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Analysis of the Role of International Organizations in the Process of Regulating the Rights of the Fourth Generation: The Main Directions, the Challenges of the Time

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Abstract: The 21st century can be confidently called the century of the formation of the fourth generation of human rights, which in turn requires the international community to properly regulate, enshrine and protect. The main purpose of the article is to find out the role of international organizations in the process of regulation and protection of human rights of the fourth generation in accordance with the challenges facing humanity, namely scientific and technological progress. The data collection was based on the PRISMA. For the study of this topic, 35 works of scientists were used. For a detailed study of this topic, the following methods were used: logical method, dialectical method, hermeneutical method, cognitive method, which helped to establish the purpose of consolidation of the fourth generation of human rights. The results of the study are the identification of the rights attributed to the fourth generation of human rights and their analysis; the role of international organizations in the process of regulation, provision, and protection of the fourth generation of rights was investigated; the following steps to improve the process of regulation and protection of the fourth generation of rights were proposed. It is shown that the success of effective regulation and enforcement of the rights of the fourth generation of human rights directly depends on the coherent cooperation of international organizations, their effective activities, which should be aimed at enshrining and regulating these rights at the international level. In conclusions it is necessary to work out a global concept both by international bodies and organizations and with the help of national bodies of the global concept of regulation of the fourth generation of human rights. Hence within the framework of this article the author made an attempt to study the specifics of regulation of human rights referred to the fourth generation, as well as to determine and analyze the role of international organizations in the protection

of relevant human rights and attempt to develop recommendations for further regulation and protection of these rights.

Keywords: generation of human rights; protection of rights; UN; euthanasia; human rights.

Introduction

The scientific boom that began in the twentieth century and continues to this day has contributed to the emergence of new industries, discoveries, and scientific advances, which in turn require the world community to protect human rights arising from technological and scientific progress. Human rights, guilty in connection with scientific progress, began to unite into a new generation of human rights - the fourth, which became a logical process of constant development of society. To date, there remain many debates about the recognition and protection of the rights of the fourth generation, both at the national and international level. Delaying the process of enshrining a number of rights of the fourth generation may lead to a slowdown in the development of many spheres.

Realization of the human rights stipulated and fixed in legislative acts is a prerequisite for the existence of legal systems, because without it the law loses its social purpose and content. Protection of human rights acts as one of the most important and effective guarantees of consolidation and establishment of democracy and the principle of the rule of law (Dzebchuk & Ignatova, 2019).

It is generally recognized that human rights are based on the concept of dignity and respect for human beings, so human rights are recognized as a universal and global value, the regulation and protection of which has long gone beyond a single state and is the main task of the entire international community. Three generations of human rights are officially recognized, divided according to their importance, necessity, and entrenchment. The fourth generation includes rights that are associated with scientific and technological progress and are still in the field of scientific research and consolidation in different countries of the world. Modern scholars noted that the fourth generation of human rights is a legal match to the challenges that have emerged in the twenty-first century, namely those related to the survival of populations and the preservation of civilization (Buletsa et al., 2019). International organizations play an important role in regulating and protecting human rights, including the fourth generation of human rights. The term "international organization" must be understood to mean an association established by treaty or other instrument and endowed with its own legal personality. Currently, there are hundreds of organizations in the world that, to varying degrees, are called upon to regulate and protect human rights.

Research Problem

The fourth generation of human rights emerged in the 1990s in connection with scientific progress, including the emerging possibilities (organ transplants, artificial insemination, cloning, etc.). However, despite the considerable interest of scientists, the whole change to the phenomenon of the fourth generation of human rights, there is no unified approach to the understanding, protection, and regulation of the rights of this generation, which in turn requires an adequate legal response, which should create effective mechanisms to ensure, guarantee and regulate such rights. One of the mechanisms to ensure and regulate the fourth generation of human rights is the activity of international organizations.

Research Focus

The challenges of the modern world and the rapid development of society require not only individual states but also the entire international community, to develop effective mechanisms for responding to emerging challenges. Scientific and technological progress, and in connection with it the emergence of a number of rights, has proved that the international response is not always ready to cope

with the rapid development of society. It is necessary to regulate and protect emerging human rights, which are consolidated in a separate generation of human rights.

Research Aim and Research Questions

The purpose of this study is to clarify and establish the human rights referred to the fourth generation and conduct their detailed analysis, as well as determine the role and purpose of international organizations in the process of regulating these rights to prevent the violation of these rights, due to their specificity and other insufficiently formed legal enshrining and recognition.

The objectives of this article are:

- establishing a list of human rights belonging to the fourth generation;
- conducting a detailed analysis of fourth-generation rights;
- exploring the role of international organizations in the process of regulating, ensuring, and protecting fourth-generation human rights;
- elaboration of mechanisms and developments for the further regulation and protection of the fourth generation of human rights.

Literature Review

The study of the issue of legal regulation and protection of the fourth generation of human rights is becoming more and more relevant every year in connection with the development of society and scientific breakthroughs in various spheres of life. Not a small number of scientists are asking the question of legal regulation of the fourth generation of human rights and their proper protection and enforcement.

The fourth generation of rights is a new phenomenon in legal science. Thus, the fourth generation of human rights is in the process of constant development and improvement, accompanied by discussions about the necessity and appropriateness of enshrining certain rights. This generation of human rights includes rights resulting from the development of medicine, biology, technology, and changes in general morality (Barabash, 2016). Rights in these areas have not yet been legally recognized and protected. Popovich and others have noted that the concept of the fourth generation of human rights is a super-important legal and social phenomenon at this stage of social development. The fact that recognition of new human rights, the expansion of the already existing list is one of the trends of the transformation process of the legal status of the individual, dictated by the requirements and needs of the present (Popovych & Shavarin, 2019), remains unquestionable.

According to Buletsa et al. (2019), the question of the essence and necessity of enshrining and recognizing the fourth generation of human rights is increasingly becoming a subject of debate among scholars. The emergence of fourth-generation rights has been a natural phenomenon due to the development of science and the emergence of newer technologies. Plis (2014) noted that human rights related, for example, to phenomena such as euthanasia or abortion, already require separate regulation and their formation into a separate type of rights, which belongs to the fourth generation of human rights. Fourth-generation human rights can be considered somatic rights, based on the belief that a person has the right to control his life, in particular his body, to do with his life what he wants. The individual has the right to decide for himself to change the article, artificial insemination, abortion, or the right to die (Plis, 2014).

Kokhan et al. (2020) believed that the increasing interest in the study of the fourth generation of human rights and the existence of different approaches and doctrines to the study of these rights shows the relevance and need to enshrine the rights of the fourth generation not only at the state level but also at the international level. Also, scientists note the lack of unified consolidation and understanding of the essence of these rights in the world, noting that this is a gap in the international community and suggest

immediate elimination of these gaps by normative regulation of certain types of human rights of the fourth generation. Ishaku (2019) believed that international organizations should facilitate the globalization process in the world and contribute to the effective protection of human rights. He offered the following recommendations for improving the protection of human rights, including the implementation of such protection by international organizations, namely:

- the granting of greater powers to international organizations to protect human rights; compensation to the person whose rights have been violated;
- greater and closer cooperation between the various international organizations in the field of human rights protection;
- a sound and coordinated policy of the prevention of human rights violations;
- the national government must be prepared to domesticate the proposals and recommendations of international organizations for the protection of human rights (Ishaku, 2019).

Neuman (2019), in turn, noted that the international protection system is expressed because of the responsibilities of the state in which such rights have been violated. That is, an international organization recognizing the violation of human rights contributes to the most effective protection of those rights by monitoring, guiding, and assisting the state to restore the violated rights (Neuman, 2019). It should be noted that even today, discussions continue about how fourth-generation rights can be implemented and regulated. A number of international organizations, among them the European Union, the Council of Europe, and others, have expressed their vision of regulating and protecting fourth-generation human rights through close cooperation between international organizations and the development of recommendations for the protection of fourth-generation human rights.

Materials and Methods

The necessity and prerequisites for the study of this article should include the fact that the XXI century is characterized by significant technological and scientific progress in various spheres of life, which in turn significantly affects the existence of both all humanity and each individual human being. The fourth generation of human rights, as a consequence of this progress and transformation, requires the entire international community to recognize and affirm, both nationally and internationally. Thus, this work is based on the analysis of scientific literature, materials from conferences, news sites and sites of international organizations. Therefore, various sources are involved in the research. However, despite this, the work belongs to the qualitative type.

Sample and Participants

To select the most relevant sources, the PRISMA approach was used, which was used in stages and involved the involvement of various types of sources: scientific works, monographs, articles, etc. The selection of sources involved the inclusion of authoritative scientific articles from journals with double-blind peer review. The selection of sources was also based on their relevance, scientific and practical importance.

Instruments and Procedures

Therefore, the PRISMA approach became the main tool for research. In particular, the works that were known to the authors from prior research (6 works) were initially selected. These works were written by authors from the EU and the USA and were characterized by relevance and relevance to the research topic. After that, databases were selected in which the sources were searched: Web of Science, Taylor and Francis, Elsevier. Date range: 2010–2022. The search was carried out by entering such keywords as international organizations, main rights, the fourth generation: the main directions. A total of 4794 results were found here. After removing duplicates, 3,211 sources were included in the analysis. After a brief analysis of the titles, the total list of sources was reduced to 828. The work also used a strict

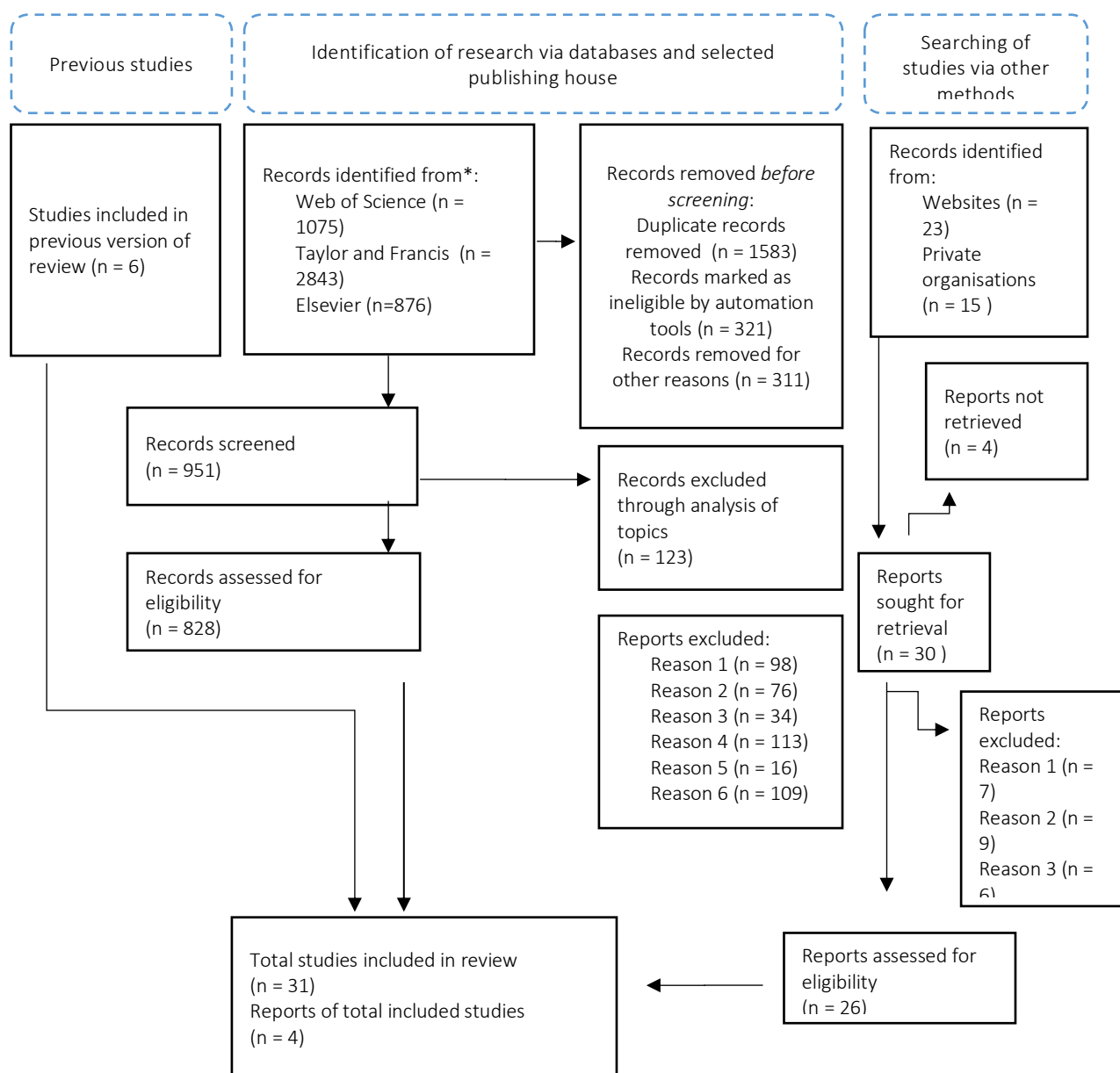
selection of sources based on such criteria as: 1. The study describes the peculiarities of the functioning of international organizations through the prism of law; 2. The work describes various legal mechanisms for observing human rights; 3. The study describes the main principles of human rights implementation in the international context; 4 The paper defines the role of international law for the observance of human rights; 5. The study describes the main legal crimes faced by the 4th generation. 6. The study describes the stages of its implementation (both theoretical and empirical were preferred). Materials from the organization's reports and websites are also included in the study. Their engagement was also based on the PRISMA approach. In particular, such indicators as:

1. Correspondence to the topic of study.
2. Data relevance.
3. Various legal mechanisms of the activities of international organizations within the framework of protection of rights and freedoms are described.

Based on these criteria, a total of 35 items of the most relevant and relevant literature were included in the study (See Figure 1).

Figure 1

The main steps of Data Collection According to the PRISMA



Data Analysis

Different methods of scientific cognition were used to investigate the objectives of this article, among which dialectical method, systematic approach, formal-logical method, hermeneutical method, cognitive method, logical method, system-structural method, and others were used.

Systemic, normative, and formal methods facilitated the analysis of legal acts regulating human rights, in particular the fourth-generation rights. An effective method of the research of this article is the dialectical method, through which the analysis of the role of international organizations in the process of regulation and protection of human rights was carried out. In order to form a complete list of human rights the methods of generalization and synthesis of the law were used, which demonstrate the characteristics of the fourth generation of human rights. The institutional method contributed to the identification of the specific features of certain types of human rights of the fourth generation.

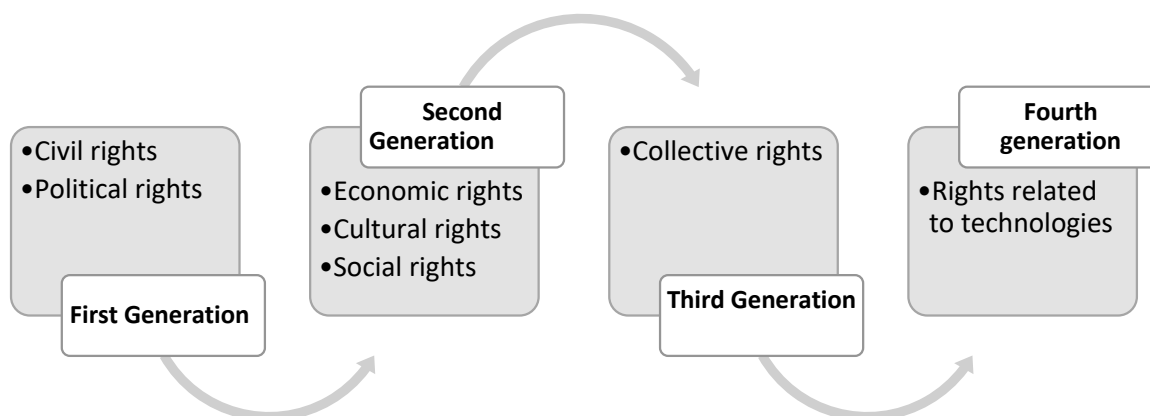
The use of methods of formal and dialectical logic contributed to tracing and clarifying the role of scientific developments in the sphere of recognition and regulation of the fourth generation of human rights. An important role in the study of the material was played by the method of synthesis, which consisted in determining the main legal acts in the sphere of human rights protection and the establishment of international organizations, whose powers include the protection of human rights.

Results

It is traditional to divide human rights into three generations, which was invented and proposed in the 1970s by the Czech scientist and jurist K. Vasak. Yes, the first generation of human rights should include civil and political rights; the second generation of human rights includes economic, cultural, and social rights; the third generation includes collective rights. The study of generations of human rights was also conducted by Plis (2014), who agreed with the division of human rights proposed by K. Vasak, and also expressed his thoughts on the existence of a fourth generation of human rights (See Figure 2).

Figure 2

Division of Human Rights into Three Generations



Source: Plis (2014).

Based on the normative enshrining of certain types of rights and scientific research we can identify the following rights belonging to the fourth generation of human rights, namely: the right to change articles; use of virtual reality; cloning; artificial insemination; euthanasia; right to same-sex marriage; organ transplantation; right to child-free family; right of access to Internet and other rights arising from scientific and technological advances.

A large number of international legal instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950),

the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), etc., contain a broad list of human rights in various spheres of life.

International organizations are called upon to regulate, protect and ensure a number of important rights, in particular fourth-generation rights. One of the most important international organizations tasked with protecting human rights is the United Nations (hereafter, the UN). The central position of the UN in the human rights system can be explained by the fact that almost all states are members of the UN, as well as by the fact that, according to the UN Charter (1945), the main purpose of the organization is to promote belief in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person. The United Nations was created in 1945 as a response to the challenges after the end of World War II. The declaratory purpose of the UN is to maintain peace in the world. In the field of human rights, the UN adopted a fundamental legal act to regulate and protect human rights, namely the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). The Universal Declaration of Human Rights served as the basis for the adoption of a number of international legal acts in the field of ensuring and regulating human rights. Another achievement and mechanism for the regulation and protection of human rights, which was formed within the UN, was the creation of the Human Rights Committee. Thus, the Human Rights Committee is a special body, to which every person can apply with a complaint in case of violation of his/her rights. The creation and activities of the UN became a kind of base and prerequisite for the creation of the following mechanisms to regulate and ensure human rights, as well as to supervise their observance and protection. One of the important bodies of the United Nations in the field of human rights protection is the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), which is mandated by the UN Charter (United Nations, 1945) to make recommendations to deepen respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

It is under the auspices of the United Nations that the fourth generation of human rights has made significant progress. Thus, a number of legal instruments regulating and enshrining fourth-generation rights have been adopted by UN bodies over the past few years, namely: the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Human Being on the Application of Biology and Medicine: Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine, 1997; four protocols to the aforementioned Convention were adopted (the Protocol Against Human Cloning, 1998, Protocol on the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissue 2002, Protocol on Biomedical Research 2005); the Universal Declaration of Bioethics and Human Rights 2005; the UN Declaration on Human Cloning 2005, etc. (Perepolkin et al., 2021).

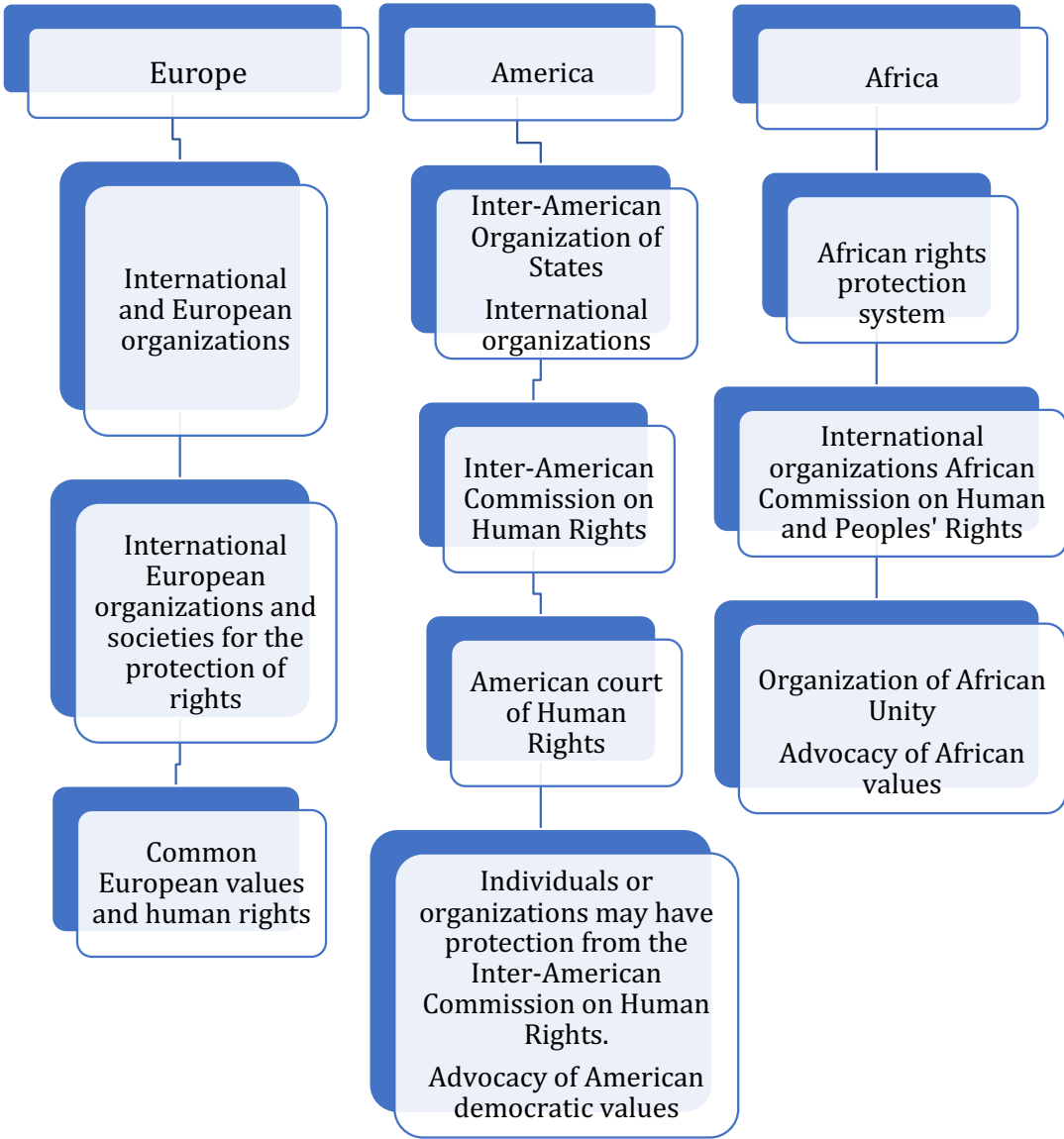
Already in 1949, the Council of Europe was created, one of the tasks of which was the protection of human rights, which should be carried out by all member states of the organization. The adoption of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (Convention for the Protection, 1950) was a great achievement in the field of human rights protection. A number of bodies and organizations, in particular the European Commission of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights, were established to ensure and protect the rights set forth in this Convention. Thus, a person whose rights have been violated can apply to the European Court of Human Rights for the protection of the violated rights specified in the Convention. In its turn, a state, which has ratified the Convention, is obliged to fulfill the decision of the European Court of Human Rights. The procedure for the protection of human rights within the Council of Europe should not be equated with the protection of human rights within the European Union. For instance, in order to regulate and protect human rights within the European Union, the Charter of the European Union containing the list and types of rights to be protected, including the fourth generation of human rights (Charter of fundamental rights, 2000) was adopted. In particular, Article 3 of the Charter of the European Union establishes that everyone has the right to respect for physical and mental integrity. Also, this Charter stipulated that in the application of science and medicine, the following requirements must be met: prohibition of using the human body as a source of profit; prohibition of human reproduction through cloning; prohibition of eugenics,

especially its part aimed at human selection; the necessity of obtaining proper human consent for any issues related to human life (Charter of fundamental rights, 2000).

It should also be noted that in addition to international and European organizations that are close to Poland on the issue of human rights protection because they share common values, there are other regional organizations and mechanisms for the protection of human rights. Thus, regional organizations whose task is the protection of human rights are also represented by the Inter-American Organization of American States, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. Individuals or organizations who believe that their rights have been violated can apply for protection to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Also important is the African System for the Protection of Human Rights, consisting of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, which is an organ of the Organization of African Unity. The Commission's mandate includes hearing biennial reports from States on the promotion and protection of human rights (See Figure 3).

Figure 3

The System of International Organizations in the Process of Regulongg the Main Rights



Source: Author’s development.

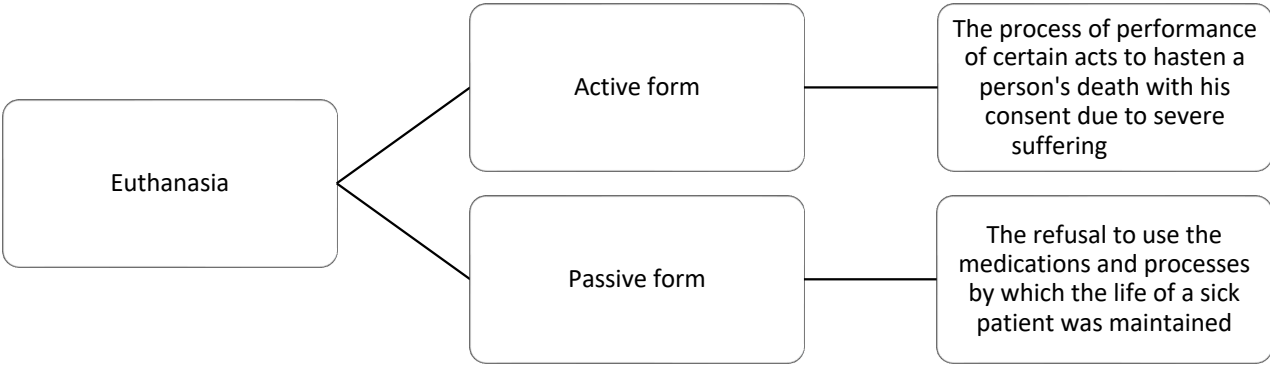
Individual fourth-generation rights need to be analyzed separately, as they are not recognized in all countries of the world due to their specific nature and the importance they represent for human existence. Some of the most controversial fourth-generation human rights are the right to euthanasia,

abortion, and the right to cloning. Euthanasia must be understood as the termination or reduction by a physician of the life of a person who, in turn, suffers from an incurable illness or unbearable suffering. Not all countries in the world recognize the procedure of ending life by euthanasia. For example, in the Netherlands, there is a special law regulating the process of euthanasia, namely the Law “Criteria for Euthanasia and Assistance for Voluntary Deprivation of Life”. Among the criteria for taking a person's life by euthanasia, it is necessary to highlight: euthanasia can only be carried out by a doctor; consent of the disease to take life by euthanasia; the doctor must ensure that the disease of the person who wishes to die by euthanasia is incurable, and all means have been used so that the person does not suffer due to the disease (Engström, 2020). There are concerns among international bodies and organizations about the widespread use of the right to euthanasia. For example, the Commission on Human Rights in its report expressed concern about the use of the human right to euthanasia and its widespread catching up, for example in the Netherlands. The Commission on Human Rights called for a review of legislation on the regulation of euthanasia to bring it into line with the requirements of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Reingold & Mora, 2019). In turn, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe noted that it recommends that states respect and protect the dignity of terminally ill or dying people in all respects (Reingold & Mora, 2019).

It should be noted that there are two forms of euthanasia: active and passive. Active euthanasia must be understood to mean the performance of certain acts to hasten a person's death with his consent due to the existence of a disease that causes him severe suffering. The process of active euthanasia can be carried out either by a medical worker alone or by the patient and the doctor together. In turn, passive euthanasia must be understood as a refusal to use the medications and processes by which the life of a sick patient was maintained, provided, however, that the seriously ill patient has expressed a desire not to carry out medical intervention (See Figure 4).

Figure 3

The Description of Forms of Euthanasia



Source: Author’s development.

International organizations year after year increasingly support the right to die with dignity, as they consider it the choice of each person. In Poland, the right to euthanasia is not recognized and is equated and punished on a par with murder. Thus, a person committing euthanasia faces criminal liability and imprisonment. Polish law prohibits killing a person at will and under the influence of compassion, as well as assisting a person to commit suicide.

Regarding the right to abortion, there is an ongoing worldwide debate on the appropriateness of this right. In Poland, the right to abortion is strictly regulated by law. Thus, abortion is prohibited, except in two cases: when the pregnancy poses a threat to the life or health of the pregnant woman; or there is a reasonable suspicion that the pregnancy is the result of a prohibited act (rape) (Dz.U. 1993 nr 17 poz. 78, 1993). Another fourth-generation right whose regulation and enforcement continues to be debated not only among scientists but also among lawyers and medical professionals is the right to

surrogate motherhood. In the case of using this right of biological parents, the rights of the genetic mother prevail, which very often leads to a number of problems and violations of human rights. Many scientists and workers are against the enshrinement and legislative regulation of this right, but it should be noted that the main argument regarding the legalization of this right is to create opportunities for infertile couples to have a child. The World Health Organization (WHO) agrees to some extent with the need for this right, noting that 5% of the human population cannot have a child for immunological, genetic, anatomical, and other reasons (Perepolkin et al., 2021). However, both WHO and other international organizations, scientists, and lawyers have pointed out that the legalization of surrogacy could lead to a change in the values of society, with its deviation towards immorality, cynicism, and mercantilism, and childbirth could simply turn into a business for certain categories of people.

In addition to rights in the medical and scientific sphere, the so-called “virtual rights” also belong to the fourth generation. Globalization changes taking place in the world require the establishment and consolidation of new types of rights. For example, the UN General Assembly has established the right to information and the right of freedom of expression on the Internet. At the international level, a provision has been enshrined according to which a person's access to the Internet may not be unreasonably restricted except in cases specifically established by a court decision. The right of access to the Internet should be guaranteed and ensured to everyone. More and more jobs require the availability of the Internet and technology, and accordingly, the lack of legal regulation of the relevant rights creates a disadvantage for people and creates conditions of inability to ensure and protect the rights of proper persons. A large number of human rights organizations have documented violations of the right to Internet access, particularly in countries such as Pakistan, Ethiopia, or Algeria (Woodroffe, 2020).

Also, the rights of the fourth generation are virtual, information, digital, and other rights. Thus, the need for the existence and consolidation of digital rights was investigated by Song and Ma (2022) noting that given the typical features of the digital era, in particular, that human activities and social life are becoming more digital, and people have developed a new digital identity, the representation, and regulation of digital identity becomes a new topic of human activity. The emergence of the digital age and digital rights has contributed to new issues and challenges, including protecting personal privacy, preventing biased algorithms, and balancing the imbalance between the right to public data and information. Protecting these rights should be a major point of not only public policy but also international policy.

The recognition of the rights of the fourth generation requires the world community to develop effective mechanisms of their consolidation and implementation, as well as ways of their protection. Much attention in the regulation of the rights of the fourth generation by international organizations should be paid to their protection, since the use of certain rights, including in the medical sphere, often leads to their abuse or violation of these rights by third parties. Also, it is necessary to establish the proper enforcement of human rights of the fourth generation at the levels of universal, international, bilateral, and regional relations.

All international organizations engaged in the protection of human rights can be divided into two main groups: regional and universal. Universal international organizations should be understood as all existing bodies and organizations whose activities for the protection of human rights extend throughout the world and have no geographical limitations and borders. The main universal international organization is the UN, because its members are almost all countries of the world, and one of the main objectives of this organization is to assert the belief in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and value of the human person. In turn, a regional international organization, one of the functions of which is the protection of human rights, should be considered an organization whose mandate extends only to a particular region, such as the European Union.

In order to regulate, improve and protect fourth-generation human rights, international organizations need to strengthen international cooperation and develop common doctrinal approaches

to a common understanding and consolidation of fourth-generation rights. Also, it is necessary to adopt a number of legal acts recognizing certain fourth-generation rights. Various conferences and the involvement of regional and national organizations acting at the state level in the process of regulating and securing the rights attributed to the fourth generation of human rights will help the population understand the essence of these rights, their further consolidation, and protection.

A joint approach to understanding and regulating the fourth generation of human rights will facilitate their application by the population and their implementation at the international level, as well as allow for their more effective protection not only by state bodies but also by international organizations, whose functions include the international protection of human rights in particular. It should be noted that a common understanding and regulation of human rights of the fourth generation by the states of the world, international organizations, and national governments is important.

Discussion

The obtained results demonstrated the importance of international organizations in the system of observing human rights of the 21st century. In particular, it is determined that every year in the world there are changes in one area of human life or another, and at the center of all the changes is the man. Life does not stand still, but changes rapidly, with new scientific discoveries and inventions, technological and globalizing progress. Lawyers, state, or international bodies are always catching up with scientific and technological progress, trying to enshrine in it the legal position of man. There is a famous Latin expression describing the aforementioned situation: “the legal situation of men is constantly and infinitely changing, and nothing in it is unchanged (*humani iuris condicio semper in infinitum decure et nihil est in ea, quod stare perpetuo possit*)” (Risse, 2021). The same opinion is held by other scientists, which emphasizes the importance of the obtained results (Nishiyama, 2021; Posthuma & Rossi, 2017). At the same time, the study also demonstrated the importance of technological rights, which are especially important in the context of the 4th generation. Other scientists also emphasize the aspect of observing rights in the spheres of technological decisions (Christine, 2017; Hein, 2016; Ma, 2021). Other scientists have also assessed the impact of new developments in the context of the 4th generation router, which also resonates with this study. (Benvenisti, 2018; Besada & Martin, 2014; Dinçer et al., 2022). The formation of international law went hand in hand with the adoption and creation of mechanisms for the protection of human rights, in particular, the empowerment of international organizations to protect the fundamental rights and interests of individuals (Elstub et al., 2016; Halvorssen, 2019).

The obtained results are correlated with the statement that every person is endowed with a group of inalienable rights given to them from birth (Stępniaak, 2019). Human rights are seen as the inalienable and inalienable rights of every human being that are inherent in every person at birth. Shumilo (2018) agrees with this statement, noting that human rights establish the minimum necessary for a person to exist and function normally. Human rights are not a static phenomenon, on the contrary, every year they develop and improve, new types of rights appear, which, in turn, requires the creation of new mechanisms to regulate and protect these rights. The rapid development of society and technological progress has led to the emergence of various social relations, scientific achievements, branches, and spheres, which in turn require the formation, consolidation, and guaranteeing of new types of human rights. Kokhan et al. (2020) noted that the XXI century is characterized by scientific discoveries and a wide range of opportunities in every sphere of human activity. Thus, scientific discoveries and advances in biology, genetics and the development of information and communication technologies have led to a change in people's consciousness and the emergence of the fourth generation of human rights. The latest changes in society need the transformation of legislation regulating these changes.

In results it was showed that the concept of “human rights” should be understood as a certain set of freedoms and opportunities for a person, conditioned by the very fact of a person's existence in

society. The main characteristics of human rights are: inherent to each person and exist independently, i.e. belong to the person regardless of the will of state bodies; inviolability of rights, namely the state cannot restrict or violate human rights without grounds; human rights are of non-material nature, i.e. they cannot be acquired; human rights belong to him regardless of social status, skin color, origin, citizenship, religion or material status; they are protected and guaranteed (Stępnia, 2019).

Moreover, the results showed that the fourth generation of human rights is the alternative and independence of the individual. Yes, the person himself chooses his way of life, his legal behavior, that is, he acquires autonomy, but still within the legal framework. Currently, there is no unified approach to the definition and understanding of what rights should be attributed to the fourth generation of human rights. The fourth generation of human rights is formed on certain principles (bases), namely: sovereignty of the individual in relation to the state; determination of the high status of the individual by the international community; striving for unity on all norms of law or morality that determine the behavior of the individual; recognition as a basic human right and the right to individuality (Kiss & Szóke, 2014; Zadek, 2017).

The regulation of certain rights, referred to the fourth generation of human rights, remains debatable, in particular regarding the appropriateness and ways of their recognition, enshrining, and realization. The list of such rights includes the right to euthanasia, abortion, or artificial insemination. It should be noted that not all the rights of the four generations of human rights are defined globally. Thus, the rights of the fourth generation of human rights are perceived and regulated differently in each country of the world, for example, such rights as the right to euthanasia and the right to abortion are not recognized by all countries of the world, which complicates their regulation and protection by international organizations. Dzebchuk and Ignatova (2019) noted that legalizing and enshrining the right to euthanasia becomes possible when the following requirements are met:

- Voluntary and informed request (consent) of a seriously ill person to put him out of his suffering by hastening his death. Appropriate consent of the patient to euthanasia must be in writing and secured by the chief physician and a notary, as well as contain the opinion of psychiatrists;
- A study and assertion of the impossibility of avoiding and alleviating the suffering of the seriously ill by means other than the use of euthanasia;
- the impossibility of alleviating the suffering or saving the life of the seriously ill person must be certified by a highly professional panel of physicians;
- consent of the patient's relatives to the use of euthanasia.

Recognition and legal enshrinement of the right to euthanasia in the world will be considered quite justified due to the fact that in some cases the voluntary death of a seriously ill patient with the assistance of medical professionals helps patients to avoid physical, psychological, and moral suffering. This, in turn, requires both international organizations and states to create a legal framework, which at the legislative level will regulate and protect the rights attributed to the fourth generation.

Since this study is based on an analysis of the literature, the work may contain some limitations. In particular, emphasis was placed on the analysis of current English-language literature, which has both justified and problematic sides. On the one hand, modern English-language research is a synthesis of legal opinion. On the other hand, scientific literature written in other languages may contain new relevant thoughts and theories that will still require further study.

Conclusions and Implications

Hence, fourth-generation rights are a new phenomenon and were created in connection with scientific and technological progress. It should be noted that the emergence of new types of rights has posed a number of challenges to humanity, in particular the regulation, provision, and protection of the fourth generation of human rights.

It should be noted that the success of effective regulation and enforcement of the rights of the fourth generation of human rights directly depends on the coherent cooperation of international organizations, their effective activities, which should be aimed at enshrining and regulating these rights at the international level. Also, standard-setting should play an important role in the further regulation of fourth-generation human rights by international organizations, i.e. which is happening now. It is necessary to work out a global concept both by international bodies and organizations and with the help of national bodies of the global concept of regulation of the fourth generation of human rights, and consolidation of this concept not only at the international level but also at the state level.

Further study of the issue of regulation, provision, and protection of the fourth generation of rights remains relevant and is becoming more and more important and necessary with each passing year due to the rapid development of society, which is primarily due to scientific and technological progress. Recognition of the human being as the highest value in the world requires not only from state bodies, but also from the whole international community, including international organizations, to comply with this criterion and to fix and regulate that each person is an individual, and protection of his/her interests and rights should be of priority.

Suggestions for Future Research

The issues of implementation of the rights of the fourth generation are not exhausted by defining the role of international organizations in their implementation. We are talking about the further relevance of such topics when considering the activities of national parliaments and other legislative institutions that have the initiative in the further introduction of new legislative norms. An important problem on this path is the study of the motivational aspect of legislators' activity - what reasons will serve as the main ones to introduce new rights into everyday use, regardless of the possible criticism of society and the possibility of losing further political influence. Another important element of further research is the definition of the vectors of the evolution of the rights of the fourth generation, taking into account the likely initiatives that will appear at the request of society or its part. This aspect will aim to demonstrate the hypothetical directions of further work of both national legislative bodies and international institutions, which will be able to take such directions into account during the discussion. The original question at this stage is proactiveness in the regulation of rights: should they be formed under the influence of individual national parliaments and then be discussed at the international level, or should the founding documents of the UN, the Council of Europe or other supranational institutions form the basis for further use on national grounds? Answers to these questions can form the basis for further research, since law develops along with social development, and therefore further vectors of its evolution attract special attention.

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