

International protection of human rights

Human rights have been the object of international regulation. The UNO Statute says about resolve of the Member States of this universal organization "to confirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women". One of the main purposes of the United Nations is proclaimed the International cooperation in "promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

International protection of human rights is a set of legal rules that define and perpetuate contractually human rights and freedoms, States obligations about the practical implementation of these rights and freedoms, as well as international control mechanisms for the State compliance of their international obligations in the field of law and the immediate protection of the violated rights of the individual.

International Covenant about Civil and Political Rights guarantees the following rights: the right to life, freedom from torture and slavery, liberty and security of person, humane treatment and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, freedom of movement and residence freedom of choice, the right to leave any country, to return to his own country, to equality before the courts, freedom from interference with privacy, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, the right to hold opinions and to freedom of information, of peaceful assembly, freedom of association and participation in public affairs, equality before the law .

Talking about the features of the international human rights as a branch of modern international law, it can be argued that its principles and norms that reflect the human rights universal human nature, pose a new problem of the universality of international instruments. The recorded value in the humanitarian conventions interests of humanity is so great that its decision cannot be reduced to take into account the quantitative participation of States in a convention. Rather, it can be argued that their basic principles and standards are universal paramount importance for the entire population of the planet, regardless of their non-participation in individual states.

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