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Ключові слова: православна церква, автокефалія, релігійний плюралізм, громадянське суспільство.

Ключевые слова: православная церковь, автокефалия, религиозный плюрализм, гражданское общество.

Key words: Orthodox church, autocephalous, religious pluralism, civil society.

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PROBLEMS OF LEGAL REGULATION OF THE PANDEMIC IN UKRAINE

In the new millennium, humanity is faced with infectious diseases that no one knew about. Plague and typhus were replaced by dangerous viruses. Changes in the environment, climate warming, an increase in population density and other factors provoke their appearance, and the high migration activity of the population contributes to their spread throughout the world. Truly, infections know no boundaries.

The main part: In 2003, a dangerous coronavirus with a very high mortality rate went outside China and spread to several countries. Within eight months of the detection of the virus, it was stopped. SARS turned out to be a mysterious new coronavirus, it killed about 10 percent of those infected. Most of the patients died from respiratory failure, their lungs were filled with fluid [2, p. 15].

Civet has become infected with the coronavirus, which is believed to be common among bats. A man in southern China became infected from this animal. Viruses can be transmitted from animals to humans through the inhalation of contaminated particles of animal sputum, the consumption of

food contaminated with animal excrement, or the so-called exchange of body fluids (for example, if a butcher with a wound on his arm is working with the carcass of an infected animal).

Transmission of a virus from one species to another is common. However, the coronavirus, which contracted «patient zero» in 2002, mutated and acquired the ability to easily spread from person to person. This threatened with a pandemic [5, p. 15–18].

The new disease has affected dozens and then hundreds of people in China, but the country's Communist Party has tried to hide the scale of the unfolding crisis. Doctors were forced to remain silent, travel and travel continued without any restrictions and control [8, p. 34].

Chinese scientists say it is still difficult to understand why the new type of coronavirus that causes COVID-19 has spread so quickly. This is evolution. The new coronavirus has spread rapidly, causing many asymptomatic cases and, in some cases, death. He has other characteristics.

The COVID-19 epidemic («coronavirus disease 2019») has already gone down in history as an emergency of international importance. Coronavirus infection is an acute viral disease with a predominant lesion of the upper respiratory tract, caused by an RNA genomic virus of the genus Betacoronavirus of the Coronaviridae family.

Coronaviruses (Latin Coronaviridae) are a family of 40 types of RNA-containing complexly organized viruses with supercapsid as of January 2020. They are combined into two subfamilies that affect humans and animals. The name is associated with the structure of the virus: from the supercapsid protrude large spine-like processes in the form of a club, which resemble a crown [9, p. 156].

In this regard, at the regional and national level in Ukraine, a number of regulations have been adopted against the emergence and spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19). The relevant norms are spelled out in the bill on preventing the spread of coronavirus, which was adopted by the Verkhovna Rada on March 17, 2020. For people who may be infected with coronavirus, administrative liability is provided for unauthorized leaving of the place of observation (quarantine). For this, from 1000 to 2000 non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens are provided (that is, 17–34 thousand hryvnia, approximately \$ 640–128).

Earlier, the Ministry of Internal Affairs clarified that we are talking about a violation of the observation conditions for people with suspected coronavirus. If such actions (violation of the observation conditions) led to the infection of other people, then the bill provides for criminal liability in the form of a fine from 1,000 to 3,000 non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens (17–51 thousand hryvnia, approximately \$ 640–1920), or imprisonment restriction of freedom, or imprisonment for up to 3 years [1, p. 67].

If these actions led to the death of people, then the punishment will be from 5 to 8 years in prison.

All countries should be ready for coordinated actions to prevent the emergence and spread of infections, to timely diagnose them, to develop methods of treatment and prevention, and to create vaccines. The COVID-19

epidemic has highlighted important links in the global biosafety framework. Humanity must learn to resist these threats and clearly regulate the legislative framework.

The biological threats associated with infectious disease epidemics are global in nature. The COVID-19 epidemic is not the last threat in the 21st century. Environmental change, climate warming, an increase in population density, the development of biotechnology and other factors provoke their emergence, and the ever-increasing migration flows and processes of economic globalization contribute to the spread of infections.

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Ключові слова: пандемія, правові акти, захворювання, вірус, еволюція, епідемія, законопроект, відповідальність, інфекція, профілактика, безпека, норми, вакцина, карантин.

Ключевые слова: пандемия, правовые акты, заболевание, вирус, эволюция, эпидемия, законопроект, ответственность, инфекция, профилактика, безопасность, нормы, вакцина, карантин.

Key words: pandemic, legal acts, disease, virus, evolution, epidemic, bill, responsibility, infection, prevention, safety, norms, vaccine, quarantine.