

THE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF WHOLESAL PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY "PHARMALINE" IN LEBANON

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Introduction. The drug provision of the population and medical institutions is one of the priorities of the social policy of any state at the present stage.

Therefore, the **aim** of our research was: an analysis of the main indicators of the pharmacy operation.

Materials and methods. Analysis of Principles for the Treatment of state regulation of medicinal products in the domestic and foreign pharmaceutical legislation shows that the main component of the regulatory policy system is the licensing of pharmaceutical activity, pharmacy law, the pricing of medicines and reimbursement (compensation value). In general, the requirements for the implementation of the retail sale of medicinal products can be divided into: - Requirements for obtaining a special permit (license); - Requirements regarding the number of pharmacies for a certain number of the population; - Requirements for the owners; - The place and the sale procedure requirements drugs (eg in Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom is not some prescription drugs can be purchased not only in licensed pharmacies, but also in conventional retail stores, supermarkets or licensed pharmacy (drugstore);

- requirements regarding the sale of pharmacy (pharmacy).

Virtually every country in Europe is regulated by the issue number of pharmacies, their location and the requirements for holders. Only in countries such as Belgium, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, the Baltic countries, Ukraine and the UK there are no legal restrictions, which explains the significant growth of pharmacy chains.

In all EU Member States pharmacy (pharmacy) must undergo mandatory licensing procedure. The bodies responsible for this procedure vary depending on the country. Yes, for example, in France it is the relevant department in the Netherlands - Inspectorate for public health control in Norway and Finland - The National Health Agency, Department of National Health and in countries such as: Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, the UK Commonwealth Pharmaceutical.

Results and discussion. In the first phase of our research we have identified the primary indicators of pharmaceutical firm work. So turnovers made in terms of the monetary unit of Ukraine in 2013, 1.143 million, it increased by 2% in 2014 and 16.6% in 2015. The costs in 2013 amounted to 232 thousand 600 UAH., In 2014, they increased by 2% and decreased by 6.5% in 2015. Thus the cost level was

constant and was equal to 20.4%. In our view, the study pharmacy, the figure was analyzed and planned in the first place. Every year the amount of the realized sales overlays.

We have calculated the indices increase or decrease of these indicators. On average, the turnover increased by 7%, costs decreased by 3%, the imposition of trade decreased by 3.35%

Since our analysis of the consistency level of costs has been observed, we conducted an analysis of the major cost items. The analysis showed that 49% of the total cost goes to pay, 29% on social charges Article, all other expenses amounted to 22%.

We also growth factors or loss cost items were calculated. The analysis showed that payroll decreased in 2014 and increased in 2015. This was due to an increase in staff in 2015.

The analysis of dynamics of average study pharmaceutical firm costs for items of fixed costs has shown that most of the articles have increased slightly, while other expenses decreased.

At the last stage of our research we calculated the main indicators studied pharmaceutical firm work. An analysis of these calculations showed that every year due to a decrease in the level of trade overlays profitability decreased to 0,8%, which is very low, but in 2015 the amount of profit by increasing turnover increased. Thereby not allowed to be loss-making in 2015.

Conclusions were drawn from the research. We have found that trade study pharmacy during the analyzed period increased an average of 1,078 times (7.8%). The costs pharmaceutical firm for the same period decreased an average of 0.972 times (2.8%). Trade imposing the same time dropped to 0.938 (6.2%).

The analysis studied pharmaceutical firm allowed to confirm the constant growth of expenses. Among the main reasons for this growth is the increase in wage costs (92.50%), utilities (83.75%), rents (36.25%) and electricity (35.00%).

It was found that the largest share in the total expenditure of pharmaceutical firms serving the public are wage costs - 49.0% and social activities - 17.0%.

It was determined that the highest growth rates have heating costs 1.27 times (an average of 27% per year) and rental of fixed assets in costs for pharmacies - 1.1700 times (an average of 17% per year). Also significantly grew on water costs - 1.14 times (an average of 14% per year). Less growth factors are energy costs, which have grown in 1.0931 times (an average of 9.31% per year) and the cost of labor - to 1.0103 times (an average of 1.03% per year) and related their costs at social events - in 1.0064 times (an average of 0.64% per year).