The Importance of State Ensuring the Right of Citizens to Quality Medical Care in the Conditions of COVID-19 Vaccination

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Abstract---The article analyzes the state guarantee of the right of citizens to quality medical care in terms of vaccination from COVID-19. It is determined that in today’s conditions it is extremely important to ensure the proper functioning of health care, the provision of quality medical services which in turn will guarantee proper medical care. The state must provide the citizens of Ukraine not only with the vaccine, but also with reliable information about the need for vaccination. It turns out that the small number of vaccinated in Ukraine is not only due to the slow pace of procurement and vaccination, but also the lack of awareness of citizens about all the benefits of the need for vaccination. It is concluded that the positive in today’s conditions are: the efforts of the legislator still not to influence the subjective choice of every resident of Ukraine on the need for vaccination; regulatory support of the Center for Public Health, which in turn will strengthen the network of regional Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CCP); creation of a Roadmap for the introduction of a vaccine against acute respiratory disease COVID-19 caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2.
Introduction

Given that the world has been gripped by a global health crisis, and by the World Health Organization (WHO) declaring a pandemic due to the spread of COVID-19 coronavirus infection, human rights are becoming a priority. It should be noted that states impose certain restrictions on certain human rights in order to protect public health in the context of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic. In Ukraine alone, the second year of the fight against coronavirus infection, the Ukrainian government has introduced several lockdowns. Admittedly, such actions actually helped to curb the spread of the virus for a while. At the same time, such restrictions need to be in line with common human rights standards. It is worth noting that the topical issue is to establish the level of legal culture of compliance with public regulations and awareness of socially significant positive behavior of citizens in relation to other members of the community. Even the introduced lockdowns in Ukraine did not reduce the dynamics of the decline in the total number of patients with coronavirus infection COVID-19 for the period 2019-2020-2021.

At the same time, EU countries show dynamics in the reduced indicators of the total number of patients comparing the years of the pandemic for the period 2019-2020-2021. EU citizens are consciously acting towards other members of society. An example is keeping a distance while in a public place, a mask mode. (Artemenko & Lytvyn, 2021). At a time when the world has already entered the stage of mass vaccination, the role of state provision not only with vaccines, but also with information to citizens about the importance of combating coronavirus infection COVID-19 in this way is growing. Due to the fact that Ukraine is not purchasing the first vaccines and the fact that a certain part of its citizens received the first doses of the vaccine, there is a need to study such state support by the state regarding the right to adequate medical care in the process of vaccination. COVID-19. Therefore, the aim is to study the state provision of the right of citizens to quality medical care in the context of vaccination from COVID-19. An analysis of recent research and publications indicates that scientists and researchers are very interested in ensuring human rights in the context of COVID-19. Scientific value and relevance. At the same time, some aspects of our study were covered in the works of the following scientists: Lekhan et al (2015); Roser et al. (2020); Karamishev, et al. (2007), and others. The purpose of the study is to establish and analyze:

- The duty of the state to create conditions in Ukraine aimed at protecting human life and health.
- The current state of state support for the realization of the right of citizens to quality medical care in terms of vaccination from COVID-19.
- Ensuring the right and existence of the choice of types of vaccine against coronavirus infection COVID-19.
• Coverage of the formation of consciousness and legal culture of citizens in the context of compliance with the rules of sanitary and epidemiological measures aimed at combating coronavirus infection COVID-19.

The study analyzes the content of public administration, considers the vector of management measures for the formation of the administrative apparatus of health care management, the use of preventive measures and penalties for violations of sanitary and epidemiological measures to combat coronavirus infection COVID-19 in public places, as well as removal from work. The following tasks are defined according to the purpose:

• Describe the administrative and legal measures to combat coronavirus infection COVID-19.
• Focus of public authorities and local governments on the information component of ensuring the right of citizens to quality medical care in the context of vaccination against COVID-19.
• Pay attention to the information component of ensuring the right of citizens to quality medical care in the context of vaccination against COVID-19 and establishing the role of public authorities and local governments,
• To determine the state of legal culture of citizens in the context of vaccination and compliance with the rules of sanitary and epidemiological measures aimed at combating coronavirus infection COVID-19.

**Regulations on the right to health care in Ukraine**

The main legal norms directly related to medical care for citizens, as well as the role of the state in this process. According to Art. 49 of the Constitution of Ukraine “Everyone has the right to health care, medical assistance and medical insurance.” In addition, paragraph 3 of this article stipulates that “The state creates conditions for effective and accessible medical care for all citizens. In state and municipal health care facilities, medical care is provided free of charge; the existing network of such establishments cannot be reduced. The state promotes the development of medical institutions of all forms of ownership”. In Art. 3 of the Law of Ukraine “Fundamentals of the legislation of Ukraine on health care” medical care is “the activities of health care institutions, rehabilitation institutions, departments, units and individuals – entrepreneurs who are registered and licensed in the manner prescribed by law, in the field of protection health, which is not necessarily limited to medical care and / or rehabilitation care, but is directly related to their provision” Law of Ukraine No. 2801-XII (Rada, 1992).

Protection of human life and health is recognized as one of the priorities of public policy (Lytvyn & Artemenko, 2021). Guarantees of human and civil rights and freedoms are a system of specific means by which citizens realize the effective realization of their rights and freedoms, their protection, protection in case of violation. Their main purpose is to provide everyone with equal legal opportunities for the acquisition, implementation, protection and defense of subjective rights and freedoms (Gusareva & Tikhomirova, 2017). Thus, guarantees of human rights and freedoms are a set of all factors in the economic, political, state, cultural and
other spheres that help to fully realize their rights. The right to health care, and the proper provision of medical services and care is inherent in man from birth, is exercised on a daily basis, protected by the state and has a system to protect the violated right.

Karamishev et al. (2007), determined that the most pronounced objective factors of low health of citizens, and hence the performance of the industry and quality health care are, above all, the lack of awareness of citizens about the opportunities that their health care system has, and the emerging threats. Low confidence in health facilities, non-compliance with safety rules, hygiene and sanitation were the main factors influencing human health and life. Today, due to the large-scale coverage of the planet with a viral infection, society needs a significant transformation of the culture of behavior and awareness of the consequences of violating preventive measures. Given the pandemic impact on society, it can be stated that new factors are emerging that affect the increase in the total number of patients with coronavirus infection COVID-19. Such factors include:

- First, the low level of timely access to the necessary assistance to health facilities.
- Secondly, violation of the basic rules of hygiene and anti-epidemic measures: distance, mask mode.
- Thirdly, due to the lack of real control by the state over the preservation of health in society.
- Sixth, the lack of actual control over the observance of anti-epidemic rules by citizens in public places.

According to Karamishev et al. (2007), the state measures that should be provided for should be very simple – it is the promotion of the ideology of a healthy lifestyle, control of employment, medical examination. Thus, the state policy in the field of health care should be aimed at ensuring a high priority of health in the system of social values of society, to help increase the attention of each person to their own health. Important for our study, based on the position of the scientist, is that indeed the citizens of Ukraine do not have a proper level of awareness about the possibilities of the health care system, which is extremely important in vaccinating Ukrainian citizens against coronavirus infection COVID-19.

The right to health care is one of the most important social human rights, which is enshrined not only in the regulations of Ukraine, but also in international acts, namely: human rights instruments of the UN, WHO, ILO and resolutions of international forums. The right to health is also regulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and others. It is also worth noting that it belongs to the group of economic, social and cultural rights that fall under the rights of the second generation. It is noted that today, the main lever of influence on the formation of medical services belongs to such a public body, the central executive body - the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. In addition, the departments within it that specialize in quality control of medical services are represented by the Directorate of Medical Services, the Medical
Department, the Department of Licensing and Quality Control of Medical Services, the Department of Emergency Care and Disaster Medicine (Artemenko & Lytvyn, 2021).

In order to fully ensure the opportunity for everyone to exercise this constitutional right, certain levers or tools on the part of the state in the face of its bodies are needed. One such mechanism is the institution of service provision, in particular medical services, the formation of which to some extent depends on the subjects of public administration. Today, the main health care institution responsible for preserving and strengthening the health of citizens is the Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (2021). In addition to the above, the state institution has the authority to carry out social and hygienic monitoring of diseases, epidemiological surveillance and biological safety, group and population prevention of diseases, control of epidemics and strategic management in the field of public health. The state institution was established to implement the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine by the Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 18.09.2015 No. 604.

The main task of the Center for Public Health is to work in the field of public health. The center performs treatment-and-prophylactic, scientific-practical and organizational-methodical functions in the field of health care in order to ensure the quality of treatment of patients with socially dangerous diseases, in particular from coronavirus infection COVID-19. Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine participates in the formation of regulatory policy and interacts with other ministries, research institutions, international and non-governmental organizations working in the field of public health and combating socially dangerous diseases. Based on the topic of the research topic, it can be noted that starting from its own vision, the state institution “Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine” should be a national leader in forming a culture of health among citizens of Ukraine.

Being on guard to strengthen, preserve and protect the health of the citizens of Ukraine, Public Health Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine within the professional community through continuous training, development and improvement of the educational professional environment, developing professional and educational standards. Protecting the right to inform the citizens of Ukraine, the Center provides reliable data on the sick. Promotes rules of conduct that include the status of epidemic measures. Of course, in cooperation with public authorities and local governments, to overcome the dynamic increase in the number of patients and encourage citizens to vaccinate, the CPC forms the evidence base for the preparation of management decisions and regulations, which today must be operational and dynamic, as flexibility and speed of public response directly affects the stable sanitary and edematous state of citizens.

The pace of procurement and vaccination

On February 4, the Verkhovna Rada, adopted in the first reading the draft law No. 4142 “On the public health system”. The bill is the result of joint work during the last 3 years of the expert community and international partners (WHO, EU, USAID). This bill aims to create a full-fledged national epidemiological service. In
fact, the Center for Public Health will be strengthened by a network of regional Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). TsGZ, will be the main expert institution, which will be responsible for coordinating the activities of this network in the framework of epidemiological surveillance and response to hazards. CCPs will be set up around regional facilities – laboratory centers, regional public health centers, statistics and monitoring and evaluation units. These centers will be fully responsible for their own region – from routine monitoring of indicators to forecasting, detection of emergencies, outbreaks and response to them (Sluha Narodu, 2021).

First of all, what I would like to emphasize, based on the provisions of the above bill, is the norm concerning the mandatory vaccination against coronavirus infection. It should be noted that the majority of Ukrainian citizens are not in favor of such mandatory vaccination. And their actions can be explained on the basis that people do not want to be vaccinated by what the state imposes on them, so the chairman of the Committee on Health of the Nation, Medical Care and Health Insurance Mykhailo Radutsky said that the bill was adopted in the first reading, and further in preparation for the second reading will exclude the section on vaccination. Therefore, the issue of vaccination in Ukraine will continue to be regulated by the current law (Sluha Narodu, 2021). This seems quite acceptable, because it is impossible to force a person to do something against his will, which has been repeatedly emphasized in international conventions, pacts and, above all, in the Constitution of Ukraine.

At the same time, if we turn to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (EChTR), especially since its decision is a source of law for our country, it is possible to cite the following theses. In the case of Pretty v. The United Kingdom (No.2346 / 02) it was stated that in the provision of medical care, even when the refusal of a particular method of treatment could be fatal, compulsory medical treatment without the consent of an able-bodied adult patient is interference with his or her right to physical integrity and infringement of the rights guaranteed by Article 8 of the European Convention. The EChTR also noted that in order to preserve the sense of freedom to refuse treatment, it is necessary for the patient to have the right to make decisions in accordance with their own views and values, no matter how irrational, unreasonable and short-sighted they may seem to others. Case No.302 / 02. But in paragraphs 85 and 136 of the decision, the court stated that the state has interests in protecting and safeguarding the lives and health of its citizens.

In certain cases, these interests will take precedence over the citizen's right to self-determination. The state may oblige citizens to undergo medical procedures to eliminate the threat of harm to the health of citizens. Thus, based on the topic of our study, if we are talking about eliminating the threat of harm to the health of citizens of Ukraine (in terms of COVID-19 it is particularly urgent), the state is obliged to ensure an adequate level of quality medical care, including vaccination of its citizens. It is known that as of mid-April 2021, three vaccines have already been imported to Ukraine from various manufacturers in the world community. Without going into what these vaccines are and their origin, or the manufacturer, we will indicate only the numbers of their number. The first vaccine received 500,000 doses, and the other 215,000 doses, and 367,000 were received recently.
If you add up the total number of imported vaccines, it will be slightly more than 1 million, while according to official data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, citizens of Ukraine on March 1, 2021 41.5 million.

Thus, we can say that Ukraine cannot boast of high rates of purchase of vaccines, including the rate of vaccination of Ukrainian citizens, because as of mid-April 2021, slightly more than half a million citizens of Ukraine received only the first dose of vaccine (by the way – planned that the human immune system will be able to resist the virus only after the second dose) and several individuals the second dose. According to the official data of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, the start of vaccination against COVID-19 in Ukraine took place on February 24, 2021. From the beginning of the campaign until November 1, 2021, a total of 20,950,877 vaccinations were carried out. The number of vaccinated persons from COVID-19 received one dose, a total of 12,228,642 people, received two doses, a total of 8,722,235 people, which is 21.9% of all citizens of Ukraine (Roser et al., 2020).

If we compare the rate of vaccination in Ukraine with European countries, it is possible to display the following statistics. We will compare in percentage of citizens: Ukraine – 1.22%, Great Britain – 48.78%, Israel – 58.43%, Malta – 45.62%, UAE – 50.89%, Hungary – 36.40%, France – 20.29%, Chile – 40.78%, Sweden – 19.81%, Uzbekistan – 1.35%, Japan – 1.32%, Turkey – 15.04%, Poland – 19.33%, Canada 26.79% (Roser et al., 2020). Such rates of vaccination in Ukraine indicate not only the rather slow pace of procurement and vaccination among citizens, but also the lack of awareness of citizens about all the benefits and necessity of such vaccination. It should be noted that the state duty is primarily to provide citizens with information on: the importance and necessity of vaccination, the number of imported vaccines; advantages and disadvantages of a particular type of vaccine. It is also no less important to carry out explanatory work among the citizens of Ukraine, to form in the minds of everyone the concept of medical literacy and awareness, in order to ensure the right of everyone to quality medical care.

Regarding informing the citizens of Ukraine about vaccination, it is worth mentioning in the scope of our study such a legislative act as the Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine “On approval of the Roadmap for the introduction of vaccine against acute respiratory disease COVID-19 caused by coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, and mass vaccination in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Ukraine in 2021-2022”. It should be noted that this Order should become the informative act for citizens of Ukraine. Which should contain the following information:

- Regarding available vaccines.
- Studies on each type of vaccine.
- The ability of each type of vaccine to counteract coronavirus infection.
- Possible consequences for humans after receiving each dose of the vaccine.

After all, his introduction contains the following thesis: “Roadmap for the introduction of a vaccine against acute respiratory disease COVID-19 caused by coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, and mass vaccination in response to the pandemic
coronavirus disease COVID-19 in Ukraine (hereinafter – Dorozh designed to ensure adequate and equal access to an effective vaccine against acute respiratory disease COVID-19 caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2 (hereinafter – coronavirus disease COVID-19) for all citizens of Ukraine who should receive it, as well as to control related processes “(Ministry of Health of Ukraine, 2020). However, if we analyze this legal act, in terms of its compliance with the expectations of which every average citizen would like to see, it should be noted that it is imperfect, as indicated by the Chief Sanitary Doctor of Ukraine – it is necessary to completely revise the roadmap for vaccination from coronavirus, as there is a task to vaccinate 70% of adult citizens by the end of 2021 (Liashko, 2021). But based on the rate of vaccination and the number of vaccines in our opinion, it will be extremely difficult (Suryasa, 2019; Oviogun & Veerdee, 2020).

**Mandatory vaccination in Ukraine**

According to Lekhan et al. (2015), the state through the executive authorities, local governments or other bodies authorized by it should perform the functions of organizing medical care and financial reimbursement of medical services, ensuring the realization of expectations, rights and legitimate interests of all groups of health care and balance between them. At the same time, he must also take care of ensuring control over expenditures and rational use of public financial resources allocated to the health sector. Agreeing with the position of Lekhan, we can say that the state, represented by the authorized bodies of state power and local self-government is obliged to take responsibility for creating appropriate conditions for medical care of citizens associated with the free choice of a particular type of vaccine, to ensure the expectations, rights and legitimate interests of all groups of participants in the health care system and the balance between them (Arafah et al., 2021; Dasih et al., 2019).

Given the current realities of the state to ensure the health of the nation, public authorities began to take the following steps. First, a number of restrictions were developed and implemented by the protocol of the State Commission on Technogenic and Environmental Safety and Emergency Situations (2021) No. 68, such as:

- Only those who have a negative PCR test or an antigen test done no later than 72 hours will be able to use public transport. As well as a certificate of vaccination with one or two doses. You can also use public transport with a certificate of recovery.
- The duty to check the availability of certification documents for passengers on the implementation of vaccination, rests with the driver, and special groups of law enforcement. Verification is carried out selectively, not at stops, but directly in transport.
- It is forbidden to be without masks that cover the nose and mouth in underground passages, at transport stops, on the territories of health care and education institutions.

In other places of common use it is possible to be without a mask only on condition of social distance in one meter. According to Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine “On Protection of Citizens from Infectious Diseases” and Article 27 of the
Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring Sanitary and Epidemic Welfare of Citizens”, workers of certain professions, industries and organizations whose activities may infect these workers and spread infectious diseases, are subject to obligatory preventive inoculation also against other corresponding infectious diseases. The Ministry of Health, by order approving the List of professions, industries and organizations whose employees are subject to mandatory preventive vaccination, included in the list of professions subject to mandatory vaccination against COVID-19, employees of: central executive bodies and their territorial bodies; local state administrations and their structural subdivisions; institutions of higher, postgraduate, professional higher, professional (vocational), general secondary, including special, preschool, out-of-school education, institutions of specialized education and scientific institutions regardless of the type and form of ownership.

In case of refusal or evasion of obligatory preventive vaccinations, these workers are suspended from performance of the specified types of works (item 12 of the Law of Ukraine “About protection of citizens against infectious diseases”). But it should be noted that vaccination is mandatory in the absence of absolute contraindications to preventive vaccinations, according to the List of medical contraindications and warnings to preventive vaccinations, approved by the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine from 16.09.2011 No. 595, registered in the Ministry Justice of Ukraine from 10.10.2011 for No. 1161/19899 as amended by the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (2019). The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine concluded that MOH (2021) Order No. 2153 complied with the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, in particular Article 8 of the Convention on the Right to Respect for Private and Family Life, and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, Order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine (Yasa et al., 2021; Nasution et al., 2021).

Thus, if we ask the question of mandatory vaccination for workers from the above list of the above-mentioned order, we can conclude that it cannot be done only by those workers who have the absolute contraindications to preventive vaccinations. The list of medical contraindications and warnings for vaccination against COVID-19 has been explained by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. Contraindications to vaccination can be established by a family or treating physician and provide an appropriate opinion on temporary or permanent contraindications. If necessary, for additional information on the verification of the diagnosis, the course of the disease, the need for additional examinations, the doctor may also refer the patient to a specialist, after which he finally decides whether to vaccinate or postpone it until a certain time.

If a patient has contraindications to vaccination with one of the COVID-19 vaccines, the person should be vaccinated with other types of vaccines if possible. In the future, it is possible to enter a conclusion on contraindications to the second dose or a general contraindication to vaccination in the electronic health care system. In addition, there are contraindications to the introduction of certain vaccines, such as CoronaVac from Sinovac Biotech is contraindicated in pregnant women. If you have any questions about choosing a vaccine, talk to your family doctor. Recall that testing for antibodies or other laboratory tests before vaccination with COVID-19 is not required (Rieckmann et al., 2011; MacKinnon, 2000).
Control over mandatory preventive vaccination

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (2020) No. 1236 (as amended), it is the heads of state bodies (civil service), heads of enterprises, institutions and organizations who must ensure:

- Control over the conduct of mandatory preventive vaccinations against COVID-19 by employees and civil servants, the mandatory preventive vaccinations of which are provided by the list of professions, industries and organizations whose employees are subject to mandatory preventive vaccinations approved by the Ministry of Health October 4, (2021);
- Dismissal of employees and civil servants, the obligation of preventive vaccinations against COVID-19 which is listed and who refuse or evade such mandatory preventive vaccinations against COVID-19 in accordance with Article 46 of the Code of Laws On Work of Ukraine, part two of Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine “On Protection of Citizens from Infectious Diseases” and part three of Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On Civil Service”, except for those who have absolute contraindications to such preventive vaccinations against COVID-19 and provided a medical opinion about the presence of contraindications to vaccination against COVID-19, issued by a health care institution (Ministry of Health of Ukraine, 2021);
- Taking note that:
  - At the time of such removal, remuneration of employees and civil servants is carried out taking into account part one of Article 94 of the Labor Code of Ukraine, part one of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Remuneration” and part three of Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On Civil Service”.
  - Removal of employees and civil servants is carried out by issuing an order or directive of the head of a state body (civil service) or enterprise, institution, organization with its obligatory notification to the persons being removed; the period of suspension is set until the causes that caused it are eliminated.

It should be noted that there is no definition of “dismissal” in the legislation of Ukraine, so there are some difficulties in how to do it correctly. It is necessary to proceed first of all from the fact that in practice dismissal means suspension of labor relations (temporary release of the employee from the obligation to perform work under the concluded employment contract and, in turn, temporary release of the employer from the obligation to provide the employee with work or create conditions for its implementation and, accordingly, to pay wages. It is important to understand that the temporary dismissal of an employee from the performance of his duties in the order of dismissal (on the terms and grounds established by law) is not in itself a disciplinary sanction, but a special precautionary measure. Such a measure is applied in exceptional cases, and aims to prevent and / or prevent negative consequences. Termination of employment in this case does not necessarily entail termination of employment. For the period of dismissal, the employee retains his job (Andrews et al., 1997; Cordell et al., 2002).

As a general rule, dismissal of an employee is carried out by the employer on the grounds provided by law on its own initiative (such grounds, including those
listed in the above laws and the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution (2020) No. 1236). Removal from work is made out by the order of the employer. It should state the basis and terms of dismissal. The employee must read such an order immediately under the list, as it concerns the exercise of the employee’s right to work. Given that the dismissal order will not specify the specific period of dismissal, it is necessary after the removal of all the grounds that caused such dismissal, to issue an order of admission to work. It is advisable to inform the dismissed workers about the consequences of such a temporary measure. There are several of them. In case of dismissal of an employee with termination of payment of wages, temporary incapacity benefit is not provided (Article 22 of the Law of Ukraine “On Compulsory State Social Insurance” provides that temporary incapacity benefit is provided to the insured person as full or partial compensation payment that she loses due to illness or other insured events) (Jaggi & Low, 2000; Licht et al., 2005).

During the period of dismissal without pay, the insurance premium for social insurance is not paid, and such a period is not included in the insurance period. According to Article 82 of the Labor Code, Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine “On Holidays”, the period of dismissal of an employee is not taken into account in the length of service, which gives the right to annual leave. The employer should also pay attention to the provisions of Article 44-3 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of Ukraine “Violation of the rules on quarantine of people”, which stipulates that violation of the rules on quarantine of people, sanitary and hygienic, sanitary and anti-epidemic rules and norms of the Law of Ukraine protection of citizens from infectious diseases”, other acts of legislation, as well as decisions of local governments on combating infectious diseases – entails the imposition of a fine on citizens from one to two thousand non-taxable minimum incomes and officials – from two to ten thousands of tax-free minimum incomes (Tetro, 2020; Kim & Su, 2020).

Employees have the right to go to court to resolve labor disputes, regardless of the nature of the work performed or position held, except as provided by Article 2 of the Labor Code of Ukraine. According to the explanations of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine set forth in paragraph 10 of the Resolution No. 13 (1999) “On the practice of application by courts of labor legislation”, if it is established that in violation of Article 46 of the Labor Code the employer employee from work with the suspension of payment of wages, the court must satisfy the claim of the latter in this regard to recover the average wage during the forced absence – Article 235 of the Labor Code of Ukraine. Violators are brought to justice for violating labor legislation in accordance with the law (Abelson et al., 2003; Frank & Schulze, 2000).

Conclusion

The study conducted a detailed analysis of the current state of state support for the realization of the right of citizens to quality health care in vaccination from COVID-19. It was found that despite the fact that Ukraine is fighting the crown for the third year in a row, no single approach such infection. On the positive side, we can highlight: the efforts of the legislator still not to influence the subjective choice of every citizen of Ukraine on the need for vaccination;
regulatory support for the Center for Public Health, which in turn will strengthen the network of regional Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CCP); creation of a Roadmap for the introduction of a vaccine against acute respiratory disease COVID-19 caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2. At the same time, the negative aspects remain the ignorance of citizens about the importance of vaccination, slow vaccination rates and delays in the negotiation of the necessary doses of vaccine, which in turn undermines the authority of the state and its bodies in the context of human rights to quality health care. Therefore, at present, public authorities and local governments should pay attention to the information component of ensuring the right of citizens to quality health care.

References


