

SUMMARY

The protection of citizens' rights is an unchanging priority in the state policy of the Republic of Armenia, especially in conditions of military conflict and pandemic. Along with their administrative and judicial protection, modern Armenian law also provides for non-judicial means of guaranteeing them. The interdisciplinary nature of such phenomena poses the administrative law doctrine with the challenge of establishing the applicability of European models and its suitability to recognize them as consistent with its domestic legal principles.

The subject of the study is the legal acts for the protection of human and civil rights by extrajudicial means in the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Bulgaria and the historical development of their legal framework in the EU, as well as the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Union as a prerequisite for the analysis of the rules applicable to the administrative protection procedures. The aim of the thesis is to explore the administrative law aspects of the preliminary reference and to draw out the potential that administrative law holds for the development of the institute. This approach promises to unlock not only new knowledge and generalizations about the institution of extrajudicial protection of citizens' fundamental rights in the Republic of Armenia, but also to clearly delineate its boundaries, as well as to enrich the arsenal of conceptual tools for critical analysis of the current practice. It is also a guarantee that the solutions sought will not be another compilation or translation of circulating institutes, but will be based on a serious analysis that takes into account the achievements of human rights tradition in the Republic of Armenia, without being misled by on the actual state of the jurisdictions.

The protection of human rights necessarily depends to the highest degree on mechanisms at national level. It is known by default that the protection and interpretation of human rights rely most heavily on developments and mechanisms

at the national level. The laws, policies, procedures and mechanisms available at the national level are key to the enjoyment of human rights in any country. This is why it is essential that human rights are part of national constitutional and legal systems, that judicial professionals are trained in the application of human rights standards, and that human rights violations are reprimanded and sanctioned.

Chapter One is devoted to the main means of human rights protection in Armenia, stressing that the protection of human rights necessarily depends to the highest degree on mechanisms at the national level. The human rights protection policy, respectively the procedures and mechanisms of implementation of this policy are the starting point for the improvement of the very realization of human rights in each country. Chapter Two is devoted entirely to the analysis of the legal framework of the main means of protection of human rights and the perspective of their improvement.

Out-of-court means of dispute resolution have been the subject of attention of the Council of Europe for more than 30 years. One of the reasons why the oldest European organisation pays special attention to these issues is the inefficiency and slowness of the administration of justice in most European countries. Chapter three of the dissertation is devoted to the citizens' distrust in government, which should be influenced by the declared intention to find effective means to protect human and civil rights, and thus to improve living and working conditions. Contemporary societies exist in a general attitude of restriction of the fundamental rights of man and citizen. Citizen dissatisfaction with government is perceived as an insurmountable paradigm. The behaviour of politicians in Bulgaria and Armenia shows powerlessness in the face of citizens' assessment of the results of their work.

Most dissatisfaction is shown towards the acts and actions of the judiciary. Citizens' distrust in human rights institutions reflects the apparent assessment of fear and

insecurity about the limitations of state-organized society and its state. Citizens' trust in state authorities is the general background of insecurity against which citizens' distrust in the administration of justice is most explicitly expressed. Chapter four is devoted to the empirically established tendency to improve the mechanisms for counteracting the various forms of discrimination and bringing them closer to European standards. Sustainable governance indicators reflect the ability of governments to ensure sound policies and measure the competences of social partners for participation and oversight. These indicators reveal wide variations within the EU in implementation capacity and accountability. A significant number of countries still hardly put into practice their formal provisions for better policy-making, in particular with regard to alternative means of protecting human and citizens' rights.

The dissertation concludes with a conclusion that summarizes the most significant findings and suggestions for legislative change.

The dissertation consists of 236 pages, 30 footnotes, including the texts of the three laws applicable in the Republic of Armenia. The literature used covers 77 sources, a list of national and international acts. The structure of the dissertation includes an introduction, four chapters, with sections, a conclusion and a bibliography.

The research is in accordance with the legislation and case law as of 01.12.2023.