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Research Article

Actual issues of increasing the efficiency of state and municipal procurement of medicines

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ABSTRACT
One of the main objects of state orders in the field of healthcare is medicines. They have a high social significance and have a direct impact on the human body. Despite the existence of a broad legal framework regulating the process of state and municipal procurement, there are many problems in this area at different stages of procurement, which the authors have tried to systematize in this article, as well as to outline measures that would contribute to improving the system of public procurement of medicines in general.

Keywords: Medicines(preparations), healthcare system, public procurement system, procurement procedures, efficiency

INTRODUCTION

Every year the state pays more and more attention to the social sphere of society, increasing the number of activities that contribute to maintaining the health and well-being of the population at a high level. For this reason, the development of such areas as health care is being carried out. At the same time, it is becoming more regulated and controlled. One of the areas of control is the implementation of state and municipal procurement. The main object of procurement for the healthcare sector is medicines. They have a high social significance and have a direct impact on the human body. Therefore, the purchase of such goods must be made taking into account their specifics, and for the correct conduct of procurement procedures for medicines, it is necessary to know the basics of legal regulation in this area and be able to apply them in

LITERATURE REVIEW

Regulation of procurement in the healthcare sector is based on the application of a broad legal framework: from the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Budget and Civil Code, to various Resolutions and Orders of the Government of the Russian Federation.

Despite the existence of a broad legal framework that regulates the process of state and municipal procurement in the field of health, taking into account its multiple features,there are still many problems in this issue. They occur at different stages of procurement and are associated with different factors. Some of the problems are directly related to the activities of the company and its way of organizing purchases and the Department that implements it, and some of them do not depend on the customer and arise due to external factors that one can not influence.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

When writing the work, we used both General scientific research methods: analysis and synthesis, methods of systematization and classification of theoretical and practical data, and special methods: comparative legal method, method of analogy.

RESULTS

To improve the efficiency of state and municipal procurement of medicines, it is necessary to develop measures that will reduce the above-mentioned problems. It is necessary to develop a number of proposals for various stages of procurement procedures, some of which can be implemented by the customer independently, and some of which will be solved with the help of state participation.

One of the ways to improve the procurement system is to improve the regulatory framework in the field of procurement of pharmaceutical products. This measure should be implemented by the state through a number of procedures. First, it is necessary to systematize the information of legislative acts that are currently applied in order to regulate procurement procedures for medicines. Currently, there are a huge number of rules and regulations related to this area, and they are contained in various legislative acts. This dispersion of information is extremely inconvenient

for customers and often leads to confusion and, as a result, difficulties and even violations in its application in practice.

Secondly, it is necessary to eliminate shortcomings in the existing legal framework. Sometimes some points of normative legal acts are not fully disclosed, which leads to disputes over their interpretation. Or the algorithm for applying regulatory norms is not always clear in practice, for example, the correlation of goods with their codes according to the all-Russian classification of products by type of economic activity (Russian Classification of Products by Economic Activities 2). In addition, sometimes legal acts may contain conflicting information, which also causes the customer difficulties in implementing purchases and justifying them. It is necessary to supplement the legislative base with information that fully describes the purchase of medicines.

Third, it is necessary to increase the transparency of legislation in terms of its perception. In some articles of normative legal acts, information is presented in difficult-to-understand language and requires special knowledge and experience to interpret it. However, in order to reduce the number of violations in the field of procurement of medicines, it is recommended to eliminate conflicting points and present the information in a language that is understandable to a wide range of people (http://duma.gov.ru/news/47851).

Another set of measures aimed at improving the efficiency of public procurement of medicines should address the issue of the time frame required for the implementation of procurement procedures. Earlier, it was considered that the deadlines set for the current day by the law are inappropriate in certain cases when it comes to urgent procurement. In general, the regulated duration of procurement of medicines using competitive methods is quite high. The existing time frame should be reviewed with a view to reducing it. In addition, it would be a good step to Supplement existing legislation with new rules for urgent procurement, which would allow the provision of documentation at the time of execution of the contract or at the end of its completion (Zemtsova, 2020).

It is also necessary to pay special attention to the issue of interchangeability of medicines. At the moment, the purchase of goods under an international non-proprietary name, depending on the volume of the active substance, sometimes leads to the purchase of cheaper, but lower-quality drugs. In order to avoid this situation, it is necessary to formulate more clearly information about which drugs can be considered interchangeable. It is necessary to take measures to improve the registration procedure for medicinal products, review the Institute of interchangeability, and strengthen the activities of pharmacovigilance. You can also develop a list of therapeutically equivalent medicines to help the customer. It will reflect information about medications that have an equivalent therapeutic effect. However, before including the drug in such a list, clinical studies will be conducted that will prove interchangeability for each drug from each manufacturer. So, the evidence will be based on evidence-based data. Then the decision to replace the drug will be carried out taking into account the medical specifics and will not harm the health of citizens, will not reduce the effectiveness of the prescribed treatment.

An important aspect is the development of measures that increase the competitiveness of procurement procedures. They can be divided into two groups: price and other. The price measures include measures in the field of formation of NMCC for pharmaceutical products. The low level of NMCC for medicines makes it unattractive for suppliers to participate in competitive procedures. Accordingly, it is necessary to review the procedure for generating this indicator, especially by using the reference price method, which will allow purchases to be made at prices commensurate with the current market situation.

There are several offers among non-price methods. You can attract suppliers of medicines by changing the terms of the contract, for example, making it possible to conclude long-term contracts. This will help to maintain a lower price for purchased medicines, but at the same time increase the interest of suppliers who will receive long-term guarantees (Chulkov, 2017). In addition, in some cases, it may be rational to use direct negotiations with the supplier. In Russia, this practice is not in demand, although, as foreign experience shows, in some cases it is an effective way to conclude contracts and settle prices for them, since it allows you to agree on terms that suit both parties (https://rg.ru/2019/10/14/sistema-goszakupok-lekarstv-budet-modernizirovana.html)

Another technique can be risk-sharing of the drug supply system. This approach assumes that all purchased medications must justify the claimed therapeutic effect. Otherwise (i.e., if the medicines were ineffective in their use for the treatment of the patient), the suppliers of the specified pharmaceutical products return the money previously paid to them for the delivery of the goods back to the budget, since the actual purpose of concluding the contract was not achieved. This will increase the price of contracts, which will attract more procurement participants, and at the same time improve the quality of procurement and, consequently, their socio-economic efficiency (https://www.katrenstyle.ru/articles/journal/news/f

as_nazvala_usloviya_dlya_zapuska_lekarstvennogo_risksheringa_v_rossii).

Also, a positive impact on this issue can be achieved by changing the conditions for allowing foreign suppliers to participate in competitive procedures. This method will expand the potential number of participants and reduce the level of contracts for which only one application was submitted that meets the requirements. In addition, increased competition will be a factor contributing to the increase in products offered by the national manufacturer. Thus, increasing the possibility of participation in purchases of foreign companies will contribute to a rational, competent solution of problems of low competition, and will also become an important factor in the development of the domestic market of medicinal products.

Special attention should be paid to the issue of bureaucracy. At the moment, conducting procurement procedures involves filling out a significant amount of documents and generating a large number of reports. In this case, in fact, there are situations where data from different documents duplicate each other. Such an example is the need to publish information about the performance of the contract and the report on the performance of the contract. This is not rational, since the provision of this information takes a considerable amount of time, and its duplication, in this case, is meaningless. Therefore, it is necessary to reduce the volume of reporting documents by reviewing documents containing the same data (Chulkov, 2017).

As another direction for improving the procedure for public procurement of medicines, we can highlight the development of measures that contribute to improving the quality of interaction between procurement specialists and medical staff. For example, this can be implemented by improving the skills of employees. Thus, for contract service employees working in the field of healthcare, several specialized employees can be identified, for whom the obligation to pass additional courses in the field of procurement of medicines will be introduced. At the same time, the frequency of such professional development should be directly associated with the appearance of significant changes and innovations in the legislative framework of the Russian Federation, and the focus – related to the specific direction of the organization in which the employee works. So, in addition to General information related to the contract system, employees will gain knowledge about the features that arise in a particular field of medicine, and will better understand the needs of doctors.

And among the medical staff in each Department, you can select an employee responsible for providing information about the existing needs. However, he will also be required to undergo refresher courses in procurement procedures, namely in the description of the object of procurement for the health sector. Such an employee will collect all the information from the Department's employees and transmit it in a well-formulated form to specialists in the field of procurement. This method will help reduce misunderstandings and eliminate the possibility of purchasing the wrong products (http://www.iblfrussia.org/upload/iblock/239/Improvement_of_public_procurement_procedures_ru.pdf).

In order to reduce the number of violations by customers during public procurement, it is necessary to strengthen control over the procurement procedures. This can be facilitated, for example, by developing a single form of purchasing documentation and automating its completion. If customers need to describe the object of purchase by inserting information about the existing needs in the developed template, this will speed up the process of checking such documentation by regulatory authorities and reduce the number of violations. For example, if only one type of medicinal product can be selected automatically when forming a lot, and the requirements are filled in according to the established form (which eliminates the specification of lots), this will significantly reduce the number of violations in purchases.

The state can also develop additional customer support tools to improve the efficiency of state and municipal procurement in the health sector. For example, create an integrated information database for all drug supply programs for the treatment of various categories of patients, which will reflect all information about purchases (https://privetstudent.com/kursovyye/ekonomika-kursovyye/671-gosudarstvennye-zakupki-v-sisteme-upravleniya-finansami-v-rf-kursovaya-rabota.html). This will help other participants quickly find an example of a similar purchase if they have any questions and avoid violations. It is also possible to issue annual compilations dealing exclusively with purchases in the health sector, and to separate such a category of goods as medicines. A review of procurement practices that have already been implemented will help improve the literacy of specialists by increasing their understanding of how to conduct a purchase correctly. It will also be an effective step to issue journals that will review the main errors identified by regulatory authorities when purchasing medicines. This will allow other participants to avoid violations in difficult or insufficiently clear issues for them.

CONCLUSION

Problems in the public procurement system in the health sector are multifaceted: the complexity of

the preparatory stage of public procurement; the duration of procurement of medicines by competitive means; bureaucracy; incomplete accounting of expenditures during procurement; the problem of interaction between the tender Department and other structural divisions in the organization; low competitiveness indicators for the purchase of medicines; insufficient development of the regulatory framework in the field of procurement of medicinal products; the problem of therapeutic equivalence of medicines; the lack of a complete system of control over all stages of procurement, etc.

The state should devote special efforts to creating an effective system for purchasing medicines that functions in accordance with the current market situation. This area of regulation is crucial. It directly affects the level of well-being of the country's population.

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