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INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL POLICY OF THE REGION (Ukraine)  
*With the participation and assistance of:*  
*Batumi Educational University of Navigation (Georgia)*  
*Sukhumi State University (Tbilisi, Georgia)*

# ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT: FROM PARTNERSHIP TO COOPERATION

*collective monograph*

Edited by  
Maryna Dei  
Olga Rudenko

2018

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**Edited by  
Maryna Dei  
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**Published by Accent Graphics Communications & Publishing**

**Hamilton**

**2018**

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Research studies published in the edition are to be indexed in the International scientometric database “Google Scholar”

**Association agreement: from partnership to cooperation** (collective monograph); edited by Maryna Dei, Olha Rudenko. – Hamilton, Ontario: Accent Graphics Communications & Publishing, 2018. – 276 p.

The collective monograph is devoted to the actual issues concerning the implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the member states of the European Union. In particular, the monograph examines the theoretical and practical aspects of various spheres of joint activities, as a commitment to economic development in Ukraine.

Created for scholars, research workers, postgraduates and students of higher education institutions, as well as for all those interested in the implementation of the Association Agreement.

Published and printed by the Accent Graphics Communications & Publishing,  
1807-150 Charlton st.East,  
Hamilton, Ontario,  
L8N 3×3  
Canada  
Тел. : +1 905 525-5961, E-mail: info (at) accentgraphics.ca, www: <http://accentgraphics.ca/>

ISBN 978-1-77192-389-7

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In 1947, the second constitution of Bulgaria – *the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria*, dated 1947<sup>22</sup>. In Art. 71 of Chapter VIII "Basic rights and obligations of citizens" for the first time the ban on citizens' privileges based on their origin was introduced.

With the accepting of the *Persons and Family Act* (PFA) in 1949, the Law for Persons, the Law for Illegitimate children and adoption and the Ordinance-law for the marriage were abrogated, the matters regarding the parentage began solving only by the rules of PFA.

Persons and family Act place the beginning of the codification of the Bulgarian family law, no matter that during the acceptance of the first Family Code of Bulgarian Republic in 1968, twenty more years had to pass.

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### 3.10. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SYSTEM OF GUARANTEES OF THE REALIZATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHT TO LIFE IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Today, the protection of the rights of citizens is understood as one of the inalienable features of the modern state, ensuring the rights and freedoms of man and citizen is a unique indicator of its sustainability and maturity. Today, the topic of human rights protection is very relevant, because in the various European countries, including Ukraine, the rights of citizens are deliberately or inadvertently violated every day. Despite the fact that many organizations have been established to protect the rights of people, it is still not possible to protect themselves from violations, however, their number can be significantly reduced.

The right to life - this is the fundamental right of man, which is enshrined in many universal and regional international legal instruments and in the constitutions of most states of the world. One of the most well known is the European Convention on Human Rights (Article 2 ) that proclaims that everyone's right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law<sup>1</sup>.

Undoubtedly, the right to life is very important in order to attract the attention of scientists. The experience of democratic countries convinces that the development of civil society institutes, which is part of civil society organizations, ensures the full realization of human rights. Therefore, it is no accident that there is an awakening of the scientific interest of historians, political scientists, lawyers to the study of the essence of these public formations<sup>2</sup>. The purpose of the article is to find out the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the implementation of the protection of human rights to life. The controversial nature of the views of scholars on the legal nature of public protection and the lack of knowledge of it in the field of education substantiates the relevance of this research.

Concerning the fact that the formal existence of guarantees of human rights to life, which is not supported by the practical activities of certain subjects, in itself, does not mean their effective implementation and reliable protection. It can be stated that in the system of guarantees of human rights to life an important place is given to the activities of state authorities, local self-government bodies, their officials, as well as a number of various public associations. At the same time, Ukraine has made progress in the process of European integration and the priority role

<sup>22</sup> Known as the Dimitrovska constitution. See the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Promulgated in the State Gazette, issue 284 of 6 December 1947, repealed State Gazette, issue 39 of 18 May 1971.

<sup>1</sup> Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms as amended by Protocols No.11 and No. 14. European Treaty Series - No.5. Rome, 4.XI.1950. (<https://rm.coe.int/1680063765>)

<sup>2</sup> Pashuk T.I. Pravo prava na efektyvnyy derzhavnyy zakhyst yiyi prav ta svobod / T. I. Pashuk. - Lviv: Svit, 2007. - 220 s.

in this process belongs to state institutions, because they express the state will, which is known to be imperative. That is why, for example, Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine found a position that the establishment and guaranteeing of human rights and freedoms, including human rights to life, is the main responsibility of the state<sup>3</sup>. The similar information is written, for example, in an Article 1 of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany - human dignity – human rights – legally binding force of basic rights. To respect and protect it shall be the duty of all state authority<sup>4</sup>. And added, that the German people therefore acknowledge inviolable and inalienable human rights as the basis of every community, of peace and of justice in the world.

The constitutional desire to develop and strengthen a democratic state cannot be realized without establishing in the public consciousness and social practice of inalienable rights and freedoms of people, the normative consolidation of their guarantees. Therefore, our research is important, because the state and non-governmental organizations should be active in ensuring human rights, in creating material, organizational, social, political and other conditions for the full use of human rights and freedoms.

The improvement and protection of human rights by European states have both internal and external manifestations. At the international level, states can raise their votes when human rights are violated. Governments are actively involved in developing human rights standards, their institutions and oversight mechanisms. They are the first to pay attention to violations of international norms and, in particular, have the opportunity to stimulate positive progress in respect for the observance of human rights standards by participants. The level of effectiveness of protecting human rights in a society depends on how much each state meets human rights obligations. And to create a constitutional model in a state in which all human rights are protected and guaranteed - this is not an easy task. In this situation, important improvements in legislation, effective control of state institutions, such as law enforcement, and systematic effective work by many other government agencies.

The promotion and protection of human rights is a key objective and guiding principle of many non-governmental organizations. They diligently protect human rights through legal instruments and on-the-ground activities. Many organizations around the world dedicate their efforts to protecting human rights and ending human rights abuses. Globally, the champions of human rights have most often been citizens, not government officials. In particular, nongovernmental organizations have played a primary role in focusing the international community on human rights issues. It is an effective way to protect the human right to life is through the activities of non-governmental organizations. At the same time, people are increasingly united for realizing their interests, since even a small association of citizens who protect their rights, has a better chance of succeeding than an individual. According to our belief, even an unorganized majority will not be able to achieve its goals, as a small but well-organized group of people can do it<sup>5</sup>.

In this context, general features of the protection of the human right to life that are carried out by public organizations can be distinguished.

- First, it has a public character, which means that it is carried out by non-state formations.
- Secondly, public organizations use legal means and non-legal (organizational, scientific, educational, moral-psychological) means of influence in law-enforcement activity or combine them.
- Thirdly, the number of options for choosing and applying legal remedies for the right to life is less than for non-governmental non-governmental organizations.
- Fourthly, public protection does not guarantee final decision-making in a case and resolving a dispute.
- Fifthly, it can have both individual and general character (widespread public involvement).
- Sixth, the effectiveness of such protection depends on a large extent on the initiative, mobility of members of a public organization, and the recognition of their own importance in the protection of human rights<sup>6</sup>.

Basically a non-governmental organization is non revenue building, non aggressive, structured bunch of citizens linked with public wellbeing purposes who are not looking for government office though they habitually endeavor to pressure those are in power. They are working for those who are less influential and less privileged in a social order. They are demanding to change the rules to abolish communal and political bias on the cause of sex, groups, customs, race and beliefs. They are helping at diverse stages i.e., local, national and global through consciousness making and sending the message<sup>7</sup>. The human rights activist plays significant job encouraging the rule of law, by ongoing their hard works to lay down principles to make sure that no rights are dishonored by both the state and non-state actors.

<sup>3</sup> Konstytutsiya Ukrainy vid 28.06.1996 r. № 254k / 96-VR Verkhovna Rada Ukrainy– [electronic source] - <http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254DBA/96-DBD180>.

<sup>4</sup> Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany. Bonn. 1949. (Grundgesetz, GG) -[electronic source] - (<http://germanlawarchive.iuscomp.org/?p=212>)

<sup>5</sup> Kuzmenko Y.P. Teoretyko-pravovi zasady prava lyudyny na zhyttya: avtoreferat dys. na zdobuttya naukovooho stupenyu kandydata yurydychnykh nauk: spets. 12.00.012 - teoriya ta istoriya derzhavy i prava; istoriyi politychnykh ta pravovykh uchen' / YA.P.Kuz'menko - Kyiv, 2015. — 20 S.

<sup>6</sup> Melnychuk O.F. Teoretyko-pravovi zasady realizatsiyi prava lyudyny na osvitu: [monohrafiya] / Melnychuk O. F. - Vinnytsya: Vyd-vo «Edelveys i K», 2013. - 447 s.

<sup>7</sup> Mazharul Islam. Role of NGOs in Promoting and Protecting Human Rights. BDL D - Bangladesh Law Digest - September 18, 2016 -[electronic source]- (<http://bdlawdigest.org/role-of-ngos-in-promoting-and-protecting-human-rights.html>)

A significant contribution to the protection of the human right to life is made by public organizations, whose goal is direct human rights activities, that is, non-governmental human rights organizations. Human rights organizations are special type of non-governmental, non-profit organizations whose activities are aimed at the establishment and protection of human rights and freedoms, and effective monitoring of their compliance by the state, its organs and officials. Human rights organizations help to reduce organized violence by the state. They can deal with youth, women, veterans, organizations of people with disabilities, etc. Some organizations specialize on protecting the rights of specific social groups (homeless, prisoners, people with disabilities, refugees, children, believers, etc.), others carry out activities for certain types of violations (right to life, freedom of speech, electoral right, right to education, the right to appeal to international bodies, free movement, environmental rights, etc.)<sup>8</sup>.

We support the idea that it would be very good if there was a network of organizations dealing only with one key right - for example, only the right to life, or just the right to protection against torture and ill-treatment, or only the freedom of expression, that is, freedom of opinion, freedom of speech and freedom of information, or only freedom of conscience, etc.

Describing the mechanism of human rights activities of non-governmental organizations, it should be noted that it includes different directions of activity:

- drafting legal acts on human rights and human rights for life, as well as lobbying them in representative bodies;
- Attracting public attention to cases of human rights violations (appeals to public authorities and local self-government bodies, mass media reports, various public events,);
- Informing international human rights organizations about the facts of violations of the human right to life in a particular country;
- counseling and providing legal assistance to citizens on issues of protection of violated rights and freedoms;
- interaction with various state and non-state structures in order to protect the rights of citizens<sup>9</sup>.

Thus, the activities of non-governmental human rights organizations in the field of protecting human rights in life aims, first of all, to promote the exercise of a person's right to protection of his violated rights, as well as the prevention of such violations.

When we talk about non-governmental organizations in the field of protecting the rights of people in the world in general and specifically in Europe, we should mention about Human Rights Watch. It is a nonprofit, nongovernmental human rights organization made up of roughly 400 staff members around the globe. Its staff consists of human rights professionals including country experts, lawyers, journalists, and academics of diverse backgrounds and nationalities. Established in 1978, Human Rights Watch is known for its accurate fact-finding, impartial reporting, effective use of media, and targeted advocacy, often in partnership with local human rights groups. Human Rights Watch is a powerful NGO, with a massive budget, close links to Western governments, and significant influence in international institutions<sup>10</sup>.

In particular, it plays a primary role in focusing the international community on human rights issues, monitors the actions of governments and pressure them to act according to human rights principles. There also many other international non-governmental organizations such as Amnesty International, International Commission of Jurists, Human Rights Action Center, Human Rights Without Frontier etc.

Human rights NGOs work on a wide range of issues. There are NGOs which cover a whole set of rights or issues, for example civil and political rights, and there are those which focus on specific rights or issues. A few internationally known organizations are mentioned by way of example:

- civil and political rights (e.g. Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch);
- women's rights (e.g. International Alliance of Women, Centre for Women's Global Leadership)
- children's rights (e.g. Save the Children);
- minority rights (e.g. Minority Rights Group);
- labour rights (e.g. World Confederation of Labour);
- health rights (e.g. International Women's Health Coalition);
- right to education (e.g. International Union of Students, International Organisation for the Development of Freedom of Education);
- right to liberty and security (e.g. International Association of Penal Law);
- right to due process and fair trial (e.g. International Law Association, International Commission of Jurists);
- freedom of religion (e.g. World Council of Churches, the Muslim World League);
- freedom of expression (e.g. Article 19, International PEN) Non-Governmental Organisations;
- right to food (e.g. Food First Information and Action Network) – peace (e.g. World Peace Council);

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<sup>8</sup> Azarov A. Zakhyst prav lyudyny: mizhnarodni ta rosiys'ki mekhanizmy / Azarov A., Royter V., Khyufner K.; per s anhl. y nem. - M.: Moskovs'ka shkola prav lyudyny, 2000. - 392 s.

<sup>9</sup> Mel'nychuk O.F. Rol' hromads'kykh orhanizatsiy u zdziysnenni zakhystu prava lyudyny na osvitu. Nauka i praktyka. Advokat № 9 (132) 2011. S.14

<sup>10</sup> Official website of Human Rights Watch - [electronic source] - (<https://www.hrw.org/about>)

– humanitarian (e.g. ICRC, League of Red Cross Societies, Médecins sans Frontières)<sup>11</sup>.

Non-governmental organizations have played an important role in the overall development of the human rights movement since the early 1800s. but the past few years have witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of human rights NGOs. They are involved in many more issues than previously, and their political influence has grown both at the international and domestic level.

There is a widespread network of human rights organizations in Ukraine that are protect the human right to life now. Among them are the following: the Helsinki Human Rights Protection NGO, the Association of Ukrainian Human Rights Monitoring Observers in the activities of law enforcement agencies, the Ukrainian Helsinki Human Rights Union, the Ukrainian Civilian Action Group on the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords, the International Human Rights Protection Committee, the Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Group, etc.

Lack of awareness of current legislation and high cost are the main reasons for the denial of socially vulnerable segments of the population from legal assistance, so often public organizations provide free legal receptions. To estimate the total number of human rights organizations in Ukraine is problematic, because they are part of the overall structure of NGOs. The total number of NGOs according to various estimates in Ukraine is more than 25 thousand, only 15000 of them are active and no more than twenty percent of them are human rights organizations.

According to the Klon/Jawor Association research there are registered about 80 000 NGOs (11 000 foundations and 72 000 associations) in Poland<sup>12</sup>. Most of the organizations (55%) are regional ones, working in their nearest neighborhood. Twenty eight percent of organizations is working on national level and about 10% on international. 38% of organizations in Poland is working in the area of sport, truism, hobby and entertainment. In culture and art is working about 17% of NGOs, 14% in education and 6 in health care, another 6 %in social care and 5 % in local development. Additional 14% of organizations is working in other areas.

The proliferation of nongovernmental organizations is one of the most striking features of contemporary international politics. While states remain the major protectors—and abusers—of human rights, NGOs such as Amnesty International have emerged as central players in the promotion of human rights around the world<sup>13</sup>.

Summing up, it should be noted that the human right to life must be obligatory acknowledged, observed and defended by legislative, executive, judicial and local self-government bodies. At the same time, in the system of guarantees of human rights for life, it is necessary to highlight the following elements: state institutions of non-judicial protection, judicial system and non-governmental human rights organizations. Thus, only the coordinated work of the entire state mechanism, provided that direct and active participation of the public can ensure the strict observance of the human right to life.

It is not enough that governments and others are told that their citizens need protection. They have to understand that this is needed because of the social role of every person. It is possible that a state will be successful in protecting its citizens depends on the extent to which there is general appreciation of the importance of freedom of expression in the society, other rights to bodily integrity are recognized, legislation that enables protection of these rights is in place, the rule of law prevails, and the political will to protect people exists and is seen to exist<sup>14</sup>.

Human rights in recent years has received immense attention and increased discussion over whose rights do we talk about and who protects and promotes human rights. Human rights non-governmental organizations, with their unsparing accounts and reports of human rights practices in countries across the world have no doubt contributed to the growth in protection and promotion of human rights both at the international and national level. The role of human rights non-governmental organizations in protection and promotion of human rights in European countries is very high and the legal framework for protection of human rights is very strong.

Although the setting of international governmental organizations permits somewhat greater scope for forthright discussion of human rights problems, governments remain reluctant to talk about such issues openly. In some ways non-governmental organizations are far more free to criticize, where criticism may be due, than are governments or international bodies. Most governments are concerned with keeping their bilateral relations on a friendly basis<sup>15</sup>. In most circumstances, non-governmental organizations are more independent of political forces and thus are able to identify and criticize human rights violations wherever they may occur.

### **3.11. ANALYSIS OF THE LEGAL EDUCATION SYSTEM FUNCTIONING IN UKRAINIAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: PUBLIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECT**

The development of a democratic legal state in Ukraine, where the main element is the rule of law, sharply raises the need to work out a scientific and conceptual foundation as to the role, purpose and authority of law in a

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<sup>11</sup> Maja Kirilova Eriksson. Manual on Human Rights Monitoring An Introduction for Human Rights Field Officers. Univercity of Oslo. Norwegian Centre for human rights - [electronic source] - (<http://www.jus.uio.no/smr/english/about/programmes/nordem/publications/manual/current/kap4.pdf>)

<sup>12</sup> Stefan Batory Foundation. NGO Programme of Poland. [electronic source] - (<http://www.ngonorway.org/countries/poland>)

<sup>13</sup> Claude E. Welch, Jr. NGOs and Human Rights. Promise and Performance. University of Pennsylvania Press. ISBN 9780812235692. P.304

<sup>14</sup> Christof Heyns & Sharath Srinivasan. Protecting the Right to Life of Journalists: The Need for a Higher Level of Engagement. 2013 – [electronic source] - [https://repository.up.ac.za/dspace/bitstream/handle/2263/21786/Heyns\\_Protecting\(2013\).pdf?sequence=1](https://repository.up.ac.za/dspace/bitstream/handle/2263/21786/Heyns_Protecting(2013).pdf?sequence=1)

<sup>15</sup> David Weissbrodt, The Role of Nongovernmental Organizations in the Implementation of Human Rights, 12 Tex. Int'l L. J. 293 (1977) - [electronic source] - ([http://scholarship.law.umn.edu/faculty\\_articles/234](http://scholarship.law.umn.edu/faculty_articles/234)).

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*Scientific publication*

**ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT:  
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**Edited by  
Maryna Dei  
Olga Rudenko**

*Authors responsible for the content or accuracy of the information*

Layout 60x84/8. Printed sheets 37,65. Run 1000 copies. Order № 01/01-2018

Published and printed by the Accent Graphics Communications & Publishing,  
1807-150 Charlton st.East,  
Hamilton, Ontario,  
L8N 3×3  
Canada