

FEATURES OF REGULATORY ARCHITECTURE OF GLOBAL PHARMACEUTICAL BUSINESS

The specific features of the pharmaceutical market along with monopolistic competition inherent in the pharmaceutical business, the high dynamics of its transnationalization, the presence of a large number of trade names of drugs in the market, the increase in the number of reproduced and counterfeited drugs, make the scope of drug trafficking and require the proper regulation norms at national and supranational levels that include appropriate standards of quality control, efficiency and safety in accordance with current international practice in this area. Thus, in recent decades, two institutional levels, national and supranational, have been clearly distinguished in the overall regulatory framework of the global pharmaceutical market. They differ in both the spectrum of functional powers of regulators and institutes, and the scope of legal relationships arising in the global pharmaceutical industry, and the dominant mechanisms and levers of its institutionalization. The main purpose of this work is to identify the modern features of the regulatory architecture of the global pharmaceutical market in the context of turbulent development of world economic processes.

Multilevel representation and diversified activities of regulatory institutes at national and supranational levels in recent decades have shaped the regulatory framework of the global pharmaceutical market. They actively work in the field of regulation of legal relations in the sphere of market circulation of medicines; their registration, licensing, storage and transportation; standardization of quality control systems and regulation of drug prices; stimulation of R&D in the pharmaceutical sector; maintaining a system of good practices for the development of medicinal products, their clinical research, production, distribution and sales; protection of intellectual property rights, etc.

Optimization of the regulatory parameters of the market in terms of the ratio of protectionist and liberalization instruments and levers becomes a priority for each country. This requires greater coordination of efforts of different countries to address these issues in order to increase the access of the world population to high-quality, safe and affordable medicines while stimulating the innovation activity of pharmaceutical corporations.

Keywords: pharmaceutical market; EU transnationalization; innovation; pharmaceutical business.

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