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## THE TRANSITION OF MUNICIPAL CONSULTING AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTERS TO NEW FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISMS THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC - PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IS A REQUIREMENT OF TIME

V. V. Kravchenko

National Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education named after P. L. Shupika

### Abstract

**Introduction.** Extremely acute problem of the national health system is under funding industry as a whole, as a system of medical care and secondary outpatient care in particular. This situation requires an immediate solution by finding new financial and economic mechanisms and attracting additional ones and more effective funding sources, which necessitates the transition to its innovative model of development through the use of mechanisms of public-private partnerships, which provide structural and financial industry efficiency.

**Purpose.** To substantiate the necessity of transition of communal consulting and diagnostic centers on new financial and economic mechanisms of governance through the application of the principles of public-private partnership.

**Materials and methods.** The research was performed on the basis of the system approach and system analysis using the information - analytical method. The information base for their formation was the scientific work of foreign and domestic specialists in the organization and management of health care and the results of their own research.

**Results.** According to the results of the study, it was found that, given the limited financial capacity of the state budgets of all levels, the development of state and communal

outpatient clinics (consultative diagnostic centers) (KDC) is impossible without the introduction of new organizational forms of activity, financial and economic opportunities of private business. Conceptually new priority directions of work of consulting and diagnostic centers are offered.

**Conclusions.** The article substantiates the necessity of transition of the KDC to new forms of management with the attraction of private capital through the use of public-private partnership mechanisms (PPP) Keywords: budget, public-private partnership, consulting and diagnostic center.

**Keywords: consultancy and diagnostic center, public-private partnership, budget, financing.**

**ПЕРЕХІД КОМУНАЛЬНИХ КОНСУЛЬТАТИВНО – ДІАГНОСТИЧНИХ  
ЦЕНТРІВ НА НОВІ ФІНАНСОВО ГОСПОДАРСЬКІ МЕХАНІЗМИ ЧЕРЕЗ  
ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ ПРИНЦИПІВ ДЕРЖАВНО – ПРИВАТНОГО ПАРТНЕРСТВА  
– ВИМОГА ЧАСУ**

**В. В. Кравченко**

**Національна медична академія післядипломної освіти імені П.Л. Шупика**

**Реферат**

**Вступ.** Надзвичайно гострою проблемою вітчизняної системи охорони здоров'я є хронічне недофінансування галузі в цілому, як системи надання медичної допомоги населенню, так і вторинної амбулаторної допомоги зокрема. Така ситуація вимагає негайного вирішення шляхом пошуку нових фінансово-господарських механізмів, залучення додаткових та більш ефективних джерел фінансування, що і зумовлює необхідність переходу її на прогресивні моделі розвитку через застосування механізмів державно-приватного партнерства, які забезпечують структурну та фінансову ефективність галузі.

**Мета.** Обґрунтувати необхідність переходу комунальних консультативно-діагностичних центрів на нові фінансово-господарські механізми управління через застосування принципів державно-приватного партнерства.

**Матеріали і методи.** Дослідження виконане на основі системного підходу та системного аналізу із використанням інформаційно – аналітичного методу.

Інформаційною базою для їх формування виступили наукові праці зарубіжних та вітчизняних фахівців з організації та управління охороною здоров'я та результати власних досліджень.

**Результати.** За результатами дослідження встановлено, що за умови обмежених фінансових можливостей державних бюджетів усіх рівнів, розвиток державних і комунальних амбулаторно-поліклінічних закладів (консультативно-діагностичних центрів) (КДЦ) є неможливим без запровадження нових організаційних форм діяльності, фінансово-господарських можливостей приватного бізнесу. Запропоновано концептуально нові пріоритетні напрями роботи консультативно-діагностичних центрів.

**Висновки.** У статі обґрунтовано необхідність переходу КДЦ на нові форми господарювання із залучення приватного капіталу через застосування механізмів державно-приватного партнерства (ДПП) Ключові слова: бюджет, державно – приватне партнерство, консультативно-діагностичний центр.

**Ключові слова.** Консультативно-діагностичний центр, державно-приватне партнерство, бюджет, фінансування.

**Introduction.** Reform of the State System of Health involves finding and implementing new forms and mechanisms of economic governance institutions and healthcare. According to the laws of Ukraine Institutions of Health have strategic, economic and social importance, and therefore can not be privatized. WITH addition to the state budget is not enough money, which can fully ensure their development. Mr Oster issue of national health care system is the chronic under funding of the industry as a whole, as a system of medical care and secondary outpatient care in particular. This situation requires an immediate solution by finding new financial and economic mechanisms and attracting additional ones and more effective funding sources, which necessitates the transition to its innovative model of development through the use of mechanisms of public-private partnerships, which provide structural and financial industry efficiency.

Also actuality a study due to rising levels of morbidity, lack of budget funding outpatient care and the urgent need to improve the existing system and preserve health, and the fact that until today the organization and management of outpatient clinics is not subordinated to economic goals of trade participants relations, and social and political tasks of the state, put before the authorities in the board of health protection (4).

**The purpose of the study.** To substantiate the necessity of transition of communal consulting and diagnostic centers to new financial and economic mechanisms of management through application of principles of public - private partnership.

### **Materials and methods**

The research is performed on the basis of the system approach and system analysis using the information - analytical method. Information base for their formation were scientific works foreign and domestic healthcare organization and management and the results of their own research.

### **Research results**

Carried out in detail analysis of existing ones forms of organization and public activities outpatient - secondary level clinics showed that the institutions of state and communal ownership has not developed a modern effective management, not formed by normal economic relationships without improved legal framework, there is insecurity patients of their rights and there increase in the payment of secondary and dental help.

The management structure of the modern economy state and municipal outpatient clinics is determined that it is based on the economy of consumption, separated from social economy play in the creation of which is to engage the medical business. Such a republican organization of management of outpatient institutions of the secondary level, in the conditions of the commodity organization of society, generates a shadow economy.

The current health care system as a whole is inefficient because you wipe the industry, although clearly insufficient, but constantly growing, and results in a major health indicators practically do not improve, and constantly deteriorating.

Introduced financially – the economic form of management of outpatient clinics in modern economic conditions is socially and economically disadvantageous, there are no proper rights of both patients and providers of health services, responsibility, initiative, and interest in the results of work.

Public and utilities QBO, working in market conditions, with a large deficit budget financing in conditions of serious competition from the private sector and the requirements of patients and improve the quality of the resulting medical help and their desire to be treated with modern technologies, have serious difficulties in organizing work. The situation is complicated by the fact that many treatments the patient pays for its own account.

In the state and municipal KDC has insufficient funds for salaries, replacement of equipment, training of personnel, for the purchase of modern materials and expensive medicines, etc.

Ukraine has formed a market for medical services, a large number of private medical institutions has appeared, therefore only new approaches and initiatives can ensure the survival of the state system of outpatient clinics.

Given the limited possibilities of state budgets at all levels, the development of state and communal institutions, ambulatory and polyclinic care is impossible without the involvement of organizational, financial and technological capabilities of private business (1). International experience proves the possibility and effectiveness of public-private partnership in the field of health, in (5, 6, 7). In connection with the above, we believe that the conceptual outpatient-polyclinic service of the secondary level should develop on the following interdependent directions:

Legislative definition and approval of the list of social standards in the industry, which is provided through budget financing;

Restructuring and reorientation of secondary outpatient care within the framework of territorial programs, state guarantees for the provision of free secondary ambulatory medical care to citizens with a focus on mass prophylaxis and high-quality and timely medical care.

Further development of the possibility of paid treatment in public and communal health care institutions of the secondary level through the application of the principles of public-private partnership.

Development of the infrastructure of state outpatient clinics in the current conditions we see in attracted private capital to their financing and management, which should improve the management of them and provide access to additional capital for their further improvement. At the same time, a legal ban on the privatization of these objects should be in effect, because because of their strategic importance, the state must have effective levers of governance.

As a result of the implementation of public - private partnership mechanisms (PPPs), the state stimulates financial and managerial resources of the private sector, leaving control over outpatient clinics of a secondary level, and private capital accesses those government institutions that were closed to it, since were entirely in charge of the state.

We have studied the successful experience of the economically developed countries of the world, including Great Britain, Germany, Canada, on the implementation of public-private partnerships in the health care system as the main mechanism for attracting private capital to the public sector, with a view to optimizing the infrastructure of health facilities and improving the quality of medical care (2, 3, 6, 7, 8). It is concluded that in today's economic

conditions, the need to use public-private partnership technologies in the organization of the work of state and communal consultative and diagnostic centers has come to an end.

Thus, PPP are new rules of management activity aimed at developing competition between state and municipal enterprises. In case of the introduction of PPP, institutions are guided in their work by the law of Ukraine dated July 1, 2010 No. 2404-VI "On Public-Private Partnership", as amended in accordance with the Laws of the Verkhovna Rada No 5007-VI (5007-17) of 21.06.2012, October 16, 2012, which reflects the principles, mechanisms and technology of activity.

This Law defines the organizational and legal principles of interaction between public and private partners and the main principles of public - private partnership on a contractual basis.

It should be emphasized that PPP is not a simple pool of resources for interaction between the state, business and non-profit organizations. Each partner has its own goals, solves its specific tasks, has different motivations. Thus, the state is interested in increasing volumes and improving the quality of secondary ambulatory care provided to the population. And the private sector seeks to steadily gain and increase profits. Moreover, the business, which thinks strategically, builds its priorities, first and foremost, not merely on the size of profits, but also in the interests of sustainability of revenue from projects.

Control and regulatory bodies should be set up to process the conceptual issues of interaction between the state and business. Such functions in the field of PPPs on behalf of the state can be either profile ministries or departments, or specially authorized bodies in the structure of regional government.

### **Conclusions**

The results of the research show that the state's poor performance is inadequate and municipal KDCs and their non-profit organization of functioning in market conditions and insufficient financing.

The rationale of attracting private capital to financing and management of state outpatient clinics on the basis of PPP is grounded. The formation of the PPP should be aimed at solving the tasks of socio-economic policy and improving the quality of secondary ambulatory care.

Results carried out Research limitation in the future will be used for development functional-organizational models of consulting and diagnostic center on the principles of state-owned and private partnership.

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