

UDC 338.4:338.5

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTION IN YEMEN: BALANCING REALITY AND ASPIRATION**Gamal A. A. Blalah^{1,2}, Bassam S. H. Musleh^{1,2}, Gaafar A. Q. Saeed^{1,2}, Safa'a A. S. B. AL-Kubaty¹****Science supervisor Marwan F. S. AL-Kamali^{1,3}**¹*Scientific Association for Research and Innovations, Taiz, the Republic of Yemen*²*Gomel State Medical University, the Republic of Belarus*³*Sukhoi State Technical University of Gomel, the Republic of Belarus*

The impact of strategic choices made in the Yemeni pharmaceutical industries sector on its competitive advantages is investigated in this paper, as it is regarded as a leading industrial sector and plays an important role in the development of the Yemeni economy, meeting the needs of the local market at a reasonable price, and protecting and promoting society's public health.

Keywords: pharmaceutical, yemeni pharmaceutical companies, yemen's wars.

ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКОЕ ПРОИЗВОДСТВО В ЙЕМЕНЕ: РЕАЛЬНОСТИ И СТРЕМЛЕНИЯ**Гамаль А. А. Блала^{1,2}, Бассам Ш. Х. Муслех^{1,2}, Гаафар А. К. Саид^{1,2}, Сафаа А. С. Б. Аль-Кубаты¹****Научный руководитель Марван Ф. С. Аль-Камали^{1,3}**¹*Научная ассоциация исследований и инноваций, г. Тауз, Йеменская Республика*²*Учреждение образования «Гомельский государственный медицинский университет», Республика Беларусь*³*Учреждение образования «Гомельский государственный технический университет имени П. О. Сухого, Республика Беларусь*

Исследовано влияние стратегического выбора, сделанного в секторе фармацевтической промышленности Йемена, на его конкурентные преимущества, поскольку он считается ведущим промышленным сектором и играет важную роль в развитии йеменской экономики, удовлетворяя потребности местного рынка в лекарствах по доступной цене, а также в защите и укреплении общественного здоровья йеменских граждан.

Ключевые слова: фармацевтика, йеменские фармацевтические компании, йеменские войны.

Since the beginning of the pharmaceutical industry in Yemen in 1982, there has been no real or tangible renaissance, with the exception of modest efforts by some local pharmaceutical companies that did not find space to express their capabilities under puppet regimes that worked to stifle all national projects. Because the previous government authorities paid no attention to the pharmaceutical and health sectors in general, the local demand for treatment remained primarily dependent on drugs imported from overseas, at a rate of up to 90 % [1].

The national pharmaceutical manufacturing sector remained absent and in a semi-dominant state of stagnation for more than three decades, until signs of interest in it

gradually began to emerge following the recent events in Yemen, as government agencies in Yemen assigned the responsibility of achieving the country's drug security as the highest and most important goals in order for our people to achieve full independence, considering this security as a fundamental pillar for our people's independence.

Before delving into the specifics of the remarkable interest that the pharmaceutical manufacturing sector is experiencing today, it is important to remember the sector's previous state of neglect and disregard, the majority of which can be attributed to mismanagement, lack of planning, and rampant corruption at the time, which can be summarized in a few aspects. specifically interesting:

- First, allowing thousands of Yemeni private companies to import medicines from abroad rather than manufacture them aided in the fight against local manufacturers on the one hand, while positioning Yemen as a testing ground for all international pharmaceutical companies on the other.

- Second, the lack of official support for Yemeni pharmaceutical manufacturing companies, as well as their failure to receive any form of this support, whether material in the form of priority materials or equipment, or moral in the form of giving them confidence in continuing, developing, and encouraging capacities. On the contrary, the official role, regrettably, had a detrimental impact in stifling ambitions, spreading falsehoods, and diminishing the value of the national product, since it was widely accepted in society that “the Yemeni treatment is unacceptable and ineffective”.

- Third, at Yemeni universities, there is also a lack of interest in developing medical expertise for the study of medicines, such as the pharmacy department, organic chemistry departments and their branches, and others.

As these scientific departments of pharmaceuticals sciences absence the lowest basic ingredients required to qualify their students in this field, particularly in practical application, and all studies are focused solely on the theoretical side, all of this is known and visible to the public, resulting in a slow growth of pharmaceutical manufacturing and a worsening of the health situation. In Yemen, with the commencement of the war against Yemen, which resulted in a lack of medications and an increase in the local demand for them as a result of the spread of infections and illnesses; This caused Yemen's official authorities to seek alternatives to improve and activate the role of pharmaceutical manufacture as a critical option for meeting medicine demands and saving the country from the world's greatest humanitarian calamity.

Shortly thereafter, the government began activating the “Supreme Authority for Medicines and Medical Supplies” to carry out its role, which had been limited since its inception in the early 1970, constituting the first correct step toward rebuilding the deteriorating health system, particularly the pharmaceutical industry.

According to data released recently by the authority, it has activated its supervisory and encouraging role for local manufacturing companies, and has formed three teams to visit pharmaceutical factories in the field to ensure their compliance with quality standards (GNB), implement some necessary reforms, and monitor prices.

According to the Yemeni Federation of Pharmaceutical Producers, there are now 9 indigenous private pharmaceutical manufacturing enterprises in Yemen that create around 1,200 distinct pharmaceutical brands.

Previously, local medication manufacturing provided for 10–15 % of Yemen's medical market demands, which is a minor fraction, while the yearly import expenditure for pharmaceuticals from outside was 100 billion riyals.

According to government figures, the local medicine coverage rate in the Yemeni market now stands at 30 %, while the import bill has dropped to around 60 %.

Although these percentages do not match to the anticipated objective and do not fulfill the real demand, they constitute a qualitative success in light of the country's tough circumstances.

Despite the limitations, scientific cadres specializing in the pharmaceutical business have demonstrated their capacity to meet part of the requirement for medicine in emergency situations.

This is what we witnessed in December 2019, when the Ministry of Health urged local enterprises to produce around 5,000 doses of “Tamiflu” for swine flu, despite the fact that one of the national corporations delivered the medication in less than a month [2].

Despite efforts to develop a health system that achieves medication security, the pharmaceutical business confronts several obstacles today. The most significant practical difficulties to national production are the ongoing war in Yemen and insecurity.

The lack of raw materials for manufacturing, as well as the prohibition of pharmaceutical materials from entering the country, resulted in the loss of more than 50 % of pharmacists and workers in the pharmaceutical manufacturing sector, as well as the cessation of investment activity, particularly in the field of pharmaceutical manufacturing, which also resulted in the closure of some health facilities and their laboratories, on top of which was the destruction of a drug factory.

The restricted capabilities continue to be one of the most significant barriers to the development of the needed national pharmaceutical product. Because most manufacturing businesses do not own the instruments needed in the creation of particular types of medications, a rise in output may be hampered, even if pharmaceutical inputs are accessible.

In any event, the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry still need surgery to catch up with the years of emigration and assist in making further efforts to attain its peak. In order to reach the goals and obtain the necessary level of drug security. This necessitates carrying out treatments that are more essential in order to expand Yemen's pharmaceutical manufacturing industry, which must be synonymous with all of the difficulties and challenges that the sector has faced in the past, as follows:

- Developing the necessary environment for qualifying specialized scientific cadres with high efficiency in the field of medicines by supporting private study departments in Yemeni universities through the development of laboratories and the provision of equipment and materials required for the pharmaceutical industries, in addition to the official interest in the graduates of these departments and their integration with government and private companies in this sector.

- Establishing governmental pharmaceutical companies, prolonging their operations, and meeting their objectives and demands based on available resources.

- Encouraging medical investment by providing many facilities to investors, the most important of which is monitoring the implementation of the exemption decision issued on the ground, as well as ensuring the purchase and distribution of national pharmaceutical products and providing a reasonable space for them in front of foreign products in the local market.

- Legalizing as many licenses as possible for foreign firms, particularly conventional and untrustworthy corporations who control hundreds of therapeutic variations of the same medicine in the local market.

- In addition to managing medication costs, activate the primary duty of monitoring the manufacturing mechanism and quality control in accordance with scientific requirements and standards.

- All of the preceding points must be accompanied by public awareness and official and media coverage that defines the quality of national pharmaceutical manufacturing and works to dispel rumors about the efficacy of local medicines; in order to increase trust between them and the internal and later external consumer.

In any case, despite the government's challenges in developing pharmaceutical production and systematic targeting of the health sector, it can be stated that Yemen's crises and difficulties have created a favorable environment for creativity, innovation, and the search for strategic solutions that have contributed relatively to improving pharmaceutical production, or at least opened prospects for the development of national medical industries.

Between the data of reality and the aspired ambition, Yemenis' will remains capable of advancing and pushing the pharmaceutical manufacturing sector to new heights, and that the popular aspiration to achieve self-sufficiency in medicine is present by harnessing all popular energies to support official efforts, making glory, and engraving Yemen's name on the covers of all medicines.

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УДК 336.67

ИНТЕГРАЛЬНАЯ ОЦЕНКА КАЧЕСТВА ДОХОДОВ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ

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Исследована сущность понятия «качество доходов», обоснованы его основные характеристики и показатели для их оценки, предложена методика интегральной оценки качества доходов.

Ключевые слова: доходы, интегральный показатель, качество, расходы, управление.

INTEGRAL ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF ENTERPRISE INCOME

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The article examines the essence of the concept of “quality of income”, substantiates its main characteristics and indicators for their assessment, and proposes a methodology for integral assessment of the quality of income.

Keywords: income, integral indicator, quality, expenses, management.

Гражданским кодексом Республики Беларусь определено, что целью предпринимательской деятельности является систематическое получение прибыли. Значимость этого показателя деятельности организации обусловлена тем, что он отражает величину прироста собственного капитала организации и удовлетворение тем самым интересов ее собственника (учредителей, участников). Как следствие – вся система