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Public-private partnership in the healthcare sector
– summary

The primary purpose of this dissertation is to seek the answer posed in the research thesis, namely, whether the public-private partnership (PPP) can be a way to solve the problems of the healthcare sector, and whether PPP can become an effective method of realizing investments in it.

Aside from the principal question, this work endeavours to prove two additional sub-theses which serve for the supplementing research environment, crucial to building the complete picture of the analyzed problem. The first one (1) states that the healthcare sector in Poland struggles with numerous challenges, among which the most significant are financial and personnel ones, as well as those related to the quality and availability of medical services. The second sub-thesis (2) declares that the public-private partnership is currently the most efficient method of realizing public investments. Moreover, it might be perceived as one of the effective methods of solving problems in the healthcare sector.

Following the analytical framework of the study, this work has been divided into six chapters. In the first one, the author analyzes the human right to health protection and the legal regulations (international, EU, national) in order to show the way in which the concept of 'right to health' has developed.

In the second chapter, the healthcare system in Poland is described. In its introductory part, the author presents the principles of its functioning and financing, while in the latter – which allows for the presentation of the conditions and problems of the system – she analyzes the reports on the healthcare sector.

In the third and the fourth chapter, the concept of the public-private partnership is shed light on as the author elaborates upon its genesis, the elements of its definition, regulations and the risks connected to it. Additionally, in order to create a knowledgeable spectrum of information, she implements to the dissertation the models of PPP, to further elaborate on the PPP sector in Poland.

The fifth chapter is dedicated to the study of the public-private partnership perceived as a method of solving the healthcare sector problems' mentioned above, as well as the way of raising funds in it. This chapter is additionally supported by the examples of investments originating from the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, France, Spain, and Poland. As a result of appending the examination of foreign experiences, the observation is made that PPP has been successfully implemented abroad.

The last, sixth, chapter of the work is an indication of *de lege ferenda* postulates and the inquiry whether solutions from abroad could be transferred directly to Poland. This comparative discussion leads to the summary and closing remarks.