

Quasi-Judicial Mechanism: A- States' Communications: Many human rights treaties allow ratifying –2 countries to adopt an optional mechanism that enables them to notify the treaty bodies about violations by another country or other countries regarding human rights or failure to implement treaty provisions. The committee sends its views on the case to both the state and the individual complainant. The Human Rights Committee, established under this protocol, plays a key role in examining complaints submitted by individuals claiming their rights under the covenant have been violated by a state party that has ratified the protocol. This mechanism enables individuals to submit written communications to the specialized committee, alleging that their rights have been violated by a state party to the convention.

Procedures for Examining Individual Complaints: The First Optional Protocol annexed to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights outlines a set of procedures for examining individual complaints, which include: ?Some treaties have empowered the International Court of Justice to receive these notifications, review them, and adjudicate disputes related to the application or interpretation of treaty provisions. Article 42 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights stipulates that if an amicable resolution is not reached under Article 41, and both parties consent, the committee may refer the matter to an ad hoc conciliation commission. The mentioned mechanism was organized under the First Optional Protocol annexed to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights concerning individual complaints, which was adopted in 1966 and entered into force in 1976. Either of the two concerned countries may refer the matter to the committee if no amicable resolution is reached within six months from the date the receiving state was notified of the first communication. The committee referred to in Article 41 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights will only consider the notification if the state that received the complaint has acknowledged it, and the state that submitted the complaint has accepted the committee's jurisdiction in this matter. The committee submits an annual report summarizing its activities, which includes a list of states that have complied or failed to comply with the. The committee then offers its good offices to both parties with the aim of achieving an amicable resolution. It may require both concerned states to provide any relevant information and may invite their representatives to submit oral or written statements during its sessions.

Organizing the Mechanism for Individual Complaints: Some human rights conventions have established this mechanism. For complaints to be admissible, the complainants must not remain anonymous, and all available domestic remedies in the concerned state must be exhausted unless such remedies exceed reasonable time limits. The committee forwards any complaint it receives to the state alleged to have violated the complainant's rights. The state concerned submits written explanations and necessary clarifications to the committee, indicating any measures taken to address the grievance. The committee expects the state to act upon these proposals and recommendations before issuing final decisions or scientific opinions on the matter. Regarding the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 41 stipulates that if a party to the Covenant considers that another party is not fulfilling its obligations, it may bring the matter to the attention of that state in writing. Among them are the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965), as specified in Article 14, and the Convention Against Torture (1984), as specified in Article 22. If a violation of any right stipulated in the covenant is established, the committee can recommend appropriate remedies. The

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965). The commission's role is to facilitate a resolution based on respect for the provisions of the Covenant. B- Individual Complaints: Individual complaints are among the mechanisms that allow for international protection of individuals' rights. The committee also requires that the matter is not under review or resolved by another international investigative or settlement body. The committee reviews the complaints in closed meetings, considering the written information provided by both the individual and the concerned state. Proposals and Recommendations: The committee sends its suggestions and recommendations to the concerned state along with its opinion regarding the complaint. The Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (1973). If the issue remains unresolved, the notifying state may refer the matter to the Human Rights Committee. The state receiving the notification has three months to provide an explanation or clarification regarding the matter. The committee must submit a report within 12 months of receiving the notification. If no resolution is reached, the report will include summaries of the facts and the parties' positions and will be sent to the concerned states. Examples of these treaties include: ? This response should detail the measures taken or intended to resolve the issue. This procedure is particularly useful in the field of human rights supervision and monitoring. This must be done within six months from the date of receiving the complaint from the ??????.committee. The report will include the facts and proposed solutions