built in Dadra in year 2001. A new formulation plant was opened at Jammu in year 2004 and SPIL also had its first joint venture manufacturing plant in Dhaka, Bangladesh during this year. In 2005, It bought a plant in Bryan, Ohio, US and the business of ICN, Hungary from Valeant pharma. In 2007, Sun pharma advanced Research Company was formed as a separate entity and listed in stock exchange. In 2008, Chattem Chemicals Inc. was acquired by Sun Pharma. In 2010, Sun Pharma took a significant step by acquiring controlling stake in Israel based Taro Pharmaceuticals, thereby effectively doubling the company’s US business. In 2012, two more acquisition was accomplished by Sun Pharma. The acquisitions completed were of DUSA Pharmaceutical Inc. and generic business of URL Pharmaceuticals.

Currently after the Ranbaxy merger with SPIL, in the US, the merged entity will become No.1 in the generic dermatology market and No. 3 in the branded dermatology market. Post-merger, the overall pro-forma US revenues of the Company will be about US$ 2.2 billion, with strong capabilities in developing complex products through a broad portfolio of 184 ANDAs pending USFDA approval, including high value First-to-File (FTF) opportunities. In India, the merger will lead to Sun Pharma becoming the largest pharmaceutical company with over 9% market share. It will have 31 brands among India’s top 300 brands and a greater distribution reach. The overall business will be much more balanced with 47% of sales contributed by the US, 22% of it coming from India and around 31% coming from the rest of the world and other businesses. After deal closure Daiichi Sankyo will become the second largest shareholder in Sun Pharma (owning approximately 9% stake in Sun Pharma) and will have the right to nominate one Director to Sun Pharma’s Board of Directors.

Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd:
Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd. is the flagship company of the Torrent Group. Based in Ahmedabad, it was promoted by Mr. U. N. Mehta initially as Trinity Laboratories Ltd. and was later renamed to its current name Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Mr. U.N.Mehta

Wockhardt Limited:
Dr. Habil Khorakiwala, Founder Chairman & Group CEO, founded Wockhardt in 1967. It is India’s one of the research-based global healthcare enterprise with relevance in the fields of Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology and a chain of advanced Super Speciality Hospitals. It has 3 research centres and 12 manufacturing plants, with businesses ranging from the manufacture and marketing of Pharmaceutical and Bio-pharmaceutical formulations, Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) and Vaccines. It has a multi-disciplinary R&D programme with more than 607 scientists, including over 80 doctorates, in the areas of: Pharmaceutical Research, Biotechnology & Genomics Research, Novel Drug Delivery Systems, New Drug Discovery Programme and API Research. Wockhardt is in Intellectual Property creation with 1,733 patents filed till date, of which 228 patents have been granted. (www.wockhardt.com). Wockhardt’s 14 manufacturing plants are located in India, UK, Ireland, US, and are compliant to international regulatory standards including US FDA and UK MHRA. Wockhardt is the 4th company in the world to have developed recombinant insulin, Wosulin - from concept to market stage. It also developed a patented delivery device ‘Pen’ for Wosulin
injections. It was first Company in the world, after the originator, to have developed and marketed a long acting insulin analogue, glargine (Glaritus).

**Comprehensive Manufacturing Capabilities**

14 strategically located facilities globally with USFDA & MHRA approvals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steriles</td>
<td>Vials, Ampoules, Cartridges, Lyophilised, Cephalosporins, Pre-filled Syringes</td>
<td>India, Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biotech</td>
<td>API’s and formulations: yeast, e-coli, mammalian cell</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Tablets, Capsules, Liquids, Sachets, Pellets, Suspensions</td>
<td>India, Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topical</td>
<td>Creams, Ointments, Powders, Gels</td>
<td>India, Europe, US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>Sterile Cephalosporins, Chemical synthesis, Peptide synthesis</td>
<td>India, Europe, US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>Spray-dried Nutrition, Denture cleansing tablets, Fixative cream</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>