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**“CURRENT ISSUES OF ADMINISTRATIVE,
MARITIME AND SPACE LAW IN THE CONTEXT
OF COUNTERACTION TO CORONAVIRUS DISEASE
(COVID-19)”**

Scientific Institute of Public Law, Kyiv (Ukraine)

*School of Humanities and Law, Guangdong University
of Petrochemical Technology, Maoming (China)*

*Odessa State University of Internal Affairs of
the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, Odessa (Ukraine)*

together with:

Academy of Administrative Law (Kyiv, Ukraine)

V. M. Koretsky Institute of State and Law of

the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv, Ukraine)

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Private Higher Educational Institution «Kherson Economics and Law Institute»

(Kherson, Ukraine)

Scientific Institute of Maritime and Space Law (Kherson, Ukraine)

“Science and Space” LLC (Kyiv, Ukraine)

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暨:

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的当前问题”

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On 24-25 April 2020, Scientific Institute of Public Law (Kyiv, Ukraine) organized the international scientific and practical online conference on “Current issues of administrative, maritime and space law in the context of counteraction to coronavirus disease (COVID-19)” with Guangdong University of Petrochemical Technology (GDUPT), Odessa University of Internal Affairs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and other universities and institutes. Over 60 professors, experts and scholars from Ukraine, China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Poland and Slovakia attended this online conference. The speeches and discussions covered legalization mechanism, social governance, maritime and space law, public administration issues, legal issues of quarantine, natural ecological protection, disclosure of epidemic information, evaluation of prevention and control under the current situation of combating the COVID-19 in the world. The conference proceedings will be interesting for Ukrainian and international researchers, government representatives, internal and foreign affairs officials.

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Moreover, any seller of goods and services should do at least 25 percent of their business online. Also, educational and cultural institutions should carry out at least 50 percent of activities online.

What is more, by administrative means of persuasion and encouragement, government should introduce fashion of wearing masks in public, and manufacturers should be interested in producing a variety of respirators with the highest level of protection. There should be hygienic rooms (complexes) in the public places, equipped with improved sanitary facilities, to counteract viruses.

Finally, manned space exploration should be developed. The first productions should be transferred to artificial space islands (stations).

Therefore, we believe that such business administration measures will allow to survive any pandemics with minimal losses.

Sergey Udartsev, Doctor of Science in Law, Professor, M. Narikbaev
“KAZGUU” University (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan).

Title: “The global pandemic COVID-19: lessons for government”

1. The global pandemic of 2020, regardless of the artificial or natural origin of a new type of coronavirus, has led to a global crisis and upcoming changes in many areas of modern society. A system of measures is needed to prevent catastrophic consequences and their repetition in the future, including adjustment of strategy development, value guidelines, modernizing the structure and technologies of education, accelerating the development of science, healthcare, changes in the legal system, public administration and the security system.

2. The pandemic and the global crisis associated with it revealed the accumulated contradictions, in particular appeared inconsistencies:

1) The state of medical education, medical science and practice, especially the sanitary and epidemiological service (in terms of structure, quality, institutional development, financing, status and qualifications of medical workers) — the level of threats and challenges of the 21st century;

2) Imperfection, underdevelopment of political and legal forms of globalization, as well as inconsistency of security mechanisms at the national, regional and global levels — an objective need for globalization;

3) Competencies, resources, capabilities of International Organizations' activities which are related to the safety of mankind and the protection of health (UN, WHO, etc.) by global challenges;

4) The lack of development of digitalization and related automation and robotics — the needs of various areas of modern society;

5) Developing “electronic government”, expanding electronic public services — the slowly changing structure, forms of work of government bodies, their cost and insufficient qualifications and in many countries also the intention to replace professionals, for example, in the field of medicine.

3. A significant role in work organization to correct the shortcomings of the modern social system should be complied by the state with the support and control of civil society, ensuring:

1) Reallocation of state budget resources, adjustment of tax policy for accelerated development, restructuring of the medical industry, medical education, science, scientific, educational and medical institutions and hospitals, sanitary and epidemiological services in the next 5-10 years;

2) Expansion of long-term planning and forecasting in public administration; adjustment of legal policy, legislation on national security, state reserves, emergency situations, on the status, competence and responsibility of state bodies and officials during periods of epidemics and technological disasters and adherence of human and civil rights and freedoms;

3) Adoption of the necessary legislation in the field of health care, its modernization and re-equipment, raising the status of doctors, detailing in the legislation of their rights and obligations as well as the heads of medical institutions and government officials in this field; the creation of an effective system of advanced training and retraining of medical personnel at all levels, re-establishment of sanitary and epidemiological doctors' training that was discontinued in some countries;

4) Expansion and specification of international legal agreements on cooperation and mutual assistance in the field of medical education, scientific,

medical and biological research, strict international control of the established prohibitions in sanitary and epidemiological field on the territory of specific countries and in laboratories outside them; for this, it is necessary to reform the system of organizations of UN, WHO to more effectively integrate them into mechanisms for ensuring global, regional and national security;

5) Further introduction of digitalization in public administration, equivalent management programs and artificial intelligence, their replacement of certain categories of officials for the effective work of State in various unforeseen conditions; reducing the cost of public servants on business trips, transportation due to the widespread use of distance conferences for all kinds of meetings; in this regard, some experience of so called unrecognized digital State “Asgardia” can be used;

6) The creation of analytical institutions and services to study the expanding space activities (including man-made, environmental and epidemiological consequences), upcoming flights and the creation of settlements on the Moon by a number of countries, the planned deployment of a space economy outside the Earth and the formation of space States with space army units.

Bo Ma, Ph.D. in Law, Professor, Dean of the School
of Humanities and Law, Guangdong University
of Petrochemical Technology (Maoming, China).

*Title: “Value Shaping of “Ecological Person”:
External Standard and Internal Idea”*

People model, also called “people type” or “people image”, is a rational structure based on theoretical abstraction and logic processing. Originating from but higher than life, it serves as a theoretical tool and research method for scholars’ paradigm analysis. “Ecological person” is an important existing form of “legal person” mode which generally experiences the rising of “economic person” and reflection on “legal person” and is now striding toward “ecological person”. 2020 is definitely an extraordinary year for China and the world. On March 11, 2020, COVID-19 was upgraded as the highest “pandemic” by WHO. Its global popularization and continuous