

the sustainability of the online structures most important to society. The Spanish legislator has identified a number of fundamental goals, the adherence to which should provide the society with the state of the most effective cybersecurity: an integrated national segment of the Internet; protection of information processed by the public sector; safe and secure use of cyber space to protect against illegal or malicious activity; proper prosecution of cybercriminals; protection of business, social ecosystem and citizens; formation and commitment to legal online culture and strengthening of technological skills; security of international cyberspace, etc. [4].

**Conclusion.** Similar specialized concepts of national cybersecurity, which partially define the conceptual apparatus of legal regulation of the online sphere and consolidate the fundamental goals and principles of the functioning of the cyber society, currently exist in many European states, including Hungary, Poland, Portugal, France, Czech Republic, Estonia and other countries. They are the necessary basis for building a legal online space. In our opinion, there is a need for the adoption of such a special act in the Republic of Belarus.

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## THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN RIGHTS IMPLEMENTATION IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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The article examines the features and problems of natural human rights implementation in a pandemic, identifies the main reasons for the violation of such rights in these conditions.

The purpose of the work is to analyze the implementation of human rights in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Material and methods.** The main materials of the work are International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political rights, Report of the Congressional Research Service «Sanctions against Iran», etc. Formal-legal and comparative-legal research methods were used.

**Findings and their discussion.** Currently, the scale and severity of the pandemic is increasing every day to the level of a threat to public health, which, on the one hand, may justify the restriction of some rights, for example, those that have arisen due to the introduction of quarantine measures (isolation) that restrict freedom of movement. On the other hand, restricting fundamental human rights and their principles, such as transparency and respect for human dignity, contributes to an ineffective response to riots and destruction that are the product of excessive quarantine measures that do not meet the above criteria.

In accordance with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, every person is assigned the right to «the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health» [1, art.12]. According to it, the governments of the countries should take appropriate measures to prevent, treat and combat epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases. However, the right to health has a close relationship with other human rights, including the right to life, food, work, freedom of movement, education and access to information, and many others. Since these and other rights and freedoms are its integral components.

Note that the relevant law also stipulates the obligation of governments to prevent diseases of medical workers by providing medical information and proper protective clothing and equipment. Since, in cases of its limitation, most countries will face a low level of health care, as well as a lack of access to medical care, medicines, and medical equipment. An example is Hungary, where a poorly understaffed public health system is the result of a lack of basic hygiene protocols, isolated rooms, and a shortage of medical workers, doctors and nurses, and medical supplies in general, which in turn has led to the spread of nosocomial infections. The US authorities imposed sanctions on Iran, contributing to limiting the funding of humanitarian aid, incl. access to medical equipment, medicines [2]. On this basis, governments have a responsibility to take steps to ensure that the health care system is accessible to all without discrimination. In addition, we should not forget about equipping with protective equipment, medical supplies, medicines, as well as social protection programs for families of medical workers who are at the forefront of the fight against the pandemic.

Another fundamental human right is the right to freedom of expression, including the right to seek, receive and impart information. It should be noted that in the context of a pandemic, permissible restrictions on the relevant right for public health reasons should not jeopardize this right itself, as these restrictions contribute to ineffective communication of the onset of the disease, as well as distrust of government actions. For example, the Chinese government initially limited access to information from the public, thereby underestimating the extent of the infection. A number of countries, on the contrary, provided open access to messages and transparent reporting on the number of infections. The Taiwan government has taken swift steps to combat the virus, including the timely provision of detailed statistics to help stave off misinformation, panic and

raise citizens' vigilance [3]. So, one of the main ways to combat false information is timely, accessible, understandable in all languages information, incl. for people with and without low literacy. In addition, legal safeguards based on human rights should govern the correct use and processing of personal health data.

In a pandemic, the imposition of mandatory quarantine or isolation of people with symptoms of the disease is the result of restricting the right to freedom of movement. Such restrictions may be imposed only when they are lawful, pursue a legitimate aim and when these restrictions are proportionate, taking into account their consequences. Some countries have introduced quarantine measures to prevent transmission and effectively reduce the spread of the disease. The Italian government imposed a self-isolation regime with severe restrictions on movement and fundamental freedoms. According to him, persons who violated travel restrictions without a valid excuse can be fined up to 206 € and receive a three-month prison term [3]. Other governments, such as the governments of South Korea, Taiwan, have responded to the outbreak by not imposing radical restrictions on personal freedom, but have reduced the number of travelers from other countries with significant outbreaks. The Singapore authorities, in particular, have adopted a contact tracing program for those who have been confirmed with the virus. However, it should be understood that in cases of the introduction of quarantine measures, the question arises about access to food, water, medical care and medical care. This is especially true for the elderly and people with disabilities who require regular assistance.

With the closure of educational institutions, the right to education of hundreds of millions of students was limited. Based on this, UNESCO recommended that states apply high-tech methods to ensure continuity of learning. For example, online platforms have been used in many countries to facilitate distance learning.

Currently, most countries face a shortage of humanitarian assistance, especially for low-paid workers. Especially in countries like the USA, where low wages can be combined with lack of access to sick leave and health insurance. It should be noted that it is necessary to guarantee paid leave without loss of wages, both for illness and for other family reasons. Without proper help, they can face economic hardship. For example, one-time cash subsidies to families whose children receive free school meals or special social assistance for families can help mitigate negative impacts. European countries, including Italy, France and Spain, have adopted special financial measures to support workers, low-income families and small businesses [4].

**Conclusion.** Thus, the spread of a threat to public health should not be a justified refusal to protect and respect human rights. Without an adequate level of protection of such rights, a pandemic will inevitably exacerbate political, economic and other crises, both at the national and international levels. In order to prevent them, it is necessary to provide medical institutions with protective

equipment, medical supplies, medicines, as well as social protection programs for the families of medical workers.

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## INTERACTION BETWEEN STATE, LAW AND ECONOMY

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The question of studying the relationship between state, law and the economy is one of the most acute political and topical at all times, from the very inception of these institutions to the end of their existence. The importance of studying this issue lies in the fact that its problems affect the interests and needs of various social groups. In view of the development of economic relations in the modern world, this topic is of particular interest. As a result of the profound changes that have affected the state, law and economy over time, their ratio and their impact on each other have changed.

Despite the fact that many scientific papers have been devoted to the analysis of this issue, it still remains relevant to this day.

**Material and methods.** The study of the interaction of the state, law and economy is carried out on the basis of economic processes analysis in the historical aspect. Such methods of scientific knowledge as historical, logical, systemic analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction were used.

**Findings and their discussion.** The question of the interaction of state and law with the economy is a question of their relationship and mutual influence. The general scheme of the interaction of state and law with the economy is quite clearly presented in the theory of Marxism. From the point of view of Marxism, the basis of all social life is made up of production relations, the totality of which forms the economic basis of society. Above this basis is the so-called superstructure, which, along with political, legal, moral, religious and other forms of social consciousness, also includes social institutions corresponding to these forms, including the state and law. Consequently, what is the economic basis of society; such are the state and law. In the modern domestic theory of state and law, the issue of the interaction of state and law with the economy is