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## PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLY MEASURES IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE EARLY YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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### ABSTRACT

*This article details the beginning of the reforms in the pharmaceutical industry in Uzbekistan in the post-independence period, the initial work done to meet the needs of the population, and their results. This, in turn, is important when studying the history of pharmacy in the country.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Uzbekistan, "Pharmacy" Production Association Pharmaceuticals, Academy Of Sciences Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan, Medicines, "Uzkimyofarm", "Uzbiofarm", Committee On Pharmacology, "Uzpharmsanoat".*

### INTRODUCTION

In 1991, the population's demand for pharmaceuticals was met by only 34%. The following year, the situation worsened, to 10-12 percent. In the first period of independence, Uzbekistan spent 661 million soums on the purchase of medicines and medical supplies from abroad. soums and 144.4 mln. U.S. dollars were allocated. However, it was not possible to meet the demand of the population for pharmaceutical products with these funds<sup>1</sup>.

It is no exaggeration to say that the pharmaceutical industry in Uzbekistan was re-established during the years of independence. Because before independence, almost all medicines and medical supplies were imported, and only two percent of the products in the domestic pharmaceutical market were made in local enterprises. There are only two enterprises in the pharmaceutical system, namely, Uzkimyofarm and Uzbiofarm, which mainly produce 20 types of pharmaceutical products<sup>2</sup>.

In order to meet the demand of the population for pharmaceutical products, the Government of Uzbekistan has made some organizational and structural changes. On March 6, 1992, in accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 74-F,

Committees on Pharmacology and Pharmacopoeia were established under the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan<sup>3</sup>. The Chairman of the Pharmacology Committee is Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor O.M. Najmitdinov, Chairman of the Pharmacopoeia Committee, Academician of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan S.I. Iskandarov was appointed<sup>4</sup>. The composition of both committees and the regulations of special expert commissions were also approved. A laboratory for quality control of medicines has been established under the General Department of Science and Training of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Its director is Doctor of Pharmaceutical Sciences A.N. Yunuskhodjaev has been appointed. The activities of the committee were focused on the production of medical equipment.

Decrees of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of the State Joint-Stock Concern of the Pharmaceutical Industry of Uzbekistan ("Uzpharmsanoat") in 1993, № 916-PF of July 14, 1994" On regulation of drug sales in the Republic ", Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 344 of July 24, 1992 "On the illegal export of food, medicine and some consumer goods from the Republic of Uzbekistan", January 8, 1993 "On additional measures to provide the population with medicines" Resolutions № 404 of August 6, 1994 "On urgent measures to improve the supply and distribution of medicines and medical devices in the Republic" played an important role in the legal regulation of activities in this area<sup>5</sup>. With the publication of these documents, the industry became one of the main directions of the economy. In order to implement the program of integrated development of the pharmaceutical industry of the republic, the state joint-stock concern "Uzpharmsanoat" was established<sup>6</sup>.

In 1993, 14 republican, regional and municipal production associations functioned within the Pharmacy Production Association. ordered. Effective January 11, 1993, free sale prices were introduced for all medicines, except for 60 types of essential medicines<sup>7</sup>.

Pharmacies varied depending on the form of ownership. In a survey of pharmacy communities, the Tashkent City Pharmaceutical Production Association said that 4 of them wanted to switch to foreign currency, 12 to commercial, 32 to lease, and 45 to collective ownership<sup>8</sup>.

Hospital pharmacies that supply treatment and prevention facilities with medicines and other medical supplies have not been privatized. The existing system of drug supply in these institutions has been preserved. In order to improve the supply of medicines to the population and treatment and prevention facilities, centralized management and control over the activities of pharmacies, the State Joint-Stock Company "Dori-Darmon" was established on the basis of the Republican Association of Pharmaceutical Production. The state joint-stock association "Dori-Darmon" included regional state joint-stock associations, private, public and joint-stock pharmacies<sup>9</sup>. The association's trade plan has improved somewhat in a market economy. For example, in 1994, the association's sales amounted to 44.6 million. soums. The association's net profit this year is 10 million. Soums<sup>10</sup>. In 1995, the Dori-Darmon Association imported medicines worth 2,040.9 million soums<sup>11</sup>.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 181 of May 25, 1995, the "Main Department for Quality Control of Medicines and Medical Equipment" was established. He is responsible for the quality control of drugs and diagnostics,

medical equipment and products, centralized management of the activities of organizations engaged in the examination, standardization, certification and registration of drugs. At the same time, the General Directorate reviewed the system of regular analysis of the situation in the drug market, research on new drugs and their registration. The main department includes: Committees on Pharmacology and Pharmacopoeia, the Committee on New Medical Techniques, the State Center for Quality Control and Standardization of Medicines, the Bureau for Registration of Medicines and Medical Devices. In 1996, the products of the local pharmaceutical industry in Uzbekistan met the needs of the population in medicines by only 5-6%, and the rest of the medicines had to be imported. For example, in 1995, 353 types of medicines and 86 types of chemical reagents were imported to the Republic on a loan of 51 million US dollars from the European Union<sup>12</sup>.

Founded on the basis of a private pharmacy in Tashkent, Farmed has a strong position among private pharmaceutical companies in Uzbekistan. Over the course of a year, the firm has partnered with more than 40 major pharmaceutical companies in 20 countries around the world. The company has also opened a network of pharmacies in Tashkent and a number of regions of the country<sup>13</sup>. The company has set up an information and methodological center to conduct marketing research of the pharmaceutical market.

The ongoing reforms in the pharmaceutical sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan necessitated a scientifically based approach to the analysis of the pharmaceutical market to ensure a balance between supply and demand for drugs.

In conclusion, these measures played an important role in providing the population of Uzbekistan with medicines in the difficult social situation in the first years of independence and in recent years have served as an important foundation for the formation of the pharmaceutical industry.

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