

scope of mandatory use of the state language and was one of the reasons of the Revolution of Dignity [7].

Thus, the analysis of the causes and consequences of both revolutions is important for understanding historical processes, defining strategies for the further development of the state and ensuring stability. The study of the experience of protests allows us to understand which management strategies lead to social prosperity and which, on the contrary, cause destabilization.

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THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF GUARANTEES HUMAN RIGHTS

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This topic is of great importance as European states continue to develop and expand individual freedoms and rights. Human rights are fundamental value of the European legal system. The system of human rights guarantees is based on the joint cooperation of the Council of Europe members, on court decisions issued by the European Court of Human Rights and on the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Member countries of the Council of Europe achieve the protection of human rights by discussing matters of common interest, concluding agreements and implementing joint actions in economic, social, cultural, scientific, legal, and administrative fields, as well as in the sphere of protection and further realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Concept and essence of human rights guarantees. Human rights guarantees refer to the mechanisms, institutions, and legal frameworks that protect individual rights from violation. Such a protection includes: legal guarantees,

political guarantees, social and economic guarantees, judicial guarantees, ideological guarantees and freedom guarantees. Key principles of the European human rights guarantees are as follows: pluralism, justice, equality of man and women, tolerance, non-discrimination, rule of law and human rights, judicial independence.

The role of the European Court of Human Rights. The European Court of Human Rights is an international court based in Strasbourg, France. It consists of a number of judges equal to the number of member States of the Council of Europe that have ratified the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Currently they are 46. The Court applies the European Convention on Human Rights. Its task is to ensure that States respect the rights and guarantees set out in the Convention. It does this by examining complaints (known as “applications”) lodged by individuals or, sometimes, by States. Thus, if a member State has breached one or more of these rights and guarantees, the Court delivers a judgment stating a violation. Judgments are binding: the countries concerned are under an obligation to comply with them.

The role of the Council of Europe. The Council of Europe advocates freedom of expression and of the media, freedom of assembly, equality, and the protection of minorities. It has launched campaigns on issues such as child protection, online hate speech, and the rights of the Roma (Europe's largest minority). The Council of Europe helps member states fight corruption and terrorism and undertake necessary judicial reforms. Its group of constitutional experts, known as the Venice Commission, offers legal advice to countries throughout the world. The Council of Europe promotes human rights through international conventions, such as the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and the Convention on Cybercrime. It monitors member states' progress in these areas and makes recommendations through independent expert monitoring bodies. Council of Europe member states no longer apply the death penalty.

Conclusions. The European system of human rights plays one of the most important roles in ensuring human rights and freedoms. Member countries of the Council of Europe have achieved the highest level of freedom in this sphere. The European experience in the sphere of human rights and freedoms protection is spread worldwide, influencing every state in the world.

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