Problem statement. Despite considerable efforts and certain achievement in the field, the actual levels of the citizens’ dental health and domestic stomatology development are far below the relevant standards of the developed nations. This situation is stipulated by a number of objective and subjective reasons, among which regulatory acts inadequacy and their inobservance play the key role. It is for these reasons that periodically people’s deputies and other stakeholders put forward legislative initiatives, more or less flawless, that are topical and aiming to develop the healthcare system as a whole or stomatological activity in particular.

Recent research and publications analysis. Various aspects of healthcare system development in Ukraine have become the keystone of dissertation research done by many domestic scholars. A special mentioning should be made of those researchers who have studied the problem range of stomatological activity. However, although their works are numerous, there is still an active interest in the said issues. Apart from a variety of legislative initiatives, the draft law “On Stomatological Activity”, registered by people’s deputies, deserves a special attention.
The paper objective is elaboration of recommendations as to improvement of the regulatory framework for stomatological activity. In order to achieve this goal, the following tasks have to be fulfilled: 1) analysis of the draft law “On Stomatological Activity”; 2) identification of its flaws and drawing proposals for their elimination.

The paper main body. The corruptiongenic drawbacks of the draft law have been identified as follows: a) a body of professional self-governance has the right to issue a permission (even without attestation) for junior specialists having medical degrees to engage in stomatological activity; b) the Chamber intends to take charge of certain functions and jurisdiction of public authorities, namely: attestation of specialists; control over stomatological activity; development and establishment of statutory standards and norms; adoption of the size and procedure of professional charge payment; nostrification of diplomas; licensing of stomatological activity; bringing to disciplinary responsibility; c) every dentist is required to pay professional charges, although this kind of a “stomatology tax” is not specified by the Tax Code of Ukraine; d) insurance of non-judicial responsibility of a dentist is obligatory; e) a dentist may be brought to disciplinary responsibility within a year from the day of committing a misdemeanor.

Conclusions of the research. The draft law contains numerous corruptiongenic drawbacks of general and specific nature, which can not be corrected through minor alterations. That is why cardinal measures are necessary, and namely: to supplement the draft law with provisions on the specificity of functioning and development of the sphere as a basis for the future Law of Ukraine “On Stomatological Activity”; to reduce the number of provisions specifying disciplinary charges for dentists, and to work-out an adequate system of incentives, material and technical, methodological, and other kinds of support for their professional activity; to normalize the procedures for providing dental aid to socially vulnerable groups of the population; to substantiate the need for creation of dentists’ professional self-governance bodies with granting them the appropriate jurisdiction. Based on the results of the research into the essential characteristics of
the conceptual framework used, the interpretation of the concept of ‘a dentist’ has been further developed to mean a person who has completed a program of studies in dentistry, and has the right to provide prevention, diagnostics, medical treatment, rehabilitation or other forms of dental aid. A continued study of the said problem range will promote further development of stomatological activity as a prerequisite for improving the population’s dental health.