

increase in the coverage of the population with organized MSW separate collection and a progressive movement toward increased levels of recycling and recovery.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BRITISH EXPERIENCE IN THE UKRAINIAN HEALTH CARE FINANCING SYSTEM: MONITORING AND PROSPECTS

The British model of financing the health care system has been implemented in Ukraine since 2018, and the World Bank fully supports this process [1]. The essence of this model is to create a single procurement agency, the National Health Service of Ukraine (NHSU) [2], which, within a clearly defined guaranteed package of medical services financed by the general taxation system, purchases medical services from health care facilities.

In January 2021, summing up three years of the new model of health care financing, President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky stated: «Medical reform has not taken place, and the principle of ‘money follows the patient’ has not been implemented».

Of course, this statement is more political, and today we offer you to consider the essence of the process solely from a financial point of view.

Health care reform should address three existing challenges. The first problem is the catastrophic financial insecurity of patients. The second problem is the low

quality and efficiency of service provision. The third problem is inefficient spending of budget funds.

The inefficiency of spending money is primarily due to spending it not on the principle of «money follows the patient», but on the principle of «money follows the infrastructure». The new system of medical procurement requires an electronic platform for collecting and exchanging both medical and financial information.

It is e-Health that allows:

- analyze the state of health of the population;
- promptly develop a plan for the purchase of medical services to effectively spend money;
- to direct funds to those institutions where the patient received medical care so as to implement the principle of «money follows the patient».

To start the implementation of health care reform in Ukraine, primary health care («primary care») was chosen as a priority [3]. Why exactly that choice? First, from an economic point of view, it is the least financially costly sector of medicine. Secondly, world experience shows that controlling the costs of primary care is usually not a big problem. Third – it is characterized by all six social principles:

- availability;
- security;
- effectiveness;
- economic efficiency;
- non-discrimination;
- human orientation.

National Health Service of Ukraine (NHSU):

- 1) analyzes and forecasts the needs of the population in medical services;
- 2) develops a draft program of medical guarantees and tariffs;
- 3) implements measures to ensure targeted and efficient use of funds.

Open data published by the National Health Service of Ukraine has become an important tool for the development and functioning of health care reform. Anyone can check the accuracy of information about the activities of the National Health Insurance Fund, the course of medical reform, and the financing of medical institutions.

In 2020, the National Health Service won the annual Open Data Forum Online competition for the highest standards of open data publication by central executive bodies.

Thus, the process of implementation of the British model of primary health care financing in Ukraine, as expected, has created certain difficulties and problems. The cornerstone of the «money follows the patient» reform principle has not been implemented at the primary care level. The problematic aspect of the primary health care reform is that in 2018-2020 the National Health Insurance Fund did not perform the function of an organization engaged in strategic procurement of quality primary health care services for the benefit of Ukrainian citizens but acted exclusively as an organization concluding contracts with medical institutions. In our opinion, in the logistics of primary health care reform, the principle of «money follows the patient»

should be replaced by the basic financial model of «money follows services», which demonstrates the basic aspects of the new reform paradigm for the public procurement of medical services.

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