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**Проблеми взаємодії вітчизняних та міжнародних інституцій  
у процесі реалізації Міжнародних пактів з прав людини 1966 р.  
(Problems of interaction between domestic and international  
institutions in the implementation of the Impact of the International  
Covenants on Human Rights in 1966)**

The term "mechanisms for international protection of human rights" means a system of international (interstate) bodies and organizations working to implement international standards of human rights and freedoms or their restoration in case of violation. It should be noted that, in addition to intergovernmental bodies and organizations, there are many so-called non-governmental human rights organizations in the world.

Accordingly, interstate human rights organizations differ in that:

- 1) they do have an impact on governments;
- 2) most often their decisions are binding, and in any case their opinion cannot be ignored;
- 3) they force the international community to pay attention to human rights violations.

Schematically, all international human rights organizations can be divided into two groups: universal and regional.

Universal human rights mechanisms are bodies and organizations that extend their activities to the whole world, regardless of state and regional borders.

The Charter obliges the main UN body, the UN General Assembly, to pay special attention to the protection of human rights. In 1948, it adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, followed by a series of international legal acts dealing with various aspects of human rights activities (civil, political, cultural rights, prohibition of genocide, apartheid, racial discrimination, etc.). Human rights issues are considered in the General Committees of the Assembly, as well as in its subsidiary bodies (for example, in special committees on discrimination, anti-apartheid, etc.).

Among other major UN bodies, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has a special role to play in protecting human rights, and under the leadership of the General Assembly human rights and fundamental freedoms for all”.

However, despite the broad powers and the important role that the main UN bodies play in international relations, the main functions of human rights protection are performed by specialized human rights bodies and organizations.

Thus, all universal human rights bodies are divided into three types:

1) Permanent bodies that are part of the UN staff – the UN Commission on Human Rights and its expert body - the Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Human Rights Centre, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. The last time the post of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights was established was in 1993.

2) Bodies established in accordance with international agreements concluded under the auspices of the United Nations. These bodies include the UN Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on Racial Discrimination, the Committee against Torture, and more.

3) Specialized agencies of the United Nations. In accordance with Art. 57 and 63 of the UN Charter, various organizations established by intergovernmental agreements in the field of economy, social relations, culture, education, health care, etc. are connected with the Organization. Specialized institutions are permanent international organizations that operate on the basis of their own statutes and agreements with the UN. Today there are 16 such organizations. Such institutions include, in particular, the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The European system of human rights protection operates at the regional and international level. The system operates within the framework of the Council of Europe, of which Ukraine has been a member since 1995. The main European human rights body, the European Court of Human Rights, has one clear advantage over most modern human rights organizations - its decisions are binding on states that have acceded to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms.

In addition to the court, the Council of Europe has the European Committee for the Minority Rights, the Committee of Independent Experts on Social and Economic Rights, and the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture. The powers of these bodies are incomparable with those of the Court.

Now about the national level of such institutions. These include:

1) The Supreme Council of Ukraine (paragraph 17 of Article 85 of the Constitution of Ukraine. The powers of the Supreme Council of Ukraine include: appointment and dismissal of the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Supreme Council of Ukraine; hearing of his annual reports on Ukraine);

2) the President of Ukraine, who according to part 2 of Art. 102 of the Constitution of Ukraine is the guarantor of human and civil rights and freedoms;

3) The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, which under Part 2 of Article 116 of the Constitution of Ukraine takes measures to ensure the rights and freedoms of man and citizen.

We believe that in the field of international protection of human rights it is expedient to introduce the positions of the ombudsman for economic issues and the ombudsman for the protection of the rights of people with special needs.

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