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УДК 330:338.23:364.14:340(100)

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THE INTERNATIONAL REGULATORY BASIS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

Sydorchuk O.H. The international regulatory basis for social security. The main components of personal security and components of state security are considered. The main regulatory documents for the issues of social development and social security at the international level are generalized. The main statements of declarations being critical in the system of international law as far as social security is concerned are analysed.

Key words: social security, state security, security components, economic security, environmental safety, personal safety.

Сидорчук О.Г. Міжнародна нормативно-правова основа соціальної безпеки. Розглянуто основні компоненти безпеки особистості та складові безпеки держави. Узагальнено основні нормативні документи, що врегульовують питання соціальної розвитку і соціальної безпеки на міжнародному рівні. Проаналізовано основні із декларацій, які є визначальними в системі міжнародного права і які стосуються соціальної безпеки.

Ключові слова: соціальна безпека, безпека держави, економічна безпека, екологічна безпека, особиста безпека.

Сидорчук О.Г. Международная нормативно-правовая основа социальной безопасности. Рассмотрены основные компоненты безопасности личности и составляющие безопасности государства. Обобщены основные нормативные документы, регулирующие вопросы социального развития и социальной безопасности на международном уровне. Проанализированы основные декларации, которые являются определяющими в системе международного права и касающиеся социальной безопасности.

Ключевые слова: социальная безопасность, безопасность государства, экономическая безопасность, экологическая безопасность, личная безопасность.

Problem statement. The right to social security constitutes the basis for legal systems of most countries of the world and guarantees each individual, regardless of age and working capacity, the minimum amount of money necessary to acquire the main commodities and services [12]. Such guarantees are regulated by the legal rules of a number of international acts.

Problem topicality. Social security of the society determines the status of protection of social interests of individuals and society against the threats posed to national security that affect it. Impossibility to protect even basic needs and interests of the country's citizens in the social domain of national security has caused a real threat to the manageability of the internal process in the state and has reduced the possibilities for overcoming a deep systemic crisis Ukraine is in. It is safeguarding social security of the Ukrainian society in the system of national security that has to become the central concept, around which the activity of all the branches of power at all its levels should be structured since guaranteeing of at least the minimum basic level of social security constitutes the necessary precondition for democratic development of the society and successful implementation of all the other reforms.

Analysis of the latest researches and publications.

Important theoretical and practical problems of social security development, as well as its legal regulation, has been analysed in the publications of Ukrainian researchers: V. Hoshovska, I. Hnybidenko, O. Ilyash, A. Kolota, V. Kutsenko, E. Libanova, I. Mantsurova, O. Novikova, H. Sytnyk, and others.

Settlement of parts of the general problems unsettled before. Due to the dynamic nature of the general social situation in the world and the change of international standards and legislation, the issues of international legal regulation of social security require permanent study and clarification.

The aim of the article is to systematize international regulatory acts related to global social security regulation.

Presentation of the main material of the research and results obtained.

The United Nations Organization recognizes two main components of personal security:

- 1) "protection against unexpected and harmful violations of our daily way of living" (known as "freedom from fear");
- 2) "protection against permanent threats of hunger, diseases, crimes, and oppression" (known as "freedom from poverty").

State security starts with the safety of an individual at home, at the workplace, in the city. UNO (UNDP) has developed the Universal Personal Security Concept consisting of seven basic categories (components):

– economic security is interpreted as a provision with income sufficient to meet essential needs (guaranteed minimum income).

– food security stands for the availability of basic foodstuffs that presupposes their availability in sufficient amounts and free access to them, sufficient purchasing power of residents (physical availability and economic affordability of foodstuffs).

– environmental security is freedom and protection against the threats of environmental pollution, primarily availability of clean air and unpolluted water; possibility to acquire environmentally safe food; possibility to live in the conditions that are not dangerous for health from the point of view of ecology (accommodation, labour conditions, etc.); protection against environmental disasters (availability of clean water and clean air, land use system that preserves soil fertility).

– health security – protection of people against the risks of getting ill, that is, the possibility to live in the environment safe for health; availability of efficient medical services (relative freedom from diseases and contamination).

– personal security – freedom and protection of people against physical violence and threats (including from violence committed by the state).

– civil and cultural security – protection of cultural diversity of minorities and protection of social development against destructive trends (cultural diversity preservation).

– political security – possibility to live in the society that acknowledges the basic human rights (protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms) [2].

Logically, there exist a number of regulatory documents in the world for the issues of social protection of individuals regardless of the state he or she lives in (Table 1).

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization on June 28, 1952, approved Convention No. 102 on the minimum social security standards. It contains social standards to be met by the legislation of all countries that have ratified the respective convention. The Convention, along with other international regulatory acts, aims to promote unification (internationalization) of social security legislation. It may be included in the category of international legal documents of universal importance, containing the basic standards relating to the types, amounts, and terms of social security provision.

The Convention sets out the legal standards relating to the following directions: medical care; temporary disability benefits (or sickness benefits not related to industrial accidents); unemployment benefits; old-age benefits (contributory retirement pension); employment injury benefits; family benefits (which should include benefits paid due to

Table 1

The basic regulatory documents for the issues of social development and social security at the international level

No.	Regulatory document	Year of adoption
1	Convention of the International Labour Organization in the field of social security	
2	Declaration on Social Progress and Development	1969
3	Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition	1974
4	Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons	1975
5	Universal Declaration of Human Rights	1984
6	Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development	1995
7	European Social Charter	1991, 1996
8	European Code of Social Security	1964, 1990
9	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	

Source: own generalizations

child birth, child benefits paid to single mothers, benefits for children under care and in custody, benefits for vulnerable families with children, etc.); pregnancy and maternity benefits; invalidity benefits; survivors' benefits [8]. The Convention presupposes establishment of the minimum security level for all the above cases, with due account of the variety of conditions in different countries. It sets the range of people subject to benefits provision and minimum amounts of payments to be made to different subjects. For each type of social security, certain standards are set for such assistance provision to respective categories of residents, the number of which may not be below the threshold set. In particular, the Convention presupposes the validity of some types of social provision for such categories of residents, the number of which may not be lower than the threshold set:

- at least 50% of hired staff, as well as their wives and children;
- for self-employed residents, constituting at least 20% of the overall number of residents, as well as their wives and children;
- at least 50% of the overall number of residents;
- for the residents, the monetary assets of which do not exceed a certain level [8].

It should be indicated that according to legal approach, conventions constitute international treaties; therefore, in the system of international legal documents, they should take a special place. The International Labour Organization has also approved, along with the Convention on the minimum social security standards, a number of other conventions regulating the standards in the field of social security internationally. In particular, one may mention the following ones:

- 1) 1944 Income Security Recommendation No. 67;
- 3) 1962 Equality of Social Security Convention No. 118;
- 4) 1982 Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention No. 157;
- 5) 1983 Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention Recommendation No. 167.

Besides the general issues, conventions relating to separate types of social security are also valid. Let us mention the most important of them:

- in the field of medical services and sickness benefit, there functions the Medical Care Recommendation No. 69, 1944, Medical Care and Sickness Benefits Convention No. 130, and Recommendation No. 134, 1969;
- in the field of age benefits, invalidity benefits, survivors' benefits – Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits Convention No. 128 and Recommendation No. 131, 1967, that took effect on November 1, 1969;
- in the field of benefits provision in case of industrial injuries and occupational diseases – Employment Injury Benefits Convention No. 121 and Recommendation No. 121, 1964, etc.

All these conventions constitute an important source of international law and regulate legal standards in the field of social provision and social security in the world. However, along with conventions, there also exist other sources, in particular, declarations that are official documents enshrining the fundamental principles in a certain domain of legal relations, while conventions are international treaties concluded by several states and binding. Declarations normally don't have any direct effect and constitute just the foundation, the basis for future laws. They can be issued both by a supranational body and by a state, a political party.

Let us consider the main declarations that are critical in the system of international law and that are related to social security. Thus, the Resolution of the UN General Assembly as of December 11, 1969, proclaimed the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, encouraging taking national and international actions and aiming at being used as the general basis for social development policy [4]. Part I "Principles" states that everybody shall have the right to live in dignity, while social progress shall be founded on respect for the human person and deploy all possible resources, therefore: natural, human, financial, information, etc. Each government shall engage in the general social progress that must be the common business for the world community.

Part II "Objectives" proves that "social progress and development shall aim at the continuous raising of the material and spiritual standards of living of all members of society, with respect for and in compliance with human rights and fundamental freedoms, through the attainment of the goals set in the Declaration." In particular, one means the following objectives:

- the assurance of the right to work at all levels;
- the elimination of hunger, malnutrition and the guarantee of the right to proper nutrition;
- the elimination of poverty;
- the achievement of the highest standards of health;
- the raising of the general level of education for people;
- the provision for all of the adequate housing and community services [4]. It is clear that the objectives set in the Declaration shall agree with constant economic development that constitutes the basis for social progress in the society. For their attainment, the document determines the means and methods introduced in Part III. Thus, the Declaration points to the need to do the planning of social progress that must be a component of overall planning in each country; to take into account regional peculiarities and to conduct basic and applied social studies concerning social development programs.

In general, the Declaration of Social Progress and Development raises important issues of social progress that determine the level of social security in the states-signatories. Taking into account the year of Declaration proclaiming, it is worth noting that the objectives set out in it are still topical and require urgent solving.

The right to life and health constitutes the basis for the legal systems in the democratic world; therefore, a civilized society directs its effort to overcome the consequences of negative phenomena posing a threat of the basic human rights violation. Hunger and malnutrition are great threats to life and health. To solve this problem, the Resolution of the UN General Assembly on November 16, 1974, approved the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition. It recognizes that "food crisis that is afflicting many countries of the world is not only fraught with grave economic and social implications but also acutely jeopardizes the most fundamental principles and values associated with the right to life and human dignity as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The elimination of hunger and malnutrition and the elimination of causes that determine this situation are the common objectives of all nations." [1].

Thus, the Declaration points out that everybody shall be entitled to be secured against hunger and malnutrition, and this right is integral to his/her existence. The joint effort taken by the governments of all countries must aim at food

safety improvement and efficient foodstuff distribution in the society. Also, these issues must be crucial in the development of social and economic development programs of different states.

Thus, social security that presupposes compliance with fundamental social rights and freedoms of individuals and citizens cannot exist in the society with hunger. Therefore, the campaign against malnutrition of people is a primary and necessary need on the way to meeting basic human needs and securing individuals with secondary benefits guaranteed by a proper level of social security.

Each individual is a full-fledged member of the society, regardless of whether he is healthy or disabled. That is exactly the idea brought to the world by the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons adopted by Resolution of the UN General Assembly on December 9, 1975. It states that "the term 'disabled person' means any person unable to ensure by himself or herself, wholly or partly, the necessities of a normal individual and/or social life, as a result of deficiency, either congenital or not, in his or her physical or mental capabilities" [3].

At the same time, it stresses that "disabled persons shall enjoy all the rights set forth in this Declaration." Thus, the document states that:

1) each disabled person shall have the right to respect for their human dignity;

2) disabled persons shall have the same civil and political rights as other human beings with no deficiencies in physical or mental development they have;

3) disabled persons shall have the right to all types of treatment, which can help them and accelerate the processes of their social integration or reintegration;

4) disabled persons shall have the right to the necessary economic and social security, as well as to have their special needs taken into consideration in the processes of economic and social planning;

5) disabled persons shall be protected against all types of discrimination related to their special condition, against degrading treatment and exploitation;

6) disabled persons shall be able to avail themselves of qualified legal aid when such aid proves indispensable for the protection of their persons and property;

7) each disabled person shall have the right to live in a family or where it is convenient for them and participate in all social, creative or recreational activities.

People with special needs should know about their rights set forth in the Declaration. Thus, this document constitutes an important source of regulatory information on people limited in their physical or mental capacity and ensures the necessary level of social protection of disabled persons internationally.

The fundamental document constituting the international legal basis for social security is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that could be called the unified benchmark for all nations and peoples and that determines natural dignity and equal inalienable (integral) rights of all the representatives of mankind as based on freedom, justice, and peace throughout the world. It indicates that "everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social, and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality." [11]

The Declaration was proclaimed by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948, and consists of 30 arti-

cles. Though adopted 33 years ago, its provisions on individual rights and freedoms, objective need for the necessary social security and the proper level of social security in the society where people live is topical at present as well.

In particular, the Declaration talks about integral human rights and freedoms based on the provision that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood" (Art. 1). Under the Declaration, inalienable human rights and freedoms include the following: the right to life, liberty, and security of a person (Art. 3). Art. 4 sets freedom from slavery – "No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their form." Article 5 prohibits torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The Declaration proclaims the equality of all people to law and their right without any discrimination to equal protection of the law" (Art. 7). "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation" (Art. 12). The first group of rights and freedoms also includes provisions relating to guarantees of justice: the right of everybody to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law (Art. 8). "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile" (Art. 9). Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him (Art. 10). Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to the law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence (Art. 11) [7].

Provisions of the Declaration are of an advisory and not a binding nature, and over decades a lot of regulatory acts in the field of social protection and social security of states have been adopted on its basis. With time the norms of the Declaration have become a benchmark for the legal systems of different countries of the world and an important element of international law.

The Declaration focuses on the fact that violation of fundamental human rights and freedoms constitutes a destabilizing factor posing a threat to national and, in particular, social security of any country of the world and causes conflicts between peoples and nations. In its turn, respect for human rights is a way to the establishment of mutually beneficial relations between countries and promotes peace and welfare in the society.

Human rights, as stated in the Declaration, shall be ensured by the power of law. In this context international law excludes any possibility for committing violence against any other persons, torturing, enslaving or violating fundamental rights of individual to life, health, free movement, etc. in any other way. These norms refer directly to individual security in the society, including social security, and they have become the basis for the constitutions of many countries of the world since the UN General Assembly has adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the document, the norms of which must be the goal for all the peoples and nations of the world to attain.

An important summit of heads of states and governments organized to promote the interests of social development took place in the capital of Denmark in March 1995,

and there at the top level, the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development was adopted. This document defines the key importance of social development and welfare of people both in the XX and in the XXI centuries.

The main emphasis is laid on the connection between economic and social development and environmental protection as the components of sustainable development of the society aimed at the improvement of the quality of people's life. It is a fair social development that must constitute the basis for sustainable development, and it is economic growth that constitutes an important condition for ensuring social development.

The Declaration states separately that comprehensive social and economic development cannot be secured without the participation of women. Therefore, it speaks about equality between men and women that must be a priority task for the international community. This equality must constitute the basis for the social and economic development of any country of the world.

The Declaration consists of separate sections, the first of which is dedicated to the reasons for convening the summit and Declaration adoption, caused by the respective social situation in the society. Thus, expansion of prosperity in some countries is accompanied by an unspeakable poverty in other ones, which is unacceptable for the world community and should be eradicated through a joint effort of all states. And globalization, which is unavoidable, presupposes not only positive transformations in the society but also considerable threats in the context of the social development of people. Therefore, the document declares the striving "to lay the foundation for social development, with the focus on human interests, to create the new culture of cooperation and partnership and to meet the urgent needs of those who are in greatest need" [9].

The next section deals with the principles and goals of the declaration that must be based on the principles of human dignity, equality, respect, peace, democracy, mutual responsibility and cooperation, as well as full respect for different religious and ethical values and cultural traditions of people. That will contribute to social progress in the society and improvement of living conditions of residents through the involvement of all individuals in progressive changes in the society.

The Member States, as the Declaration indicates, commit themselves to create the conditions that would promote social development of people. In particular, this stands for gender equality, securing the rule of law, development of civil democratic society and the need for economic development. Also, heads of governments and heads of states committed themselves to support international peace and security, strengthen international cooperation and reinforce mutually beneficial macroeconomic cooperation aimed at ensuring social development.

Besides that, the Declaration stresses that there is a global need to combat poverty through the assistance provision to developing countries, supporting specialized programs and overcoming worrying trends in the countries of Asia and Africa where hunger prevails. One more commitment under the Declaration is to promote full employment as the basic priority of economic and social policies of countries, and with this in view the Member States have set the goal of increasing the number of jobs and reducing the level of unemployment among residents, improving access to the resource base, getting high-quality education and securing the basic rights of migrants.

Thus, the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development has become the regulatory document, which comprehensively considers problems of social security in the world. It highlights the main issues requiring urgent attention on behalf of the world community, as well as outlines commitments undertaken by the countries in terms of solving them. Therefore, the Declaration can undoubtedly be considered universal and the one adopted to meet the challenges of the modern times.

Along with conventions and declarations, international law also has other types of sources. In particular, these are charters, codes, covenants, etc. As far as charters are concerned, they may be regarded as legal acts with no binding effect, and in terms of content, their norms are almost always declarative and formulate general principles and goals of any international treaties. A bright example in this case is the European Social Charter adopted in 1991 and revised in 1996, which is the basis for the practical activity of the Council of Europe, is proving the exceptional importance of this document. The Charter secures social and economic human rights and constitutes an important regulatory act in the field of social security. Thus, it embraces a wide range of issues relating to the social security of people and secures the following rights:

- the right to housing;
- the right to protection of health;
- the right to education;
- the right to employment;
- the right to social protection;
- the right to freedom of movement;
- the right to non-discrimination [6].

Along with those fundamental rights of individuals, the document sets a wide list of accompanying rights enabling individuals to develop in a harmonious way in a civilized democratic society. For instance, the right to labour presupposes the right to just remuneration for it, the right of working women to maternity protection, the right to occupational guidance and occupational training.

A separate package of rights directly related to the issue of social security is determined in the Charter in the following list: the right to social security (Article 12), the right to social and medical assistance (Article 13), the right to benefit from social welfare services (Article 14), the right of disabled persons with physical and mental disabilities to independence, social integration and participation in the life of the community (Article 15), the right of family to social, legal, and economic protection (Article 16), and the rights of mothers and children to social and economic protection (Article 17).

The states that have ratified the Charter undertake the commitment of social protection and social security in the society, regulated by human rights mentioned in the Charter. Control over commitment fulfilment is exercised by the European Committee of Social Rights, consisting of independent experts. Provisions of the Charter shall not be applied to the detriment of provisions of internal state law, any bilateral or multilateral agreements, conventions or contracts that have already come into effect or may come into effect and which will be more favourable for persons staying under its protection [6].

Among legal documents, worth mentioning are codes that constitute internally integral complex regulatory acts concluded as the result of codification, ensuring legal regulation of a certain field of social relations, uniting the rules

of a certain branch of law. As far as social security domain is concerned, the international law uses the European Code of Social Security adopted in Strasbourg on April 16, 1964, and revised in Rome on November 6, 1990.

The Code states that the goal of the Council of Europe is to achieve greater unity between its members, aimed at social progress promotion. The Code contains the minimum social standards states should apply in relation to the following social risks – sickness, unemployment, old age, incapacity to work, occupational diseases, maternity, disability, survivor's loss, child maintenance. The document envisages a great number of preventive measures aimed at the prevention of appearance of insurance cases and minimizing of their social and financial consequences. In order to ensure a flexible approach to the provision of the right to assistance, a certain chain of permissions is developed, which allows providing compensations or equivalent provision at a reduced level of protection [5].

A separate place in the system of international law goes to covenants that may be treated as international agreements of a significant political importance. In the field of social security, there should be mentioned such important document as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which was adopted and opened for signing, ratification, and accession by the Resolution of the General Assembly of December 16, 1966, and which took effect on January 3, 1976.

The Covenant determines the following key issues relating to the social provision and social security in the society:

1. All peoples have the right of self-determination.
2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic cooperation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law.
3. The States Parties to the present Covenant shall promote the realization of the right of self-determination under the UN Charter and shall respect that right.
4. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in the present Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any

kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or another opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or another status.

5. Developing countries, with due regard to human rights and their national economy, may determine to what extent they would guarantee the economic rights recognized in the present Covenant to non-nationals.

6. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social, and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant.

7. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that, in the enjoyment of those rights provided by the State in conformity with the present Covenant, the State may subject such rights only to such limitations as are determined by law only in so far as this may be compatible with the nature of these rights and solely for the purpose of promoting the general welfare in a democratic society.

8. No restriction upon or derogation from any of the fundamental human rights recognized or existing in any country in virtue of law, conventions, regulations or custom shall be admitted on the pretext that the present Covenant does not recognize such rights or that it recognizes them to a lesser extent [10].

Conclusions. Thus, to sum up the above, a conclusion may be drawn that international law contains a great number of regulatory documents determining the legal norms in the field of social security. Most of them are of a declarative nature, but social legislation of most countries of the world is based on their norms. However, it should still be recognized that their adoption and ratification by the parliaments of the Member States does not liberate the society from eternal social problems like discrimination by sex, race, colour, and other characteristics, violation of human rights, unemployment, the need for social protection universalization, etc. The problem of raising social standards, social protection and social security in the society, as experience shows, goes beyond the limits of simple adoption and passing of regulatory documents and goes over to the dimension of society's transition to a higher development level caused by the need for its socialization in the context of sustainable development.

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