



Reforms In The Field Of Pharmaceuticals In The Conditions Of New Uzbekistan

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In the next five years, the pharmaceutical industry in Uzbekistan entered the path of serious development. The state paid strong attention to the pharmaceutical sector, and during March 2017-2021, 44 documents aimed at carrying out reforms in the pharmaceutical sector were adopted¹. This served as a legal basis for increasing the scale of investments in the pharmaceutical industry in Uzbekistan. Measures to decrease the volume of import and increase the volume of export in the field of pharmaceuticals were carried out continuously. Local pharmaceutical enterprises were fully supported.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. According to Mirziyoyev's Decree of February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 includes the further development of the pharmaceutical industry, the provision of affordable, high-quality drugs and medical supplies to the population and medical institutions. improvement, implementation of measures to prevent unjustified increase in prices of medicines is suggested².

In recent years, a number of measures have been taken in Uzbekistan regarding the promotion of local medicinal plants and the export of medicines made from them. One such medicinal plant is the licorice plant, which has been widely used in medicine for its medicinal properties. Interest in this plant is constant, and at the beginning of the 20th century, it is planned to establish the industrial processing of licorice root in Turkestan³.

More than 110 types of medicines are obtained from licorice, and it is used in 20 areas of industry. In Uzbekistan, the licorice type of this plant is widespread and it grows naturally. Medicines made from its roots are used for colds, tuberculosis, lung, liver, respiratory tract and cardiovascular diseases, to regulate metabolism, gout, oncology, food poisoning, stomach, stomach and duodenum ulcers, skin burns.

The licorice plant is also used in the food industry, and its root is used in the preparation of calorie-free drinks, confectionery and bakery products, jam, molasses, preserves, food concentrates, chewing gum, toothpaste and others. Licorice plants are in high demand in countries such as USA, Great Britain, Holland, Japan, Germany, Hungary, China, and South Korea⁴.

On May 16, 2017, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the development of licorice root cultivation and processing industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was announced. In the decision, during

¹ Иқтисодий тадқиқотлар ва ислохотлар маркази шарҳи: 5 йил ичида Ўзбекистонда фармацевтика саноати ривожланиши // **ИНТЕРНИТ**

² Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2017 йил 7 февралдаги 4947-сонли Фармонининг 1-илоvasида келтирилган «2017-2021 йилларда Ўзбекистон Республикасини ривожлантиришнинг бешта устувор йўналиши бўйича **Харакатлар стратегияси**». <http://strategy.regulation.gov.uz>

³ ЎЗР МДА, Р-13-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 24-иш, 55-60-варақлар.

⁴ Қўзиев А. Мўъжизакор ўсимлик // Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш, 2017 23 июнь.

2017-2021, it is envisaged to increase the planting of licorice to 16,010 hectares in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and 2,500 hectares in the Khorezm region. It was found that the salinity of the soil in the place where licorice was grown for 5 years decreased to 2.5 times, and it was saturated with nitrogen and humus⁵. According to estimates, 12 million soums will be spent to grow licorice on one hectare of land for 5 years, and 14 tons of plant roots can be obtained.

Decision PQ-3137 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 17, 2017 was an important document in this regard. Delivery of necessary medicines and medical supplies to citizens at affordable prices has become one of the main conditions for the effective implementation of state policy in the field of health care. Such normative documents served as a program for the consistent and complete implementation of this urgent task⁶. According to the decision, starting from August 1, 2017, the purchase of socially important drugs and medical supplies from abroad will be carried out only by the "Uzmedexport" Republican Foreign Economic State Enterprise. In addition, in accordance with the newly introduced requirements for the organization of the activities of pharmacies, their current licenses for the retail sale of drugs and medical products must be reissued by January 1, 2018. In order to increase the level of providing the population with medicines and medical supplies, social pharmacy networks of the Ministry of Health were established, and their main task was to sell medicines and supplies at fixed prices⁷.

Using its rich natural reserves, creating highly effective drugs and introducing them into production, at the same time, ensuring drug independence has become the most urgent task of pharmaceutical science⁸. In Uzbekistan, supporting enterprises engaged in the pharmaceutical industry, providing them with incentives, and accelerating the production of medicines and medical products from local raw material reserves were among the important issues.

"Nukus-farm", "Zomin-farm", "Kosonsoy-farm", "Sirdaryo-farm", "Boysun-farm", "Bo'stonliq-farm" and "Parkent-farm" free economic zones were established. They implemented five projects worth 41.7 million US dollars⁹.

As a result of the measures taken, the number of pharmaceutical enterprises in Uzbekistan increased again in the following years. In 2017, more than 150 pharmaceutical enterprises operated in Uzbekistan, and they produced 2.5 thousand medicines and about 200 medical products. Also, the system of international quality standards was introduced in 33 pharmaceutical enterprises. Most of these enterprises exported their manufactured medicines to USA, France, Germany and other countries. 26 joint ventures were established at the expense of foreign investments. But the export volume of finished products was very low. For example, the total value of drugs produced in 2018 was 200 million dollars, of which only 20.3 million dollars worth of products were exported.

In 2017 alone, 1.6 billion conditional packages of medicines and medical supplies were produced in Uzbekistan, which was 34 percent more than in 2016.

In 2016, 71 investment projects were implemented in the field of pharmaceuticals, of which 33 facilities worth 148 million dollars were put into operation. Also, 76 new medicinal products were adopted.

In 2000, 300 types of medicines were produced in Uzbekistan by local manufacturers, and in 2017, this number increased 8 times to 2276. The volume and range of medicines and medical supplies produced by local manufacturers has increased. As a result, the import of pharmaceutical products decreased by 7.0% in 2017 compared to 2016¹⁰.

On January 23, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3489 "On measures to further regulate the production and import of drugs and medical products"¹¹, on February 14, 2018 "On additional measures for the rapid development of the pharmaceutical industry"¹² decisions were made. Also, Decree No. PF-5460 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was announced on June 20, 2018.

⁵ Қўзиёв А. Мўъжизакор ўсимлик // Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш, 2017 23 июнь.

⁶ Мўминов С. Дори-дармон таъминотида сунъий тақчиллик юзага келмайди // Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш, 2017, 27 июль.

⁷ Мўминов С. Дори-дармон таъминотида сунъий тақчиллик юзага келмайди // Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш, 2017, 27 июль.

⁸ Зуфаров Ф., Рахимова Э., Доривор ўсимликлардан олинадиган дори воситалари // Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш, 2018 йил 19 январ №3 6 б

⁹ Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш, 2018 йил 16 февраль • № 7 1-2 б

¹⁰ Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш газетаси, 2018 йил 13 июль, № 28 1-3 Б

¹¹ Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси 24.01.2018 й., 07/18/3489/0613-сон; 11.04.2019 й., 06/19/570/2923-сон)

¹² Соатова И. Соғлиқни сақлаш ва тиббиёт: улар ўртасида қандай фарқ бор? // Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш, 2018, 23 февраль • № 8 (1185)

Social pharmacies were established in cities and districts of Uzbekistan. Such pharmacies were established mainly in rural family polyclinics and rural medical centers under medical associations. For example, 189 social pharmacies started working in Fergana region alone. Community pharmacies were provided with 300 cheap and high-quality medicines. In 2018, 2135 social pharmacies operated in Uzbekistan¹³.

Uzbekistan ranked third in the CIS pharmaceutical market after Russia and Ukraine. In addition, the growth dynamics of pharmaceutical products production in Uzbekistan is 8-10 percent per year, and it has become one of the fastest growing markets among the CIS countries.

In 2018, 162 enterprises in the republic were engaged in the production of pharmaceutical products, 90 of them produced drugs, 61 produced medical products, and 11 produced drugs and medical products. More than 2,486 manufactured drugs and 199 medical items were approved for use in medical practice.

In recent years, a number of normative legal documents aimed at the development of the pharmaceutical industry, ensuring the cheapness and free circulation of drugs and medical supplies have been adopted, the state management system of the industry industry has been revised, and the Agency for the Development of the Pharmaceutical Industry has been established under the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The agency was entrusted with tasks related to the implementation of the relevant decrees and decisions of the President and the development of the local pharmaceutical industry. At the moment, special attention was paid to attracting foreign investments to the pharmaceutical industry, expanding relations with leading foreign production companies in this direction.

During the last ten years, 300 mln. Investments in excess of US dollars, including foreign direct investments in the amount of 100 million dollars, were attracted. This is important for the further development of the industry, 35.7% of the capital of pharmaceutical enterprises is owned by foreign partners and 64.3% by local participants¹⁴.

The pharmaceutical market amounted to 954.2 million dollars in 2018 and 1.0 billion dollars in 2019, with an increase of 109 percent. Also, the share of imports decreased to 79.5 percent¹⁵.

By the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 10, 2019 No. PF-5707 "On measures for the rapid development of the pharmaceutical industry of the republic in 2019-2021", the list of drug groups recommended for localization of production in the territory of the republic in 2019-2021 was approved. Uzbekistan 2016 -In 2020, the indicators of increasing the export of local medicines to 85.0 million dollars and the share of the production volume in the domestic market to 70% were confirmed by the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. In the concept, it was focused on the organization of sustainable activity of the pharmaceutical sector, which ensures the prevention of population diseases, the efficiency and high quality of pharmacotherapy, and helps to increase the duration and quality of human life¹⁶.

In January-May 2020, locally produced medicines in Uzbekistan amounted to 179.4 mln. packaging, the total value of which is 825.9 billion. amounted to soum. This was 105 percent more than the same period last year. Also, the export forecast in 2020 is 35.2 mln. dollar, with a growth rate of 24.5% compared to 2019. During this period, 237 drugs belonging to 25 pharmacotherapeutic groups and 9 names of medical products were registered in 15 foreign countries and exported abroad by local manufacturing enterprises. In general, in January-May 2020, 15.1 million dollars worth of products were exported. In January-May 2019, the volume of pharmaceutical products imported to the republic was 325 mln. amounted to 343 million dollars in the same period of 2020. amounted to 15.0 million dollars compared to last year. increased by USD or 5.5%, and 12 pharmaceutical enterprises in the Republic exported 61 names of medicines and medical supplies to 14 foreign countries¹⁷.

To organize the production of innovative and high-quality drugs, medical products and medical equipment in the field of pharmaceuticals, to train specialists in the field of pharmaceuticals based on international educational standards and in high-demand specialties, to ensure the consistent integration of pharmaceutical education into the system of the international scientific community, and to further develop the pharmaceutical network in the republic In order to establish the "Tashkent Pharma Park" innovative research and production pharmaceutical cluster (hereinafter referred to as "Cluster") in Kybrai district of Tashkent region, the decree was announced¹⁸. The decree established the Pharmaceutical Technical University with its own infrastructure,

¹³ Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш газетаси, 2018 йил 1 июнь, № 22 3 б

¹⁴ Do'stmuratov M. Farmatsevtik mahsulot mahalliy lashtirilishini yanada kengaytirish // Xalq so'zi. 27 iyul 2016 yil

¹⁵ Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш, 2020 йил 3 июль.

¹⁶ Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш, 2020 йил 10 январь.

¹⁷ Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш, 2020 йил 3 июль.

¹⁸ Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси, 18.02.2021 й., 09/21/78/0125-сон.

which includes research centers and laboratories, educational and scientific laboratories, a pharmacopoeia center, a symposium center with a hotel, accommodation for students, teachers and foreign employees, a sports and health complex, an innovative it was determined that it will be an industrial zone consisting of production areas for the production of medicines, medical products and medical equipment. Also, the development of the pharmaceutical network of the republic by introducing innovative solutions (know-how) and high technologies using the international experience of the cluster, creating a specialized educational infrastructure for training qualified personnel in accordance with international training programs in pharmaceutical specialties, integration into the international innovation system, modern educational laboratories and scientific-research centers, as well as the development of the scientific-research base through the creation of innovative infrastructure, the attraction of investments and advanced technologies of foreign pharmaceutical companies, the conditions for the participation of scientific-educational and research centers in scientific-technical and innovative programs, competitions and grants tasks such as providing, establishing cooperation with foreign scientific research centers in this direction, ensuring practical participation in international research programs, conferences and symposia were assigned, and the directions of activity were determined.

A preliminary agreement was reached to establish a University with its own infrastructure by attracting long-term preferential loans from the Government of the Republic of Korea on the lines of the Economic Cooperation and Development Fund (EDCF).

Effective use of educational, scientific and production potential was carried out in the creation of the first scientific town in the field of pharmaceuticals. A plot of land with a total area of 43.75 hectares was allocated in Qibray district of Tashkent region for the establishment of a cluster¹⁹.

Non-prescription drugs are allowed to be advertised through the media. Prescription drugs are drugs that are prohibited from advertising because of their high dosage and potential for side effects. Therefore, the sale of these two types of drugs in pharmacies is controlled. 25% of most diseases are caused by improper use of drugs²⁰.

On April 17, 2020, with the participation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev via video conference, the construction of the innovative research and production pharmaceutical cluster "Tashkent Pharma Park" began in the Zangiota district of the Tashkent region. An area of 79 hectares was allocated for the cluster, and it was planned to create the only modern pharmaceutical cluster in the region and more than 1700 new jobs by implementing 14 investment projects. It was also determined that the cluster will consist of a technological park and an industrial zone. The financing of the cluster project is planned to be provided by the Korea Eximbank's Economic Development and Cooperation Fund (EDCF), Recovery and Development Fund, Pharmaceutical Network Support and Development Fund, and foreign direct investments. To finance the cluster, it is planned to provide a loan of up to 50 million dollars for a period of 10 years at an annual rate of 3 percent, including a 3-year preferential period, by the Reconstruction and Development Fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan²¹.

In 2014, more than 520 billion soums of pharmaceutical products were produced in Uzbekistan, and in 2018, more than 1.5 trillion soums were produced, and the increase was 3 times on average. During this period, the volume of produced products increased by 4 times on average, ready-made medicines amounted to more than 360 million conditional units, and medical supplies to more than 490 million²².

In 2020, 191 local enterprises producing pharmaceutical products operated in Uzbekistan. 95 of them specialized in the production of medicines, 23 produced medical equipment, 62 produced medical products, 11 produced both drugs and medical products.

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¹⁹ Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси, 18.02.2021 й., 09/21/78/0125-сон.

²⁰ Ўзбекистонда соғлиқни сақлаш, 2020 йил 7 февраль.

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