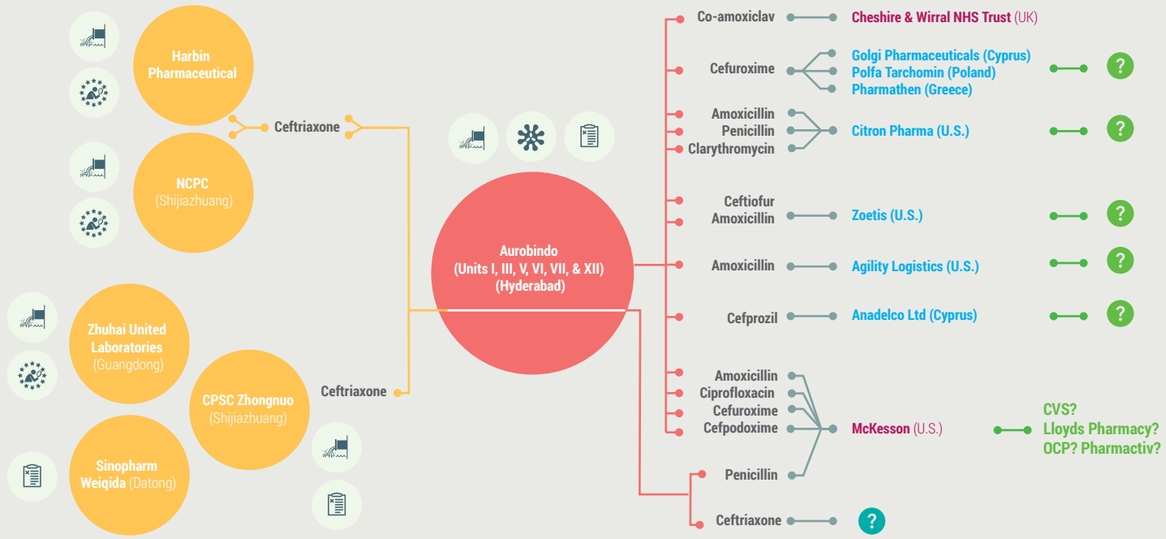
UNRAVELLING THE GLOBAL ANTIBIOTICS SUPPLY CHAIN

Information displayed here was obtained from a variety of publicly accessible sources including the European Medicines Agency's EudraGDMP database, U.S. customs records and Indian import and export data. It must be noted that describing the full chain of custody where more than two countries are involved is impossible based solely on data available in the public domain. In cases where we have been able to establish that a Chinese factory (A) is supplying a specific API (e.g. Ceftriaxone) to an Indian company (B), and that Ceftriaxone is also being sold by (B) to overseas customers (C), this is indicated for illustrative purposes. However, we are unable to confirm that (A) is where the Ceftriaxone contained in the drug purchased by (C) originatesv



A company revealed to be polluting the environment through manufacturing discharges.

Antibiotic resistant bacteria found emanating from one or more facilities of this company

EUGMP Non-Compliance Report: Issued to companies which fail factory inspections conducted by EU medicines agencies. The following points are grounds for non-compliance: issues of sterility; poor documentation, labelling and record keeping; inadequate resources (trained personnel, premises, equipment, materials) available for drug creation, storage and transportation; and lack of process for product review and recall.

US FDA Form 483: A form given to companies which fail inspections by the US Food and Drug Administration. The criteria for failing such inspections are contained within the Food Drug and Cosmetic Act (FD&C) and cover any instance whereby drugs have been adulterated or produced, packaged, or stored in conditions that may prove injurious to human or animal health. The receipt of a Form 483 usually results in an import ban on products from that facility until corrective actions are put in place.