

ANETREC COURSE 3: MULTICULTURALISM AND ETHNICITY IN CONTEMPORARY EUROPE

Syllabus of the course



Course title:

MULTICULTURALISM AND ETHNICITY IN CONTEMPORARY EUROPE

Lectures delivered by ANETREC professors (hours)	Suggested seminar (hours)	Suggested Tutorial (hours)	Suggested individual work (hours)	Suggested ECTS
9 lectures	10 hours	30 hours	40 hours	5

Teachers delivering the virtual lectures:

- Prof. Dr Siniša Tatalović, Faculty of Political Sciences, Zagreb
- Assoc. Prof. Dr Danijela Vuković-Ćalasan, Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Montenegro
- Dr Goran Bašić, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade
- Marko Jovanović, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade
- Ksenija Marković, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade
- Jovana Zafirović, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade
- Milan Marković, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade
- Ass. Prof. Dr Vera Klopčič, ISCOMET Institute, Maribor
- Prof. Dr Sonja Novak Lukanović, Institute of Ethnic Studies, Ljubljana and ISCOMET Institute, Maribor

List of potential teacher at PCU:

- Prof. Dr Zarije Seizović, Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Sarajevo
- Prof. Dr Siniša Tatalović, Faculty of Political Sciences, Zagreb
- Assoc. Prof. Dr Đana Luša, Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb
- Assoc. Prof. Dr Ružica Jakešević, Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb
- Ass. Prof. Dr Robert Mikac, Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb
- Prof. Dr Antonija Petričušić, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb
- Prof. Asoc. Dr Remzije Istrefi, Faculty of Law, University of Prishtina
- Prof. Dr Danijela Vuković-Ćalasan, Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Montenegro
- Prof. Dr Elena Tilovska -Kechedji, University St. Kliment Ohridski, Bitola, North Macedonia
- Prof. Dr Goran Ilik, University St. Kliment Ohridski, Bitola, North Macedonia
- Prof. Dr Mladen Karadzovski, University St. Kliment Ohridski, Bitola, North Macedonia
- Prof. Dr Goran Bašić, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade
- Ksenija Marković, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade
- Marko Jovanović, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade
- Jovana Zafirović, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade
- Milan Marković, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade
- Prof. Dr Miodrag Jovanović, Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade
- Prof. Dr Ivana Krstić, Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade
- Prof. Dr Dragica Vujadinović, Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade



- Prof. Dr Sonja Novak Lukanović, Institute of Ethnic Studies, Ljubljana and ISCOMET Institute, Maribor
- Ass. Prof. Dr Vera Klopčič (ISCOMET Institute, Maribor)

Syllabus outline:

1. Multiculturalism and the world in which we live (lecture prepared by Dr Goran Bašić, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade and Milan Marković, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade)

Contemporary social and political circumstances do not help the liberal understanding of multiculturalism. After the "death of multiculturalism", European countries turned to "muscular" multiculturalism, which turned to the security issues of ethnically diverse societies. The social and cultural aspects of multiculturalism that in liberal theory were key to understanding this phenomenon have been pushed into the background. Eurocentrism destroys the liberal multicultural paradigm, and tolerance, which was a fundamental part of it, is an insufficient force that would oppose populism, xenophobia, nationalism and racism. What are the causes of this condition? Is multiculturalism really dead? What is the European perspective of multiculturalism and policies based on that paradigm? These are the basic answers we are looking for in this lecture.

2. The concepts of multiculturalism and ethnicity (lecture prepared by Dr Goran Bašić, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade and Milan Marković, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade)

The basic idea of the lecture is to point out that there are no bad theories of multiculturalism, but that the policies of multiculturalism can be very bad. Theories and their critics, of different scientific and ideological provenances, analyze, explain and relate phenomena within a multicultural whole. Most theorists attach substantial strength to ethnicity in a multicultural basket. On the other hand, few see multiculturalism as the mainstream along which the political order is built. One of the reasons for such an approach is the unsuccessful search for an answer to the question of how ethnicity can be implemented in the political system. Federalism, consociation, various forms of decentralization, autonomy and self-government - have historically not been the solutions to the challenges facing multicultural societies. Many believed that the welfare state or politics, whether civil or voluntary labor equality, would undermine the power of ethnicity and thus lose its significance.

In the public policies of multiethnic states, the recognition of ethical and cultural identities is a precondition for the policy of multiculturalism, and its essence is in the way a long-term, sustainable balance is established between the policy of social integration of minority cultures and anti-assimilation measures. Establishing this balance is the biggest challenge in multicultural policies because the recognition of cultural rights and various forms of autonomy is conducive to social segregation.

Modern societies are ethnocentric, even though technological benefits and access to education have enabled knowledge or at least insight into the way of life, culture, customs and history of various ethnic and cultural communities in which common and borderline



positions can be more or less easily identified. The humanistic approach to sociability has almost no chance before the onslaught of sophisticated and even more often crude nationalism and populism. It is populism, as a scourge of modern democracy, which finds in ethnicity an inexhaustible source of ideas for its seductive and vague political concepts, the realization of which is always hindered by someone else.

3. Political integration of national minorities- theoretical approaches and empirical challenges (lecture prepared by Ksenija Marković, M.A., Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade)

Integration of national minorities involves their participation (integration) in the political and social life of the community (state) in which they live. Aim of integration is to achieve the legal and political equality between minority and majority. This lecture is based on the idea that society has two main communities: cultural and political. Following this dichotomy, we conclude that the integration of national minorities has two dimensions: political and social. The policies of multiculturalism in the countries of old democracy and the countries in Central and South-Eastern Europe suggests that minority rights are often not implemented without political representation of the minorities themselves. The lack of participation in state institutions and the marginalization of minorities can lead to an alienation of minorities from the state of residence. It can thus be argued that it is in the interest of state and stability to provide political inclusion of minorities to avoid the consequences of exclusion. Aim of this lecture is to introduce students with the main characteristics and main goals of political integration of national minorities. This lecture has three parts. In the first part, we will introduce students with the main approaches of theory of political representation of national minorities. The second part provides models analysis of political integration of national minorities to determine the advantages and disadvantages of each model. The third part of the lecture is about the role of political parties in the political integration of national minorities. Emphasize shall be given to the classification of political parties regarding the way on which parties represent the interest of national minorities.

4. National minorities in democratic societies (lecture prepared by Prof. Dr Siniša Tatalović, Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Zagreb and Assoc. Prof. Dr Danijela Vuković-Ćalasan, Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Montenegro)

One of the biggest challenges for all democratic societies, whether they are new or established ones, is to ensure equality among their citizens. The range of ensured minority rights is quite large in some countries. Their protection, cultural autonomy, political participation, and representation is guaranteed by the constitution and/or regulated by specific laws. In other cases, national minorities are barely recognized as such and the scope of their rights is very limited. Also, many democracies are still unwilling to give any kind of rights to their minorities. These different policies of the recognition and position of national minorities in democratic societies indicate that countries would not want to adopt a universal model of exercising the national minority's rights. What is interesting to highlight is the fact that some new democracies had to change their attitude towards national minorities under the external influence of international organizations such as the United



Nations and the European Union. Despite general high standards of respect for human rights in the old democracies, some are still refusing to give their minorities any kind of status similar to the concept of a national minority. However, today most democracies are trying to meet international standards that are widely accepted within the international community, especially the ideals that are written in the Charter of the United Nations and the treaties that the EU member states agreed upon.

5. Security Aspects in Multicultural Policies (lecture prepared by Prof. Dr Siniša Tatalović, Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Zagreb and Jovana Zafirović, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade)

Faced with different approaches in defining minority rights, the behavior of national minorities in the countries of Southeast Europe can be reduced to three basic situations. The first situation is when a national minority is dissatisfied with the position in the country in which they live and decides to use various pressures on the government in order to improve their position. In the second situation, the national minority recognizes in principle the state in which they live, participating in social and political life, but also using certain forms of extra-parliamentary struggle for political goals. The third situation is characteristic of numerically small minorities who recognize the state in which they live, using the enabled level of realization of minority rights, primarily through cultural and educational activities. A number of problems caused by Southeast European transformations also relate to unresolved issues of the position of national minorities. Primarily because of this, in today's conditions, no country in Southeast Europe has fully resolved the issue of relations with its neighbors. This part of Europe will continue to emerge as an unstable area, filled with economic difficulties and crises, nationalism and xenophobia. In such conditions, when the lists of unresolved ethnic issues are already openly set and various nationalisms are growing, will it be possible to pursue a rational policy that should make the countries of Southeast Europe suitable for the development of multiculturalism? This is a question that is not only answered by the countries of this region, but also by the international community, primarily the European Union. The answer of the European Union is a regional approach, which implies different types of connecting the countries of this region. It is in line with the European Union's enlargement strategy in the first decades of the 21st century. All this aims to raise the level of economic development of this area and better interstate cooperation, which are the basic prerequisites for solving ethnic problems and raising the overall level of security.

6. Policies of regulating ethnic relations and multiculturalism in Southeast Europe (lecture prepared by Prof. Dr Siniša Tatalović, Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Zagreb and Jovana Zafirović, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade)

Throughout history, ethnic conflicts and majority-minority relations have been a heavy security burden for European societies. Very few countries can boast of having treated ethnic minorities properly in the past. That is why in the last couple of decades democratic societies have tried to develop various policies of regulating ethnic relations. The main distinction is between policies of elimination of ethnic differences in a certain country or a region and policies of management of ethnic differences. Most of the former ones are



considered extreme and inhumane measures, so in Southeast Europe, the latter ones are those that have been in use since the process of democratization. Each country within the region has adopted a different management model. In some of them, ethnic minorities have autonomy only in the field of culture, while in others they have complete territorial and political autonomy in the parts of the country where they form the majority of the population. In some cases, they have political rights such as having their own representatives in national legislative bodies. Also, in Southeast Europe, there is one example of a federation as a managing model of ethnic differences. What is in common to all of these policies is the fact that they are, some more, and some less, based on multiculturalism. In this context, multiculturalism is seen as a solution for the countries of Southeast Europe, because ethnic structure stays unchanged, but each ethnic minority has certain rights that are guaranteed to it by a specific set of laws or the constitution.

7. “European” standards of Minorities Protection (lecture prepared by Assoc. Prof. Dr Vera Klopčič, ISCOMET Institute, Maribor)

In the period between the First and Second World Wars, the first legally regulated system of minority protection at international level was formed within the Organization of the League of Nations. Protection of minorities was based on the territorial principle and was primarily intended to prevent possible conflicts between States based on ethnic differences and international control was granted over the exercise of these special collective minority rights. Minority protection was designed for individual minority groups, parts of the same nation, settled in another country. After the World War II, the main focus was on the protection of individual human rights and the collective rights and identities of national minorities have been neglected. However, in the last decade of the last century, minority issues have again become an important factor of international relations, and process started for preparation and adoption of European legal standards of minority protection. The Council of Europe adopted two important instruments: Charter for the Protection of Regional and Minority Languages and Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. An essential shift in relation to other international instruments, which only demanded that States should tolerate expression of minority identities (the so-called negative protection) is in the fact that new documents introduce positive provisions for protection of minorities and their members, as well as for protection of regional and minority languages. The Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities is the first legally binding international legal instrument to deal fully with the protection of national minorities. The approach towards the protection of minorities is clearly expressed in the Preamble of the Framework Convention which prescribes that a pluralistic and democratic society should create appropriate conditions which allow members of minorities to express, preserve and develop their identities.

8. Language diversity in contemporary Europe (lecture prepared by Prof. Dr Sonja Novak Lukanović, Institute of Ethnic Studies, Ljubljana and ISCOMET Institute, Maribor)

In multicultural and ethnically diverse countries language is one of the foremost indicators of distinguishing ethnic groups. Function, status and choice of a language determine multicultural/multilingual settings. The role and the position of the minority language - the



minority language vitality is a complex phenomenon, resulting from intertwining of different dimensions relating to status of minority, demography and institutional issues. Likewise language vitality is no static but rather a changing category, which should be analyzed in different time periods. There are many different theoretical approaches aiming at classification of language vitality. Some authors try to ascertain through theoretical models the factors affecting language vitality (e.g. Giles and co-authors, 1977), others proceed from the fact that language is threatened and its vitality questionable, so it is necessary to apply parameters to revitalize a language and thereby reverse the process of language shift (Fishman, 1991). One of the most important factors is the transgenerational transfer of language. Apart from the latter education in mother tongue is of key importance, with planned and target language acquisition.

The lecture examines theories, methods and models of language contact (minority: majority language) phenomena in multicultural environments from a sociolinguistic perspective. The lecture focuses on the following themes:

- language and social consequences of minority: majority language contact;
- typology of bilingualism/multilingualism;
- typology of bilingual/multilingual education;
- language policy and language planning;
- ethnolinguistic vitality, ethnolinguistic revitalisation
- language accommodation: the micro- and macro-sociolinguistic factors that in connection with socio-psychological factors influence the dynamics and strategy of language accommodation in language contact areas.

9. Multiculturalism – an Islamic Challenge (lecture prepared by Marko Jovanović M.A., Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade)

The lecture examines the challenge that Islam is deemed to present to the concept of multiculturalism and multicultural policies in Europe. This topic gained significance in recent decades, especially since 2015 and so-called migration crisis when large numbers of migrants and refugees from the predominantly Muslim countries in the Middle East, North Africa and West Asia started heading to Europe in hope for a better future. That boosted already loud critics that stressed the concern of Islam as a threat to fundamental European values, its culture and political foundations. The “death of multiculturalism” was announced, and Muslims were pointed out as those to blame, not only by conservative and right-wing forces but also by many liberals. This is due to deeply rooted European anxiety towards Muslim immigrants which is inter-connected with the shifting perceptions of this heterogeneous group which evolved from them being seen as a temporary guest-workers during the economic reconstruction after the Second World War when that large scale immigration of Muslim to Western Europe first started; then as ethnic minorities since the 1970s when the predominantly male labourers were allowed to bring their families to join them in Europe; and finally, as an illiberal religious community, particularly since the 1980s when the rise of political Islam became more noticeable and increased awareness of the importance of religion in social lives of Muslims occurred. After exploring the historical context of relations between the native European population and European-Muslims, the lecture will critically examine the challenging nature of Islam towards multiculturalism.



Readings:

Mandatory readings:

- Bašić, G., Tatalović, S., & Žagar M., *Multiculturalism in Public Policies*, (2018) ISS, Belgrade.
- Kymlicka, W. (1995) *Multicultural Citizenship*, Oxford
- Paarekh, B. (2000) *Rethinking Multiculturalism: Cultural Diversity and Political Theory*, Macmillan, London.

Recommended literature:

- Bašić, G. (2018) *Multikulturalizam i etnicitet*, ISS, Belgrade,. (optional for students from the BHS language area)
- Barry, B. (2001) *Culture and Equality: An Egalitarian Critique of Multiculturalism*, Harvard University Press
- Barth, F. (1996) *Ethnic Groups and Boundaries*, u J. Hutchinson and A. Smith, *Ethnicity*, Oxford University Press
- Kymlicka, W. (1989) *Liberalism, Community and Culture*, Oxford University Press
- Lijphart, A. (1977) *Democracy in Plural Societies: A Comparative Exploration*, New Haven, Yale University Press
- Lantschner, E.; Joseph M. & Petričušić, A. (eds.), (2008) *European integration and its effects on minority protection in South Eastern Europe*, Baden Baden: Nomos
- Mesić, M. (2000) *Multikulturalizam*, Školska knjiga, Zagreb (optional for students from the BHS language area)
- Thornberry P. & Estébanes M. (eds.) (2004) *Minority rights in Europe: a review of the work and standards of the Council of Europe*, Strasbourg, Council of Europe
- Tourraine, A. (2000) *Can We Live Together?*, Cambridge, Polity Press
- Tove H. M. (2013) *Minority issues in Europe: Rights, Concepts. Policy*, Ffrank & Time, Berlin

Objectives of the course:

The main objective of the course is to expand students' knowledge of theoretical and practical knowledge of multiculturalism and ethnicity. The main goal of the course is to expand the student's knowledge of theoretical and practical knowledge of multiculturalism and ethnicity. The acquisition of this knowledge will enable students to accept the policies of multiculturalism as a significant factor for the development of stability in the multiethnic, multicultural and multireligious societies of the Western Balkans.

What teaching results are expected:

The following results are expected:

- To expand students' knowledge of the nature of ethnicity and its importance in multicultural theory and practice
- To develop a multidisciplinary, analytical and critical attitude towards the effects that the phenomenon of multiculturalism causes in political and social relations
- To understand the role of ethnicities and the policies based on them in the Western



Balkans

- To understand both the differences in the different natures of ethnicities and the policies of multiculturalism that govern these differences
- To be determined on a personal and professional level concerning the phenomena of multiculturalism and ethnicity

In which working posts (areas of professional activities) would / could the graduated students use the knowledge acquired in the course?

Students can apply the acquired knowledge in:

- Academic career
- Public policies
- International organizations
- Civil society organizations
- In journalism, social services, local governments...

Learning and teaching methods:

- *Lectures with active participation of students and in-class discussions*

To increase the students' input during the lectures, teaching/learning will be conducted principally through question and answer – the so-called Socratic method. This will also include a 'think-pair-share' strategy combined with power point presentation which will allow the lecturer to formatively assess the learning outcome. This implies that whenever the lecturer will pose a question that is not trivial and requires some thinking and deployment of analytical and synthetic skills as well as legal imagination on the part of the students, the lecturer will pose the question, explain it and then give the students five minutes to talk to their neighbours. This approach allows for time to think, pair/group deliberation, answer, and then discussion from other pairs/groups and the instructor. Talking with others about ideas is fundamental to classroom learning. Classroom discussion that promotes and sustains learning should be accountable to other learners, use accurate and appropriate knowledge, and adhere to rigor in thinking. Accountable talk responds to and further develops what others have said through relevant observations, ideas, opinions, or more information. Accountable talk draws on evidence appropriate to the content area. It is expected that such a proactive teaching/learning with an exchange of views and the students' articulate presentations will result in much higher satisfaction, higher thinking skills and enhanced motivation of the students.

- *Individual research work and seminars*

Every student will need to write a 5000-6000 word (10-12 pages) research paper on the specific topic agreed upon with the lecturer and hand it in two weeks before their oral presentation to the class of their paper. The research papers have to be adequately referenced. Students will receive the lecturer's feedback on the paper's content, structure, organisation, clarity and coherence one week before their presentation. They will have one week to consider the lecturer's comments and incorporate them in their presentation. Students will give a 20-minute presentation to the rest of the class in which they will



present the topic of their paper. Students will receive feedback forms from their peers, as well as from the lecturer. As for assessment of the research paper, both the written piece and its presentation will be evaluated. The completed feedback forms will also be taken into consideration when assessing the student's performance. By using this approach students will learn both how to produce a well-organised and coherent essay-long text on a particular issue and how to clearly and effectively present their written work to others.

- *Dealing with concrete problems, topical issues, relevant cases*

Analysis of cases will form the basis for applying the concepts and international legal norms to real world situations, thereby promoting curiosity, exploration, problem solving, and understanding. Students will be expected to have read and analysed the cases thoroughly prior to class. The students will be formatively assessed based on how well they are able to analyse the central problem of the case, use different ways of representing knowledge and present their oral argument. Occasionally, content material taken from current news and information will be discussed during the lectures to add relevance to a lesson topic or content.

Suggested assessment of the knowledge:

- Regular and active participation in lectures and tutorials	Weight 10%
- Group presentations	15%
- Mid-term exam	20%
- Preparation and oral presentation to the class of an essay on the topic agreed upon with the lecturer/teacher	30%
- Final exam	25%

Interrelation with other courses which are already thought at the PCU:

Faculty of Law, University of Tirana, Albania

For the Law Faculty of Tirana Course 3 could have an interrelation with the course: Protection from discrimination – Integrated program

Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb will integrate some units of developed courses as a part of the existing curriculum. Currently we are undergoing evaluation of our undergraduate and graduate studies which disables us from introducing any new courses or programmes. However the programme of the graduate study of International Relations and Security Studies is currently being developed in the framework of which there will be possibilities to integrate some of the ANETREC courses. We will have info on that by the end of summer of 2021. Courses: International Cultural Relations, Post Conflict Societies and State Building; Politics of Identity; Nation and Nationalism

Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Similar courses taught at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb:



Perspectives on Politics and Culture in Contemporary Europe
Intercultural communication and mediation

Faculty of Law, University of Pristina

Multiculturalism is taught as an extra curriculum course offered by the Center of Human Rights, through a project however it could be offered as part of the “human rights course” taught in the bachelor and master program, or could be offered as a selective course.

Faculty of Political Science, University of Montenegro, Montenegro

This course is related with a few existing courses at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Montenegro, such as Ethnicity and Ethnic Relations, Human Rights of Minority Groups.

Faculty of Law and Faculty of Security, University St. Kliment Ohridski, Bitola, North Macedonia

Justice and internal affairs, Politics of enlargement of the EU, International political relations, Institutions of the EU, Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU, EU in international relations, Multilateral European organizations, Political systems and law of the EU, Political science. (courses are taught at the I, II, and third-cycle studies.)

Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade have already integrated topics of multiculturalism, minority rights, immigration and asylum policies of the EU in the courses of Master in European Integration (i.e. Introduction to the Political System of the EU, Introduction to the Legal System of the EU, International Relations of the EU, European Human Rights Law, Immigration and Asylum Policy of the EU) and also in the courses related to human rights in the frame of the department for International law (International Human Rights Law, International Organisations). Faculty of Law also has a Legal Clinic for Asylum and Refugee Law and legal protection for the final year of undergraduate studies, that lasts two semesters and envisages different activities, seminars and practical work that treat the topic of this course.

Faculty of Law University of Belgrade will integrate many units of this syllabus in the existent curriculum, but also will consider introducing seminars, additional courses, as well as new regular courses.

Faculty of Law, University of Maribor, Slovenia

It is difficult to combine this course with the existing courses. There may be some relations to the course “Public International Law.”



**APPENDIX 1 to ANETREC course 3:
The names and CV of teachers, researchers, PHD students and other
academics from the partner universities who are willing to take part
in ANETREC course realisation and are interested in the topics of the
syllabus**



APPENDIX 1: The names and CV of teachers, researchers, PHD students and other academics from the partner universities who are willing to take part in ANETREC course realisation and are interested in the topics of the syllabus

Dr. Zarije Seizović graduated from the Sarajevo Law School and holds Master of Science and Doctorate in Political Sciences. He is currently employed as Full Professor at the Faculty of Political Sciences of the University of Sarajevo, where he teaches International Humanitarian Law, Law of Defence and Security, Political System of BiH, Study of Holocaust and Genocide at Bachelor and Master level, and Humanitarian Interventions and Collective Security at doctoral level. He worked as a lawyer in the War Crimes Chamber of the BiH State Court, as legal counsel in number of international organizations such as OSCE and UN Missions to BiH as well as International Crisis Group (ICG). He also worked as an Attorney-at-Law, Criminal Court Judge and Registrar of the Constitutional Court of the Federation of BiH, and spokesperson of the Border Police of BiH. As consultant he was involved in a number of judicial and public administration reform projects in BiH and Balkans. He is the author/co-author of 16 books in English and national language/s as well more than 100 articles published in BiH and abroad. He is member of Political Sciences Board of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Siniša Tatalović: From 1999 till 2002 he was Vice – Dean of the Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb. From 2008 till 2012 he was head of M.A. in Faculty of Political Science. From 2006 till 2016 he was chair as a director of *Centre for International and Security Studies* also at Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb. From 2006 till 2014 he was head of Research Project: *The Republic of Croatia in European Security Architecture*. He was co-leader of three regional bilateral research projects. First of them was *Systems of National Security in South–East Europe and challenged Security Threats*. This was the project between Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb and Faculty of Social Science, University of Ljubljana and lasted for three years (2007 – 2010). The second one is *Security in South–East Europe* which lasted in 2009 and 2010, and was conducted between Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb and Faculty of Political Science, University of Belgrade. The third one is *Bilateral cooperation in the protection of minorities* which lasted in 2011 and 2012. From 2003 till 2005 he was vice-president of *Council for National Minorities of Republic of Croatia*. Since 2005 till 2010 he has been an adviser of the Croatian President for the political system. Since 2010 till 2015 he has been an adviser of the Croatian President for domestic affairs. Also, he is President of the scientific board of the International Scientific Conference Crisis Management Days in the organization of University of Applied Science Velika Gorica. Till the present day he has published several books among which are: *Globalna sigurnost i etnički sukobi*, Politička kultura, Zagreb, 2010; *Suvremene sigurnosne politike* (co-author), Golden marketing i Tehnička knjiga, Zagreb, 2009; *Nacionalna i međunarodna sigurnost*, Politička kultura, Zagreb, 2005; *Suvremeni sustavi nacionalne sigurnosti* (co-author), Fakultet političkih znanosti, Zagreb, 2000. He published a few dozen scientific articles and professional papers in national and international scientific journals. He has been teaching on all levels (bacc., M.A., PhD) at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb as a course coordinator for various subjects in the field of Political



Science, International Relations and Security Studies. He is visiting professor at the University of Ljubljana from 2001 till 2004 and at the University of Belgrade from 2011 till now.

Antonija Petričušić is an Assistant Professor at the Chair of Sociology, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, Croatia. She serves on the Advisory Committee on the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities at the Council of Europe from 2018 to 2022. She is a member of the Ombudswoman's Human Rights Council. She received her PhD in Constitutional Law from the Karl-Franzens University of Graz, Austria. She acquired post-doctoral training abroad by receiving her M.A. in Sociology and Social Anthropology at the Central European University in Budapest, Hungary. She has an M.A. in Human Rights and Democratization from the University of Sarajevo and the University of Bologna. She graduated in Law and Journalism at the University of Zagreb. Her current research interests include democratization, political culture, minority rights, as well as the discourse, resources, strategies and networks of neo-conservative organizations in Croatia and their legal mobilisation. She has published over forty papers in international peer-review publications and in domestic and international journals ranked A1, reviewed books and internationally reviewed papers, a great majority of them *during the making of the doctoral thesis*. Some of the recent publications include: Antonija Petričušić. 2018. "Yet Again, the Nationalists and the Church Are Playing Hand in Hand in Croatia, This Time against 'Gender Ideology'", *Political Trends & Dynamics*. 4-5. Antonija Petričušić, with Mateja Čehulić and Dario Čepo. 2017. "Gaining Political Power by Utilizing Opportunity Structures: An Analysis of the Conservative Religious-Political Movement in Croatia", *Politička misao: časopis za politologiju*. 54 (4): 61-84. Antonija Petričušić, with Siniša Tatalović, 2018. "In Search of Multicultural Elements of the Croatian Minority Policy: Threatening Assimilation and Cultural Segregation" in Bašić, et al (eds.) *Multiculturalism in Public Policies*. Beograd: Institute of Social Sciences. 96-127. Antonija Petričušić. 2015. "Non-Territorial Autonomy in Croatia" in Malloy, Tove H.; Osipov, Alexander; Vizi, Balázs (ed). *Managing Diversity Through Non-Territorial Autonomy: Assessing Advantages, Deficiencies, and Risks*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 53-68; Antonija Petričušić and Ljubomir Mikić. 2013. "Expanded accession conditionality: the European Union's leverage on refugee return to Croatia" in Radeljić (ed.). *Europe and the post-Yugoslav space*. London: Ashgate. 63-86.; Antonija Petričušić. 2013. "Democracy without Citizens: Inadequate Consolidation in Two Decades of the Western Balkans Democracy". *European Quarterly of Political Attitudes and Mentalities*. 2 (4). 34-54. She reviewed papers for the following academic journals: *European Law Review*, *European Yearbook on Minority Issues*, *Croatian International Relations Review*, *The Croatian Journal of Social Policy*, *Political Perspectives*, *Croatian Political Science Review*, *Zagreb Law Review*, *Migration and Ethnic Themes*, *Lawyer*, *Forum for Security Studies*, *Treatises and Documents*, etc.

Dana Luša, PhD, is an associate professor at the Department of International Relations and Security Studies, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Political Science. Her primary fields of interests are foreign policy, in particular foreign policies of small European states, IR theory and diplomacy. She served as the Vice –director of the Postgraduate Study of Foreign Policy



and Diplomacy, the Vice-dean for Science and International Cooperation and an Executive Editor of the Edition *Politicka misao*. In 2020 she is elected the Vice -dean for academic and student affairs. During early stages of her career she held a position of the Secretary General of the Atlantic Council of Croatia and the Centre for International Studies as well as of the president of the Youth Atlantic Council of Croatia. Her teaching experience includes courses in International Relations, Diplomacy, US Foreign Policy and Transatlantic Relations at the undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate level. She actively participates at the most relevant international conferences in political science resulting with publications in international peer-reviewed journals. She is the author of a book *Contemporary Application of IR Theories*. Currently she is a researcher at two Erasmus + Jean Monnet Networks.

Ružica Jakesević is an associate professor at the Deptment of International Relations and Security. Studies at the Faculty of Political Science (University of Zagreb). She obtained her MA (2004), M.Sc. (2008) and PhD (2011) degrees from the University of Zagreb. Her scientific and research interests are primarily international relations and security studies, theoretical approaches to security, traditional and contemporary security challenges, national security systems and policies, and their development in national and international context. In addition, these interests include research of the security mechanisms of global and regional international organizations (primarily the UN) in enhancing peace and security in the world, as well as studying the security aspects of ethnic relations and migration issues. She teaches courses at undergraduate and graduate level: International security, National security Policies, Croatia in the European security system, Migration and security at the Faculty of Political Science, as well as Peace support operations and Introduction into security and defence studies at the Croatian military academy “Dr. Franjo Tuđman”. She actively participates and presents at international conferences in Croatia and abroad and has published a number of scientific papers in the field of international relations, security studies and ethnic studies.

Nermina Mujagić is a Professor of Political Science of the Department of Political Science, University of Sarajevo. Her research is situated at the intersection of political conflicts, civil society, cultural and media studies, and political mythology. Her current research projects focus on constitutional democracy and states in the Balkans, political representations of minority groups, and the deficit democratic values in the 21st century. She is the author of *Višegrađanstvo: analize i nove teorije na relaciji: država, građani i društvo* (Fakultet političkih nauka, 2017) *Politika kao spektakl: bacanje mreže u susjedov ribnjak* (Heinrich Böll Stiftung BiH, 2013), *Tihi govor Bosne* (Heinrich Böll Stiftung BiH, 2010) *Izvan politike* (Fakultet političkih nauka, 2007), *Politička de/re socijalizacija i mediji* (Internews, 2004). She has written dozens of peer-reviewed articles and chapters in edited volumes and a number of articles in journals and edited volumes. Her work has been supported by the Fulbright Program, Open Society Institute, Center for Global Communication Studies, and many other fellowships.

Remzje Istrefi, is Associated Professor at the Department of International Law. On 9 August 2018, was appointed as a Judge of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kosovo for a



nine (9) years mandate. Prior to her appointment Remzije Istrefi also worked as human rights adviser and trainer in several local and international organizations such as: OSCE, EC, UNDP, ECMI, IJK, KIPA, KCA, and was a member of the State Committee on Bar Exam. Between 2015 and 2018, Remzije Istrefi was the national coordinator of Erasmus + Programme for Kosovo. Since 2013, she is engaged as an Arbiter at the American Chamber of Commerce in Kosovo. Between 2000 and 2002, she attended the Master Program on International Human Rights Law at the University of Notre Dame in USA, where she received a Master's degree in "The Immunities and Privileges of International Organizations". From 2005 to 2009, she worked on the PhD thesis: "The Responsibility of International Organizations for Human Rights Violation – Kosovo Case", under the supervision of Prof. dr. Blerim Reka and Prof. dr. Wolfgang Benedek, where she has researched the performance of international organizations in post-conflict situations as well as their responsibilities while exercising their public authority. In 2008, Remzije Istrefi was awarded the Fulbright Scholarship at Duke University, North Carolina (US), where she lectured and conducted research in human rights field. In the period between 2010 and 2013, Remzije Istrefi was part of the research team with the "Regional Research Program", University of Fribourg (Switzerland), on "The Role of Civil Society in Kosovo After 1999". From 2014, Remzije Istrefi has conducted research in the field of transitional justice (post-doctoral studies) at the International Law Institute of the University "Karl Frances Universitat" in Graz, Austria. In February 2018, Remzije Istrefi established "Center for Transitional Justice" within the University of Pristina.

Danijela Vuković-Ćalasan is an Associate Professor at Faculty of Political Sciences at the University of Montenegro. She holds a Master Degree in Political Science from the University of Belgrade and a PhD in Political Science from the University of Belgrade. She teaches courses on Political Theory, Globalization, Ethnicity and Ethnic Relation, Political Culture, Human Rights of Minority Groups and Ethnic Conflict Management. Her scientific fields of interests are ethnic and national relations and identities, globalization and contemporary political theories, including theory and politics of multiculturalism. She did a research at the Political Science Institute, University of Vienna. She was a visiting professor within ERASMUS+ programme at Opole University, Poland and within the same programme at University of Beira Interior, Covilhã, Portugal. Vuković-Ćalasan is the author of a monography and several scientific papers.

Goran Ilik, PhD is an associate professor and Dean of the Faculty of Law at "St. Kliment Ohridski" University in Bitola (North Macedonia). The academic background includes BA in Law (International Law and International Relations), MA in Political Sciences (European Union Studies) and PhD in Political Sciences with the specific interest in the European Union foreign, security and defense policy. The publication list contains papers, chapters and monographs emphasizing the role of the European Union in the international relations, the institutional architecture of its foreign policy, the EU axiological performances and its international political power. Also, many papers treat the EU role in the new international context in relation to the contemporary challenges of the liberal world order and the EU's role and place in it. He is author of the books: "Europe at the crossroads: The Treaty of



Lisbon as a basis of European Union international identity” and “EUtopia: the international political power of the EU in the process of ideologization of the post-American world”. Dr. Goran Ilik is co-founder of the Institute for Research and European Studies – Bitola and Editor-in-Chief of the international academic journal “Journal of Liberty and International Affairs” (www.e-jlia.com).

Elena Tilovska-Kechedji, PhD is an Associate professor in political science and diplomacy. Her interests and specialization are in the following areas: International Relations and Diplomacy, Foreign policy, Foreign Policy of the EU, Integration in the European Union (with specialization in the Balkans) EU Law and politics, Refugees, Migration and Human rights, International Law, Political policies and theories. She is a Vice Dean for International Cooperation and Science, and Senator at the University Senate. She was granted ERASMUS+ fellowship grant for teaching mobility at the West University of Timisoara, Romania Faculty of Law 2017, was a CEEPUS Coordinator and is a member of International Scientific boards and journals.

Mladen Karadzovski is an Associate professor in Public Administration. His research interests and specialization are in the areas of: Administrative Cooperation between the European States, European Integration of Macedonia and Western Balkans, Institutions of European Union, Enlargement Policy of the European Union, Regional Policy of the European Union, Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union, Cross-Border Cooperation, Local and Regional Development, Instruments for Pre-Accession.

He was a Visiting Professor (SIGMA Program) at the University of Warsaw, Faculty of Political Sciences and Journalism, Institute of European Studies, in the winter semester (academic 2013/2014), for the subject: Western Balkan countries’ accession towards the European Union

He is a co – founder of the Institute for Research and European Studies (IRES) - Bitola, established in 2013. Managing Editor in the Journal of Liberty and International Affairs (JLIA) from 2014. Member of the Advisory Board in the academic Journal Studia Europejskie (European Studies), Warsaw, Poland, from the 5th of June, 2014.

Goran Bašič: Political anthropologist, researcher and a full professor. He is the founder of the Center for Ethnicity Research (Belgrade) and the Academic Network for Cooperation in Southeast Europe. He is a member of the committees of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts for the study of human rights and the national minority and for researching the life and customs of the Roma. He is a member of the Advisory Committee for the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities of the Council of Europe and Assembly of European Sociological Research. He was the Deputy Ombudsman in charge of the rights of national minorities. He is now a director of the Institute of Social Sciences in Belgrade. He has led international and national research projects, including current empirical research on Social Distance/Closeness of Ethnic Communities in Serbia. At the Faculty of Legal and Political Studies in Novi Sad, he taught the following subjects: Policies of Multiculturalism and Human Rights. His most important books are: Multiculturalism and Ethnicity (2018), From Segregative to Integrative Multiculturalism (2015), Political Action (2010), Temptations



of Democracy in a Multicultural Society (2006), Bosniaks in Sanjak (2003). He has published more than a hundred scientific papers in international and national journals and collections of papers.

Ksenija Marković has been working at the Institute of Social Sciences since 2016 – Centre for Politicological Research and Public Opinion as Research Assistant. Ksenija Marković's work is focused on the rights and status of national minorities, the politics of integration, public policies and social democracy. The title of her master's thesis was "Comparative Review of the Rights, Status and Political Integration of National Minorities in Serbia, Croatia and Montenegro". She is currently working on a PhD thesis dealing with the theory of political representation and analysis of social and political integration in Serbia. She has published several papers in journals of national importance and conference proceedings. She has participated in national and international conferences dedicated to multiculturalism and national minorities' rights and status. Prior to engagement at the Institute of Social Sciences, she was a Project Coordinator at the Forum of Ethnical Relations (FER). As a member of FER project team she participated in several research regarding position and status of Minorities Councils in the Republic of Serbia: analysis of election campaigns of political parties of national minorities (elections 2014 and 2016); status of the Serbian minority in the North of Kosovo and overview (observing) of Brussels dialogue.

Marko Jovanović holds a BA and an MA degree from the Department of Oriental Studies, Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade and he is currently pursuing a PhD in within the same Department as well as a PhD in Iranian History and Culture within the Shahid Beheshti University, Faculty of Iranology in Tehran. He also holds an MA degree from the Department of International Politics, Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Belgrade. As one of the top PhD students in all of Serbia as of 2015, he has been awarded a scholarship from the Serbian Ministry of Education and thus participated in a project at the Institute of Social Sciences. Since 2018 he is employed at the Institute of Social Sciences. His research interest includes various areas of Oriental, Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, as well as Political Sciences. Marko presented his research at universities such as Cambridge, Edinburgh, Chicago, Belgrade, Bratislava, Sofia and Yerevan. His work was published in English, Persian and Serbian. In addition to academic research, since 2016 he has been involved in managing the refugee crisis on the so-called Balkan route, working with UNHCR and UNICEF missions, Red Cross, Ministry of Interior - Asylum Office and many other public institutions and NGOs, both in Serbia and Montenegro.

Dragica VUJADINOVIĆ (f) is a full professor at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law, where she teaches Political and Legal Theories and Gender Studies at the undergraduate level, Introduction to the Political System of the EU at master studies in European Integration, and Contemporary Political Theories at master and doctoral level. She has also been the Head of the Master in European Integration programme (MEI) since 2005. She published the following books: The Budapest School – Theory of Radical Needs, Nikšić 1988), the textbook Political and Legal Theories, Belgrade 1996, Political Philosophy of Ronald Dworkin, Belgrade 2007, Civil Society and Political Institutions, Belgrade, 2009, Civil Society



in Contemporary Context, Belgrade 2009 (in English), Democracy and Human Rights in the EU (co-authored with M. Jovanović and R. Etinski; in English), Maribor/Belgrade 2009, Serbia in the Maelstrom of Political Changes, Belgrade 2009 (in English). She was also co-editor for 8 books, and the co-author for the textbook Gender Studies, Belgrade 2017.

Ivana KRSTIĆ (f) is an Associate Professor of International Human Rights Law and a Director of the Human Rights Centre at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law. She obtained her LLM (2003) at the School of Law, University of Pittsburgh (USA), along with an LLM (2004) and PhD (2008) at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law. In the academic year 2006/2007, she did her PhD research at the Exeter College, Oxford University. She is teaching several courses, including EU Non-Discrimination Law, Minority Rights and Gender Studies. Since 2010 she has been a coordinator of the Non-Discrimination Legal Clinic. Her area of specialty is Anti-Discrimination Law. Since September 2012, she has been a member of the Serbian Asylum Commission, a second instance body deciding on asylum applications. She is also a member of the Serbian Council for Child Rights and the Serbian Republic Commission for Transgender Persons. As an expert, she is engaged in different projects concerning different aspects of human rights and discrimination issues, run by several international organizations and agencies, such as the OHCHR, UNWOMEN, IOM, UNHCR, UNDP and OSCE. Since October 2018 she has been a member of an expert group drafting the Antidiscrimination strategy. Also, she collaborates very closely with the Commissioner for the Protection of Equality, giving expert advice on complex discrimination issues, and takes part in training judges and other public officials on different discrimination aspects.

Miodrag A. Jovanović received LL.M and Ph.D. from the Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade, where he presently works as a Full Professor in Introduction to Jurisprudence. He also teaches an optional course in Minority Rights. At the postgraduate level, he teaches the course Introduction to the Political System of the EU, at the Master studies in European Integration, as well as Legal Methodology and Research at the doctoral program. More than forty five of his articles and essays were published in all relevant Serbian journals related to the topics of legal theory and political philosophy. His areas of interest are general jurisprudence, philosophy of international law, legal theory of collective rights, political theory of multiculturalism, federalism, as well as legal and political nature of the EU. He is a fellow of the Humboldt Foundation. He is the Editor of the Series Democracy and Rule of Law at the Eleven Publishers International, Utrecht. He is a member of the international editorial board of the Estudios de Deusto Law Review. He is the President of the Serbian Association for Legal and Social Philosophy (Serbian section of the IVR)

Sonja Novak Lukanović, applied linguist, researcher at the Institute for Ethnic Studies (IES) of Ljubljana and full professor of Applied Linguistics at Faculty of Arts of the University of Ljubljana (teaching subjects: Aspects of Applied Linguistics, Language accommodation, Methodology of language research). Since 2010 she is the director of the Institute for Ethnic Studies. Her research topics are: applied linguistics, emphasis on sociolinguistics: language policy and language ideology, the status and position of languages in multicultural environments, language accommodation, language and identity, language attitudes,



bilingual education, language - economy. She has been leader of several research projects and participated in many national and international research projects, participating at national and international conferences as invited speaker. She taught for many years at the University of Graz – subject: Language and Culture (Department of Translation Studies and Department of Slavic Languages). She has been active in many committees and working groups (Alps-Adriatic Working Group on Minorities (1990-2004), National Expert Group for the Preparation of the White Paper on Education (2008-2011) member of the Expert Committee of the Ministry of Culture – Cultural Activities of Special Groups in Slovenia; member of the Committee on Minority Schooling – National Council on General Education (2012); member of the Slovene National Committee for UNESCO (2010 -2019); member of the Working Group for Drafting the Research and Development Activity Act, since 2017; Chair of KOsRIS (Coordination of Independent Research Institutes of Slovenia), 2017-2019); member of the Committee on Culture and Research of the Municipality of Ljubljana, since 2018; member of the NGO Linguapax; member of the LPRen (Language Policy Research Network) Advisory Committee; president of the Applied Linguistics Society of Slovenia).

Vera Klopčič is a researcher in the field of protection of human rights and minorities and member of the ISCOMET Institute. Since 2012 she is assistant professor at the Faculty of Law in Maribor. She obtained masters degree at the Faculty of Law in Belgrade and Ph.D. in international law at the Faculty of Law in Ljubljana University. She had participated at numerous international conferences, and in international projects and activities concerning the protection of human rights and minorities, anti-discrimination, awareness raising, particularly focused on the improvement of the position of Roma. She was a member of several committees and projects within the frame of the Council of Europe, namely the CAHMIN Committee which prepared the draft of the Framework Convention for Protection of National Minorities and member of the Committee of Experts of the Charter for Regional or Minority languages/ MINLANG. She publishes articles about the implementation of the instruments for international human rights protection, protection of national minorities, inclusion of Roma and non-discrimination and holds lectures particularly about these issues (e.g. at summer schools for training of young Roma leaders and workshops in Slovenia, Croatia and in Serbia). She is author of two scientific monographs: KLOPČIČ, Vera. *Mednarodnopravne razsežnosti pravnega varstva manjšin v Sloveniji*. Ljubljana: Inštitut za narodnostna vprašanja, 2006. 253 str. ISBN 978-961-6159-28-9. [COBISS.SI-ID 231115776] and KLOPČIČ, Vera. *Položaj Romov v Sloveniji : Romi in Gadže*. Ljubljana: Inštitut za narodnostna vprašanja, 2007. 279 str., ilustr. ISBN 978-961-6159-31-9. [COBISS.SI-ID 236657664] an co- author of the monograph KLOPČIČ, Vera, MUNDA HIRNÖK, Katalin. *Izzivi, dileme, rešitve : izobraževanje Romov v praksi nekaterih držav*. Ljubljana: Inštitut za narodnostna vprašanja, 2013. 84 str., ilustr. ISBN 978-961-6159-46-3. [COBISS.SI-ID 268411136]. She is coeditor of several publications about the position of Roma and other minorities, particularly in Slovenia and in neighboring countries. Her bibliography is available in English language at the COBISS network.



**Appendix 2 to ANETREC course 3:
The expansive list of relevant literature (books, articles, documents,
websites, etc.), which will be of use for further research and
teaching programs on the course's topics**



APPENDIX 2: The expansive list of relevant literature (books, articles, documents, websites, etc.), which will be of use for further research and teaching programs on the course's topics

- Arp, Björn, *International Norms and Standards for the Protection of National Minorities, Bilateral and Multilateral Texts with Commentary*, Martinus Nijhoff, Leiden, Boston, 2008,
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**Appendix 3 to ANETREC course 3:
The relevant related literature already available at the Partner
Universities (1 September 2021)**



Appendix 3: The relevant related literature already available at the Partner Universities

1. Faculty of Law, University of Tirana, Albania

At the library of Tirana Law Faculty we don't have any of the text books or other materials enlisted, except the online materials. The University of Tirana has finalized the subscription agreement in the JSTOR digital library for use by both professors and students.

2. Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Sarajevo, Bosna and Herzegovina

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- Simon, Anthony, Owen, David (eds) 2007. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Chin, Rita. 2017. The Crisis of multiculturalism in Europe: a history. Princeton: Princeton University Press
- Mesić, Milan. 2006. Multikulturalizam: društveni i teorijski izazovi. Zagreb: Školska knjiga4. Faculty od Law, University of Pristina, Kosovo

3. Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb, Croatia

- Barišić, Goran, Žagar, Mitja, Tatalović, Siniša (eds). 2018. Multiculturalism in public policies. Belgrade: Institute for Ethnic Studies
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4. Faculty of Law, University of Prishtina

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5. Faculty of Political Science, University of Montenegro, Montenegro

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6. Faculty of Law and Faculty of Security, University St. Kliment Ohridski, Bitola, North Macedonia

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7. Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade, Serbia

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8. University of Maribor, Slovenia

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