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CLASSIFICATION OF CURRENT INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEANS TODAY, AS WELL AS ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTED LAWS REGARDING COVID-19

To date, the global pandemic of the infectious disease COVID-19 has become a very relevant topic for discussion, and therefore the epidemic situation is very acute all over the world. At present, not every person can go outside without personal protective equipment. Therefore, the purpose of our study is precisely the types of personal protective equipment, as well as the study of laws governing the use of these tools by citizens of Ukraine. Consider the most common personal protective equipment:

1. One of the known and easily accessible means of personal protection is "medical procedural mask" and "medical surgical mask". The mask is designed to reduce the pathogens of infectious diseases of the respiratory tract. Patients need a mask to reduce the spread of infections. The term "medical procedure mask" and "medical surgical mask" should not be equated, because the medical procedure mask is disposable and wears 2-4 hours, has 3 protective layers (2 outer layers and 1 filter),

protects against dust and significantly reduces the possibility of transmission pathogens [1].

2. Respirators are more common among the population, they are used to protect the respiratory system from radioactive dust and soil dust. The respirator system is much more complicated than a regular gauze bandage. Respirator is a reusable means of personal protection, provided it is properly disinfected, it can be reused. It should be noted that respirators can be worn only by healthy people, because if the respirator is worn by a sick person, infected air will be released outside through the valve [1].

3. The most popular among young people today is the mask "Pitta", in appearance it is very beautiful, colorful, but despite the fact that it is reusable and can be used again after washing, it does not protect against infectious diseases. in contrast to the above personal protective equipment.

Most of the issues that concern our citizens today concern the rights and responsibilities of individuals in emergency situations and quarantine; legality of restrictions on the rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine and international regulations; how to act when you are interested in whether the police are entering into a dialogue, whether it automatically means that you are in trouble, whether you face administrative or criminal liability [2].

As everyone knows, quarantine has been established on the territory of Ukraine since March 12, 2020. Also, a state of emergency was established throughout Ukraine until April 24, 2020.

Although the state of emergency is not intended to restrict the exercise of constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen, but is a coordinated action to respond to emergencies and eliminate their consequences, it can lead to sufficient measures to deal with the threat [2].

According to Art. 57 of the Constitution of Ukraine guarantees everyone the right to know their rights and responsibilities. Laws and other normative legal acts that determine the rights and responsibilities of citizens must be brought to the attention of the population in the manner prescribed by law.

Regular changes in the legislation to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in Ukraine (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of 02.04.2020 №255), which are also implemented on the ground (including in the city of Kyiv), have already raised a lot of questions from both legal professionals and every citizen [3].

Despite the effectiveness (from the experience of other countries) and the feasibility of measures to combat COVID-19, a number of regulations adopted in an emergency are characterized by inconsistencies with other legislation and indicate their illegality. Unfortunately, this situation cannot be changed in one minute or one day without making appropriate changes to the legislation or making appropriate decisions at the legislative level. Therefore, in such conditions, everyone will perform their job / responsibilities. It is possible that, as at all times, there will be those who will abuse their rights. At the same time, citizens will try to comply with the rules and regulations, the police will patrol, control and detect violations, draw up reports, and the courts will consider them. That is, we will have to face all this and work in the near future. However, this does not mean that violations of the law, procedures do not need to be recorded, does not mean that you do not need to respond to violations of your rights and inform those who commit such violations, your position and protect their rights and interests [3].

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Each of us is now responsible not only for ourselves but also for those around us. Measures taken to protect society from the spread of COVID-19, and therefore should be treated with understanding and respect for others and, exercising rights, not to move to emotions, because conflicts only complicate the negotiation process, lead to increased time, therefore, everything should be properly checked and described, because this is what will help protect you from encroachments on rights and their further protection, emotional exhaustion and loss of time.

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ПАТРУЛЬНОЇ ПОЛІЦІЇ В УМОВАХ ЗАГОСТРЕННЯ САНІТАРНО-ЕПІДЕМІЧНОЇ СИТУАЦІЇ

На сьогоднішній день в період загострення пандемії COVID- 19 актуальність даного питання набирає все більше обертів. Важливим постає те, що правоохоронні органи приймають на себе функцію захисту та контролю над поширенням інфекційної хвороби. Але гострими залишаються три питання:

1. Можливість зараження від контакту з хворими під час виконання службових обов'язків;

2. Забезпечення патрульних засобами індивідуального захисту та матеріальною підтримкою для забезпечення самозахисту;

3. Реагування на відмову або непокору особи дотримуватися карантинних норм (якщо вони введені);

Так, використовуючи Закон України «Про Національну поліцію України» можливо зробити