

громадяни вірять своїй армії, військовому командуванню, президенту, уряду, парламентарям, меру, і навіть сільському старості [4]. Як видається, у комплексі всі ці зусилля мали б давати позитивні результати.

Отже, підсумовуючи можна стверджувати, що поява гібридної війни наочно транслює увесь спектр загроз новітніх форм війни. Надзвичайно складно створити ефективний механізм попередження та протидії актам гібридної агресії. Адже завдяки НТП з'являються нові види зброї, в тому числі нагромаджується найбільш небезпечна – ядерна. Вічний мир, на жаль, залишається донині недосяжною мрією. Але все ж не потрібно і забувати про позитивні зрушення: перехід міжнародного права від права *jus ad bellum* до права миру, проголошення поваги прав людини основою метою міжнародного співтовариства, визнання агресії у якості найбільш небезпечного міжнародного злочину проти міжнародного миру та безпеки людства, створення міжнародних механізмів (нормативних та інституційних) для притягнення держав-агресорів до відповідальності. І хоч доволі повільно людство прийшло до квінтесенції – мир – найвище благо, людина – найбільша соціальна цінність, усе ж цей процес має позитивну тенденцію і динаміку.

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THE RIGHT TO INDIVIDUAL FOOD SECURITY IN PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Modern society likes to promote ideas and ideals of so-called “high” goals. Some results of global community declare universally recognized respect for human rights and basic freedoms. All civilized nations determine the priority of human rights, enshrining them in various sources of public international law. Some acts (for example, Universal Declaration of Human Rights) have a declarative nature during human rights’ development activities at the supranational level, receive the force of international legal custom, and therefore general obligatory character.

Among the basic human rights (Article 25 of the mentioned Universal Declaration) it is determined that a person has the right to a standard of living, including food security, which is necessary for a healthy lifestyle and a sufficient level of well-being [1]. Stating the fact that the right

to food is protected by the norms of public international law, the world community determines the states' obligation to protect this right, as we investigated in our previous works [2], [3]. The different level of development of countries, different opportunities to ensure this, taking into account positive obligations in relation to the right to food, lead to the emergence of a new problem, namely: what to do with those countries that do not have the resources for this.

Annual reports of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations on the current state of food security determines that more than half of the people in the world suffered from hunger are from the countries of Africa and Asia [4, p. 13]. It is clear that in such a case, supranational institutions are needed, which would take care of the problems of ensuring the right of every person to food. We focus on the individuality of this right, and not only on the provision on achieving a sufficient level of food security by the state.

With regard to food security, the definition proposed by the results of the World Food Summit in 1996 is generally recognized: "Food security at the individual level, the level of the state, the region or the world is achieved when all people at any time have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food to meet their food needs and preferences to lead an active and healthy lifestyle" [5]. Here we can see term "individual food security". It means the realization of the right of every person to food individually.

In 2004 FAO approved the Guiding Principles to support the implementation of the right to food in the context of national food security systems. Accordingly, the text of the principles, the implementation of the right to food requires the state to fulfill the relevant human rights obligations stipulated by the norms of international law [6]. Therefore, the need for their observance is determined, in particular those that are mandatory (for the signatory countries). For example, it is logical to observe the norms set forth in Art. 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of December 16, 1966, Art. 24, 27 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Art. 2 of the Convention on the Prevention of the Crime of Genocide and its Punishment, the European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Art. 12 of the Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Field of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (San Salvador Protocol), Art. 16 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, Art. 15 of the African Charter on the Rights of Women in Africa.

Often, in the listed documents, the right to food is defined indirectly, which, in our opinion, is quite unclear, because it determines the provision of basic needs. Nevertheless, its priority remains undisputed. We find confirmation in General Comment No. 12 of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. In addition, this document defines the content of this right within the framework of how the state can implement it. The content of the right to food consists of the so-called "3A" – accessibility, availability and adequacy [7].

Adequacy reveals the content of the right to food in the context of quality and nutritional value. Availability will have physical (access to the supply network, infrastructure, etc.) and economic (availability of financial resources for acquisition) components. Accessibility is the Achilles heel of certain specific segments of the population (the poor, the disabled, the disabled, etc.), or it becomes so for the general public under specific conditions, such as natural disasters, armed conflicts.

The state ensures accessibility and does not allow the use of any measure that would limit it. This can be implemented mostly through the formation of the legislative framework and the implementation of the appropriate policy in the field of social security. Protection of the right to food from violations by third parties, as a rule, covers not only direct protection from restricting access or destruction of food, but also the establishment of quality and safety standards, compliance with market pricing laws, and protection of specific categories of people. Implementation will mean proactive action of the state to implement the intended policies in the field of food and social security. This, in our opinion, can also include the desire to follow international norms, whether by taking on the relevant contractual obligations or simply following the norms of customary law.

Implementation of legal decisions should be through policies and governmental programs. The Guidelines for Supporting the Realization of the Right to Food in the Context of National Food Security Systems are a valuable aid to States in developing such policies and programs. In addition to legal ones, they also offer a scheme of national institutional foundations. Define the principles of economic development in this context, strategies, participants in relations in the field of the right to food, governing institutions, legal framework, etc. They practically determine the algorithm for achieving a sufficient level of individual food security and ensuring the right of each person to food, which will eventually form a high level of food security of the state. It is clear that efforts to ensure, protect and implement the right to food will have an effect only if an integrated approach is taken. The state's achievement of a sufficient level of food security and food sovereignty will contribute to this.

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