

the point of view of grammatical constructions should be selected. The syntactic content of international documents can be preserved through the use of various types of grammatical transformations [1, p. 140].

We make the conclusion that translation in the sphere of diplomacy requires mastering lexical and grammatical translation transformations, tactfulness, thorough background knowledge, following all necessary rules and stages of translation, taking into account all the peculiarities of the sphere.

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Y. Ihnatenko, E. Berezhnaya, O. Hurko

#### THE CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AS THE NORMATIVE AND LEGAL BASIS OF THE ECHR'S ACTIVITIES

The Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms has become a cornerstone in the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, having developed specific mechanisms for judicial protection and guaranteeing public, social, and religious rights of citizens. Thus, the adoption of the Convention eventually was a truly historic and significant event not only for a single country, but for the entire close European family.

The adoption of the convention was related to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in order to ensure that the signatory countries adhere to their obligations and ensure fundamental human rights and freedoms on the territory of the respective state. Thus, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights became the basis and foundation for the Convention, which in turn was called to build walls, a ceiling and bring order to the house.

Ukraine joined the Council of Europe on November 9, 1995, having undertaken to comply with the norms of the Convention. On April 23, 1998, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted a resolution "On the Commissioner for Compliance with the 1950 Convention "On the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms". The Convention entered into force for Ukraine on September 11, 1997. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine approved the official translation on January 27, 2006. Thus, Ukraine has recognized the norms of the Convention and the ECHR as an authorized court to consider complaints provided for by the ECHR.

The Convention was opened for signature on November 4, 1950, and entered into force on September 3, 1953. The Convention introduced a judicial mechanism for the protection of social, labor, economic, political and cultural citizens' rights of the member countries of the Europe Council. In turn, the European Court of Human Rights assumed these judicial and mentoring functions. Citizens have the right to apply to the ECHR for the protection of rights and fundamental freedoms only in the event that all means of national protection have been exhausted. In addition, the following circumstance is a mandatory condition for the violated right and freedom to be provided for by the Convention. Thus, the ECHR is competent to review only those violations of rights and fundamental freedoms defined by the Convention.

A complaint to the ECHR is submitted in the national judiciary language, and decisions of judges of all instances must be attached to it. As practice shows, the average term of a complaint consideration by the ECHR is several years. There is also a widespread trend that the majority of ECHR complaints are deemed inadmissible, more than 90%.

The Convention protects the following rights:

- Right to life (Article 2).
- Right to liberty and security (Article 5).
- Right to a fair trial (Article 6).
- Right to respect for private and family life (Article 8).
- Freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Article 9).
- Right to marry (Article 12).
- Right to an effective remedy (Article 13) [1, p. 6-13].

At the same time, the Convention prohibits:

- Prohibition of torture and death penalty.
- Prohibition of death penalty.
- Prohibition of slavery and forced labour.
- No punishment without law.
- Prohibition of discrimination.
- Prohibition of abuse of right [1, p. 6-14].

Based on the above, the Convention plays an important role, designed to ensure compliance with the rights and fundamental freedoms of the signatory countries. In addition, it defines a certain judicial procedure, which is designed to practically ensure the protection and restoration of the citizens rights and fundamental freedoms of the High Contracting Parties. Thus, the Convention is an extremely important prerequisite for the establishment of a fair and transparent society in which everyone is equal before the law.

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