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DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract
The process of providing the population and preventive treatment institutions with high-quality and effective drugs and medical supplies is directly related to the material and technical base of pharmacy institutions and its technical condition. Also, supply of basic tools at the level of demand plays a special role in increasing the profitability of the pharmacy. In this work, the main tools were analyzed on the example of JSC "Dori-Darmon" of the Tashkent region. In the results of the analysis, the technical condition of the main tools was evaluated, serviceability, wear coefficients were determined, and the efficiency of use was calculated based on general indicators. Based on the analysis, recommendations aimed at increasing the efficiency of the use of the main means of the pharmacy were developed.

Keywords: pharma, fixed assets, utilization efficiency, efficiency ratio, profitability.

Introduction

It is known that our government is adopting a number of documents aimed at increasing the level of provision of useful and effective medicines and medical supplies to the population of our republic. Ensuring their implementation at the required level is directly related to the proper organization of pharmacy activities, regular analysis of trade finance activities, determination of internal reserves and their effective use. The process of providing the population and preventive treatment institutions with high-quality and effective drugs and medical supplies is directly related to the material and technical base of pharmacy institutions and its technical condition. Also, supply of basic tools at the level of demand plays a special role in increasing the profitability of the pharmacy.

Fixed assets include those that participate in the production process for a long time and do not lose their natural state. One of the distinctive features of the main tools in pharmacy institutions is the term of their use (profitability), which is required to be more than one year. Fixed assets include buildings, constructions, devices, tools and equipment, computer equipment, production and farm inventories, as well as objects such as perennial seedlings and breeding stock.

Based on the economic analysis, it is possible to assess the condition of the main assets, determine the effectiveness of their use, and determine the demand for them based on the results.

We started the economic analysis by assessing the technical condition of fixed assets. To assess the technical condition of fixed assets, it is necessary to determine the serviceability coefficient (Yak). To do this, we determined the residual value of fixed assets by deducting the amount of depreciation from the initial value of fixed assets from the beginning of the reporting period, and calculated the coefficient of serviceability against the balance value of fixed assets. As a result,

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the coefficient of validity is 0.35 at the beginning of the reporting period and 0.41 at the end of the reporting period. The closer this ratio is to 1.0, the more new fixed assets are used in the production process.

The results of the analysis to assess the technical condition of the fixed assets are presented in Table 1.

1-table *Analysis and dynamics of the technical condition of fixed assets*

Indicators	At the beginning of the report	At the end of the report
Initial value of fixed assets, million soums	1235,3	1477,2
Depreciation amount, million soums.	797,5	871,3
Efficiency coefficient	0,35	0,41
Attrition rate	0,64	0,58
Sources of mineral substances	401	5

In order to assess the technical condition of fixed assets, it is necessary to determine another coefficient - the coefficient of wear. This indicator shows the share of amortization (depreciation) in the total value of fixed assets.

When assessing the condition of fixed assets or property of the pharmacy, the optimal option of the state of wear and tear is required not to exceed 0.5. The level of use of basic tools plays an important role in evaluating the economic activity of pharmacy institutions. The increase in the level of use has a positive effect on the increase in the volume of pharmacy sales, the increase in labor productivity, the decrease in transaction costs and the increase in net profit. In addition, the timely renewal of the main tools and the reduction of damage caused by obsolete equipment.

The analysis of the efficiency of the use of fixed assets is carried out according to general indicators as well as specific indicators. General indicators describe the effectiveness of the use of the total basic percentage of the pharmacy, and based on the analysis of private indicators, it is possible to create an idea about separate groups of basic tools. The general indicators on fixed assets include the amount of fixed assets in the form of money per soum of the sales volume and, conversely, the cost of fixed assets corresponding to 1 soum of the sales volume (fondoemkost), the amount of profit corresponding to 1 soum of the value of fixed assets (fondorentabelnost), the ratio of the average price of fixed assets to the average number of employees (fondovoorujonnost), and integral indicators developed to evaluate the efficiency of using fixed assets.

Based on the analysis presented above, the effectiveness of the use of the main tools was studied, and the following are proposed in order to increase the level of efficiency:

- increasing the volume of sales by applying new technologies to the production process;
- acceleration of technical improvement and modernization of existing equipment;
- improving its structure by increasing the share of tools and equipment in the main fund;
- systematic implementation of training of pharmacy employees

Statistics on the domestic pharmaceutical market in recent years show an increase in production. In 2014, the total value of manufactured products was 526.7 billion soums, while in 2018 it was 1,561.8 billion soums, that is, it increased three times. The volume of production in physical terms during the same time increased 4.4 times and amounts to 369.8 million conventional units. units finished medicines and 493.7 million conventional units. units medical products [3]. The volume of the pharmaceutical market of Uzbekistan in monetary terms in 2018 amounted to $965.2 million, of which $775.2 million or 80.3% of the market was imported. There are 162 domestic

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companies producing pharmaceutical products in the country. Of these, 90 specialize in the production of medicines, 61 - medical devices, 11 enterprises produce both. In 2018-2019 19 new companies received a license to produce medicines. Among the world brands on the market are Sanofi, Gedeon Richter, Nobel, Farmak, etc.

Today, in medical practice in Uzbekistan, the use of 6,218 trade names of foreign-made medicines, 2,462 of domestically produced ones, as well as 1,586 names of medical products, of which 228 are domestic, is permitted. The republic has a sufficient raw material base for the fruitful development of the pharmaceutical industry. There are 4,500 species of medicinal plants growing on the territory of Uzbekistan. 51 pharmaceutical companies process them. Every year, 5 thousand tons of herbal medicinal raw materials and finished pharmaceuticals worth $18.0 million are exported. To date, the world community has recognized more than 100 bioreagents for experimental medicine, developed at the Institutes of Chemistry of Plant Substances and Bioorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 2017, the Institute of Plant Chemistry produced 16 types of medicinal substances in a volume of 1,331 kg; goods and services totaling more than $2.5 million were exported to the United States of America. Over the course of 5 years, the Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry exported 1,100 kg of products (pharmacopoeial gossypol) worth $1.5 million. In accordance with the decrees of the President, 8 pharmaceutical free economic zones were created in the republic; it is planned to develop a target program for the creation of industrial plantations for growing a list of specific species medicinal plants with the organization of deep processing and production of pharmacological drugs.

An analysis of the market for the production of medicines by release form indicates that for some forms of release the share of domestic companies is less than 30% of the total volume, for example, the share of tablets produced by domestic enterprises is only 22%, capsules - 27%, powders - 22%, drops - 10%, suspensions - 29% and gels - 5%. Unsatisfied demand is covered by purchases abroad, which shows the import dependence of the industry. As follows from the data, the market share occupied by domestic companies in the production of a number of socially important medicines is catastrophically small. In the market for drugs for the treatment of diabetes mellitus, manufacturers in Uzbekistan cover only 13% of demand, in the market for drugs for the treatment of urological diseases - 20%, drugs for the treatment of eye diseases - 20%, and the production of vaccines and antitumor drugs is completely absent.

The country's existing potential for growing medicinal plants is also not fully realized, which does not allow the production of ready-made herbal medicines in sufficient quantities. Another factor is that most of the pharmaceutical enterprises (about 70%) are located in the city of Tashkent and the Tashkent region, which does not contribute to the uniform creation of jobs and the rational use of resources [5]. The organization of work to bring domestic enterprises to the level of world standards, such as GMP, which is mandatory for pharmaceutical companies, and which regulate the production process and quality of medicines, is not carried out on a large enough scale, which limits the competitiveness of products in the foreign market.

There are other problems in the domestic pharmaceutical industry that hinder the development of the industry:

• there is no unified strategy for the sustainable development of the pharmaceutical industry, proper coordination of the activities of the pharmaceutical companies of the republic is not ensured, in particular, in the production of goods that meet existing needs;

• the system of state registration of new medicines, including those produced in compliance with international GMP standards, is overly complex;

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• the logistics and engineering and communication infrastructure in pharmaceutical free economic zones is insufficiently developed, which complicates the establishment of full-fledged and large-scale production of high-quality pharmaceutical products in these territories;

• systematic monitoring is not carried out, there is no regular monitoring of the provision of medical institutions, as well as the population with medicines and medical products;

• research activities carried out by pharmaceutical industry institutions do not meet all requirements, little attention is paid to the issues of training and advanced training of specialists;

• the system for applying existing scientific developments in practice is underdeveloped, their implementation in production is at a low level, and there are no effective mechanisms for the implementation of various innovative projects for the development of medicines and medical products.

• today the situation in the pharmaceutical industry dictates the need for deep reforms in the field of human resources management. For example, there is a noticeable shortage of qualified biotechnological engineers, there is no effective system for attracting them, the industry itself does not have sufficient scientific potential to create and implement advanced innovative technologies;

• there are almost no government programs to stimulate research in the industry; there are insufficient laboratories and testing facilities; their provision with high-tech modern equipment is at a low level.

It can be noted that the country's pharmaceutical industry has great potential, but is currently in a development stage. There are a number of problems, the solution of which will contribute to a sharp increase in industry productivity and profits. Thus, for the dynamic development of domestic companies in the pharmaceutical industry, it is necessary to create and expand a marketing service, proof of which was the main goal of studying this sector.

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