

Human Rights As Indivisible Rights: The Protection of Socio-economic Demands Under the European Convention on Human Rights / 9789004160514 / 2009 / Ida Elisabeth Koch / 347 pages / Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2009

Protection of Socio-economic Rights under the ECHR . Teis—, Vol. 115, Issue. , p. 42. CrossRef. Google Scholar. Mila—, Vygant— 2020. The Idea of Minimum Protection of Socioeconomic Rights under the ECHR . Teis—, Vol. 116, Issue. , p. 36. CrossRef. Bates, Ed, The Evolution of the European Convention on Human Rights: From Its Inception to the Creation of a Permanent Court of Human Rights (Oxford University Press, 2010). CrossRef | Google Scholar. Brems, Eva, "Indirect Protection of Social Rights by the European Court of Human Rights" in Barak-Erez, D. and Gross, A.M. (eds.), Exploring Social Rights: Between Theory and Practice (Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2007), pp. 135-167. Google Scholar. Br—ning, Christoph, "Art. Advanced. Human rights as indivisible ri Holdings. Cite this. Text this. Email this. Export Record. Export to RefWorks. Export to EndNoteWeb. Human rights in the market place the exploitation of rights protection by economic actors / by: Harding, Christopher, 1951- Published: (2008). Search Options. Search History. Advanced Search. Find More. Browse the Catalog. Browse Alphabetically. The Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, commonly known as the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), lies at the heart of a highly sophisticated regional legal order developed under the authority of the Council of Europe based in Strasbourg, France. The Convention initially provided for a two-tier system of supervisory institutions, consisting of the European Commission of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights. In 1998, these two part-time institutions were replaced by a single-tier, full-time European Court of Human Rights. Further substantive rights have been incorporated into the Convention by way of six additional protocols, which bind only those states that choose to ratify them. The core system of human rights promotion and protection under the United Nations has a dual basis: the UN Charter, adopted in 1945, and a network of treaties subsequently adopted by UN members. The Charter-based system applies to all 192 UN Member States, while only those States that have ratified or acceded to particular treaties are bound to observe that part of the treaty-based (or conventional) system to which they have explicitly agreed. Apart from the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the General Assembly adopted numerous other declarations. When sufficient consensus emerges between States, declarations may be transformed into binding agreements. It reaffirmed that all rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent.