

**1. Who is "human" in the concept of modern human rights?**

This refers to all human being without any distinction as to race color, sex, language, religion and any other grounds.

**2. How is carried out of the protection of a right which is not regulated in the Constitution in your legal system? What kind of balancing is done when a right uncounted in the Constitution is conflicted with a constitutional right?**

The courts are allowed to take judicial notice if the rights are promulgated in the national and regional legal Gazettes. Therefore even if these rights are not listed under the Constitution, it is possible to protect these rights so long as these rights are incorporated under the different domestic legislations and international instruments to which my country is a party.

It is clearly incorporated under the constitution that the constitution is the supreme law of the country and any legislation and acts contrary to this document is null and void.

**3. Do International Human Rights Documents applied in your country represent minimum standards that are already provided or the must-reach aims? Are there any regulations in your legal system above international human rights standards? If there are, would you please explain?**

Yes they can be applied. However there are challenges for courts to apply in the litigation. As a matter of principle the FDRE constitution clearly notes that the fundamental rights and freedoms incorporated by the constitution shall be interpreted in a manner conforming to the principles of UDHR, international covenants on Human Rights and international instruments adopted by Ethiopia. The supremacy clause of the constitution will make the constitution above the international human rights standards.

**4. In your legal system, is the jurisdiction an actor itself to move forward human rights standards? If it is, would you please explain?**

I am not clear with this question, if it is to mean that is the legal system do have a mechanism to move forward the human rights standards?, I will say that there are different institutions (actors) that work for the proper enforcements of the human rights standards. The ombudsman and the human right commission may be mentioned.

**5. Are there values and issues in your country that are not covered by human rights documents but need to be protected under the concept of human rights? If your answer is yes, would you please explain?**

I don't think

**6. Are there such human right regulations in the legal system of your country that is protected by the constitution but contradicts social reality and justice?**

I don't think that there exist such like contradiction.

**7. Are there any social realities contradicting international human rights concept based on individualism?**

There are different Harmful Traditional Practices (FGM, Abduction for marriage and others) that exist within the different societies in the country that may contradict with the human right concept.

**8. In your legal system, are there legal mechanisms to protect human rights if fundamental rights are violated by private persons? Are these mechanisms effective?**

Yes there are different mechanisms that the grievance of such individuals may be addressed. We have the court system (federal and Regional courts) and the administrative mechanisms may be mentioned.

**9. Are there groups in your country who have their own national, ethnical, religious and linguistic identities? Could you please give some information about them (especially if you feel yourself one of them)?**

The federal law of the country fails to clearly stipulate which type of society should be considered as indigent. However different regions within the country try to list down the societies and groups that are considered as original inhabitant with their respective regions. By doing this they give special right to such group of individuals.

**10. What is the definition of the notion "minority" according to your constitutional system? What is your opinion on this concept? Do you think that minority rights should be protected broadly by the constitutional level? Do you think that constitutional regulations that would broaden the rights of minorities will solve the conflicts between majorities and minorities?**

No clear definition is stated by the FDRE Constitution. There should exist a protection for this margin of the society. Yes, I feel that the Constitution should clearly articulate the protection that should be provided for such groups. This may not be a solution. The solution should be integrating the majority and minority without affecting their respective right.

**11. What do you think on the notion and the concept of minority rights in international law? Could the international regulations/treatments be a response to the reality and problems of the peoples in your country? In other words, do they cover the reality in your country from the view of the state and the view of peoples?**

I think the international law is not yet come up with a detail rules on minority rights. So it needs effort to develop this right. One of the challenges is the balance between self-determination rights of these people and that the sovereign rights of the states. This challenge together with the newness of the field to the international human right law might be difficult for the enforcement of this right.

**12. What you think is the most current human rights problem in your country?**

Internal displacement of peoples from one region to other and even within one region, Impunity of former officials for the human right violation they committed before Dr. Abiy Regime.