Organisational and Legal Problems in Transport Industry during a Pandemic

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Obviously, on the one hand, transport has become the most vulnerable place for humans due to spread of diseases such as the new coronavirus infection, and on the other hand, transport as an industry has suffered more from the pandemic than other sectors. Moreover, in the case of COVID-19, transport has become a kind of «vehicle» for a new infection between countries and continents. And this situation, quite a new one for the world, has raised many questions about prevention and organisational and legal problems of importation and spread of diseases that take the form of a pandemic. How should the transport system function in such conditions? How to ensure safety during a pandemic? How to provide medical care to industry employees and passengers? What is the effectiveness of specific legal means to ensure normal operation of the transport system during a pandemic?

Ru-Science editions published the monograph «Organisational and legal problems of preventing the importation and spread of mass infectious diseases in transport industry (the example of COVID-19 coronavirus infection pandemic)» written by a group of authors including A. I. Zemlin, M. V. Klyonov and I. V. Kholikov.

The monograph is devoted to the analysis of the most pressing issues of using legal means to regulate public relations in the field of transportation facing the need to prevent the importation and the danger of spread of coronavirus infection COVID-19.

The article provides a short review of this study.

Keywords: transport, law, pandemic, mass diseases, counteraction, spread, coronavirus infection.


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The ongoing pandemic of the new coronavirus infection COVID-19, the economic damage from which has yet to be assessed [1], has affected almost all spheres of modern society. The monographic study «Organisational and legal problems of preventing the importation and spread of mass infectious diseases in transport industry (the example of COVID-19 coronavirus infection pandemic)» is devoted to the use of legal means to regulate public relations in the field of transport facing the need to prevent importation and the danger of spread of this disease [2].

The theoretical relevance and practical significance of the monograph under review is determined by the fact that, as it is reasonably noted in the works of representatives of the school of science of transport law, successful functioning of the transport system presupposes not only knowledge by its actors of regulatory legal acts, but also systematic implementation of organisational measures to ensure legality and rule of law in transport sector [3] in the context of countering growing terrorist threats [4; 5], of implementation of measures to ensure safety of transport infrastructure based on doctrinal approaches [6] and of a set of medical and medico-social measures aimed at reducing the risk of emergencies [7], minimising health consequences, maintaining people’s health, reducing damage to the environment when using vehicles and transport infrastructure [8], and much more.

The authors also paid attention to the issues of legal regulation of transport relations in the context of implementation of the Transport Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period until 2030, that is, to the issues traditionally related to the subject of research of representatives of the school of transport law [9–11].

It should be noted that organisational and legal issues of ensuring control over the state of health and provision of medical assistance to transport employees and passengers, rendering assistance to foreign states in the fight against pandemics, of international legal responsibility for spread of mass diseases have already become the subject of keen interest for many domestic lawyers and doctors, including the authors of the monograph [12–16]. However, this study pays significant attention to the problematic issues of functioning of the transport system in the context of COVID-19 pandemic, as well as of ensuring transport security when implementing measures to counter the importation and spread of this infection.

Based on the analysis of organisational and legal foundations of functioning of the system for preventing spread of mass diseases, separate conclusions are drawn regarding the degree of effectiveness of specific legal means to ensure the effective and legal activity of participants in transport legal relations in the context of the ongoing pandemic.

Attention should be drawn to high quality of the research, its interdisciplinary nature. The authors of the monograph freely operate not only with a legal, but also with a medical conceptual and categorical apparatus. In particular, the results of a retrospective analysis of various consequences of epidemics and pandemics of infectious diseases deserve high praise.

The authors of the monograph rightly note that the legal framework that determines grounds, measure, and mechanisms for countering threats to transport security in the framework of a complex epidemiological situation caused by the spread of coronavirus infection (COVID-19) is very diverse and multi-level. Numerous legal acts related to various branches of law do not always meet the requirements of systemic unity, are replete with gaps, lacunes and collisions, which complicates their application.

Based on the results of the study, the authors formulated well-grounded conclusions and proposals, the use of which will undoubtedly increase the efficiency of organising the activities of transport control bodies in the context of introduction of restrictive measures to counteract the importation and spread of infections in Russia. It is worth noting that the authors’ recommendations were made considering the experience gained in the context of COVID-19 pandemic.

The monograph meets modern scientific requirements of relevance, novelty, theoretical
and practical significance and, undoubtedly, will be of interest to a wide range of readers, including physicians, lawyers, government officials, researchers, faculty, and students of educational institutions training specialists in the field of organisation of health care, state sanitary and epidemiological supervision, public administration, transport, and national safety and security.

It also seems that the results of the study can become the basis for a scientific discussion on problems related to fundamental approaches, content, mechanisms, and procedures for introducing measures to prevent spread of infections affecting the rights and freedoms of participants in transport legal relations.

REFERENCES


