

**CHARLES UNIVERSITY IN PRAGUE  
FACULTY OF PHARMACY IN HRADEC KRALOVE  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND CLINICAL PHARMACY**

**SELECTED ORGANIZATION AND ASSOCIATION  
FOR PHARMACISTS IN GREECE**

**DIPLOMA THESIS**

**VYBRANÉ ORGANIZACE A SDRUŽENÍ  
PRO LÉKÁRNÍKY V ŘECKU**

Tutor of diploma thesis:  
RNDr. Jana Kotlářová, Ph.D.

**RHODES, 2015**

**PAPAMICHAIL CHRISTINA**

## ***STATEMENT***

I declare that this thesis is my original copyrighted work. All literature and other resources I used which processing are listed in the bibliography and properly cited. This thesis was not misused for obtaining the same or different academic degree.

15.5.2015

PAPAMICHAIL CHRISTINA

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## ***LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS***

Coll.	Collection of laws in Czech Republic
CPMP	Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products
CLNK	Czech Chamber of Pharmacists
CTE	Committee on Training and Education
DOI	Management of Financial Services [in gr]
EAHP	European Association of Hospital Pharmacists
EEE	Greek company of National pharmacology [in gr]
EEFAM	Greek Society of Pharmaceutical Marketing [in gr]
EFE	Hellenic Pharmaceutical society [in gr]
EFPIA	European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations
EKEVYL	Research Center for Biomaterials
EMA	European Medicines Agency
EMEA	European Medicines Agency
EOF	National Medicines Agency [in gr]
EPY	Health Procurement Commission [in gr]
ESY	National Health System [in gr]
ETESTA	Society of statistical research and analysis [in gr]
EU	European Union
EUFEPS	European Federation of Pharmaceutical Sciences
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FIP	International Pharmaceutical Federation
FOCH	Package Leaflet [in gr]
FPA	Value added tax [in gr]
FSA	Pharmaceutical Association of Athens [in gr]
FSCHALKIDIKIS	Pharmaceutical Association of Chalkidiki [in gr]
FSP	Pharmaceutical Association of Peiraios [in gr]
FSTH	Pharmaceutical Association of Thessaloniki [in gr]
FS12	Pharmaceutical Association of Dodekanisa [in gr]
GA	General Assembly
GG	Government Gazette of Greece
GML	Association of Owners of pharmacies in Czech Republic
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practice



HSPS	Hungarian Society for Pharmaceutical Sciences
IDEEAF	Institute of lifelong education and professional development of pharmacists [in gr]
IDIKA	Electronic Governmental Social Security [in gr]
IFET	Institute for Pharmaceutical Research and Technology
in gr	Abbreviation in Greek language
INN	International Non-proprietary Name
IPRD	Kosovo's Institute for Pharmaceutical Research and Development
ISCoPhar	Information System of Cooperatives Pharmacists
ISOP	International Society of Pharmacovigilance
KAEF	Center of professional recognition [in gr]
KESY	Central Health Council [in gr]
MoH	Ministry of Health
MYSYFA (NPM)	Non prescribed medicines [in gr]
NPDD	Particular Public Entity [in gr]
OSFE	Hellenic Cooperative Federation of Pharmacists Directory [in gr]
OTC	Over The Counter drugs
PANSYFA	Panhellenic Pharmacists Cooperative [in gr]
PEF	Panhellenic Association of Pharmaceutical Industry [in gr]
PEFNI	Panhellenic Pharmacist Association of Hospitals [in gr]
PFS	Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association [in gr]
PGEU	Pharmaceutical Group of European Union
PROSYFAPE	Pharmaceutical Cooperative supplying [in gr]
RMS	Reference Member State
SFEE	Hellenic association of pharmaceutical companies directory [in gr]
SPC	Summary of Product Characteristics
StE	Council of State [in gr]
TSAY	Pension fund and health self-locking [in gr]
TÜFTAD	Turkish Pharmaceutical Technology Scientists' Association
WHO	World Health Organization

# 1 INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF DIPLOMA THESIS

In Greece, the meaning of the presence of Panhellenic pharmaceutical Association (PFS) as well the regional pharmaceutical associations individually play a great role in the cooperation and coordination of the pharmacists. In addition the pharmaceutical organizations for reimbursement, companies' cooperation, industries and supplying are also very important in the job of pharmacist.

Being a pharmacist does not include only to work in a pharmacy but combines the way in which a pharmacist can handle the medicines trade, the pharmaceutical care, the knowledge about pharmacovigilance and the vital role in the pharmacoeconomics. As a result, this job is the same simple as complicated and it requires the adequate and continual updating to all fields which has a pharmacy including the selected pharmaceutical organizations.

However, there are many selected organizations that serve not only the pharmacist but also others such as pharmaceutical wholesalers, institutions of health, patients, cooperative member pharmacists, employees and scientists. For this particular reason these organizations classified according the point of interest which is determined by the aim, the goals and the foundation purposes of each individual organization.

**The aim of diploma thesis** is to get the current knowledge about organizations for pharmacists in Greece, especially about Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association in order to understand why they are playing such a great role in the job of a pharmacist and which is their importance and role in Greek pharmacy practice. Also, a basic comparison between the Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association and the Czech Chamber of Pharmacists will help to understanding better their meaning of importance. Health system is also remarkable and essential in the way in which is interconnected with PFS and its regional chambers as well with the other selected organizations for pharmacists, which aims to the beneficial and proper work of the pharmacist in combination with the selected associations. I prepare a survey about PFS in order to get deeper in the meaning of its existence and to explore the various opinions and views of members of PFS. Furthermore, the proper translation from Greek language to English language features the key of this diploma thesis.

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Choice of methodological approaches**

The choice of my methodological approaches depended on the topic of the diploma thesis. I have been used mainly electronic sources, I had a personal discussion with a high position PFS member and I prepare a questionnaire for survey of the topic.

In the beginning of my diploma thesis I prepare a questionnaire about PFS. The questions are selected according the main characteristics of PFS which lead to the further information and explanation. After preparation I have sent it to PFS and also in their regional organizations.

Subsequently, my diploma thesis has mainly internet sources so I focus on it and I tried to find the most trustworthy internet sources. The other sources have selected regarding to the interest of each organization and the requirements. After personal selection, I put the selected organizations in their position according the direct and indirect interest to pharmacists. In the end, I selected the EOF due to it is in higher position than PFS and I would to explain how they are connected and which are its main duties regarding PFS and to other selected organizations for pharmacists.

In the selection contributes actively the member of PFS, Dimitrios Karageorgiou during the discussion who suggest me some of the organizations such as Panhellenic Association of Pharmaceutical Industry, Hellenic Association of Pharmaceutical Companies Directory, Panhellenic Pharmacist Association of Hospitals and Panhellenic Pharmacists Cooperative, that referred in the diploma thesis, he provide me also the information where can I find them through internet sources and he helped me in understanding better the meaning of the existence, their function and their problems of PFS and selected organizations for pharmacists in Greece.

My diploma thesis aims in solving isolated problem with PFS since analyzing only the components-organizations. For this reason, I further explain the other selected organizations for pharmacists. I try to understand not only as a part of the main organization, the PFS, but also individually how they are interconnected in the field of pharmacy and how can help in solving the main problem of function of PFS.

## **2.2 Methodology objectives**

My diploma thesis composed mostly of theoretical part which can be founded through the various internet, first of all reliable sources, from the official legislations of Greece as well from interviews and discussions with members of PFS.

First of all, my data were collected from many of reliable sources from internet. The sources have been chosen according the main aims and problems of my diploma thesis. More specifically, refers to the reason of existence of PFS instead of his unfulfilled tasks and the way of selected organizations that participate in the job of a pharmacist directly and indirectly. Also have been picked according clarity and reliability of the contents as well for the way that has been used for theme focus. In my diploma thesis I am using most electronic form of sources, some of them are reliable like Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association, Panhellenic Association of Pharmaceutical Industry and some there are not so much reliable. The sources that are reliable they are certified from the state which makes them true and trustworthy. Written literature in paper form for this topic of diploma thesis is limited.

Furthermore, I had a personal discussion with D. Karageorgios, as I refer in the above chapter, in the discussion he refers about PFS, its interpretation as legal entity, its role in society and in pharmacists, its activities and its duties. For a particular reason I came in contact with him in order to gain a deeper insight into some of his answers and to understand some of the motives underlying their choices of PFS and how affects the society generally and to the pharmacist specifically. This discussion was really delightful and helpful in order to organize the diploma thesis and focus on the topic.

### 3 PANHELLENIC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION



ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ  
ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΟΣ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΕΥΤΙΚΟΣ ΣΥΛΛΟΓΟΣ  
Ν.Π.Δ.Δ.

#### 3.1 Historical development of PFS

The history of Medicinal organizations of the free Greek State begins on September 10, 1874 in the Parnassus hall and founded the "Pharmaceutical Company" by thirty one Pharmacists from Athens and Piraeus, who signed the laws of the first meeting. The title of the Company had replaced relatively quickly by a decision that resulted from the meeting, which was called "Pharmaceutical Company in Greece." Signed the Statute: K. Katakouzinou, E. Aravantinos, I. Emmanuel, I. Kechagias, K. Olympian, Th. Kazazis, St. Fens, I. Konstantinos Th. Tsakalotos, C. Tzerachis, Em. Blond, Ch. Smyrniotopoulos, Alex. Gennadi, C. Paraskevopoulos, B. Georgiades, KG Karzis, A. Vousakis and others. The honorary President of the Society had elected Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry X. Landerer and first President S. Krinos. <sup>[38]</sup>

The Company's goal was the development of pharmaceutical science, the defense of the interests of profession and the defense against intruders' data and abuse of the right of prefects to issue Medicinal Trade license to harm the interests of pharmacists. In this company were done professional discussions except from the scientific discussions. The emblem of Pharmacists was "**strength in unity**". <sup>[38]</sup>

The magazine in which the Company had issued titled "Magazine in Athens Pharmaceutical Society" from 1884 and issued 12 reports. <sup>[38]</sup>

The "Pharmaceutical Company in Greece" on July 31, 1894 become the "Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Company" until 1928 (were established by the Act No. 3601/1928 (GG) <sup>[67]</sup>) and the per territory collection includes approximately 1500 members as well as the Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association based in Athens. The President of the first four years of the PFS was elected N. Daskalopoulos. <sup>[38]</sup>

### 3.2 Foundation of PFS

The PFS was established in 1928 and has a membership of the local Pharmaceutical Association (Article 54), which are represented by purposely its elected representatives. According to Par. 1 of Article 51 of Act No. 3601/1928 (GG) <sup>[67]</sup>, as replaced by Par. 2 of Article 58 of Act No. 1539/1985 (GG) <sup>[69]</sup>, the PFS is a separate legal entity under public law, self-administered and self-financed. Since its creation until today (92 years) never received or receives any subsidy from the State Budget or by another source of government .<sup>[38]</sup>

As legal entity is established and abolished only by an act authorized the Legislative Organ. They enjoy administrative and financial autonomy sometimes and usually managed by large Boards. In other cases referred to there is and a second organ with executive nature such as executive or management committee. In Par. 7 of Article 52 of Act No.3601/1928 (GG) <sup>[68]</sup> defines the purposes of PFS, specifically aims:

- ❖ The upper supervision over the normal functioning of every State of Pharmaceuticals Associations and the faithful implementation of the applicable pharmaceutical legislation.

- ❖ The determination of the customs of the profession and the preparation of the Greek pharmaceutical code of ethics.

- ❖ The preparation of any matter regarding the pharmaceutical profession, which may refer to the PFS Health Minister. To that end, shall issue an opinion either directly or notify the matter to the Pharmaceutical Association to discuss and take decisions, which shall then of the opinion of the Minister.

- ❖ The preparation of submissions to the Minister of Health or by pharmacists or the Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association. For this reason, shall bring proposals to the association, and following the decision of the Pharmaceutical Association make the final revision of the proposal.

- ❖ The version of the Pharmaceutical Review, the magazine of PFS for more complete scientific and professional communication of pharmacists and pharmacists.

- ❖ The organization of pharmaceutical conferences. Also by the Governing Council of the Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association, that approved by the Minister of

Health and Welfare, may be carried out and further training seminars, lectures and issuing health education forms to achieve these objectives, the cost of which is derived from the budget of the Panhellenic pharmaceutical Association.

❖ The promotion of the economic interests of pharmacists' member of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Country by creating fund allowance leaving the profession. Right to reimbursement are those members who interrupt the exercise of their profession, for any reason and in case of death of their family members. For the monitoring of income and allowances payable to the beneficiaries kept Special Account under the name "Chapter of reimbursement exit."

❖ The operation of the Supreme Disciplinary Medicinal Council, which is the Secondary Control organ of the ethical code of pharmacists who operate a pharmacy.  
[38]

### **3.3 The Governing Council of PFS**

Having regard to the provisions of:

A. The Ministerial Decree No. A6d/2041/02.24.1987 (GG) <sup>[74]</sup>, Defining resource Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association designating the resource of the PFS as a percentage of invoices of sold exclusively to members of each State Pharmaceutical Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry, Pharmaceutical representatives of foreign firms and their pharmaceutical wholesalers.

B. Article 152 of Act No. 2071/1992 (GG) <sup>[63]</sup>, Modernization and organization Health System which states that the charge of resource PFS 80% devoted to the KAEF and the rest to meet operational needs the PFS.

C. Ministerial Decree Par. 7 of Article 11 of the No. 57 408/2013 (GG) <sup>[71]</sup>, under which states that manufacturers, packers and importers of drugs required for sales to wholesalers and pharmacies to retain the charge to the Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association (4 per thousand on the wholesale price). The wholesalers will respectively withhold the contribution of pharmacists. For export drugs from wholesalers, the fee is corresponding to these and which has been withheld by pharmaceutical companies will be returned to wholesalers. The documents that required for the return of the resource specified by decision of the Board of PFS and are

the same as those subjected to the DOI for the return of export FPA under the legislation in force. Applications for reimbursement of the resource with the necessary supporting documentation from the wholesalers submitted to the National Pharmaceutical Association no later than the end of the fifth month of the end of the semester. To determine the timeliness of requests for return of 4 per thousand is taken as a starting point the date that indicated in shipping documents, proving the shipment of drugs to another state. Clearing and return of withheld contributions shall be made within six (6) months from the date the application was submitted timely and legal documents and under the precondition that the requested return pharmaceutical wholesaler has equipped the exported drugs from legitimate sources .<sup>[40]</sup>

D. The fact that the provisions of this Decision shall not incur expenses on the State Budget and the Budget of the Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association, hereby:

❖ The measures necessary for the return of the resource documents will be the same as those submitted to the tax office for reimbursement of export FPA and consist in the following:

- Situation where intra-Community supplies detailed look each month. In this situation contain full details of each customer, the elements of the consignment, the value of commercial sales invoices, and the value in wholesale market prices. In the case of exports to third countries the number of the Single Administrative Document (Declaration) in which the drugs were exported to the above mentioned elements.

- Copies: The periodic FPA returns and intra-Community supplies of the summary table of each month in which they request the FPA refund.

- FPA return statement.

- Solemn declaration by the pharmaceutical warehouse in stating that the transactions are genuine and have been paid by the wholesaler and the resource 4 per thousand for PFS and the pharmaceutical wholesaler purchased the exported drugs directly from pharmaceutical companies, while definitely excluded markets pharmacies or source other than the above mentioned.<sup>[40]</sup>

❖ Applications for reimbursement of the resource with the necessary supporting documentation from the wholesalers submitted to the PFS at the latest by the end of the 5th month following the end of the semester concerned. In particular,



exports for the first half of each year, the application will be submitted no later than November 30 of this year, and for exports in the second half of each year, the application will be submitted no later than May 31 of the following year. The documents will be submitted for are the originals or certified copies thereof, certified by the issuing authority, by any administrative authority, a notary or lawyer (Par.2 of Article 11 of Act No. 2690/1999 (GG))<sup>[60]</sup>. The above decision of the Board of PFS will apply for the return of resource exports will take place from the beginning of the month following the publication of Ministerial Decree No. 57 408/06.14.2013 (GG).<sup>[40] [71]</sup>

### 3.4 Membership Contribution in PFS

A. The mandatory contribution is 4 per thousand according Act of PFS (No. 3601/1928 (GG)<sup>[67]</sup>) and not on the price of drugs, nor reimbursed nor insured. In making its wholesale or retail price, not taking into account the fee.

The reason of existence of the mandatory contribution 4 per thousand that 80% attributes to KAEF and 20% to other outcomes. This contribution means that from every drug that a pharmacist buy in wholesale price the 4 per thousand goes automatically to PFS. The 80% of KAEF is the percentage of money that the pharmacists will take the moment that will reimbursed.

These are explained clearly in each relevant ministerial decision of the genesis of the contribution, as well as the most Act No. 325/5851/2014 (GG)<sup>[61]</sup>, Minister of Health Provisions Billing Medicines and especially in Par. 7 of Article 13, which states definitely and unequivocally that manufacturers, packers and importers of drugs required for sales to wholesalers and pharmacies to retain the charge to the Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association. The fee for PFS collected and attributed to him through TSAY. This proportion charge exclusively buyers pharmacists who hold a pharmacy operation and collected and delivered to the National Pharmaceutical Association of the above sellers' taxes.<sup>[37]</sup>

B. The fee is paid by pharmacists as a contribution to their organization. So the contribution charge only pharmacist which buy drugs, which proved easily by any drug purchase invoice.<sup>[37]</sup>

C. These prove under Ministerial Decree No. 90 361/20.12.2013 (GG) <sup>[73]</sup> document of the President of EOF, Mr. D. Lintzeri, a copy of which had been notified and the predecessor Minister, Mr. Hadjidakis.

In drug pricing provisions, carried out by the EOF in the exercise of its province in this area, no reference is 4 per thousand as contribution of pharmacists to the PFS. Therefore such element is not taken into account in shaping the price of the drug. <sup>[37]</sup>

### 3.5 Participation of PFS in important committees for health

Under the statutory purpose of the supervision of faithful implementation of the applicable pharmaceutical legislation and as adviser to the Minister of Health, representatives of PFS participate under legislative provisions on key committees, which developed and simultaneously protect medicines policy and public health of the country. <sup>[38]</sup>

❖ In the Committee on Pharmaceutical Price participate PFS representative designated by the Board with his deputy (Par. 5 of Article 39 of Act No. 3918/2011) (GG) <sup>[65]</sup>

❖ In Central Health Council participates a representative of PFS by the board as a regular and his deputy (Par. 1b of Article 2 of Act No. 1278/1982) (GG) <sup>[64]</sup>

❖ In the Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee participates the President of the PFS or his deputy or another member of this Board (Par. 1 of Article 10 of Act No. 1963/1991) (GG) <sup>[38] [59]</sup>

### 3.6 Participation of PFS in European Organizations

The PFS is a member of the European Union Organizations for example Pharmaceutical Group of European Union (PGEU) and promotes in Europe the views of Greek pharmacists, and the issues that concern them as well as major health issues, insurance and medicines policy.

It carries no domestically and to appropriate officials of the views and what is happening in Europe for these issues and also it undertakes to notify Parliament for the positions of PFS the competent bodies of the EU and members of Parliament. <sup>[38]</sup>

### 3.7 Judicial Interventions of PFS in major issues in drug act

The PFS by continuous legal assistance in all major legal issues has managed to become the guardian of pharmaceutical legislation and the defender of public health. So, for example, most recently on his own intervention and the Council of State (StE) on the issue of constitutionality of population criteria, found that the concentration of a large number of pharmacies under the direction of the pharmacist may cause unfair competition and creation of oligopolies, in an area where the StE has held that competition between pharmacies and even more unfair sets in high risk the public health. <sup>[38]</sup>

According the decision of StE Act No. 229/2014 (GG) <sup>[57]</sup> has held that pharmacies are not purely commercial enterprises, but specialty shops, which combine responsible scientific activity and social mission with commercial exploitation. <sup>[38]</sup>

Further, the available goods in pharmacies, necessary for the preservation and restoration of human health is of vital importance to the community and there is strong state interest in regulating both the performance and access to the pharmacist profession, which is inextricably linked to the protection of public health. <sup>[38]</sup>

Therefore, the securing of the viability of pharmacies, and even under the operating conditions except conditions of free competition, and also the rational and balanced distribution across the country, in order to ensure a speedy and quality of the provision of the whole population with the necessary drugs, are the overriding reasons of public interest which justify restrictions not only in exercise, but also in the access to the pharmacist profession persons who gather, in principle, the legally qualifications for the exercise. <sup>[38]</sup>

### 3.8 Organization of PFS

#### 3.8.1 Organizational Structure

The Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association is the secondary scientific and organ of union of pharmacists and is a particular public entity (NPDD) that is decentralized and self-governed Public Service. (Article 58 and B of Act No. 1339/85 (GG)) <sup>[39]</sup> <sup>[69]</sup>

### 3.8.2 Members

PFS consists of 54 Pharmaceutical Associations, (**Picture 1, Table 1**), around 11.000 pharmacists, who represented to him by representatives, elected by the General Meetings of local pharmaceutical associations, depending on the total number of their members. Each one of the sub-chambers of PFS is interconnected not only with the other regional chamber but also with the PFS and other pharmaceutical associations that required for the proper use of a pharmacy. Some of these pharmaceutical associations are representative for payments, reimbursement, contribution, industries, cooperation, supplying and other the same important services. [39]

**Picture 1:** MAP OF REGIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN GREECE [47]



**Table 1:** REGIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN GREECE [47]

1 Achaias	14 Evrou	27 Keffalinas	40 Messinias	53 Trixonidas
2 Aigeialias	15 Florinas	28 Kerkiras	41 Pellas	54 Zakinthou
3 Aitolokarnanias	16 Fokidas	29 Kikladon	42 Peiraios	
4 Argolidas	17 Fthiotidas	30 Kilkis	43 Pierias	
5 Arkadias	18 Grevenon	31 Korinthias	44 Prevezis	
6 Artas	19 Ileias	32 Kozanis	45 Rethimnis	
7 Attikis	20 Imatheias	33 Ksanthis	46 Rodopis	
8 Chalkidikis	21 Ioanninon	34 Lakonias	47 Samou	
9 Chania	22 Irakleiou	35 Lasithiou	48 Serron	
10 Chiou	23 Kalimnou	36 Larissas	49 Thessaloniki	
11 Dodekanisou	24 Karditsas	37 Lesvou	50 Thesprotias	
12 Dramas	25 Kastorias	38 Levadeias	51 Thivon	
13 Evoias	26 Kavalas	39 Magnisias	52 Trikalon	

### 3.8.3 Goals of organization

The supervision of local pharmaceutical associations and the update from them on current medical matters and the strict appliance of existing pharmaceutical legislation. <sup>[39]</sup>

### 3.8.4 Principles of Authorities

❖ The General Assembly of Representatives which is the Supreme principle of Article 2 of Act No. 328 /1976 (GG) <sup>[70]</sup> and Par. 3 of Article 40 of Act No. 1759/1988 (GG) <sup>[66]</sup>

❖ The Board is consisting of the President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Deputy Secretary, a Treasurer and nine Directors (15 members) elected every three years by the representatives of PFS and Pharmaceutical Associations (Article 58 of Act No. 1339 /1985 (GG)). <sup>[69]</sup>

❖ The Supreme pharmaceutical Disciplinary Committee chaired by judge and deals with the examination of Appeals of punished people from the local pharmacists of Disciplinary Councils for violations of the Laws and Ethics. <sup>[39]</sup>

### 3.8.5 Basic legislation

❖ Act No. 3601/1928 (GG): The recommendation of pharmaceutical associations: The maximum supervision attached under this Law recommended Pharmaceutical Associations and the resulting dependent organisms belonging to the Minister of Health. <sup>[67]</sup>

❖ Act No. 1384/1938 (GG): Amending the provisions of No. 3601 on pharmaceutical associations <sup>[55]</sup>

❖ Articles 1-5 of Act No. 328/1976 (GG): Amending Certain provisions of the pharmaceutical legislation <sup>[70]</sup> and

❖ Article 58 of Act No. 1539/1985 (GG): Integration of repatriated political refugees to insurers and other provisions <sup>[39]</sup> <sup>[69]</sup>

### 3.9 Dealers of PFS

#### 3.9.1 Institute of lifelong education and professional development of pharmacists



The Board of IDEEAF consists of a president and managing director of the company, a first vice president, a second vice president, a secretary, a deputy secretary, a treasurer and a member of the Board. Also the Board framed by the president of Hellenic Pharmaceutical Society (EFE), the Vice President of the Hellenic Society of National pharmacology, a member by PFS for Professional Development and a member from the working group of pharmaceutical economy. <sup>[23]</sup>

#### **Goals of IDEEAF**

- ❖ The Continuous timely and reliable updating to pharmacists about developments on scientific or sector issues or issues of Public Health and others.
- ❖ The Continuous and Lifelong certified Education of pharmacists and their assistants.
- ❖ The Scientific Certification of Pharmacists in specialized subjects related to both drugs and health care products (cosmetics, MYSYFA) and food products, which are promoted through the Pharmacy. To fulfill these objectives the Institute may cooperate with public or private entities in order to achieve the certification of the provided training and providing to learners competitive advantage.
- ❖ The Organization of Scientific Events in cooperation with the above bodies or independently.
- ❖ The promotion of pharmacists' job and their professional services to the Public Health. <sup>[23]</sup>

For the actualization of the goals of this institute should be:

- Participation in any company or firm with the same or similar purpose.
- Cooperation with any legal or natural person for example universities, public organizations, ministries, local authorities, and international bodies or international authorities.
- Creation and organization campaigns related to Public Health.
- Participation in Community programs.
- Preparation studies for the benefit of the functioning of PFS
- Establishment of branches or agencies or offices anywhere in the country and abroad.
- Becoming a database administrator information of other companies to Pharmacists.
- Proceed with the purchase, sale, property, management, rent and generally in any real estate.

The first pursuit of IDEEAF is the strict observance of the rules of conduct and expansion of the social role of pharmacists.

Also, the Lifelong Education seeks to become certified and validated by the Ministry of Education in order to fully meet the important role of the services of Pharmacy to the public and in Institute are involving all pharmacists regardless of employment space.<sup>[23]</sup>

### 3.9.2 Society of statistical research and analysis



The ETESTA is a public limited company owned by the PFS. It is governed by a three-member Board (the president, the managing director and secretary) temporary annual mandate in order to establish and complete the objectives of the Company.

The ETESTA is established by the board of PFS at 01/08/2014, based on a previous decision PFS 04/13/2013. The members of the first Board of ETESTA are

unpaid. Also, was created in order to establish pharmacy database, processing and analysis that although conclusions lead to safe places of PFS and to return to pharmacists the amount of data that generate daily.

It is the first time that an attempt at such a range to create reliable database on PFS and ensuring and demarcation at national level. The data relating to both medicines and health care products to pharmacies.

To achieve its objectives, the ETESTA partnered with PIH (Pharmacy Insights Hellas) which has the required high technology and the necessary technical means so that both collection and data processing take place in a manner that ensures the integrity and data protection and of course following the necessary procedures and rules of the Data Protection Authority.

Part of the proceeds from the exploitation of the studies will be distributed, with transparency to participated pharmacists, which is the first time for Greek Market. [75]

### **Goals of ETESTA**

The ETESTA was established by PFS and according the article 3 of the company:

A. The company's objective is to exercise the following activities :

❖ Withdrawing and preparation either independently or in joint venture with the respective companies or by assigning them solely or a subcontract, both in Greece and abroad, studies, as listed below:

- Studies of pharmaceutical economy in all levels, health statistics, bioanalysis.
- Pharmacies' logistics and broader health formations.
- Monitoring of health expenditure and separate pharmaceutical expenditure form observatory.
- Social security.
- For counting the economic impacts of training policies.
- Monitoring of national and international economic environment.
- Creating proposals of exercise for health policies.
- For the educational role of the object of study.



- Counting and monitoring social factors and psychological factors and group psychology that affect and are affected by health policies and pharmaceutical policies.
- Monitoring attitudes towards drugs of doctors, patients and pharmacists.
- Monitoring and recording of cultural parameters in relation to pharmaceutical policies and health policies and nutrition.
- For the economic environment in general and cosmetic care products.
- Marketing.
- Monitoring the legal environment and institutional frameworks relating to health and medication, and the formulation of proposals timely changes as and when required. <sup>[75]</sup>

B.

- ❖ This is the area of concern basis and is based on the collection, processing and management of anonymous data and metadata.
- ❖ The retail data of pharmacies are considered private property and not be sought mutation in the public domain. With total respect to the applicable national and European law and in a manner that is easily and readily be adapted to legislative changes the databank must use High -Tech systems to ensure the immediate satisfaction, the collection and processing of data and metadata.
- ❖ The Company creates incentives for pharmacists to consent to data collection.
- ❖ Generation of profits from the management of data. By decision of the General Assembly each year is defined firstly the percentage of the Company's earnings that reinvested purposely in the improvement of DATABANK (processing data, secondly the remainder allowed participants pharmacists to be proportional to the volume data provided during that year.
- ❖ Ensuring that the use of Hi-Tech technology protect data processing systems. The company in order to ensure the above profitability may purchase shares from software providers and Hi- Tech or to cooperate in any other appropriate manner

in order except profitability to ensure the safety of collection and processing of data and metadata.

C. The performance of any act and similar company, related or able to assist in the realization of the above mentioned objectives. <sup>[75]</sup>

## 4 PANHELLENIC PHARMACIST ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITALS



Has founded the primary organization for union called "Panhellenic Pharmacist Association of Hospitals NPDD" (PEFNI). The association has round stamp with the full name of the periphery and in the center the medicinal mark and the year of its foundation. The location of the Head Office is in Athens. <sup>[41]</sup>

### 4.1 Membership of PEFNI

Members of PEFNI can be all scientists pharmacists which they are serving in the pharmaceutical fields of Hospitals NPDD as regular, temporary, wages, auxiliary or contract.

For the registration of the member is required to be submitted a written request by the person that interested to the Board of the Association. With this request the applicant seeks registration in the record of the members and stating:

- ❖ That serve the employer with specific quality and working relationship
- ❖ The exact address of residence
- ❖ That does not belong to another union of workers of the employer
- ❖ That accepts unconditionally the provisions of statutes and legal decisions of the General Assembly. For the acceptance of registration of the application judges the Board. If the application is rejected, the applicant may seek judicial the record with the requirements of Par.6 and 7 of Article 7 of Act No. 1264/1982. <sup>[72]</sup> <sup>[41]</sup>

Honorary members, without the right to vote and stand for election, may be the retired pharmacists from hospitals, private clinics and clinics and pharmacists serving in military hospitals. <sup>[41]</sup>

## **4.2 Authorities of PEFNI**

The authorities on local level are analogous of the authorities on central level which are mentioned next.

### **4.2.1 The General Assembly of Members**

The General Assembly of Members is the supreme and governing body of the Association and decides on matters which in the statutes, either placed under the competence of the General Assembly of Members of either not placed under the competence of another authority of the Association. <sup>[41]</sup>

GA controls the Board and decides about the discharge or accountability of its members. It decides about the final deletion of the member, change of goal of the Association, amendments to the Statutes and the dissolution of the Association. Also, it decides about the meetings, mobilizations, trade claims, notices of strikes, work stoppages, within the framework of the statute and the current legislation. <sup>[41]</sup>

GA is directed by 3-member Bureau (President, Vice President, the writer of the meeting records) elected at the beginning of its work. GA discuss and decide on any matter included in the daily provisions. <sup>[41]</sup>

GA is divided into ordinary and extraordinary. The ordinary is convened once a year, within the first two months of each calendar year. In this presented for approval the balance sheet, the statement and the report of the Audit Committee for the last year and the budget for the current year. <sup>[41]</sup>

Extraordinary GA is convened in the following:

- ❖ When the Board considers it necessary
- ❖ When requested by the tenth of the members, with a written request to the Board, where indicating also the matters for discussion

❖ When requested by the Audit Committee with a written request to the Board, where indicating the subjects to be discussed <sup>[41]</sup>

#### **4.2.2** The Board of Directors

The Association is governed by a nine (9 members) Board of Directors, elected, with their alternate members, every three years, by secret list vote of the fine financial obligations of members that have voting rights according to the law and the statutes.

The Board within eight (8) days from the election gather into an authority, electing by secret ballot through its members, the President, Vice President, General, Secretary, Organizing Secretary and Treasurer of the Association. The properties of the President, General. Secretary Organizer, Secretary and Treasurer are prohibited to match in the same person. <sup>[41]</sup>

The membership of the Board is three years.

The Board of Directors manages the Association responsibly regarding the laws and statutes. Manages its interests and its property, taking every measure to safeguard them. Also, it prepares the work of the General Assembly and executes its decisions. It prepares the annual report and balance sheet of last year that begins and submit them to the ordinary GA for approval. It decides on meetings, strikes, trade claims, always within the framework of this Constitution and of the legislation, and for the protests by secret ballot. States must take environmental protection and enhancement measures, which prosecuted for trade union activity or the Association in general and denounce violations for these protective provisions. It may requires every year special contribution to the amount of annual assistance for facing emergency situations. <sup>[41]</sup>

#### **4.2.3** Audit Committee

The work of the Audit Committee is to control and supervise the financial management of the Board. It controls the report in January of each year following the submission of the Report - Balance sheet and submit it to the Board and General Assembly for approval. It controls whenever think that is appropriate with regard to records and other documents of the Association elements. It is entitled to request convening of the General Assembly for making decisions in case of managerial defects.

The Board obliged to convene an extraordinary GA within one month from the request of the Audit Committee. If the deadline expires, the Committee convened GA itself within 20 days and inform the Audit Committee. The Committee consists of three members that elected every three years with two alternate members at the same time with the Board to the elections that provided in Article 28 through secret ballot. The President of the Committee is defined as the member that won the majority. <sup>[41]</sup>

#### **4.2.4 The Central Election Committee**

The elections for the members of the Association performed every three years to the date that is defined by the last legal General Assembly. The Committee comprises three members and presided over by a legal representative and shall notify to all members of the Association the date, place and the manner of elections and provide instructions for submitting applications. <sup>[41]</sup>

#### **4.3 Goals of PEFNI**

The goals of PEFNI are the following:

- ❖ The preservation, protection and promotion of common labor, insurance, moral, economic and trade interests of its members
- ❖ The improvement of the position of its members, and the protection, promotion and management of the labor, social security and trade union rights and the protection of free and uninhibited exercise
- ❖ The strengthening of relations between the members of the Association with scientific events of educational and social content
- ❖ The contribution to the improvement and development of the employer's efficiency for better fulfillment of its mission to the benefit of its employees
- ❖ The promotion of hospital pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences in general, within the hospital and to provide all possible support for the implementation of scientific data on the elevation of pharmaceutical care provided by the state <sup>[41]</sup>

#### **4.4 Duties of the members of PEFNI**

The members of PEFNI are forced in:

- ❖ To pay the subscriptions and contributions

- ❖ To comply with the provisions of the current Statute
- ❖ To obey the decisions of the Association's authorities
- ❖ To participate and take part in the events of the Association
- ❖ To take up and perform every task assigned to them by the Board of Directors or the General Assembly <sup>[41]</sup>

#### **4.5 Magazine of PEFNI**

Furthermore the PEFNI from October 2009 published a magazine. The Board of the magazine consists of President, Vice President, General Secretary, Treasurer and other members <sup>[42]</sup>. The aim of this magazine is to inform directly and sufficiently the pharmacists and as well the pharmacists working in hospitals and generally the hospitals' staff. It was published 12 reports. <sup>[42]</sup>

In more details, it commonly includes some regulations, laws, norms and decisions according the Ministry of Health, EOF, IDIKA, EPY and the health regions. An example can be the Ministerial Decree Par. 5 of Article 13 of Act No. 96/1973 (GG) <sup>[62]</sup> which is replaced by the following:

The pharmaceutical products that are available to inpatients in public hospitals and institutions, which supervised by the Ministries of Health and Social Welfare and Labor and Social Security are charged to the official hospital price, increased by five per cent (5%), plus legal charges. Pharmaceuticals, that are available to inpatients in private clinics in which it operates pharmacy, are charged at the wholesale price, plus five per cent (5%), plus legal charges. The charge is per unit allocated, wherever is possible. <sup>[42]</sup>

Information that the conferences and seminars happening as events such as General Meeting of the European Association of Hospital Pharmacists (EAHP) or PEFNI are also included, as well articles and short histories of some hospital pharmacies. <sup>[42]</sup>

## 5 HELLENIC COOPERATIVE FEDERATION OF PHARMACISTS DIRECTORY



Ομοσπονδία Συνεταιρισμών Φαρμακοποιών Ελλάδος

### 5.1 Historical development of OSFE

The OSFE was founded in 1988, the first Congress of Pharmacists Cooperatives in Crete. The creation arose from the need for uniform expression of the country's cooperatives towards political power and private medicines trade. In the intervening years, OSFE managed to become the center for setting the strategy of Cooperatives Pharmacists - the unique business sheer owned by pharmacists' funds-aimed at supporting and developing the Greek pharmacy. Today is the strength of the entire SYFA, with 45 distribution centers, from end to end of our country, and serve with multiple daily deliveries 5.500 pharmacies. The total turnover of the units in 2009, down to 2.500 m. EUR, employing 1.500 associates and have a fleet of 260 trucks and 150 motorbikes, for the full and immediate service of the pharmacy. This activity led to control 50% of migrants in Greece, the Greek pharmaceutical products in pharmaceutical market.

The OSFE with seminars, workshops, central agreements and political and legal interventions, trying to keep informed of the developments pharmacists-shareholders, members of the Board and staff-partners, so that our units at Market rates. At the level of the Greek market designed and founded the PANSYFA, a company owned 100% at SYFA, and is active in the field of non-pharmaceutical products pharmacy, with central distribution agreements and product development but "our own label." Within the European Market, the single currency, founded together with SYFA countries of Spain, Italy, Portugal, France and Turkey the SECOF based in Madrid, so strategically expressed in pan-European context. Direct result is the participation of SECOF Executive Secretary of GIRP (Association of European wholesalers) and the study of development services to the pharmacy and industry across Europe. In 2003 OSFE, developed a new service "tool" for our partners, the pharmaceutical industry, reliable, flexible and adaptable to

their needs, to "ISCoPhar" (Information System of Cooperatives Pharmacists) capable to inform timely and valid, with on - line connection for the movement of their products and competing in all 5.500 pharmacies that SYFA serving daily. Her designs certainly not stop here, is developing a virtual network pharmacy called Green Pharmacy as well as preparing and entering in 3PL with company Logiscoop. <sup>[19]</sup>

## 5.2 Membership of OSFE

The members of OSFE including all the SYFA associations, the regional and the Panhellenic (PANSYFA). <sup>[19]</sup>

The Board of OSFE-consists of:

- ❖ President
- ❖ Vice President
- ❖ General Secretary
- ❖ Treasurer
- ❖ Superintendent Executive
- ❖ Superintendent of Public Relations
- ❖ Curator of International Relations

The members of the Board do not suggested by the own but suggested nominations from other members of the Board. After a secret ballot, the following members were highlighted by an absolute majority, retaining the overall cooperative interest on values of solidarity and early cooperation between cooperatives and all those involved in the supply chain of the drug.

## 6 PANHELLENIC PHARMACISTS COOPERATIVE





PANSYFA has start its commercial activity in the area of pharmaceutical products in March 1998. The purpose of establishing the PANSYFA is the coordination of dynamic markets all of associated pharmaceutical warehouses of Greek territory and supply them with para-pharmaceutical products and medical devices. Also creates economies of scale in marketing-storage and movement of products for cooperative wholesalers, the cooperative member pharmacies and partner companies.

Within the company's growth and expansion of its business plan, created two new sections which expand the services provided to our partner companies and operating support for cooperative wholesalers:

- ❖ **3PL (Logistics):** storage and distribution of pharmaceutical and para-pharmaceutical products
- ❖ **Sales & Promotion Services:** promotional services for our partners. <sup>[44]</sup>

## **6.1 Establishment of PANSYFA**

The PANSYFA founded in 1997 as a partnership of 26 pharmaceutical warehouses-representatives-cooperative members at the Greek territory.

Other facilities in Koropi function handling center of products, both with the name of the company and with third party products.

Through its network of cooperative pharmaceutical warehouses supplying para-pharmaceuticals and medical devices over 5.100 pharmacies nationwide. <sup>[43]</sup>

## **6.2 Organizational Structure of PANSYFA**

The Board of PANSYFA consists of the President (pharmacist), Vice president, General Secretary (pharmacist). 2 members of PANSYFA (pharmacists).

## **6.3 Goals of PANSYFA**

The idea of creating PANSYFA was born from the need of the local cooperatives pharmacists to coordinate the dynamics of markets in order to acquire all of them that can supply-branded or non-remarkable quality products at the best possible prices in order to have a high dynamic response of their competitors. The objective of PANSYFA

is available through suppliers' pharmacists' cooperatives, OTC and medical high and controlled quality products at affordable prices for the final consumer, while ensuring reasonable benefit to the Greek pharmacists.<sup>[43]</sup>

## **6.4 Services of PANSYFA**

**6.4.1 Marketing pharmaceutical products:** The PANSYFA through associated companies, offers to its customers, economic scale across the marketing-network storage and handling of products, ensuring the quality and the final cost of products which have as final recipient pharmacist. This company cooperates with many companies in the field of pharmaceutical and para-pharmaceutical products.<sup>[46]</sup>

**6.4.2 Sales and Promotion Services (promotional services):** A new service that offering in partner companies the direct information about the market with new products-offers and the promotion of their products in pharmacies. The growing sales department of the company, in cooperation with the sales departments of cooperatives in regions offer important services to their partners.<sup>[46]</sup>

**6.4.3 3PL (Logistics) storage and distribution of pharmaceutical and para-pharmaceutical products:** Also a new service that provides to partner companies the storage and distribution of their products. Through the 43 pharmaceutical warehouses and affiliate partnerships aimed directly at over 5.000 pharmacies, representing approximately 50% of the Greek market and occupying a unique position in terms of dispersion of points, trading-storage and distribution of pharmaceuticals and para-pharmaceutical products throughout the Greek territory. This company collaborates and sends daily products in the majority of private pharmaceutical warehouses and pharmaceutical cooperatives nationwide. The distribution of goods is the partner distribution company with many years of experience. Daily execute 95% of received orders and delivery time ranging from 24-48 hours depending on the destination.<sup>[46]</sup>

**6.4.4 E-Commerce:** Following the developments and modern technology, PANSYFA now includes two new e-commerce services.

❖ **B2B (Business-to-Business):** The service offers the opportunity to partner pharmacies to learn about products and current promotions and electronically

register their orders. Also there is the choice to choose the wholesaler, from whom you sent the order.

❖ **B2C (Business-to-Customer):** The PANSYFA with the new service offers a pharmacist to participate in an e-shop to the consumer for all pharmacies. <sup>[46]</sup>

### **6.5 Categories of products of PANSYFA**

Through its associated companies of the PANSYFA covers a wide range of pharmaceutical products: Medical-Diagnostic, Chemically, Liquid contact lenses, Orthopedic, Cosmetics, Various para-pharmaceuticals, Food supplements, Hygiene Products, Hospitalized. <sup>[45]</sup>

## **7 HELLENIC PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**



The Hellenic Pharmaceutical Society (EFE) is the Scientific Society of Pharmacists of all Greeks, regardless of occupation, with the single purpose of promoting scientific part of Pharmacy. Activities and interests of members of the EFE directly related to issues concerning medicine: the isolation or synthesis and semi-synthesis of new bioactive molecules, their format, the controls effectiveness and post-marketing course the finished medicinal product which is related to safety through science Pharmacovigilance. Also in the new fields of research in general health, hoping the EFE to be the scientific expression pillar and exchange of views among colleagues, particularly the young one.

The EFE founded in 1932 and the history of ties in line with the evolution of scientific part of Pharmacy in Greece. The EFE from September 20, 2012 becomes a member of the member of the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Sciences (EUFEPS) and actively participates in the development of pharmaceutical science at European level.

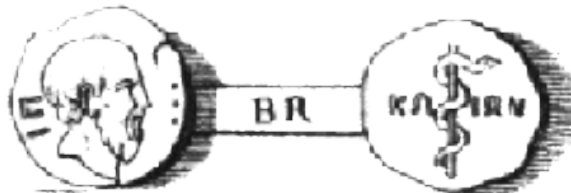
The Hellenic Pharmaceutical Society has a Board of Directors which consists of President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, General Secretary, Treasurer, Special Secretary and other members such as pharmacists.

The basic goals of EFE are the following:

- ❖ The emergence of the scientific role of Greek pharmacists
- ❖ The communication channel development and institutions of health, and the operation and as advisor of the State in matters relating to the drug, which founded and scientifically developed to safeguard public health.
- ❖ The participation in European and international affairs (EUFEPS, FIP) relating to the Pharmaceutical Science and Medicine.
- ❖ The scientific awakening and awareness of Greek pharmacists on the basis of international and European context Sciences Health and Life. <sup>[20]</sup>

### 7.1 Sponsors of EFE

"ωφελέειν, εἰ μὴ βλάπτειν"



'benefit and do not harm'

- ❖ **Organizations**
  - National Organization for Medicines (EOF)
  - Greek company of National pharmacology (EEE)
  - Association of Pharmaceutical Companies (SFEE)
  - Greek Society of Pharmaceutical Marketing (EEFAM)
  - Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association (PEF)
  - European Medicines Agency (EMA)
  - Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
  - International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP)

- International Society of Pharmacovigilance (ISOP)
- Ministry Of Health
- Athens Medical Society
- World pharmacists

#### ❖ **Academic Institutions**

- Department of pharmacy in National and Kapodistrian University of Athens [EKPA]

- Department of pharmacy in Aristotle University Of Thessaloniki [APTH]
- Department of pharmacy in university of Patra

#### ❖ **Associations**

- Panhellenic Association of Pharmaceutical Industry (PEF)
- Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association (PFS)
- Panhellenic Pharmacist Association of Hospitals (PEFNI) <sup>[21]</sup>

## **7.2 Participation in European Organizations**

### **7.2.1 European Federation for Pharmaceutical Sciences (EUFEPS) <sup>[22]</sup>**



#### **7.2.1.1 Mission of EUFEPS**

EUFEPS exists to help meeting the challenges and seize the opportunities created by the consolidations occurring both within Europe and globally, driven on by a combination of rapid advances in science and technology, economic pressures, and by political will. Within this frame, EUFEPS's role and contributions are expressed in its

mission statement “EUFEPS serves and advances excellence in the pharmaceutical sciences and innovative drug research in Europe”. Spearheading a number of initiatives.

EUFEPS works with its membership, throughout the nations of Europe. <sup>[15]</sup>

### **7.2.1.2 Membership of EUFEPS**

Member Societies aim at the advancement of pharmaceutical sciences. They are established in one (or more) of the European countries. Currently, there are 22 Member Societies of EUFEPS, in 22 countries. To total membership of all EUFEPS Member Societies comprises approximately 15 000 individuals. Individual Members are scientists who support the objectives of EUFEPS. Currently, there are approximately 250 individuals registered by EUFEPS as Individual Members. EUFEPS Member Institutions are Universities and research organizations supporting the mission of EUFEPS.

The EUFEPS Council comprises one representative from each Member Society of EUFEPS together with the delegate of Individual Members and the members of the Executive Committee. <sup>[14]</sup>

EUFEPS offers two types of Memberships: the Member Societies and the Individual Membership

### **7.2.1.3 Member Societies of EUFEPS**

- ❖ Austrian Pharmaceutical Society
- ❖ Croatian Pharmaceutical Society
- ❖ Czech Pharmaceutical Society
- ❖ European Pharmaceutical Students Association
- ❖ Finnish Pharmaceutical Society
- ❖ German Pharmaceutical Society (DPHG)
- ❖ Hellenic Pharmaceutical Society
- ❖ Hungarian Society for Pharmaceutical Sciences (HSPS)
- ❖ Kosova's Institute for Pharmaceutical Research and Development – IPRD
- ❖ Pharmaceutical Society of Denmark
- ❖ Polish Pharmaceutical Society
- ❖ Portuguese Society for Pharmaceutical Sciences

- ❖ Romanian Society of Pharmaceutical Sciences
- ❖ Slovenian Pharmaceutical Society
- ❖ Spanish Society of Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Technology
- ❖ Swedish Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences
- ❖ Swiss Society of Pharmaceutical Sciences
- ❖ Turkish Pharmaceutical Technology Scientists' Association (TÜFTAD) <sup>[13]</sup>

Except the member societies everyone who want can join in EUFEPS and the reason that someone can be interested in join is because through individual membership. About the registration fee see **Table 2**.

The possibilities that offer the individual membership are the following:

- ❖ Identification of personally and becoming a full member of a truly interdisciplinary European pharmaceutical scientific organization, effectively co-operating
- ❖ Participation of directly and contribute actively in EUFEPS activities
- ❖ Benefit from a reduced subscription rate to the European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
- ❖ Benefit from reduced participation fees at selected EUFEPS meetings. <sup>[12]</sup>

**Table 2:** Registration fees for EUFEPS <sup>[12]</sup>

<b>Registration Fees</b>	<b>Price/person (EUR)</b>
Membership fee 2014	47
Membership fee student 2014	31
Membership 3 year consecutive, 2014, 2015, 2016	127
Membership 3 year consecutive student	84

#### **7.2.1.4 European and Global Affairs of EUFEPS**

In European dimension EUFEPS is unique being the only pan-European organization that represents, all the pharmaceutical sciences and pharmaceutical scientists engaged in drug research and development, drug regulation and drug policy making. The existence of such an umbrella platform facilitates the highly innovative, integrative and interdisciplinary approaches that are essential if they, in Europe, are to

deliver to citizens safe, effective, economic and timely medicines. The ultimate benefits are an improving health, quality of life, and wealth of our continent.

EUFEPS is recognized by the European Commission as representing the integrative pharmaceutical sciences within Europe. EUFEPS is also recognized by the EMEA as a neutral scientific resource for independent opinions on draft regulatory guidelines, while EUFEPS works with other European organizations, such as EFPIA, to help identify and promote training to meet industrial needs.

In addition, EUFEPS plays an active and influential role also in the global arena. It is recognized by the FDA and it works actively with its sister organization AAPS to develop co-sponsored meetings and workshops that run alternatively in Europe and the USA, and is developing links with Asian scientists. Through involvement with its Board of Pharmaceutical Sciences, EUFEPS is also working with FIP to advance the pharmaceutical sciences globally. <sup>[11]</sup>

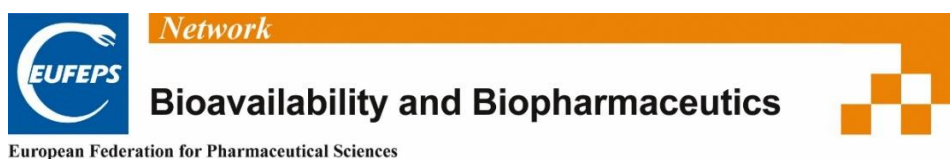
#### **7.2.1.5 Education and Training of EUFEPS**

Rapidly changing demands, created by newly emerging science and technique in pharmaceutical research and development, call for better training and education. The Committee on Training and Education (CTE) of EUFEPS as a think-tank addressing the considerable heterogeneity of pharmaceutical sciences training and education across Europe, and the CTE Members of it represent different fields of pharmaceutical sciences. CTE would like to contribute to an effective strategy for pharmaceutical sciences research training and education, thereby addressing needs in industry, in academia and in the regulatory field <sup>[9]</sup>

#### **7.2.1.6 EUFEPS Networks**

Networks have been established to maintain collaboration, co-operation and co-ordination. Some of EUFEPS networks are:


- ❖ Bioavailability and Biopharmaceutics



European Federation for Pharmaceutical Sciences




❖ Nanomedicine



*Network*

**NanoMedicine**



European Federation for Pharmaceutical Sciences

❖ Pharmacogenetics and Pharmacogenomics Research



*Network*

**PharmacoGenetics  
and PharmacoGenomics Research**



European Federation for Pharmaceutical Sciences

❖ Quality by Design and Process Analytical Technology Sciences



*Network*

**QbD and PAT Sciences**



European Federation for Pharmaceutical Sciences

❖ Regulatory Science



*Network*

**Regulatory Science**



European Federation for Pharmaceutical Sciences

❖ Safety science



*Network*

**Safety Science**



European Federation for Pharmaceutical Sciences

[10]

## 7.3 Participation in international organization

### 7.3.1 Membership of FIP

International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP) is the global federation of pharmacists and pharmaceutical scientists through the Member Organizations and Individual Members FIP represents three million pharmacists around the world. By

becoming a FIP Member, a person or a national organization are instantly a part of this worldwide network and can benefit from all the offers. FIP offers three types of Memberships:

❖ **Organizational Membership:** for associations that are legally constituted in their country and represent pharmacists and pharmaceutical scientists can apply for Member Organization status. Member Organizations have voting rights in the FIP Council. FIP also invites Supporting and Observer Organizations they affiliate not qualify for Organizational Membership.

❖ **Academic Institutional Membership:** for Faculties and Schools of Pharmacy to become interconnected on a global platform of discussion, leadership and shared challenges and successes. All Faculties and Schools of Pharmacy from around the world are welcome to apply for a FIP aim. These Academic Institutes are represented by their Deans, Vice Deans and other Decision Makers within the Membership activities such as online discussion platforms and the annual International Dean's Forum at the FIP Congress.

❖ **Individual Membership:** for individual pharmacists, pharmaceutical scientists and pharmacy students looking to personally connect with FIP and others in their field of work. As an Individual Member, they automatically become a Member of one of the Practice Sections or Scientific Special Interest Groups. <sup>[26]</sup>

### 7.3.2 Congresses and Conferences of FIP

Every year, FIP organizes the World Congress of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, where thousands of pharmacists meet, learn, share and exchange views. Lectures, plenary sessions, poster exhibitions and section programs, together with Council meetings and the Leadership Conference make this event the premier international event in pharmacy each year. The social side to finding new friends and greeting old ones, complements the varied Congress program. The annual Congress also serves the Young Pharmacists Group with specially planned sessions and workshops focused on current issues facing this unique segment of the profession.

In addition to the Annual Congress, FIP organizes a separate Pharmaceutical Sciences World Congress every three to four years. FIP also try to support and organize

a variety of symposia, and short conferences throughout the year as educational opportunities to update knowledge and skills. [25]

### **7.3.3 Pharmaceutical Practice and the Sections of FIP**

FIP has adopted as one of its three main Strategic Objectives to advance pharmacy practice in all settings. This ambitious goal is done through the work of the nine Pharmacy Practice Sections, which develop projects and initiatives to help FIP and its Member Organizations, truly advance pharmacy practice on a global level.

All Individual Members are automatically a Member of the Section (or Board of Pharmaceutical Sciences) of their choice. Here they are invited and encouraged to interact with peers and colleagues with similar interests from all over the world, both virtually within online discussion forums on the FIP Website and in person at various global meetings, most namely the annual FIP World Congress.

The Sections are governed by the Board of Pharmaceutical Practice which aims to provide guidance and leadership to the Sections and their activities. Outlining its plan for the future, the Board of Pharmaceutical Practice has recently released its Strategic Plan.

The sections of Pharmaceutical Practice of FIP are the following:

- ❖ Academic Pharmacy
- ❖ Clinical Biology
- ❖ Community Pharmacy
- ❖ Health and Medicines Information
- ❖ Hospital Pharmacy
- ❖ Industrial Pharmacy
- ❖ Military and Emergency Pharmacy
- ❖ Social and Administrative Pharmacy<sup>[29]</sup>

From the above FIP sections I will refer only 3 of them according the point of view of my diploma thesis such as:

#### **7.3.3.1 Community Pharmacy Section of FIP**

**The Community Pharmacist Section's mission is:** To assist pharmacists, wherever they live and practice, in the delivering of medicines, health products and services that will improve medicine use and advance patient care.

**The community-based pharmacist:**

- ❖ Is an expert in pharmaceutical care, pharmacotherapy and health promotion
- ❖ Is a professional communicator to patients, other health care providers and decision-makers
- ❖ Delivers a high quality of products, services and communication and
- ❖ Documents his/her actions, communicates the outcomes to professional colleagues.

**The Community Pharmacy Section will support the community-based pharmacist in:**

- ❖ Providing professional development within pharmaceutical care, pharmacotherapy, health promotion, communication and documentation
- ❖ Offering a platform for professionals and leaders
- ❖ Increasing the focus from product to services and
- ❖ Increasing the awareness and involvement of the (national) professional bodies in the mission of the Community Pharmacy Section. <sup>[24]</sup>

**7.3.3.2 Hospital Pharmacy Section of FIP**

Hospital Pharmacists from around the world belong to the Hospital Pharmacy Section of FIP. The Hospital Pharmacy Section is the second largest section in the FIP and was founded in 1957. They focus on education, communication and improving the practice of pharmacy in hospitals around the world.

The members of the Hospital Pharmacy Section share experiences and discuss issues affecting the practice of pharmacy and health care in the hospital setting. They identify the global issues that require attention and work together to develop guidelines and standards of practice. These are often spread widely by the WHO to pharmacists throughout the world. The WHO also sends practice guidelines to the Hospital

Pharmacists Section to review. These projects assist pharmacists in all areas of hospital pharmacy practice in their respective countries.

The Hospital Pharmacy Section meets for three days during each Annual FIP Congress. The Section chooses a different theme for each half-day session and representatives from different countries make presentations at the meeting. Poster sessions are organized to give many colleagues the opportunity to present results of research and new practice innovations. During the Annual FIP Congress, representatives from the host country organize visits to hospital pharmacies, providing the opportunity for members to see how pharmacy is practiced in different countries.

The communication between members does not end with the meeting. Symposia are held throughout the year and abstracts of these meetings are published and distributed to other sections within FIP to inform members about the activities of the Hospital Pharmacy Section. The Hospital Pharmacy Section publishes a newsletter three times a year to update members on the activities of the section and inform members of important events. The Hospital Pharmacy Section has a strategic plan that is updated annually to communicate our projects and accomplishments to the Section members and the Board of Pharmacy Practice.

The Hospital Pharmacists Section has a Board of Officers to provide leadership for the Section and to assist in planning and running the Congress program. The Board of Officers consists of the elected President, Five Vice Presidents (each representing a different region of the world - Africa, Australia, Europe, Asia and the Far East, and North and South America), an elected Secretary and the Treasurer.

Member participation in the Hospital Pharmacists Section benefits pharmacists practicing around the world. Each member contributes their experiences to increase their awareness and help them to understand issues affecting hospital pharmacy practice around the world.

The Hospital Pharmacy Section contributes to the overall strategic push of the Board of Pharmacy Practice, which has identified 6 major elements:

- ❖ Partnership with Patients
- ❖ Enhancing Pharmacy Practice

- ❖ Better Financial Models
- ❖ Evidence-Based Practices
- ❖ Assuring Competency
- ❖ Sufficient Workforce. <sup>[27]</sup>

### **7.3.3.3 Industrial Pharmacy Section of FIP**

Founded in 1955, FIP's Industrial Pharmacy Section has expanded to a worldwide industrial pharmacy network. It embraces all functions where industrial pharmacists are employed, in developing and developed countries. <sup>[28]</sup>

Anyone that is an industrial pharmacist or pharmaceutical scientist working in, or for, the pharmaceutical industry or with the regulatory authorities. By becoming a member, they enhanced and strengthened their professional life with the opportunity to learn from colleagues in similar situations, they also strengthened the international community of industrial pharmacists. <sup>[28]</sup>

## **8 HELLENIC ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES DIRECTORY**



The Association of Pharmaceutical Companies in Greece (SFEE) is one of the most innovative, productive and extrovert sectors of the national economy. It represents more than 95% of the drug market operating in our country. The 65 member companies - 27 Greek and 38 multinational - invest continuously to create effective drugs and therapies to ensure everyone's right to health and a better quality of life. <sup>[18]</sup>

SFEE has founded in 1982 and over 30 years working to promote sites that promote the common interest of patients, pharmaceutical companies and their employees. Since 1983 is member of European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA), which is the voice of the pharmaceutical industry in the European Union. The EFPIA represents 34 Associations of Pharmaceutical Industries of the EU Member-States and 1.900 companies that focus on research, development, production of new medicines to improve health and quality of life in the world. <sup>[18]</sup>

With high sense of responsibility towards the Greek society SFEE promotes positions serve and promote the common interest of the citizens, the State and the pharmaceutical companies. The vision and mission of SFEE concentrated in the formation and support of strong and well-founded positions that are critical to promoting public health and patient access to innovative and generic medicines. Compliance with the tough new ethics rules is fundamental principle of all member companies of SFEE. <sup>[18]</sup>

It's central the role and undeniable the contribution of pharmaceutical companies around the world and of course in Greece in terms of having and keeping a high level of public health and thus shaping social and economic progress conditions.

Pharmaceutical companies worldwide are one of the most dynamic, and most vulnerable sectors of the global economy. New drugs and revolutionary treatments discovered by pharmaceutical companies in their laboratories all around the world. <sup>[18]</sup>

### **8.1 Vision of SFEE**

All actions and initiatives of SFEE emanating from the powerful and modern vision of the Association, that focuses on maximizing benefits for the Citizen of scientific progress in research and development of new drugs. <sup>[18]</sup>

The support of the vision of a modern and sustainable health care system in Greece, which will: provide patients equitable and timely access to the best and safest treatments and medicines, supports innovation, while strengthening the research and development of innovative treatments and medicines, hear citizens through proper and

accurate information to make appropriate decisions about their health and ensure maximum safety of the drug distribution network.

The goal is to help policymakers to sustain economic growth and competitiveness of our country, contributing to the balance of healthcare budgets and helping to maintain a healthy and productive society. They adopt the most effective approach that we can deliver to society innovative medicines needed to face current and future threats to health. <sup>[18]</sup>

## **8.2 Values of SFEE**

The values are a statement of the basic beliefs and decisively contribute to initiatives to promote public health and patient access to new medicines and innovative treatments. They have identified nine values, which crystallize who they are, who they were and always what they expect. Reflect the central role of pharmaceutical companies in Greece in terms of winning a high level of public health and thus shaping social and economic progress conditions. <sup>[18]</sup>

To achieve their mission, they adhere to the following values: Access to innovative treatments and new drugs, systematically work to project sites and adoption of the conditions that ensure the protection of human right to access all the innovative and generic medicines and treatments. <sup>[18]</sup>

## **8.3 Research and Innovation of SFEE**

Research is the "oxygen" not only for a pharmaceutical company but also for the country itself. Because beyond the basic research results that are new products and technologies, research and innovation creates goodwill, a competitive advantage and contribute to the overall development. <sup>[18]</sup>

## **8.4 Commitments of SFEE**

- ❖ Acceleration of the access to every citizen for new medicines and innovative treatments.
- ❖ Confirmation of the adequacy of drugs on the market.
- ❖ Set of standards in terms of quality, safety and value of medicines.



- ❖ Promotion of a secure framework for providing accurate, reliable and objective information on pharmaceutical products and new developments in science and technology.
- ❖ Maintenance and utilization of the productive and scientific/research potential of the sector.
- ❖ Operation with transparency, honesty and the highest levels of ethics and integrity. <sup>[18]</sup>

### 8.5 Membership of SFEE

The Association of Pharmaceutical Companies represents currently more than 95% of the drug market operating in country. The 66 member companies, 28 Greek and 38 multinational (see **Picture 2**) invest continuously to create effective drugs and therapies to ensure everyone's right to health and a better quality of life.

**Picture 2:** Members of the Hellenic Association of Pharmaceutical Companies Directory <sup>[17]</sup>









## 8.6 Services of SFEE

SFEE provides many services and support to their members and it seeks to represent the views of the pharmaceutical industry in Greece.

The central role that the pharmaceutical industry has played, and continues to play in improving the health, quality of life and productivity of the population of the country and the very Greek economy and employment is often underestimated. Their goal is to ensure that this is best understood. They maintain contacts with the State and the Government, universities and the media and they also have extensive connections with health managers, patient groups, training providers and training, research councils and other professionals in the field of Health. <sup>[16]</sup>

## 8.7 Committees and Working Groups of SFEE

It uses the work of the Committees and Working Groups of SFEE to cover and to formulate strategies and views on important issues concerning the Division of Pharmaceutical and Health Policy in Greece, enhancing the process of consultation with the State. These groups are composed of corporate executives - their members and by experts and other stakeholders with knowledge and experience in our interest. This means that they can react completed quickly and safely to emerging issues either retrospectively or developing their initiatives. <sup>[16]</sup>

Some of the areas on which they work are:

- ❖ The configuration of the present and future environment between the pharmaceutical industry and the ESY.
- ❖ Monitoring of financial issues and compensation issues for ensuring the sustainability of the ESY and the pharmaceutical companies seeking to improve trade, business and investment environment.
- ❖ Ensuring value and access to medicines.
- ❖ Trust and reputation in the industry guaranteed taking action on issues that affect the perceptions of society and health professionals in the country. <sup>[16]</sup>

### **8.8 Adding value to their members of SFEE**

SFEE provides added value to its members through a range of initiatives and services in the form of information, providing information and other benefits to which members are able to use and exploit. The aim is to keep the companies-their members in direct contact with the happenings in recent issues and dynamics of the pharmaceutical industry in Greece. <sup>[16]</sup>

Among others SFEE:

- ❖ Unites companies - members to provide a strong voice for Greek patient accounts, ensuring that voice heard in the ears of power, the Media and the public.
- ❖ Ensures that the pharmaceutical industry is recognized as a key area for the country's economy, improving the access of pharmaceutical business decision makers and the public, putting their industry's issues high on the agenda.
- ❖ Is a strong advocate at the center of policy and decision-making to improve the trade, business and investment environment for its members.
- ❖ It is the only body recognized in accordance with the Statute of the price negotiation with the government on behalf of members and non-

members. In this context, they are working hard for the unity of the Sector, giving the best chance for a good result.

- ❖ Build of the reputation of the industry, promoting the value of medicines and taking targeted action on issues that affect the perceptions of society and health professionals for their industry.
- ❖ Provides of high-level networking opportunities within the industry and in government, ESY and regulators.
- ❖ Keeps the members informed on policy issues and current affairs, supporting their involvement at the highest levels on all key issues. <sup>[16]</sup>

### **8.9 Partnerships of SFEE**

They work in collaboration with a number of institutions, organizations and agencies to ensure efficiency, transparency and promote vital issues for the pharmaceutical industry in the country but also for every Greek patient. Since the establishment of SFEE, it talks with the Ministry of Health, the EOF and all relevant public agencies and organizations. Moreover, they are in constant contact and harmonization with European regulations being a member of EFPIA. Finally, through the committees that have been instituted, SFEE promote dialogue and cooperation, combining the experience, knowledge and opinion of all interested members of the industry. <sup>[16]</sup>

## **9 PANHELLENIC ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY**



The Panhellenic Association of Pharmaceutical Industry (PEF) expresses the positions of the Greek interests of the country's pharmaceutical industry, one large and dynamic sector of particular strategic importance to the national economy. The Greek pharmaceutical companies are developing expertise and mainly produce generic drugs

(essentially similar drugs with brand name - branded generics), faithfully applying the standards of quality assurance and the rules on good manufacturing practice (GMP).<sup>[33]</sup>

PEF was established to help create normal conditions in the Greek pharmaceutical market and its development in the international environment. In this context the PEF seeks:

- ❖ The progress of pharmaceutical science for the benefit of citizens of care and improve the daily quality of life.
- ❖ Full coverage of the Greek pharmaceutical market with high quality and affordable medicines.
- ❖ The healthy development of the pharmaceutical market.
- ❖ The modern Greek competitive production units that the Greek pharmaceutical market are not exclusively dependent on imported drugs.<sup>[33]</sup>

### 9.1 The Board of PEF

The PEF is managed by a nine Board of Directors which consists of the President, three Vice Presidents, General Secretary, Treasurer and three Members. The election of Directors made by the GA by secret ballot and the term of office is two years.<sup>[38]</sup>

### 9.2 Membership of PEF

The members of PEF are in the following **Picture 3**:

**Picture 3:** Members of Panhellenic Association of Pharmaceutical Industry<sup>[40]</sup>





### 9.3 Goals of PEF

- ❖ **High quality medicines:** Producing high quality effectiveness and safety of drugs that will meet the needs of patients is the main objective of PEF.
- ❖ **Sustainable development:** Ensuring the right conditions that will allow the healthy growth of our member companies within an economically viable and socially equitable pharmaceutical policy.
- ❖ **Competitiveness:** To stay competitive offering Greek branded drugs at the best price - quality ratio.



❖ **Extraversion:** To continue to be oriented to markets around the world, making significant exports Greek medicines, thereby contributing to the improvement of the trade balance of our country.

❖ **Jobs:** The Greek pharmaceutical industries are struggling to maintain without loss of full potential of their employees and even intensify their efforts to translate the industry's development in new jobs for young Greek scientists.

❖ **The new day in Greece:** The Greek pharmaceutical industry hopes to continue to be a main driver of growth in Greece and become a key industry in the new day the Greek economy in the country out of the crisis. <sup>[34]</sup>

## 10 PHARMACEUTICAL COOPERATIVE SUPPLYING



### 10.1 Historical Development of PROSYFAPE

The Pharmaceutical Cooperative Supplying of Athens (PROSYFAPE) is currently the largest, most modern and dynamically growing group companies marketing and distribution of pharmaceutical and para-pharmaceutical products and services that focus on current and future needs of the pharmacy.

The inspiring business initiative of a small group of visionary pharmacists was the driving force for the development of a 30-year, fixed successful, direction in which they added their forces a multitude of pharmacists who believe and trust in their daily Cooperative. On February 7, 1981 it has founded the first Cooperative Pharmacists of Athens and the consolidation of the market comes after hard effort of a decade.

The year of 1995 was a milestone in its history, since it marks the beginning of new investments, building the foundation for the strategic development of the action

of the Association. That year founded the first subsidiary company in Alimos, the Cooperative Pharmaceutical Inc. (SYFA), in which it is installed the first automated sorting pharmacy ordering system in Greece.

The PROSYFAPE, in the years that followed, 1998-1999, "listens" to the need for upgrading its infrastructure. Creates a new, modern facilities in Peristeri, improving and expanding information systems and automatic sorting systems. At the same time, opens the possibility of on-line ordering-pharmacy service.

In 2001, found the first company outside of Athens, its subsidiary in Corfu and relentlessly continues its upward path empowerment of distribution centers, with the establishment in 2006, the third subsidiary company in Lamia. According the inspired confidence a pharmacist shareholder in 2002 invests in recognition of the offered quality service, certifying all of the Group companies and under the Ministerial Decision for the proper handling of medical devices, the international valid TÜV HELLAS institution.

Wanting to remain the first choice of the client-a pharmacist, in 2008 expands the distribution center Alimos, enhances the automation system, while introducing the use of RF technology systems to manual sorting. In 2010 completed the installation manual sorting systems (RF) in all Group companies. The Group PROSYFAPE with respect to the support and cooperation of its members-shareholders, still more decisively on the road showing the founders of years ago. It leads the way with a collective effort, responsibility, dedication and passionate excess, values and philosophy governing and longitudinal enhance reliability. <sup>[50]</sup>

## **10.2 Organizational Structure of PROSYFAPE**

The management of the Group PROSYFAPE consists of two councils, the members of which are elected by the shareholders of each three years and a remarkable management team.

The Board of Directors (Board) decides on matters concerning administration and management, within the law, statutes and decisions of the General Assembly, giving the necessary guidelines.

In more details the Board of Directors consists of:

- ❖ President
- ❖ Vice President
- ❖ General Secretary
- ❖ Treasurer
- ❖ 4 members of Board
- ❖ Employee representative

The Supervisory Board consists of Chief, Substitute Head and 1 member. It controls the operations of the Board and compliance with the law, statutes and decisions of the General Assembly.

The Executives Group consists of:

- ❖ Administrative Director
- ❖ Financial Management
- ❖ Commercial Division and
- ❖ Manager of Information <sup>[51]</sup>

### **10.3 Goals of PROSYFAPE**

The Group PROSYFAPE, consistently, seriousness and hard teamwork, thinking on cooperative values and recognizing social responsibility, he shall examine the opportunities and take initiatives for continued investment in infrastructure and services in order to remain the first and the only partner of the pharmacist-shareholder.

Focusing firmly on target, moving forward methodically and successful option ventures which guarantee the development of the Group's activities and ensuring its leading position in the market. <sup>[48]</sup>

### **10.4 Cooperation of PROSYFAPE**

The PROSYFAPE cooperates with 1.358 pharmacies-shareholders (members).

For registration of pharmacy require the submission of a request to the Board After approval is settlement of the total amount of participation amounting to 25.593,00 € and is analyzed as follows:

- ❖ Shareholder's Share: 8.000,00 €

- ❖ Right to the Registration: 293,00 €
- ❖ Reserve Ratio: 17.300,00 € <sup>[49]</sup>

### 10.5 Overdue management of PROSYFAPE

To assist in the proper functioning of modern pharmacy the PROSYFAPE applies, under pharmaceutical legislation, a refund program delinquent items twice a year. In PROSYFAPE can recover all the drugs and formulations bearing on their packaging number notification EOF or marketing authorization number, and always in accordance with the instructions of the respective pharmacy-counter company. With early management of overdue items, guaranteed not only the renewal of the stock of the pharmacy, and the protection of public health. <sup>[52]</sup>

## 11 NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MEDICINES

Έγκριση ΕΟΦ  
σημαίνει



The National Organization for Medicines was established in 1983 by Act No. 1316 (GG) as a Legal Entity of Public Law of the Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity.

The aim of EOF is the protection of public health in relation to the movement in Greece of:

- ❖ Pharmaceuticals for human and veterinary use
- ❖ Medicated feed additives and feed
- ❖ Foods for particular nutritional and dietary supplements
- ❖ Biocides
- ❖ Medical devices
- ❖ Cosmetics

For the achievement of this aim EOF with absolute transparency and cooperation with the European Union:

- ❖ Evaluates and approves new safe and effective products
- ❖ Monitor post-authorization quality, safety and efficacy of products through the movement in the country.
- ❖ Controls the production, clinical trials and marketing in the Greek market of products to meet the standards of good manufacturing, laboratory and clinical practices and applicable legislation regarding the movement, distribution, marketing and advertising.
- ❖ Develops and promotes medical and pharmaceutical research.
- ❖ Inform health professionals, relevant stakeholders and the public with objective and useful information about medicinal products (human and veterinary) and other products, the rational use and the objective assessment of pharmaceutical and economical dimension. <sup>[31]</sup>

### 11.1 Organization of EOF

The EOF is run by five-member Board. The current structure of EOF was determined according Act No. 142/1989 (GG) <sup>[56]</sup> and consists of nine addresses.

For the achievement of the goal of the EOF employs 190 employees, of which 80 are pharmacists, chemists, doctors, veterinarians, biologists and 19 administrators, economists, mathematicians, computer scientists. Alongside cooperates with external scientists (about 400) of different specialties, participates in committees and working groups of the European Union's competent bodies and the Council of Europe with 45 representatives and has assembled 24 scientific Committees and Councils, consisting of specialists, the main of which are:

- ❖ **Scientific Council approval:** Advice for the approval, amendment, renewal, revocation and suspension of marketing authorization of EOF products. Operate various parts (conventional drugs, biological, blood products, radiopharmaceuticals, diet products, veterinary medicines and veterinary vaccines).
- ❖ **Pharmacovigilance Committee:** Evaluates side effects and recommends measures or modification of the Summary of Product Characteristics (SPC) and Package Leaflet (FOCH).

❖ **Scientific and Ethical Approval Committee Clinical Trials:** It ensures that the rights, safety and health of persons involved in the trial.

❖ **Pharmacopoeia Commission:** To prepare the Greek Pharmacopoeia.

❖ **Commission National Formulary:** Prepares the National Formulary. Corresponding Commission works for the Veterinary Formulary.

❖ **Committee on Cosmetology:** It consists of specialists and has the task of recommendation and processing issues related to the movement of cosmetic products.

❖ **Committee on Medical Devices:** Recommends to the classification of products as medical devices or not, their categorization, designation and control of Notified Bodies and special arrangements regarding the implementation of legislation.

❖ **Secondary Science Council:** Examine appeals against initial decisions EOF.

Finally EOF assisted in its work by the subsidiaries of companies mainly on issues about pharmaceutical economy, research and addressing market failures.

There are 2 subsidiaries of companies of EOF:

❖ **Institute for Pharmaceutical Research and Technology (IFET):** Assists the work of EOF compiling statistics and econometric analyzes, studies, research projects and applications and computerized organizations. Also IFET has undertaken handling EOF products on his own behalf or on behalf of others to cover fixed or temporary market shortages.

❖ **Research Center for Biomaterials (EKEVYL):** Main activity is the certification, quality control and research around medical devices. It has notified body of the EU since 1997 in the field of medical devices.

Resources of EOF: The resources of the Agency are the fees for various services offered (authorizations, renewals, variations to marketing authorizations, production licenses, certificates, invoices visas) on competence products and the annual fixed fee paid by the responsible marketing of products (compensation rate fines pharmaceutical legislation).<sup>[32]</sup>

## 11.2 Activities of EOF

There are two types of actions the pre-authorized and postoperative controls.

**A. Pre-authorized controls:** Approval of the marketing authorization of pharmaceuticals for human and veterinary use. There are four approvals procedures:

- ❖ National: concerns the authorization only in Greece.
- ❖ Mutual recognition: when a medicinal product has been authorized in a Member State of the European Union, may be filed for approval in other Member States with the same pharmaceutical and clinical documentation. In case of dispute, be referred to arbitration for final decision by the European Commission.
- ❖ Decentralized procedure: procedure analogue to each other, except that the product is not approved in a Member State of the European Union.
- ❖ Centralized procedure: the permit issued by the European Commission at the request of the European Medicines Agency (EMA), evaluation by experts and opinion of the statutory Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products (CPMP: Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products), where two representatives of each State; State or CPMP for veterinary Use (CVMP: Committee for Veterinary Medicinal Products), where also two representatives of each member state.

**Monitoring Clinical Trials:** The EOF approves the conduct of clinical trials and monitor and inspect the observance of the legal execution in accordance with national rules, Community Guidelines and the Declaration of Helsinki.

**Approval and registration process from other power products of EOF:**

- ❖ For cosmetic uses a simplified procedure: Disclose the movement to EOF and operators are required to keep the file with data on production, control and safety of their products, which are available to the EOF in accordance with the relevant European Commission.
- ❖ For special diet and certain supplements food products authorized by the EOF criteria of their safe use and documentation of the readings.
- ❖ For biocides followed national rules where necessary and granted marketing authorization while the relevant directive of the European Commission will be incorporated soon in Greek legislation.

❖ Medical devices circulate freely, provided that certain procedures according to the European Directives.

**B. Postoperative controls:** The pharmacovigilance system is to continuously monitor the safety of drugs available and are the same for all countries of the EU. Based on the collection and evaluation of adverse reactions and interactions that record the special confidential form of yellow cards the health (doctors, pharmacists, dentists, nurses) and pharmaceutical companies through pharmacovigilance managers they employ. The assessment of side effects made by the Commission pharmacovigilance of EOF and result data sent to the WHO and discussed in the European Pharmacovigilance Committee, where decisions are binding on all Member States (for example restriction of indications, adding new adverse events , movement inhibition).<sup>[30]</sup>



## 12 SURVEY ON PANHELLENIC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

This chapter is focused on survey where I suppose to realize in the frame of my diploma thesis. Aim of this survey was the importance of the system of the vocational organization of pharmacists in Greece.

### 12.1 Methodology

In September 2014 I started create new questionnaire which focuses on the function of the PFS, professional perspective for pharmacists and identifies and declares the best perspectives of the role of PFS and other selected organizations for pharmacists. Characteristics of questionnaire is in next chapter. Respondents could be pharmacists, members of PFS, in different position of central and local authorities.

Before the main survey I prepared a short pilot study only with 5 pharmacists in order to check if the questionnaire could be acceptable for respondents and to evaluate it. I give questionnaire in paper form to them. I get the answers from 3 of them.

After evaluation I made some small changes there and this new version I transform to electronic form. E-questionnaire I sent to email addresses of selected local authorities during the December 2014, which I choose from the list of contacts of all regional organizations on web site of PFS <sup>[47]</sup>.

I sent it to these 27 regional pharmaceutical associations, because there were email contacts: <http://www.fsa.gr/>, <http://www.fskikladon.gr>, <http://fsargolidas.gr/>, <http://fsartas.gr/>, <http://www.fslarissas.gr/>, <http://www.fsaitoloakarnanias.gr/>, <http://fsarkadias.gr/>, <http://fsl.gr/>, <http://www.fs12.gr/>, <http://www.fsmessinias.gr/>, <http://fsxanthis.gr/>, <http://www.fsp.gr>, <http://fspierias.gr/>, <http://www.fspellas.gr/>, <http://fse.gr/>, <http://fspierias.gr/>, <http://fsimathias.gr/>, <http://www.fsth.gr>, <http://fsthivas.gr/>, <http://fsserron.gr/>, <http://fsioanninon.gr/>, <http://fstrikalon.gr/>, <http://www.antidoto.gr>, <http://fskarditsas.gr/>, <http://www.fschalkidikis.gr/>, <http://fskerkyras.gr/>, <http://www.fskilkis.gr>.

Also, I ask them to send it by email to each member of their local authority. In my request I explain who am I and why I am sending this questionnaire to them too. Than I was waiting for answers but unsuccessfully, so after 1 month I remind them my request.

Unfortunately, from the day that I have sent the questionnaire I got any response for 5 months and as a result I couldn't have any evaluation of my study.

## **12.2 Characteristics of questionnaire**

Questionnaire form is newly created. It consists of 17 questions. The answers are in multiple choice form but respondents had the opportunity to complete by their own words in some questions.

The first three questions refer to the basic respondent information: sex, age and geographic area of job. Fourth question asks the professional position of the job at the moment and the fifth about the place where the respondent works. The sixth question refer to the appreciation and preference for the existence of current function of PFS. Furthermore, in seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth question the respondent answered if preferred to be member of PFS, what thinks about membership in PFS, the opinion about the way for being a member and how it seems the membership fee for PFS. The next question asks about the opinion of PFS generally. The twelve and thirteen question refer to the advantages and disadvantages of PFS respectively. In fourteen question asks about how satisfied are the respondents with PFS, the fifteen question about the biggest problems in Greek pharmacies, the sixteen to the importance of the collaboration of PFS with the European Chambers of Pharmacists and last if they could change something in the current system of vocational organization of pharmacists in Greece.

The questionnaire is the following:

Dear colleagues, my name is Christina Papamichail and I am a student of Faculty of Pharmacy of Charles University in Prague. I am having a survey for my diploma thesis and I would like to ask you to help me by answering the following questionnaire. Thanks for your kindness.

Please fill in or choose the proper answer according you (circle the adequate answer or write it):

1. Gender:
  - a) Male
  - b) Female
2. Age:
  - a) 23-30
  - b) 31-40
  - c) 41-50
  - d) 51-60
  - e) 61-70
  - f) 71 +
3. Region of your job:
  - a) Athens
  - b) Thessaloniki
  - c) Alexandroupoli
  - d) Other-Which? .....
4. What is your position in your job?
  - a) Owner of pharmacy
  - b) Employee
  - c) Pensioner
5. Do you work in:
  - a) Community pharmacy
  - b) Hospital pharmacy
  - c) Other place What? .....
6. How do you consider the current system of PFS (Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association)?
  - a) Perfect
  - b) Very good
  - c) Good
  - d) Unsuitable
  - e) I am not interested
  - f) I don't know
7. How do you prefer to be the member in PFS?
  - a) Obligatory
  - b) Voluntary
  - c) I don't know
8. What do you think about membership in PFS? It should be:
  - a) Obligatory only for owners of pharmacy
  - b) Obligatory for all pharmacists working in pharmacy (incl. owners)
  - c) Obligatory for all pharmacists
  - d) Obligatory for owners, voluntary for pharmacists working in pharmacy
  - e) Voluntary for owners of pharmacy
  - f) Voluntary for pharmacists working in pharmacy (incl. owners)
  - g) Voluntary for all pharmacists
  - h) I don't know

9. Would you become a member of PFS if you could choose again:
  - a) For sure
  - b) Probably yes
  - c) I am not sure
  - d) Probably not
  - e) Not at all
  - f) I don't know
10. The membership fee in PFS is:
  - a) Too high
  - b) Acceptable
  - c) Too low
  - d) I don't know
11. What do you think generally about PFS?
  - a) Is very useful
  - b) Is partially useful
  - c) Is ordinary
  - d) Is useless
  - e) I don't know
12. Do you see any advantages of PFS? If yes which one?(write 2-3)
13. Do you see any disadvantages of PFS? If yes which one?(write 2-3)
14. How satisfied are you with the activities of regional organizations of PFS?
  - a) Very much
  - b) Enough
  - c) Ordinary
  - d) Not at all
  - e) I don't care
  - f) I don't know
15. What are the biggest problems of Greek pharmacies?
  - a) Lack of drugs
  - b) Competition
  - c) Unpaid services
  - d) Others Which? .....
16. How important is the collaboration between PFS and EU chambers of pharmacists?
  - a) Very much
  - b) Enough
  - c) Ordinary
  - d) Not at all
  - e) I don't know
17. What would you change in current system of vocational organization of pharmacists?

## **13 DISCUSSION**

### **13.1 Discussion about PFS and other selected organizations for pharmacists in Greece**

The role of a pharmacist related to the Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association is the same vital as in the selected organizations for pharmacists. According to the interest of a pharmacist there are many organizations that deal with different fields of pharmacy like industrial, hospital, cooperative, scientific and supplying. Each one has its competences and aims that affect directly or indirectly the pharmacists in Greece.

In Greece, the existing organizations are really useful and important for the pharmacist and the Greece itself. However, the number could be greater due to the needs of the population and also for the better way of services for the pharmacists and the better cooperation.

Nowadays, the establishment of new organizations in Greece is something that can be defined as impossible due to the economic crisis and the fewer sources of money. Except from this, the specialization and qualification of the people related to the pharmaceutical fields is not sufficient due to most of them after the graduation they prefer to open their own pharmacy instead of working in other pharmaceutical organizations, even the income is quite similar or greater in comparison with this from pharmacy. As a result, the long-term education of a pharmacist acquires barriers.

In a country like Greece, the most of the jobs that offer big pharmaceutical organizations and companies are quite better from all points of view such as salary, qualification, working conditions instead of this most of the people prefer to work in their own business, to be their own employers than to work for other employers. This is quite remarkable and interesting due to the way of thinking of people. As a result, the selected organizations in Greece are of great importance for the society also because each of these organizations offer something different and useful to Greek citizens generally and more specifically to the pharmacists and whichever is involved in health sectors.

## 13.2 Comparison between the Czech Chamber of Pharmacists and the Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association

The Czech Chamber of Pharmacists (CLNK) is an autonomous non-political professional organization associating to pharmacists, with 8.500 members. It was established according the Act No. 220/1991 Coll. <sup>[1]</sup>, about Czech Chamber of Physicians, Czech Chamber of Stomatologists and Czech Chamber of Pharmacists. <sup>[3]</sup> The Czech Chamber of Pharmacists is a legal entity as well as the PFS according the Article 51 of Act No. 3601/1928 (GG). <sup>[67]</sup>

The district associations of pharmacists are an essential element of the Czech Chamber of Pharmacists

The organizational structure of District authorities is:

- ❖ District Assembly of members
- ❖ Board of District Association
- ❖ Honor Council of District Association
- ❖ Audit Council of District Association <sup>[8]</sup>

Also the central authorities in the Czech Chamber play vital role, which are the following authorities:

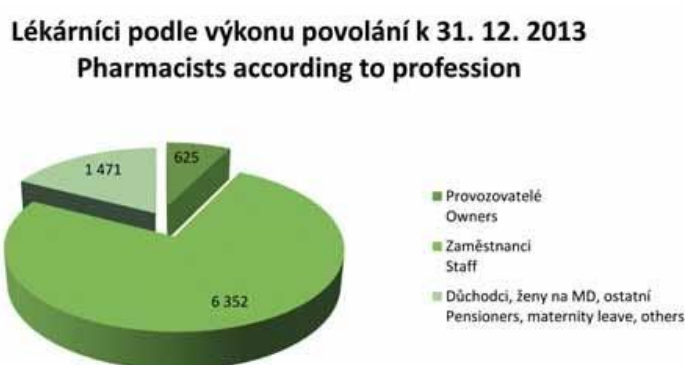
- ❖ Congress of Delegates
- ❖ President of the Chamber
- ❖ Board of the Chamber
- ❖ Honor Council of the Czech Chamber
- ❖ Audit Council of the Chamber <sup>[8]</sup>

In comparison, the PFS is the main central authority in Greece and also the top of the District authorities. The organization structure is the similar between these both Chambers. In Greece the organizational structure consists of the Board of Directors including the President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Deputy Secretary and the Directors. Also there is the General Assembly of Representatives and the Supreme Pharmaceutical Disciplinary Committee. However, there are also district authorities that

has the same organizational structure and except the competences to the PFS has also its activities regarding the region and the population.

The main difference of the Czech Chamber of Pharmacists is that the membership is obligatory for every pharmacist that graduate and working in a pharmacy in Czech Republic in comparison with the Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association which the membership is not obligatory for every pharmacist that graduate and working in a pharmacy in Greece such as pharmacists that work in a hospital but is obligatory the membership in the District authorities of each region. However, CLNK is strictly vocational and consists of some communities or hospitals pharmacists or other members-pharmacists which don't work in pharmacy, instead of PFS in which there are not included hospital pharmacists. Also, in Czech Republic there is organization for owners of pharmacies (GML) which involves not only pharmacists, something that there is not in Greece. [7] Profession of members in Czech Republic is on the **Picture 4**.

**Picture 4:** Pharmacists according to profession [7]



In comparison, in Greece the most of the pharmacists approximately 90% are owners of their pharmacy and the 10% can work at hospital pharmacies or in industrial and in pharmaceutical companies.

In international level CLNK is a member of PGEU based in Brussels, in 2008-2011 in PGEU Executive Committee. In 2011 as member of PGEU rose on vice president position. [6] Also, the PFS in international level as well is a member of FIP. In comparison, in Czech Republic there is the Czech Pharmaceutical Society, a scientific organization and is member of FIP according organizational structure membership of FIP.

CLNK as the Czech Chamber of Pharmacists has the following activities:

- ❖ Supervision of the members to perform their occupation in a professional manner, in accordance with its ethics, and pursuant to acts and rules of CLNK
- ❖ Guarantee of professional skills of its members and confirms fulfilment of requirements for pharmaceutical profession
- ❖ Review and protection of the rights and professional interests of its members
- ❖ Guard of professional honor of its members
- ❖ Keep of the list of the members
- ❖ Provide of the members with legal assistance <sup>[2]</sup>

In comparison, the PFS has similar activities like the CLNK.

Except from the activities of CLNK there are also the activities that has each authority of the CLNK such as:

- ❖ Election of district authorities
- ❖ Election of representatives for the Congress of delegates
- ❖ Decision about the merge of district with other district associations
- ❖ Decision about a suspended decision of the district authority
- ❖ Control of the District Association
- ❖ Registration of new members and administration of the list of the District Association members
- ❖ Management of the budget entrusted to the District Association members
- ❖ Co-operation with the state authorities and autonomy offices
- ❖ Performance of disciplinary power towards the members of the District Association
- ❖ Check of the activity of the District Association
- ❖ Suspension of the decision of the Board in the case of its contraindication with legal regulations
- ❖ Presence of the proposal for the start of a disciplinary procedure
- ❖ Approval, change and cancel of organizational, procedure, election and disciplinary rule



- ❖ Election and withdrawal of chamber authorities
- ❖ Judgement of the activity of chamber authorities
- ❖ Determination of the amount of registration fee and member fee and their dividing
- ❖ Approval of the budget of the Czech Chamber
- ❖ Approval of the amount of time compensation connected with the work in Chamber authorities
- ❖ Establishment of social fund, eventually other funds
- ❖ Control of executives authority of Czech Chamber
- ❖ Administration of the list of members
- ❖ Management of the budget of the Czech Chamber
- ❖ Management of the social fund of the Czech Chamber
- ❖ Decision about the suspended decisions of Chamber authorities and District authorities
- ❖ Invocation of the Congress of Chamber Delegates
- ❖ Approval of the members of the Chamber for examinal and specialism committees
- ❖ Performance of disciplinary power towards all members of the Chamber
- ❖ Supervision of the activity of the Chamber
- ❖ Suspension of the decision of the Board and the authorities of the Chamber
- ❖ Representation of the Chamber outward
- ❖ Invocation and management of the session of the Board of Chamber
- ❖ Substitution of the President of the Chamber by the Vice-President[8]

In PFS and in the PFS district and central authorities the activities are the same due to also the meaning of legal entity.

Furthermore, some competences of CLNK are the following:

- ❖ Participation in negotiations about pricing of medicine, medical devices and tariffs of other services provided by pharmacies

- ❖ Participation in selection procedures to assign managerial posts in health service
- ❖ Determination conditions for private pharmaceutical practice and professional representatives and to deliver related certificates
- ❖ Deal with complaints about professional performance of its members
- ❖ Enforcement of disciplinary authority
- ❖ Requirement of documentation connected with performance of pharmaceutical profession from its members
- ❖ Opinion on demands on long-term education of pharmacists
- ❖ Participation in specialism examinations
- ❖ Publish of mandatory statements concerning professional problems <sup>[4]</sup>

The same competences are also for the PFS with the difference that in PFS there is not fulfillment of its duties instead of CLNK. That is the main problem between the function of the two individual Chambers.

Since 2009, the amount of membership fees, established by Resolution XVIII. Congress delegates CLNK. Membership dues are paid annually. The membership contribution is determined by the facts applicable to the vesting date. The operative date is February 1 of the year covered by the payment of the membership fee.

The basic membership fee is 3.000- CZK. This contribution is paid by all members CLNK, in addition to having members are entitled to pay reduced membership fee.

Reduced membership fee is 1.500, - CZK. This contribution shall be authorized to pay: women (men) on maternity and parental leave. On the member at the end of maternity leave, respectively parental leave will remain in the home does not qualify for a reduced payment of the membership fee (must then pay the membership fee base of 3.000, - CZK or may terminate its membership in CLNK). <sup>[5]</sup>

However, the fee in PFS is 4 per thousand and is paid by pharmacists as mandatory contribution to their organization. Every time that a pharmacist in Greece buy the drugs from the wholesale price of the drug the 4 per thousand automatically attributes to PFS. In comparison, CLNK has also some differences in member fee due to the existence of reduced member fee than the member fee of the PFS.

### **13.3 Discussion about survey on PFS**

The survey about PFS has the main goal of getting further knowledge in the topic of the diploma thesis. According my preparation and sending of my questionnaire to the regional district authorities, normally I will have the results and I could have a further explanation about what is really happening in PFS. However, for about 5 months I have not any response and as a result any data and any evaluation of my study.

The reason of existence of this “problem” is that the members of PFS maybe do not have time for such a thing due to other duties. Also another explanation is the economic crisis and how affect its person separately and the last due to lack of interest.

In my opinion, my method of dispensing and sharing the questionnaire was not optimum. Except from the less suitable technique, the missing results are the main problem in a research like this. My way was not successful and I don't recommend to my possible continuator to follow the same technique.

If I could suggest some solutions about getting answers, I will have suggest them to do their survey not only electronic but also in written form. In the case that the electronic form has not any response the written will be depend to each one that making the survey. However, all this process and preparation requires time and continued vigilance.

On the other hand, I would suggest to look for other forms of reaching the aim of survey like interviews where can offer the questionnaire as an extra help from the interviewer.

Finally, sometimes the problem is not coming from the person that makes a survey but also from the people that receive the surveys, the organizations, the companies and each one that the questionnaire refers to. In some cases, the issue of money is a great and vital problem and the most of the people end to this quick and easy decision in order to have some results, some answers and others. The main point to this is the abuse of the needs of people and how can they profit from each situation.

## 14 CONCLUSION

The PFS and the selected associations and organizations for pharmacists, including EOF as the top authority in the field of medicines, play an important role not only in the promotion of health but also in the job of a pharmacist in the form of services, cooperation, coordination, legislation adherence and good manufacturing. Regarding the Article 52 of Act No. 3601/1928 (GG) <sup>[68]</sup> between the aims of the pharmaceutical associations is to provide the adherence for the pharmaceutical legislation. Nowadays, with the different and strictly arrangements is given reasonably the impression of practical gradually removal of pharmaceutical associations for weakening of their competences, which is unacceptable and undemocratic. The associations are the link between the state, the insured patients and the pharmacists and their role is vital in pharmaceutical care.

Over the time, the activity of Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association is decreased gradually because there is not properly function of the role of PFS in Greece as legal entity, does not fulfilled the requirements and as a result the syllogism why there is the PFS since its action is inadequate and no longer affects important decisions and regulations about the pharmacists is increased. At the moment, its role has been indirect and it changed from the moment that decided to not respect, not perform and to avoid important competences that has further impact to the health sectors and especially to pharmacists.

Except from the PFS there are also other selected organizations for pharmacists that referred to hospital pharmacies, cooperative federations, pharmaceutical companies, pharmaceutical industries which operate independently from the PFS and each one has its competences and commitments and their aim of existence as the cooperation and the coordination of the various parts of the job of pharmacist.

However, all the above organizations related to Greek organizations. Some of them participate in international organizations such as members of FIP as well as in European Union organizations for reaching the best perspectives of their job, as pharmacists and for updating their knowledge and their long-term training.

I prepared questionnaire of 17 questions in order to make my survey on the topic of my diploma thesis. As a result, I had any data due to any response of members of regional authorities. The remarkable is that when I came in contact with PFS in order to ask about some stuff for my diploma thesis, they have answered to me with sending me a word document instead when I sent my questionnaire anyone has responded and more specifically answered to my questionnaire. In my opinion, I would like to encourage anyone that prepare their research with similar topic to mine to be continuator of my questionnaire because I believe that this questionnaire can offer many answers, various and different, which can be helpful and important.

In this diploma thesis has been described the Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association and the selected organizations and associations for pharmacists in Greece. In addition, it is given more information about authorities, legislations and professional Greek organizations in the branch of pharmacy. The comparison of PFS and the Czech Chamber of Pharmacists shows small differences in the field of aim and the competences, which represents the incorrect parts of function of the PFS but the main differences belong to the membership in CLNK and PFS.

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## 16 ABSTRACT

### SELECTED ORGANIZATION AND ASSOCIATION FOR PHARMACISTS IN GREECE

Author: Christina Papamichail

Tutor: RNDr. Jana Kotlářová, Ph.D.

Department of Social and Clinical Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Kralove, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic

**Aim of study:** The aim of Diploma thesis was to get current knowledge about the selected organizations and associations for pharmacists in Greece, especially about the Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association (PFS), their role, interconnection and influence not only in the selected part of society such as pharmacists but in the society in Greece generally and to shortly compare the situation these vocational organizations in Greece and in Czech Republic.

**Methods:** The data collection through appreciation of information from different reliable internet sources, Greek legislation, as well from discussion with members of PFS. The paper form of literature is for this topic limited.

**Results:** The role of the PFS in Greece is the same vital as the role of Czech Chamber of Pharmacists in Czech Republic (CLNK). The most important difference between them is in membership. In Greece due to the difficult and strictly conditions in the field of economy the role of the chamber is essentially inactive in comparison with the CLNK. The reason of this inactivity is that do not complete the requirements as legal entity and also its competences are slightly different than CLNK. Furthermore, also the role of the other selected described organizations that relating to pharmacists in Greece is very important for each field that serves. It was realized unsuccessfully attempt for survey about PFS with new prepared questionnaire too.

**Conclusion:** In this diploma thesis has been described the Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association and the selected organizations for pharmacists in Greece. In addition, it is given more information about authorities, legislations and professional Greek organizations in the branch of pharmacy. The comparison of PFS and the Czech Chamber of Pharmacists shows small differences in the field of aim of the PFS but the main differences belong to the membership in CLNK and PFS. It was created the questionnaire about PFS for possible future survey.

## 17 ABSTRAKT

### VYBRANÉ ORGANIZACE A SDRUŽENÍ PRO LÉKÁRNÍKY V ŘECKU

Autor: Christina Papamichail

Vedoucí diplomové práce: RNDr. Jana Kotlářová, Ph.D.

Katedra sociální a klinické farmacie, Farmaceutická fakulta v Hradci Králové, Univerzita Karlova v Praze, Česká republika

**Cíl práce:** Cílem práce bylo shromáždit aktuální poznatky o vybraných organizacích a sdruženích pro farmaceuty v Řecku, zejména o Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association (PFS), jejich roli, propojení a vlivu nejen na odbornou farmaceutickou veřejnost, ale i řeckou společnost celkově. Dále provést základní srovnání profesních organizací farmaceutů v Řecku a v České republice.

**Metodika práce:** Data byla získána především využitím a studiem informací z oficiálních internetových zdrojů, řecké legislativy a diskuzí s členy PFS. Využití tištěné literatury k danému tématu bylo omezené.

**Výsledky:** Role Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association v Řecku je stejně významná jako role České lékárnické komory (CLNK) v České republice. Nejdůležitější rozdíl mezi nimi je v členství. V Řecku je kvůli obtížím a striktním podmínkám v ekonomice role PFS v realitě méně fungující než u CLNK. Důvodem určité nefunkčnosti jsou neúplné požadavky na daný subjekt a také odlišné kompetence ve srovnání s CLNK. Role ostatních vybraných popsaných organizací spojených s farmaceuty v Řecku je důležitá pro každou oblast, v níž působí. Byl realizován neúspěšný pokus s nově vytvořeným dotazníkem o průzkum zaměřený na PFS.

**Závěr:** V diplomové práci byly popsány Panhellenic Pharmaceutical Association a vybrané organizace pro farmaceuty v Řecku, včetně jejich orgánů, legislativy a odborného zaměření. Srovnání PFS a České lékárnické komory ukázalo jen malé rozdíly v oblasti cílů a hlavních zájmů obou profesních organizací, největší rozdíly byly v oblasti členství. Byl vytvořen dotazník o PFS pro budoucí průzkum