

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

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?

Rights other than those protected by the Constitution are protected through ordinary statutory or "common" law. Those protections can be modified freely by the legislature. But, if a statutory right conflicts with a constitutional one, the constitutional right automatically prevails (except under quite narrow circumstances).

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?

The United States takes the position that most rights guaranteed under international human rights law are equal or better protected under the U.S. Constitution, but that there are some international human rights the protection of which would violate the U.S. Constitution (the primary but not sole example being regulation of hate speech).

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

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?

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?

Many would contend that the protection of property rights (even a relatively modest modern form) prevents the achievement of social and economic rights both directly and indirectly, through the power wealthy people have in politics.

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

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?

There are some statutory remedies available against private parties who take actions that would violate human rights were they taken by a public actor. Procedural obstacles, though, make these remedies less effective in practice than they are in principle.

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)?

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?

In general, “minority” is defined in the United States primarily by a history of oppressive treatment (which correlated strongly with statistical minority status, but is not the same).

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?

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

The conflict between rights of minorities (mostly LGBTQ) and the rights of those with religiously-grounded reasons for refusing to acknowledge equal citizenship rights for those minorities.