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Public Associations in the Field of Medical Tourism: Role and International Experience

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Abstract

The urgency of the legal framework for the functioning of public organisations is mediated by the fact that the process of self-organisation of society and the development of civil society are interrelated and provide for rights and freedoms, dignity of every citizen, increase economic and spiritual prosperity. There is also a steady trend of aging around the world, and the progress of medical and health tourism will show signs of rapid growth, including through the growth of self-organisation of people in civil society, which determines the quality of common views and interests, including health. The aim of the article is the study, based on the analysis of regulations that determine the legal status and forms of participation of public associations in tourism and medicine, the practice of their activities at national and international level, problematic issues and possible solutions based on experience of both individual countries and internationally. Research methods were chosen considering the purpose and objectives of the study. The study used philosophical (hermeneutic), general scientific (logical, generalisation, praxeological method, modeling method, prognostic method and bibliographic) and special legal (formal-legal, comparative-legal) methods of scientific cognition. It was found that the actualisation of the study of legal regulation of tourism in the field of health care contributes to globalisation, mobility of modern society and human needs in the realisation of their natural rights to life, health care, health secrets. The legal basis of activity and main tasks of some national and international organisations in the field of medical tourism are studied. Ways to improve the legal regulation of public associations in the field of medical tourism in Ukraine in terms of improving the concept of private law in accordance with the basic values of the European community are suggested. The materials of this study can be useful for legal scholars, leaders and employees of public associations, and teachers, graduate students, students of law schools. Civil servants and everyone who is interested in this issue

Keywords: self-organisation, legal status of public associations, tourism, tourism in the medical sphere, legal regulation of medical tourism

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Introduction

Promising countries for the development of medical tourism are determined by several factors, namely: quality standards of medical services, the cost of diagnosis and treatment, development of transport and hotel sector, level of language integration, effective legal regulation and localisation on the world map. The role of non-governmental organisations is crucial in this area, as they offer special cooperation programmes and consulting services designed to help increase awareness and branding in the international medical community, attract more patients, increase search and trust on the Internet, and help with strategic planning.

Medical tourism is a phenomenon of the modern global world, the growth rate of which is among the highest in comparison with other not only tourist segments. For a country that seeks to be within the modern vector, it is necessary to consider many objective circumstances. Modern society can only be a civil society characterised by socio-culture, solidarity, tolerance and pluralism. It is these features that allow for the development of such a special area of social interaction as a combination of medical and tourism activities. Legal regulation can be effective and appropriate to fulfill the social order only when it is based on scientific knowledge and adequate reflection of the laws and urgent needs of social development. The existence of the medical tourism market is conditioned upon a number of factors and requires appropriate legal regulation that will consider them. The expert environment defines these factors as 5D, which includes: sufficiency of the service, its effectiveness in time and space (these are clinics, countries and the ability to obtain such a service in the shortest possible time); affordability and availability of additional services. According to the World Health Organisation, in 2022 tourism and the health care system combined will be one of the world's leading industries.

Significant contribution to solving problems related to the study of various features of the development and functioning of both public associations and the field of medical tourism in general was made such Ukrainian and foreign scientists as: Y. S. Hniedyk [1] studied legal relations in the field of medical tourism through the prism of the legal status of their participants, including the state as a regulator of the relevant type of economic activity; proposed the mandatory receipt of a special permit for tour operator activities, which justified the specific features of medical services that are a mandatory part of the relevant tourist product; singled out public interests in the field of medical tourism as those recognised by the state and mediated by law objectively existing needs of civil society through respect for the rights of individuals to health care and entrepreneurship. O.V. Bilash and M.V. Mendzhul [2] chose the legal personality of public associations as the subject of their monographic study; identified problematic issues in the process of their formation, in

particular regarding the founders of public organisations. M. Campa et al. [3] analysed the current challenges facing humanity, and the negative impact of which can be overcome through the field of medical tourism. V. Yilmaz, A. Puren [4] studied the positive experience of applying medical tourism mechanisms to the health sector in countries with an appropriate centralised system. A. Ceron et al. [5] studied the issues of levels of legal regulation of medical tourism and its "concentration" to overcome the low efficiency of the inadequate quality of health services in health care systems in some countries.

The purpose of the article is to study the legal regulation of public associations in the field of medical tourism, and the possibility of applying the world's effective experience in the field.

Materials and Methods

The basic sources of research were the norms of national legislation: the Constitution of Ukraine [6], the Civil Code of Ukraine [7], the Tax Code of Ukraine [8], the Law of Ukraine "On Public Associations" [9], the Law of Ukraine "On Tourism" [10], the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Regulating the Transplantation of Anatomical Materials to Humans" [11], Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe by member states on the legal status of non-governmental organisations in Europe [12]. The study was also based on international regulations: US Code: Table Of Contents (US Tax Code) [13], Law of Medical Tourism in Israel [14], EU Directives: IS/IEC Directives, Part 1 — Consolidated ISO Supplement — Procedures specific to ISO [15]; ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 — Principles and rules for the structure and drafting of ISO and IEC documents [16]). Information from the Ukrainian Bone Marrow Donors Charitable Foundation [17], the World Marrow Donor Association (WMDA) [18], the Medical Tourism Exchange in Ukraine [19].

The use of the logical method allowed fully ensuring the consistency of the formulated conclusions. The formal-legal method was the basis of a comprehensive analysis of the special legislation of Ukraine, which regulates the formation and operation of public associations in the field of tourism and medical services. The main features of public associations as non-profit organizations and the basic principles that are taken as a basis in the process of forming and defining strategic goals of their activities are analysed. Incomplete compliance of the conceptual apparatus of European concepts and definitions with regard to non-governmental organisations and the established category was established by the national legislation of Ukraine on public associations. Based on the formal-legal method, the content of norms and standards that define public associations as non-profit organisations and to explore the possibility of their implementation of certain functions in the tourism and medical spheres. The comparative law method

was used to review, study and compare relevant legal sources, basic scientific approaches to research, analysis of national and international legislation in the tourism industry, the system of norms and standards that establish quality indicators of medical services. By applying the hermeneutic method, the analysis of the content of norms and rules of legislation of individual countries in the field of medical tourism was carried out, in particular on the powers of travel agents, their functions and responsibilities in conducting their activities. The use of the hermeneutic method allowed explaining the functions of public associations, in particular, public organisations of medical tourism in both national and most powerful international associations in the field of medical tourism, the implementation of which they can provide, to open opportunities for their expansion. The praxeological method, modeling method and prognostic method were used to determine further prospects for the development of new associations in the field of medical tourism in Ukraine and increase the efficiency of existing ones, opportunities to build sustainable international relations based on legislative opportunities. Using these methods and taking into account the existing challenges: the lack of effective legal mechanisms for the interaction of public associations in the field of tourism with public authorities and local governments; insufficient harmonisation of national special legislation and international standards for the provision of medical services. The method of generalisation was used to formulate conclusions and proposals based on the results of relevant research, to outline the range of prospects and directions for further research. The bibliographic method allowed to identify and compile bibliographic characteristics of laws, bylaws, international standards and directives governing the functioning of public associations in the field of medical tourism.

Results and Discussion

Medical tourism is a growing phenomenon. Research examines the changes and challenges of current and future trends [3]. Research on medical tourism, especially in countries with public and organized health care systems, paves the way for understanding the changing role of the state in modern society [4].

Among the factors that determine the attractiveness of national medical tourism are appropriate legislation in certain areas and the introduction of accreditation, certification of clinics (ISO 9001, QHA Trent, JCI and others) [20]. Such a factor that contributes to the development of medical tourism in Ukraine is the establishment by some countries at the legislative level of a ban, or restriction, on certain types of medical intervention. In particular, reproductive programmes (IVF for surrogacy and/or donation), the use of stem cells, organ transplantation, ane abortion and others) [1, p. 18].

However, there is a “reverse side” to receiving medical services within medical tourism, which has

been studied under UK law [21]. In particular, in cases of clinical negligence, patients are unlikely to have a “successful” lawsuit against the National Health Service. They will face additional difficulties — establishing jurisdiction, applicable law and enforcing the judgment. The National Health Service may have to bear the cost of corrective treatment, which is unlikely to be completely restorative. Clinicians need to know the law so that they can make a joint decision with the patient that considers the risks to the patient and the provision of appropriate services [21]. The spread of health tourism is also a source of ethical debate that goes beyond global public health and has emerged in a variety of disciplines, including research in development, social justice, law, trade and politics. However, the globalisation of health care has shaped the global healthcare industry. The ability to access more advanced treatments, differences in cost, and inflexible national health care systems encourage patients to seek treatment abroad [22]. Based on the above approaches in understanding and addressing the existence of such a category as “medical tourism”, we support the position that although regulation of the medical tourism industry is necessary, it should be done both domestically and supranationally to be effective in preventing greater inequality health care, and should be aimed at eliminating political and economic factors that force the health care systems of individual countries to create inequalities in health care [5].

Freedom of association and the right to establish public organisations are guaranteed by the Basic Law of Ukraine [6]. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine emphasises [23] “that public associations as institutions of civil society are a natural foundation of constitutional democracy in ensuring the political development of Ukrainian society and the state, promote self-realisation of citizens, enable them to implement and/or defend their rights, freedoms and interests defined and guaranteed by the Basic Law of Ukraine [6], and to participate in solving socially important issues at the local or national level, and the state should create such legislative mechanisms for associations of citizens that will ensure free development personality, opportunities to realise their creative potential and individual abilities in political, economic, social, cultural or other spheres of public life” [23].

Approaches to understanding public associations are different. Part of the scientific community claims that associations are independent of the state and the ability to influence state institutions and at the same time protect society from insufficiently justified state interference in public life [2, p. 42].

The normative definition is contained in the Law of Ukraine “On Public Associations” [9], which are mediated by voluntary associations only of individuals or with the participation of legal entities of private law for the exercise and protection of rights and freedoms, implementation of public, primarily economic, socio-cultural, environmental interests.

In Ukrainian literature, the category of “public organisations” includes voluntary groups of citizens formed as a result of their free will to express collective interests and address public issues and problems [24, p. 15]. For the legislation of European countries, in particular for countries that have ratified the Convention on the Recognition of Legal Entities of International Non-Governmental Organizations and are implementing the “Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe” on the legal status of non-governmental organisations in Europe. Regarding the establishment and operation of non-governmental organisations), the use of the term “non-governmental organisations” is typical. However, this term does not “equally” reflect the legal nature of public associations.

Forms of activity of public associations in Ukraine are of great interest in two ways of research. The first way shows the connection between law and non-legal phenomena, which must be regulated through legal mechanisms. The second concerns the role of organisational and legal forms of activity of public associations. This is a defining issue, because the form of activity of public associations can be used as a “framework”, for example, such fundamental legal phenomena as legal relations, legal procedure, legal fact, and a kind of transformation from one component of law to another. In particular, substantive law, which determines the main activities, passes to the procedural through such a form of activity as procedure [25, p. 90].

A public association may carry out activities through the formation of a legal entity, including without the development of such. A public association formed as a legal entity is a non-profit company, the priority of which is not to make a profit. According to Art. 133.4.1 of the Tax Code of Ukraine [8], an enterprise, institution or organisation is recognised as non-profit for the application of the tax process, namely: corporate income tax, there is an organisation, enterprise or institution, which together covers the following requirements: established by the law governing the activities of such a non-profit organisation; for the constituent documents of such an organisation (or the constituent documents of a higher level organisation, according to which the non-profit organisation operates in accordance with the law) prohibits the distribution of income (profits) or their part among the founders, as defined by the Civil Code of Ukraine [7]), members of the relevant organisation, employees (except for wages, single social contribution), members of management bodies and relevant related persons; the statutory documents of which (or the statutory documents of the higher level organization in accordance with which the non-profit organisation operates under the law) provide for the transfer of assets to one or more non-profit organisations of the relevant type, other legal entities funds), or crediting to the budget revenue in case of termination of the legal entity (by its liquidation, merger, division, merger or transformation);

registered by the controlling body in the Register of non-profit institutions and organizations” [8].

Both subjects of tourist activity and subjects of medical activity have the right to unite in public organisations. The legal personality of which is determined both at the level of the Civil Code of Ukraine (Art. 91) [7] and special legislation, in particular, Art. 21 of the Law of Ukraine “On Public Associations” [9].

Non-profit organisations in the field of tourism have the opportunity to focus their efforts on: creating and disseminating information about the tourist resources of Ukraine; development of proposals related to the development of tourism, resort and recreational sphere, protection of tourist resources of Ukraine, their preservation and reproduction, ways to use; popularisation of tourism and create favourable conditions for its development; development of standards of tourist, hotel, excursion, and also other service, including rules of professional ethics; establishment of own systems of quality control of tourist activity; making proposals for joint use by legal entities and natural persons-entrepreneurs who sell tourist services, signs for goods and services; modernisation of educational programs on professional training in the field of tourism, establishment of high professional standards for employees and specialists in the relevant field; implementation of the principles of self-regulation in the field of tourism; implementation and protection of common rights and interests of all stakeholders in tourism.

What in practice results in the following functions of public organizations in the field of tourism: development of standards in the field of tourism services, certification of tourism enterprises, introduction of control over their compliance with the conditions and rules of reception and service of tourists; development of new principles of legal regulation in the field of tourism; introduction of mechanisms to protect the rights of tourism entities and tourists; diversification of tourism activities, which will aim to create additional jobs, implement regional and state programmes to reduce unemployment; carrying out organisational measures for training and retraining of personnel of the tourism industry; branching out and strengthening of international cooperation in the field of tourism, carrying out activities to promote the entry of national participants in tourism in the global market of tourism services; implementation of activities aimed at advertising and promotion of the product, and the organisation of exhibitions of tourist products, both national and international; not the “last” role should be played by the celebration of the most effective participants in the tourism sector.

Today, not only domestic tourism is marked on a global scale, such as moving within a single country, but also international — crossing the border with one or more countries, from the country where the person is registered permanent residence, to obtain qualified and less expensive medical services offered in the absence of

queues or waiting lists, temporary relocation to states that do not have regulations prohibiting the provision of certain types of medical care. Of great importance in the field of medical tourism are public organisations that make every effort to provide timely and professional medical care. Such activities in the field of medical tourism are established by the norms of the laws of Ukraine “On Public Associations” [9], “On Tourism” [10]. The formed system of the regional tourist cluster should be based on the interdependence between economic entities that have merged into a network system to provide relevant services [26, p. 5], including public associations.

The importance of public organisations is manifested in establishing relationships with leading medical institutions around the world, which have the ability to provide the necessary medical services, solve legal problems of border crossing by patients, drawing up statutory packages of documents, working with foundations to raise funds for individuals that conditioned upon their difficult financial situation are not able to pay for the medical services they need on a medical institution located outside their country.

One of the leaders in the field of medical tourism is the Ukrainian Association of Medical Tourism, which has more than 100 public organisations that represent the interests of consumers of medical services, protect the rights and legitimate interests of tourists, establish cooperation with leading public and private medical institutions in Ukraine and the world, and with world-renowned providers of medical services, distributors of medicines, entities engaged in insurance activities, medical funds [27]. In 2015, the Medical Tourism Exchange was established in Ukraine. Thanks to this organisation, the patient can find a clinic, get the best offer from the participating clinics, and provide medical institutions with suggestions for attracting the best experience, cost and conditions for addressing health issues.

All-Ukrainian public organization — the Tourist Association of Ukraine, one of the “most influential” organisations, which was established in 1998 and received state support at the legislative level for its active participation in the development of tourism, including: monitoring of major vectors of tourism development; implementation of standards in the field of tourist services, implementation of actions for certification and certification of tourist enterprises, implementation of control functions regarding their compliance with the conditions and rules of reception and service of tourists; development of new approaches in legal support of tourism issues; taking actions to ensure the protection of the rights of tourism entities and tourists; diversification of tourism activities, implementation of employment policies; carrying out work on the organisation of training and retraining; development and effective implementation of international cooperation in the field

of tourism, policy of dissemination of national medical and tourist products at the international level; directing efforts to promote such products, in particular, advertising, holding international exhibitions, etc.; rewarding and encouraging legal entities and individuals who have made a significant contribution to progress in the field of tourism (in accordance with the decree of the President of Ukraine of March 2, 2001 [28]).

Ukrainian Association of Active and Ecological Tourism is a public initiative that promotes and progressive development of nature-friendly active recreation and tourism, which promotes its ecological way. The association was established based on intra-industry self-organisation and brings together those who are interested in promoting not only active tourism, but also one that aims to preserve natural and ecological properties.

Public organisations carry out intermediary activities, which include the organisation of tourist and medical services; combine the efforts of both the private and public sectors of medicine, medical institutions of different countries and offer patients high-level medical care.

An example of effective participation of public associations in the medical field, and therefore can be used in the field of medical tourism for transplantation of anatomical materials to humans, is the Charitable Foundation “Ukrainian Registry of Bone Marrow Donors”, which cooperates with the World Registry of Bone Marrow Donors WMDA (The World Marrow Donor Association) and was included in the list of world registers. It was with his participation, not a state institution, that the first non-family transplant in Ukraine, which took place recently at the Okhmatdyt NDSL, was performed. Although the Regulations on the Coordination Center for Transplantation of Organs, Tissues and Cells were adopted in 2006, the Center received the authority to administer the State Information System for Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation with the adoption of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Regulating the Issue of Transplantation of Anatomical Materials to Humans” [11].

The way to develop the collaboration of medical institutions and public associations is to introduce legislation on the need for entities that carry out medical activities through the use of transplantation and conduct activities related to transplantation, only on a free basis to explain the medical and social significance transplantation, have the right to involve persons (their relatives or legal representatives) who were donors, underwent transplantation, were able to receive the necessary transplantation treatment in time, including representatives of religious organisations, branch public associations.

Using the experience of foreign countries for the active development of medical tourism, improving the country's economy and most importantly — the quality

of medical services. Every year, countries such as Germany, Turkey, Israel, India, etc., invest millions of public funds in the development of medicine, and invite the best experts in their field from around the world. In addition, each country has many advantages that make them competitive (for example, India provides medical services at extremely low prices — this increases the number of applications [29]).

The Medical Tourism Association is a global non-profit organisation dedicated to education and acting on behalf of medical tourism and the international patient industry. The MTA works with health care providers, governments, insurance companies, employers and other health care buyers in its initiatives in the field of health tourism, international patients and healthcare. The MTA also seeks to raise consumer awareness of international health care options and has specific initiatives to educate and increase the number of consumers traveling for health care.

The Medical Tourism Association is an international non-profit organisation that has acquired the status of 501 © (6) from the US Internal Revenue Service. Section 501 (6) of the Tax Code [13] provides for tax exemptions for commercial leases that are not organised for profit and no part of the net profit of which is directed to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual. AIT has no shareholders or investors [30].

Unlike Israel, which was the first to adopt a medical tourism legislation aimed at streamlining the activities of medical tourism agents, it provides for the creation of a Register of such participants and is strategically designed to improve not only medical services but also increase revenues to the Israeli economy. (The medical tourism law in Israel [24]), America has no laws that would regulate exclusively the field of medical tourism. However, the American Medical Association (AMA) has established ethical codes of conduct for medical tourism, and some states in the United States have enacted laws that indirectly affect medical tourism (for example, organisations involved in this type of tourism). As for the AMA's ethical standards, they stipulate that physicians should promote proper oversight of medical tourism and companies that promote it to protect patient safety and promote high-quality treatment, support the collection and access of outcomes from medical tourists to improve informed decision-making, etc.

Such non-governmental organisations, the Wellness Tourism Association (WTA) and Patients Beyond Borders (PBB), are among the most well-known organisations in the field of medical tourism in the United States and have the same goal — to help patients abroad.

WTA — “established as a non-profit organisation in the United States and launched in January 2018, the Wellness Tourism Association (WTA) is a global network for qualified hotels/resorts/retreats, tour operators, travel consultants, health practitioners, media and other partners in the global wellness tourism industry” [31].

Given the underdeveloped health care system and the quality of medical services in Ukraine for foreign patients, organisations of this type are also necessary participants in relations in the Ukrainian field of medical tourism for successful and high-quality medical tourism.

Scientific positions on the legal status of public associations and the position of national special legislation make it possible to form them in the form of a legal entity, and without creating one. However, as shown by the study and the position of Y. S. Hniedyk [1], V.O. Bilash and M.V. Mendzhul [2], and the practice of organisations in the field of medical tourism (in particular, the Ukrainian Association of Medical Tourism, the Association of Medical Tourism AMT and the Association of Wellness Tourism (WTA)), the lack of organisational and legal form of public association will not fully implement its tasks and functions will restrict its participants in the exercise of property rights. The position expressed by A. Ceron, V.A. Crooks, R. Labonte, W. Flores [5] on the “separation” of public association from the state, its independence seems justified, which is a manifestation of “healthy” civil society, its effectiveness and focus on current spheres of life. Such independence, on the other hand, paves the way for cooperation with state institutions to achieve key objectives. The practice of associations in the field of tourism and medical tourism shows that they are aimed, inter alia, at protecting the interests of consumers of relevant services. Analysis of data presented on the information resources of national and international public associations in the field of medical tourism, and the rules of special legislation that determines their legal personality, shows their significant focus on informing consumers of medical tourism about clinics, centers and other health care providers. Their participation in the development of standards for the provision of services in the field of medical tourism and the promotion of the use of the latest ways to protect the rights and interests of consumers, such as mediation, may also be promising. It will allow to resolve conflicts without “immersion” in court proceedings, which may be complicated by the existence of different jurisdictions and complex and lengthy process of enforcement of court decisions.

Conclusions

In Ukraine, there is no special legal regulation of economic activity in the field of medical tourism, although the need to regulate such activities is a condition for ensuring fundamental human rights. After all the social orientation of the state is determined by the provision of state support sectors of the economy, in particular those related to the right to life and health. The development of a responsible civil society is not possible without the development of self-regulation. The social and economic preconditions for the development and functioning of public associations in the fields of both tourism and health care in Ukraine exist, as the study shows. The legal basis of medical tourism is currently being

implemented through “disparate” regulation of certain types of relations. There are regulations that determine the basics of tourism, a large body of legislation on health care, and separately — spa treatment. Relevant legal regulation bears the hallmarks of public law, as there is state power and administrative activities carried out by executive and administrative bodies (licensing of medical practice, economic activities of umbilical cord blood banks, other human tissues and cells, etc.). Private law defines the path of development and operation of public associations, which is characterised, in particular, by the principles of voluntariness, self-government.

Legislation on public associations needs to be improved to provide for legal mechanisms and methods of interaction with local governments, executive authorities that implement state policy in the field of health services and implement tasks in the field of health care. It is advisable to use the experience of the International Tourism Association. The subject of further research should be the need for special legislation on medical tourism, which will promote the establishment of strategic partnerships between private, public and public interests, and the development of new tourism products with the participation of self-regulatory organisations.

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Громадські об'єднання у сфері медичного туризму: роль та міжнародний досвід діяльності

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Анотація

Актуальність правових засад функціонування громадських організацій опосередковується тим, що процес самоорганізації суспільства та формування громадянського суспільства є взаємопов'язаними один від одного та передбачають дотримання прав і свобод, гідності кожного громадянина, обумовлюють зростання економічного та духовного добробуту, що не можливо без здорової нації, а також стійка тенденція до старіння населення у всьому світі, поступ медичного та оздоровчого туризму набуватиме ознак стрімкого зростання, у тому числі завдяки зростанню рівня самоорганізації людей у громадянському суспільстві, що визначає якість досягнення спільних поглядів та інтересів, зокрема і у сфері охорони здоров'я. Метою статті є дослідження, на основі аналізу нормативно-правових актів, що визначають правовий статус та форми участі громадських об'єднань у туристичній та медичних сферах, практики їх діяльності на національному та міжнародному рівні, проблемних питань та висунення можливих варіантів їх вирішення на основі досвіду як окремих країн, так і на міжнародному рівні. Методи дослідження було обрано з урахуванням мети та завдань дослідження. У ході дослідження використовувались філософські (герменевтичний), загальнонаукові (логічний, узагальнення, праксеологічний метод, метод моделювання, прогностичний метод та бібліографічний) та спеціально-юридичні (формально-юридичний, порівняльно-правовий) методи наукового пізнання. Було з'ясовано, що актуалізації дослідження правового регулювання туристичної діяльності у лікувально-оздоровчому напрямку сприяють глобалізація, мобільність сучасного суспільства та потреби людини у реалізації своїх природних прав на життя, на медичну допомогу, на таємницю про стан здоров'я. Досліджено правове підґрунтя діяльності та основні завдання окремих національних та міжнародних організацій у сфері медичного туризму. Запропоновано шляхи удосконалення правового регулювання діяльності громадських об'єднань у сфері медичного туризму України в умовах наповненості на вдосконалення концепту приватного права відповідно до базових цінностей євроспільноти. Матеріали даного дослідження можуть стати у нагоді для юристів-науковців, керівників та працівників громадських об'єднань, а також викладачів, аспірантів, студентів юридичних навчальних закладі. Державних службовців та усіх, кому цікава дана проблематика

Ключові слова: самоорганізація, правовий статус громадських об'єднань, сфера туризму, туризм у медичній сфері, правове регулювання медичного туризму