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CURRENT THREATS IN THE SPHERE OF ENSURING HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS AND THE INTERESTS OF SOCIETY AND THE STATE

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Abstract: *The article analyzes the key problems of domestic and international public safety, human security and the protection of life and health of the planet's population. The world events of 2019-2020 have clearly demonstrated new threats to human life and health. As a result, the pandemic has become widespread in almost all countries of the world. New modern threats have predetermined the problem for the consolidation of the international community to counter threats to life and health of mankind. There is a steady increase in the threat to the life and health of human beings and humanity despite the activation of the World Health Organization and the United Nations and the interstate activities carried out. In this regard, the task to unite the efforts in civilized countries under the auspices of the united nations to effectively counter the global threat of infection, which also entails the threat of extinction for small nations and peoples, is being actualized. The current negative situation at the global level in the field of public security shows the need to take decisive and radical measures aimed at eliminating unilateral sanctions and pooling resources within the UN to counter the spread of this threat, to implement a set of measures for the preventive and prevention of this negative social process. The need to develop a universal international normative legal act to ensure the implementation of effective measures and activities to combat new threats and risks in the world is being actualized. It is necessary to consolidate both material resources and the scientific potential of the international community to counter the growing threat to human security.*

Keywords: *public safety, security of mankind, international acts, legal policy, protection of life and health of the population.*

INTRODUCTION

The globalization of the world order has led to the emergence to a new threat for the further development of mankind. Initially discovered in China and spreading to all continents, the threat to human life and health has spread to more than two hundred countries around the world. The Chinese government made its first official announcement about the outbreak of pneumonia in Wuhan on 31.12.2019. The disease, considered a new type of coronavirus, has been officially named COVID-19.

In this situation, the World Health Organization declared an international health emergency on 30.01.2020 due to the outbreak of the epidemic. At the global level, on 28.02.2020 the risk assessment was to be changed from high to very high. The World Health Organization declared an outbreak of a new coronavirus as a pandemic on 11.03.2020. The problem of public safety, life and health security is predetermined by the following dynamics.

A pandemic involves the spread of an infectious disease, COVID-19 coronavirus, to entire nations and continents more widely than an epidemic. The risk of a pandemic is predetermined by the simultaneous infection of many people in different continents of the Earth which may result in overburdened health care facilities with an increased number of deaths and hospitalizations. Health care systems were unprepared for the large number of critically ill patients (Avdeev et al., 2020).

The current growth of international tensions is predetermined by the rapid spread of the pandemic where every day there is an increase in the number of cases, an increase in the number of deaths and minimal recovery. Information from the World Health Organization shows that this upward trend continues and that there are no effective countermeasures.

Governments are trying on their own or with the help of others to solve the urgent problem. However, the measures chosen do not seem to be sufficiently effective. The daily changing dynamics for the number of people infected in the world and the deaths from COVID-19 show that consolidation of the international community is required to counter the growing threat to the death of mankind.

CURRENT ISSUES OF ENSURING HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS, THE INTERESTS OF SOCIETY AND THE STATE IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW THREATS AND RISKS

Statistics show that despite intensified efforts by the World Health Organization, the United Nations and intergovernmental activities, there has been a steady and steady increase in the number of people infected with the new coronavirus and the daily death toll from the disease continues to rise. The action taken shows that efforts are insufficient. The negative trend in the number of people infected and dying from COVID-19 worldwide is proof of this.

Dynamics of threat to life and health security at the beginning of 2020 is as follows. As of 06.03.2020 there were more than 100 thousand infected people in the world. The number of infected people on 18.03.2020 exceeded the mark of 200 thousand people. Multiple increase in the number of infected people was recorded on 26.03.2020 when the threshold of 500 thousand people was crossed.

On 02.04.2020 the number of infected people in the world exceeded one million people. By 04.04.2020 there were 1193406 cases of infection with COVID-19 to be registered. The global cure rate was 20.62%. The share of lethal outcomes was subject to

fixation at the level of 5.38%. The proportion of deaths caused by this infection was 74702 people (5,54%).

Cases of COVID-19 infection have been confirmed in 209 countries. Thus, the pandemic has already spread to 89.69% of the countries which have become hostages of the unpredictably developing situation.

The situation on 06.04.2020 in the USA (367385 cases of COVID-19), Spain (136675 infected), Italy (132547 infected) looked difficult. The proportion of confirmed cases in the USA was 27.27%, in Spain - 10.14%, in Italy - 9.84%. These countries accounted for almost half of the confirmed cases of COVID-19 infection in the world (47.25%).

High morbidity was registered in Germany (103375 people - 7.67%), France (98010 people - 7.27%), China (81740 people - 6.06%). The above-mentioned countries make up one-fifth (21.0%) of those infected with COVID-19 in the world.

The situation looked rather problematic in Iran (60500 persons - 4.49%), Great Britain (51608 persons - 3.83%). The situation seemed rather tense in Turkey (30217 people - 2.24%), Switzerland (21657 people - 1.6%), and Belgium (8814 people - 1.54%). They are followed by the Netherlands (18803 persons - 1.39%) and Canada (16667 persons - 1.23%). The cumulative relative prevalence of infection in these states was 16.32%.

Tension connected with spreading of coronavirus infection is getting lower in Austria (12297 persons - 0,91%), Brazil (12232 persons - 0,9%), Portugal (11730 persons - 0,87%), South Korea (10331 persons - 0,76%). The situation looks less problematic in such countries as Israel (8904 persons - 0.66%), Sweden (7206 persons - 0.53%), Russia (6343 persons - 0.47%), Australia (5895 persons - 0.43%), Norway (5865 persons - 0.43%), Ireland (5364 - 0.39%), Czech Republic (4822 - 0.35%), Chile (4815 - 0.35%), India (4778 - 0.35%), Denmark (4681 - 0.34%), Poland (4413 - 0.32%), Romania (4057 - 0.3%). The cumulative prevalence of COVID-19 in the above countries was 8.36%.

The situation seems to be better in Japan (3906 persons - 0.28%), Malaysia (3793 persons - 0.28%), Pakistan (3766 persons - 0.27%), Ecuador (3747 persons - 0.27%), the Philippines (3660 persons - 0.27%), Luxembourg (2843 persons - 0.21%), Saudi Arabia (2605 people - 0.19%), Peru (2561 people - 0.19%), Indonesia (2491 people - 0.18%), Mexico (2439 people - 0.18%), Thailand (2220 people - 0.16%), Serbia (2200 people - 0.16%), Finland (2176 people - 0.16%), Panama (2100 people - 0.15%), the United Arab Emirates (2076 people - 0.15%). The situation seemed less tense in Qatar (1832 - 0.13%), Dominican Republic (1828 - 0.13%), Greece (1755 - 0.13%), South Africa (1686 - 0.12%), Colombia (1579 - 0.211), Iceland (1562 - 0.11%).

Italy was recognized the leader in COVID-19 deaths (16,523 deaths). They are followed by Spain (13,341 people) and the USA (10,876 people). Taking into account these indicators, more than half of lethal outcomes of coronavirus disease on 06.04.2020 were related to these countries (54,51%). The highest proportion of deaths is in Italy - 22.11%. Next comes Spain (17.85%) and the USA (14.55%).

The next countries with the highest COVID-19 fatality rates were France (8911 people - 11.92%), Great Britain (5373 people - 7.19%), Iran (3739 people - 5.0%), China (3331 people - 4.45%), Netherlands (1867 people - 2.49%), Germany (1810 people - 2.42%), Belgium (1632 people - 2.18%). The cumulative fatality rate for these states was 35.65%.

Fatalities were less common in Switzerland (765 persons - 1.02%), Turkey (649 persons - 0.86%), Brazil (0.86%), Germany (1,810 persons - 1.42%), Brazil (566 - 0.75%), Sweden (477 - 0.63%), Canada (323 - 0.43%), Portugal (311 - 0.41%). The cumulative figure for these countries was 4.1%.

The highest proportion of cured COVID-19 infected persons was in China (94.01%). They were followed by Iran (35.4%), Switzerland (31.28%), Germany (27.6%), Spain (27.43%), France (17.16%), Italy (16.84%), USA (4.79%), Turkey (3.28%) and Great Britain (0.32%). The percentage of people who recovered in the world was 20.62%. The proportion of lethal outcomes was 5.38%. Recovery of predominantly mild COVID-19 patients occurred in every fifth case. Patient death occurred in every twentieth case.

If we compare these figures with those of today, we can determine the following trend. The number of people infected with SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus has reached 69.6 million for this period. The situation in the USA (15.7 million infected), India (9.8 million diseased), Brazil (6.78 million infected), Russia (2.55 million infected) and France (2.34 million diseased) still looks difficult. The rate of confirmed cases was 22.55% in the USA, 14.08% in India and 9.74% in Brazil. These countries account for almost half of the confirmed cases of COVID-19 infection in the world (46.37%).

The USA remains the leader in the number of deaths caused by COVID-19 (293000 deaths). This is followed by Brazil (180000 people) and India (142000 people). Taking into account these indicators, more than a third of fatal outcomes of coronavirus disease are associated with these countries (38.92%). The highest proportion of deaths is in the United States - 18.54%. This is followed by Brazil (11.39%) and India (9.99%).

The highest proportion of COVID-19 infected people who recovered is in India (94.79%). Next comes Brazil (89.08%), Russia (79.21%). The percentage of cured people in the world today is 64.51%. The share of lethal outcomes is to be fixed at the level of 2.27%.

MODERN POLICIES TO ENSURE HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS, THE INTERESTS OF SOCIETY AND THE STATE IN THE FACE OF NEW THREATS AND RISKS

The task to unite the efforts in civilized states under the auspices of the united nations to effectively counteract the global threat from infection and extinction of individual nations and peoples is now becoming more relevant (Afanasyeva, 2006).

The World Health Organization declared an emergency of international public health significance in connection with the epidemic. On 11.03.2020 the spread of the virus was recognized as a pandemic. This epidemic is considered to be the first controllable pandemic in the history of mankind. Governments should draw up lists of a) trained personnel capable of controlling the situation; b) equipment, supplies, personal protective equipment and medicines needed for treatment.

The UN Secretary General A.Guterres in his letter of 24.03.2020 addressed to the representatives of the G20 called to unite to repel the threatening danger. Conditions must be created and efforts must be mobilized to provide developing countries with equal opportunities to overcome this crisis.

The UN Secretary General has called for the following specific actions: a) allocating a trillion dollars to help poor nations; b) banning customs quotas, duties and other tools to restrict free trade; c) lifting sanctions to help combat the COVID-19 coronavirus.

On 26.03.2020, a virtual summit of G20 countries was held on coronavirus and related consequences. Leaders of the countries proposed their own measures against the disease. The King of Saudi Arabia called on the G20 countries to sponsor research on COVID-19.

The final statement noted that the G20 countries pledged to inject more than \$5 trillion into the global economy and increase mutual cooperation (Avdeev, 2013b). The main measures recognized are: 1) medical; 2) economic; 3) trade; 4) global engagement.

In the medical sphere there is an aspiration of the leading states to: a) increase the production of universally available inexpensive medical products; b) maintain the health care system worldwide; c) finance the fight against coronavirus; d) disseminate the research materials available (Ivanov et al., 2016).

On the economic area, along with an infusion of more than \$5 trillion, a joint plan to counter the effects of the coronavirus is proposed. Trade measures include the G20's work to: 1) ensuring unhindered movement across borders of the most important medical goods, agro-industrial products to maintain human well-being and health; 2) countering unwarranted interference in international trade; 3) assessing for global trade the effects of the pandemic.

There is a need to develop and implement an overall plan for economic recovery and to assist WHO in detecting coronavirus epidemics in countries that do not have access to meaningful testing. A moratorium on transactions and restrictions on essential commodities and restrictions on the creation of "green corridors" free of trade wars and sanctions are proposed (Levina et al., 2017). The countries of the world are called upon to cooperate in the creation of medicines, vaccines including in the economic field.

Global engagement means the G20 working with the World Bank, IMF, WTO and other regional banks to support their activities. These organizations are encouraged to increase coordination including with the private sector, to support developing nations facing the health, social and economic consequences of COVID-19.

The task has been set for relevant officials to help people unable to return to their homelands because of border closures. The need for international cooperation, solidarity and global action in the fight against the pandemic has been noted. It is the joint effort that can protect lives, restore economic global stability and lay the foundation for balanced, sustained inclusive and strong growth (Goldfrank, 2000).

The March 2020 summit of twenty countries shows that it is worth putting aside personal ambitions and claims, eliminating unilateral sanctions and uniting the key areas for counteraction to the spread of infection within the UN using the positive experience of combating the pandemic.

On the eve of the G20 Summit, the head of the World Health Organization, T.A. Gebreyesus, addressed the leaders, noting that humanity, including the G20 countries, has global responsibilities. He offered to support nations around the world, urging world leaders to adopt a wartime plan, confirming the rapid pace of the infection.

Russia has submitted to the UN General Assembly a resolution on solidarity in the fight against the COVID-19 coronavirus. The leading role of the World Health Organization in the fight against the pandemic is recognized. The need to reject unilateral sanctions and trade wars is noted. The resolution provides: 1) recognition of the leading role of the World Health Organization in the fight against the coronavirus; 2) agreement on cooperation of states; 3) assistance to affected countries; 4) rejection of unilateral sanctions and trade wars adopted apart from the UN Security Council; 5) rejection of discrimination of peoples, individuals and states; 6) opposition to financial

speculation on essential commodities; 7) recognition of the need to spread accurate information about the coronavirus (Avdeev & Avdeeva, 2014).

Despite the obvious progressiveness of the UN draft resolution proposed by Russia, this document on solidarity in the fight against the coronavirus was blocked by Great Britain, Georgia, the European Union, the United States and the Ukraine. It is worth mentioning that the UN draft resolution was co-sponsored by 28 states along with Russia.

Ignoring the opinions of these countries ruled out the possibility of adopting this international document aimed at: 1) recognition of the leading position of the World Health Organization in the fight against this disease; 2) cancellation of unilateral sanctions adopted in circumvention of the UN Security Council; 3) concerted action by countries to develop the fight against the spread of coronavirus and ways to treat it (Kartashkin & Lukasheva, 2002).

It is the removal of these restrictions could exclude financial speculation in essential commodities and provide urgent access to medicines and food for all countries. However, not adopting this document in the version proposed by Russia would make it impossible to coordinate efforts in the fight against the epidemic which complicates the solution for this task and threatens the suffering of a large number of people living on the planet.

As a result, another pandemic draft proposed by Ghana, Switzerland, Indonesia, Singapore, Norway and Liechtenstein was adopted by default. However, it should be said that the draft resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly left out a number of the most urgent issues.

UN Secretary-General A. Guterres, in a video message on 06.04.2020, recalled the recent call for unity in the fight against COVID-19 by ending hostilities in armed conflicts around the world. But violence is not limited to combat conditions. Many girls and women are threatened in their own homes.

In the face of increasing social and economic pressures, there is a global outbreak of domestic violence. Guterres called on governments to strengthen the fight against domestic violence in the face of mass isolation caused by the coronavirus pandemic, given that in some countries the number of women seeking support services has doubled. The UN Secretary General called on governments to make provisions in national plans to combat COVID-19 as a key part of preventing and redressing violence against women. Increased allocations are to be made for online support to civil society and organizations. Judicial systems must continue to prosecute perpetrators of violence against women (Avdeev et al., 2016).

A UN General Assembly resolution entitled "Global solidarity in the fight against Coronavirus disease 2019" calling for increased international cooperation to defeat the pandemic was to be adopted on 02.04.2020. The threat of pandemic COVID-19 to human well-being and health is noted. The vulnerability of the poorest to the pandemic is recognized. The central role of the UN system in coordinating global efforts to contain the coronavirus is recognized. The need for full respect for human rights, excluding xenophobia, racism and discrimination in combating the pandemic, is emphasized. Support and gratitude are expressed to scientists, physicians and other critical service providers who are on the front lines in the fight against the pandemic. It encourages states to share best practices, scientific expertise and information.

At the same time, the assessed risks are recognized to be sufficiently high at the global level. Operational developments predetermine the need for urgent measures,

given the daily progressive increase in the number of cases and deaths. Clinical and scientific research is of particular importance in the development of a treatment for SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus. Medical and scientific organizations and publishers have signed a statement on free exchange and access to information related to the new disease.

Despite the measures taken, it remains relevant to hold a UN Security Council meeting on the coronavirus. In addition to legal provisions, practical measures and activities must be developed and implemented (Avdeev, 2013a). Particular attention should be paid to: 1) the development, testing and use of a vaccine against COVID-19 without side effects; 2) cooperation and mutual assistance of states in preventing and counteracting the pandemic; 3) effective inter- and intra-state cooperation in developing and implementing measures to neutralize the spread of the disease.

CONCLUSIONS

The foregoing allows us to conclude that what is needed, above all, is a way out of the COVID-19 infection crisis and the formation of a new, modified economy.

Prevention, control and counteraction must be the basis of a universal international legal instrument to ensure the implementation of effective measures and activities to combat COVID-19 in the world. Reducing the rate of infection and effective treatment can reduce the burden on health care institutions. Developing sufficient collective immunity in the population will enable the end of this epidemic.

Meanwhile, it is the UN, which is responsible for the safety of mankind, rather than individual states, that should initiate the solution to today's urgent problems of ensuring life and health in the world. In this regard, the adoption of the UN General Assembly Resolution on counteracting the spread of COVID-19 by the international community and placing obligations on participating countries to cooperate internationally, taking into account their own national interests, is relevant.

New contemporary threats have predetermined the problem of consolidating the international community to counter threats to the life and health of mankind. Despite the intensification of the activities of the World Health Organization, the United Nations and the interstate activities being carried out, there has been a steady increase in the threat to human life and health and to humanity as a whole.

In this connection, the task to unite the efforts in civilized states under the aegis of the UN to effectively counteract the global threat of contamination including the threat from extinction of small nations and peoples becomes more relevant (Sergevnin et al., 2015).

The current negative situation at the global level in the field of public security shows the need to take decisive and radical measures aimed at eliminating unilateral sanctions and pooling resources within the UN to counter the spread of this threat, to implement a set of measures for the prevention and prevention of this negative social process.

The need to develop a universal international normative legal act to ensure the implementation of effective measures and activities to combat new threats and risks in the world is being actualized. It is necessary to consolidate both material resources and the scientific potential of the international community to counter the growing threat to human security.

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