

# Studi Kelayakan Pendirian Apotek: Aspek Teknis, Aspek Organisasi dan Manajemen, Aspek Yuridis dan Aspek Finansial = Feasibility Study of Pharmacy Establishment: Technical Aspects, Organizational and Management Aspects, Juridical Aspects and Financial Aspects

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## Abstrak

Apotek adalah suatu sarana pelayanan kefarmasian yang menjadi tempat dilaksanakannya praktik kefarmasian oleh Apoteker (Kemenkes RI, 2017). Apotek bisa didirikan oleh seorang apoteker dengan modal sendiri dan/atau modal dari pemilik modal baik perorangan ataupun perusahaan. Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia Nomor 9 Tahun 107 tentang apotek, terdapat beberapa persyaratan yang perlu dipenuhi sebelum apotek didirikan, beberapa diantaranya mencakup Lokasi, bangunan, sarana prasarana dan peralatan, serta ketenagakerjaan. Keberadaan apotek-apotek yang memenuhi syarat minimal pendirian dan pengadaan apotek yang layak nantinya akan mendukung percepatan perkembangan pelayanan kesehatan yang berdampak langsung dalam meningkatkan kondisi well-being dari masyarakat. Pendirian apotek dimulai dari mengurus Surat Izin Apotek (SIA) dan memenuhi persyaratan pendirian apotek meliputi aspek teknis, aspek manajemen dan organisasi, aspek yuridis, dan aspek finansial, serta aspek lainnya yang tidak dibahas di laporan ini. Lalu, pengurusan izin apotek diajukan Kepada Si-MPOK DMPTD Kota Depok. Hasil pengkajian rancangan yang dilakukan untuk penulisan laporan ini menunjukkan bahwa apotek yang ditinjau layak untuk diimplementasikan dan direalisasikan. Hal itu dikarenakan perhitungan Payback Period (PP) yang diperoleh tidak melebihi batas maksimum 5 tahun, yaitu 2,4 tahun dan nilai Return of Investment (ROI) yang diperoleh yaitu 41,38%. Selain itu untuk mendapatkan titik poin dimana Apotek tidak mengalami rugi dan untung (Break Even Point) BEP apotek harus mendapatkan omset sebesar Rp 558.891.308.

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A pharmacy is a pharmaceutical service facility where pharmaceutical practice is carried out by pharmacists (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017). A pharmacy can be established by a pharmacist with his own capital and/or capital from the owner of capital, either an individual or a company. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 Year 107 concerning pharmacies, there are several requirements that need to be met before a pharmacy is established, some of which include location, building, infrastructure and equipment, and employment. The existence of pharmacies that meet the minimum requirements for the establishment and provision of proper pharmacies will later support the acceleration of the development of health services which has a direct impact on improving the well-being conditions of the community. The establishment of a pharmacy starts from taking care of the Pharmacy License (SIA) and fulfilling the requirements for establishing a pharmacy including technical aspects, management and organizational aspects, juridical aspects, and financial aspects, as well as other aspects that are not discussed in this report. Then, the pharmacy license is submitted to Si-MPOK DMPTD Depok City. The results of the design assessment carried out for the writing of this report show that the reviewed pharmacy is feasible to implement and realize. This is because the calculation of the Payback Period (PP) obtained does not exceed the maximum limit of 5 years, namely 2.4 years and the Return of

Investment (ROI) value obtained is 41.38%. In addition, to get a point where the pharmacy does not experience loss and profit (Break Even Point) BEP the pharmacy must get a turnover of Rp. 558,891,308.