

**ANETREC COURSE 5:
THE ROLE OF RELIGION IN THE PROCESS OF RECONCILIATION IN
WESTERN BALKANS AND IN DEVELOPING GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD
RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS**

Syllabus of the course



Course title:
THE ROLE OF RELIGION IN THE PROCESS OF RECONCILIATION IN WESTERN BALKANS AND IN DEVELOPING GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS

Lectures delivered by ANETREC professors (hours)	Suggested seminar (hours)	Suggested Tutorial (hours)	Suggested individual work (hours)	Suggested ECTS
9	40	20	50	5

Teachers delivering the virtual lectures recorded in Maribor:

- Ass. Dr Nataša Jovanović-Ajzenhamer, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade
- Prof. Dr Mirko Blagojević, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade
- Prof. Dr Thomas Bremer, University of Münster, Germany and ISCOMET Institute, Maribor
- Ass. Prof. Dr Dalibor Đukić, Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade
- Ass. Prof. Dr Samir Forić, Faculty of Political Science, University of Sarajevo
- Prof. Dr Zlatiborka Popov-Momčinović, Faculty of Philosophy, University of East Sarajevo

List of potential teachers at PU:

- Prof. Dr Zlatiborka Popov-Momčinović, Faculty of Philosophy, University of East Sarajevo
- Prof. Dr Dino Abazović, Faculty of Political Science, University of Sarajevo
- Ass. Prof. Dr Samir Forić, Faculty of Political Science, University of Sarajevo
- 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 Siniša Tatalović, Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb
- Assoc. Prof. Dr Qerim Qerimi, Faculty of Law, University of Pristina
- Assoc. Prof. Dr Qerkin Berisha, Faculty of Law, University of Pristina
- Assoc. Prof. Dr Vladimir Bakrač, Faculty of Political Science, University of Montenegro
- Assoc. Prof. Dr Goran Ilik, Faculty of Law at "St. Kliment Ohridski" University Bitola
- Assoc. Prof. Dr Elena Tilovska Kechegi, Faculty of Law at "St. Kliment Ohridski" University Bitola
- Assoc. Prof. Dr Mladen Karadzovski, Faculty of Law at "St. Kliment Ohridski" University Bitola
- Prof. Dr Branko Rakić, Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade
- Prof. Dr Vojislav Stanimirović, Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade
- Ass. Prof. Dr Dalibor Đukić, Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade
- Ass. Prof. Dr Dušan Rakitić, Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade
- Ass. Prof. Dr Nina Kršljanin, Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade
- Ass. Dr Nataša Jovanović-Ajzenhamer, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade
- Prof. Dr Mirko Blagojević, Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade
- Prof. Dr Thomas Bremer, University of Münster, Germany and ISCOMET Institute, Maribor



Syllabus outline:

Throughout ten interrelated online lectures, will students receive insight into basic thoughts, concepts, and relations, issues pertaining to the general subject of religion and reconciliation, both from the social sciences perspective and from the perspective of theology. The course provides theoretical framework for understanding of the role of religion in social conflicts, reconciliation, peacebuilding and developing good neighbourhood relations in the Western Balkans region on the premises of intrareligious and interreligious dialogue.

1. Introduction: Religion, reconciliation and developing good relations neighbourhood relations between nations in the Western Balkans

The aim of this part is to give the students some basic information on the idea of religion and its possible role for reconciliation processes. The topic is addressed from two sides: firstly from the perspective of religious studies/theology and secondly from the perspective of social sciences. Thus, it will consist of two parts, and the students will get a deep insight into the theme. This part also will provide an overview of the course content and deal with the most important elements of the theme which will be elaborated in later lectures.

1.1. Religion, conflicts and reconciliation (lecture prepared by Prof. Dr Thomas Bremer, University of Münster, Germany and ISCOMET Institute, Maribor)

This lecture will give a survey of the main concepts of “religion” and its significance for political and societal processes. The second part concentrates on monotheistic religions, above all Christianity and Islam. The basic contents is:

- Different understandings of “religion”. Religion can be seen as a system of beliefs (“I believe in God”), as a self-assigned identity (“I am Protestant”), or as a practice (“I pray every day”). The relationship between these understandings of religion.
- Religion as a distinct sector of society. In pre-modern societies, all sectors of life were religiously connoted. That changed with the enlightenment and the emancipation of the individual. Therefore, religion has to be seen nowadays as one of several parts of human life, which is not necessarily connected, with the other ones. That poses also the question of how religion can be researched which will be discussed in this section.
- Monotheism. Monotheistic religions are of special significance because of their presence in the Western Balkans, but also because of their exclusivity. A monotheistic belief does not allow much space for other ideas of how to think the divine. It claims to be universalistic, and therefore poses a special problem for interreligious dialogue.
- Interreligious encounter. History has shown many examples of adherents of different religions living together, in a more or less peaceful way. Also in the Western Balkans, we find periods and places of co-existence as well as times of conflicts. Here the lecture will present ways of how concepts of interreligious co-existence were developed.

1.2. Religion, conflicts, and reconciliation in the sociological perspective (lecture prepared by Doc. Dr Samir Forić, Faculty of Political Science, University of Sarajevo)



The aim of this lecture is to introduce religion, conflicts and reconciliation as social phenomena and convey a specific social science perspective of these phenomena, namely the sociological perspective. In this perspective, social phenomena are understood and approached to as parts of a wider picture – or context; and related to other similar phenomena. Religion, social conflicts and reconciliation are understood to be interrelated phenomena, but also related to two distinct spheres of society: social life and social structure in which they exist simultaneously. Conflicts are primarily understood as social conflicts involving religion and violence and are analysed as modalities of relation between these phenomena. Reconciliation is understood as process of establishing regulative framework that produces conditions for (re)integration of former conflicting parties.

Topics explored in this lecture include:

- Sociological perspective on the phenomenon of religion. The first part focuses on religion as a social phenomenon consisting of two aspects: structural and cultural. These aspects form basic elements of analytical framework that tries to encapsulate religion as a social phenomenon existing simultaneously in social life and social structure. Also, they serve as focal references for explanation of social functions of religion, which is a subject covered in the second part.

- Social functions of religion (and social conflicts). While fundamental social functions of religion are enumerated and briefly addressed, focus is on two basic ones: integration and regulation. Here, the correlative nature of these functions is stressed in order to demonstrate functional interrelation between religion and conflicts as social phenomena.

- Religion, conflicts and violence. Third part focuses on interrelation between religion, conflicts and violence, explaining their relational modalities, namely: profanization of religion, sacralization of violence, preventing or ending violence, and setting post-conflict regulative network that leads to integration. Here, relation between religion and politics on one hand, and relation between religion and reconciliation on the other are tentatively addressed

- Why context always matters. Fourth part dives in what is a central feature of the sociological perspective – importance of context for understanding the problem (of religion, conflicts, and reconciliation) in depth. This part has two subparts: first deals with the set of factors that influence role of religion in conflicts and reconciliation, namely political, social, and cultural factors; second addresses the past-recent and present-day context of the Western Balkans Region on the tangents mentioned in the first subpart.

- Role of religion in reconciliation. Finally, the fifth part treats the central issue of this course – role of religion in the process of reconciliation in the Western Balkans and in developing good neighbourhood relations between nations – albeit normatively, not empirically. Functions of stabilization and compensation are analysed and dialogue is seen as a central value in reconciliation process.

2. Importance of dialogue

The aim of this part of the syllabus is to explore the importance of dialogue as a practical tool in reconciliation and developing good neighbourhood relations between nations, but also as an analytical tool for understanding of key objectives of the course. In this regard,



the lecture is divided into two parts – the first part will discuss why Inter-religious dialogue is specific in relation to other forms of dialogue, and what are the characteristics and assumptions that Inter-religious dialogue must meet to be successful. The aim of the second part of this part of the lecture is to apply the general theoretical and methodological principles of Inter-religious dialogue (which are explained in the first part) on example of Inter-religious dialogue in the former Yugoslavia.

2.1. Interreligious dialogue: Concepts, types, rules (lecture prepared by Dr Mirko Blagojević, Institute for Social Science, Belgrade and Ass. Prof. Dr Nataša Jovanović Ajzenhamer, University of Belgrade)

This lesson will present the basic theoretical concepts of Inter-religious dialogue, the genesis of the phenomenon, as well as the most important methodological and contextual prerequisites for its successful implementation. These are some of the most important topics we will discuss:

- The genesis of this relatively new phenomenon (Inter-religious dialogue): Inter-religious dialogue as a specific form of dialogue emerged during the eighties and nineties of the last century. We will talk about the causes that led to the development of Inter-religious dialogue: (1) strengthening the fundamentalist tendencies in world religions (namely within the Protestant denominations and Islam); 2) the role of Christian churches in radical changes that occurred in some Central-East European countries (primarily in Poland); 3) strengthening the ecumenical processes during the eighties. To these, we could add an additional factor 4) which we will formulate as the role of Churches in stirring the ethno-nationalist conflicts in different parts of the world, and especially within the Ex-Yugoslav space;
- An explanation of the most important prerequisites for successful Inter-religious dialogue (dialogue cannot be a “one-way” dialogue, it is very important to respect the other side, he or she must be willing to engage in self-assessment and self-criticism of his/her own position, Inter-religious dialogue must not be politicized etc.).
- Presentation of the so-called **Ten golden rules** for successful Inter-religious dialogue (such as Have a good grasp of your own tradition, Be willing also to help your own faith community to grow and change, Come to dialogue in order to learn and grow, not to change the other etc.).
- Presentation of different types of Inter-religious dialogue (Inter-confessional dialogue, dialogue with agnostics or atheists, etc.).
- Development of a Culture of dialogue and the importance of education for the establishment of such a culture in one society (with an emphasis on tolerance towards different religions and cultures).

2.2. Interreligious dialogue within the post-Yugoslav space: history, context, perspectives (lecture prepared by Dr Mirko Blagojević, Institute for Social Science, Belgrade and Ass. Prof. Dr Nataša Jovanović Ajzenhamer, University of Belgrade)

This lesson will give a brief historical context and a brief review of the processes of secularization and desecularization in the Western Balkans. Special emphasis will be put on



the role of the Inter-religious dialogue on the process of reconciliation in the former Yugoslavia. These are some of the most important topics we will discuss:

- Explanation of the process of secularization of Yugoslavia and process of desecularization after the disintegration of the common state (with the help of Peter Berger's theoretical framework);
- The religious dimension of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia – We will try to answer the question whether it was a religious war or religious differences were politicized during this conflict?
- A brief overview of the structure of religiosity today: A review and analysis of empirical data on religiosity in the former Yugoslavia. Revitalization of religious identity (at the expense of religious practices) and stabilization of religious structure. Comparative perspective of empirical data obtained by European Social Survey;
- Topics that may be covered by Inter-religious dialogue in the Western Balkans (legal frameworks, education on tolerance and dialogue, minority rights, etc.) – Suggestions and experiences.

3. Intrareligious and interreligious dialogue (lecture prepared by Prof. Dr Thomas Bremer, University of Münster, Germany and ISCOMET Institute, Maribor)

The aim of this part of the syllabus will be to address more concretely the history of inter-confessional contacts and the reconciliatory efforts made during the last decades. It also includes the topics of institutional-organizational settings of dialogue and the involvement of secular actors in the interreligious dialogue, as well as the issue of dialogue and contestation when reconciliation of memories is involved.

The lecture includes the following topics:

- Splits and reconciliation attempt in Christianity. Since the very beginnings of its existence, Christianity has experienced splits and division. Nevertheless, from the earliest times, attempts have been made to heal these divisions. In the first part of the lecture, the main splits will be presented, as well as the endeavours to overcome them.
- The Ecumenical Movement. Beginning with the 19th century, there were systematic attempts to re-unite Christianity. They led to a variety of inter-church encounters and contacts, and also to the establishment of institutions for such contacts. The second part of the lecture describes this specific history and also the organizations which are the results of it. They represent the setting in which inter-church encounters nowadays mostly take place.
- Interreligious dialogue and inter-church relations. There is a basic difference between inter-church dialogues (which in principle aim at overcoming the differences between the partners and re-uniting the churches) and interreligious dialogue which has much practical relevance. These differences will be discussed here.
- Reconciliation of memories. It has become clear that the political role of religious communities in conflicts is not in their doctrine or practices but mostly in different narratives which are held up by them, and which form the consciousness of their societies. Therefore, a highly important task is the “healing of memories” which means dealing with these differences and finding ways to harmonize them.



4. Group identities and religion: politics, conflicts, and reconciliation (lecture prepared by Ass. Prof. Dr Samir Forić, Faculty of Political Science, University of Sarajevo)

Aim of this lecture to address the ever present “Us” and “Them” issue that has often been a focal point of conflicts and contributing factor to worsening of neighbourhood relations between nations in the Western Balkans. Often had politics of identity played a crucial role in exacerbation of differences between various groups in the Western Balkans, religious communities (groups) included. Lecture is intended to provide insight into psychological and social processes involving two major themes: religion and identity. Lecture introduces concepts such as religious group, identity, processes of identity development and construction in standard and adverse conditions such as conflicts and crises, and, finally, religion and politics (of identity).

Topics explored in this lecture include:

- Religion as a group phenomenon. Social life mostly takes place in social groups. All social groups exhibit same traits and religious groups are no exception. One, fundamentally important trait concerns identity. Basic features and functional prerequisites of social groups is given from a sociological background. Meanings and purpose bind members of the group together with bonds of social cohesion. Identity reflects these facts, hence its importance.
- Identity. Psychological and sociological understandings of dimensions of identity are outlined in this part, along with conceptual definitions. Group identity is explained as social, collective or constructed identity and Self-Other dichotomy is explained as basis for mechanisms of identity construction. In group context, this dichotomy assumes *Us-Them* form.
- Functions of identity and the processes of its development and construction. Construction of social identity, development of identity and functions of identity are questions explored in part three. Psychological account of cognitive development is used as explanatory framework for identity development in standard conditions. It is followed with sociological account on process of social construction of identity.
- Identity development and construction in adverse conditions. There is a tendency of essentialization of social identity as consequence of identity construction process. In adverse conditions such as conflict or social crisis this is exactly what happens. Breakdown of social interaction – prerequisite for identity development, occurs when identity perceives and experiences existential threat. Process of social construction of identity in adverse conditions and role of religion is also discussed in this part.
- Religious identity (and politics). This theme is explored in the context of identity politics in Western Balkans, where processes of construction of (ethno)national identities lead to experiences of conflict and violence. Religious identity is analysed in terms of its use in construction of (ethno)national identity and its implications. Politics of identity, when involving religion, tends to exacerbate differences which often leads to additional fragmentation and conflicts.
- Identity and reconciliation. Process of reconciliation is treated as process of identity development. Also, it is treated as process of social (re)construction of identity that is based on principles of political reconciliation and forgiveness.



5. Religion - State Relations in the Frame of Reconciliation (lecture prepared by Ass. Prof. Dr Dalibor Djukić, Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade).

This part of the syllabus will aim to address the interconnection between the legal status of religious organizations (churches, religious communities) and the process of reconciliation. Furthermore, the course focuses on the protection of freedom of religion, which is the basic precondition for the participation of religious organizations in any social or public activity. Also, freedom of religion is one of the fundamental human rights, protected by international and constitutional norms. Therefore, this part of the syllabus will provide insights into the principles of modern state-religion relations and the regulation of the legal status of religious communities according to international human rights standards. The implementation of those principles and standards should provide the religion-state configuration that is optimal for religious communities and will allow them to focus on their religious and social mission.

Topics that will be discussed during the course are:

- New tendencies in religion-state relations in contemporary Europe. The convergence of different models progressively leads to the creation of a unique European model of state-church relations. Although there can be many objections to the idea of creating an European common model, the fact is that thanks to international standards for the protection of religious freedom, which are respected by almost all European countries, national laws regulating the position of religious organizations on the European continent are brought closer.
- The models of religion-state systems. This part of the lesson will be dedicated to the most remarkable models of state-religion relations, such as positive identification of state and religion, established religions, cooperation model, Laïcité, secular control regimes, and negative identification of state and religion (persecution of religion). Some of those models can obstruct or disrupt the reconciliation efforts of religions in general. The lesson should help students to identify the connection between the certain model on one hand and the religious freedom protection and the level of state neutrality that is needful and essential for the development of the social role of religion, on another.
- Secularity of the state. The secular character of the state does not mean that the state identifies with secularism as an ideology. On the contrary, in a secular state, secularism can only be one of many competing ideologies. To understand better the issue, it would be useful to underline the terminological difference between secularity and secularism. Both are linked to the general historical process of secularization. Secularity is an approach to religion-state relations that avoids identification of the state with any particular religion while secularism is an ideological position that promotes a negative (or even hostile) conception of separation between the state and religion.
- International protection of freedom of religion. The provisions of international treaties show that freedom of religion is a specific right that has a few different dimensions that are interconnected: individual, internal, collective, and external. Here the lecture will explore all dimensions of this right with an emphasis on the collective aspect of religious freedom. The participation of religion in the process of reconciliation actually depends on religious



communities. They are able to contribute to these processes by their teachings, religious practices and the right theological interpretation of religious doctrine. Although, they should be free to do it and protected from any unjustified and arbitrary state interference with the collective manifestation of religion or belief. That is the reason why international protection of religious freedom can play an important role in providing conditions for the participation of religious communities in the process of reconciliation.

- Religious autonomy. The protection of the autonomy of religious organizations is the quintessence of religious freedom. Without autonomy in their internal affairs, and especially in matters of religious identity, it is difficult or even impossible for religious organizations to provide their authentic and genuine contribution to the wider community.

6. Practices and discourses on reconciliation in the Western Balkans

The aim of this part of the course is to familiarize the students with the concrete experiences and the practices of interreligious encounter in the region, and also with the theory (or rather theories) which are behind those practices. The topic is therefore divided into two units:

The first part of the syllabus deals concretely with the interreligious relations in the Western Balkans. It presents the traditional neighbourhood relations, the difficult experiences in the 20th centuries, but also the attempts of the religious communities to contribute to a better mutual understanding during the conflicts of the 1990s.

The second part of the syllabus explores different reconciliation initiatives, their organizational forms, impacts and problems in the Western Balkans. Methodology of examining the contexts of these initiatives will be the same as in the previous lecture along with using general framework on contexts of dialogue and relations between religion, group identity and politics from all other lectures as examination tools.

The last lecture is intended to provide the basis for student engagement that will be organized through seminars and in-class individual and group work, either by examining and discussing case-studies and research data, or through dialogue aimed to explore options and possibilities of religion playing more prominent role in reconciliation and building good neighbourhood relations between Western Balkans countries and religious/confessional communities. The experiences of the Western Balkans can be useful also for other contexts of conflicts in which religion plays a role.

6.1. Interreligious dialogue in the Western Balkans (lecture prepared by Prof. Dr Thomas Bremer, University of Münster, Germany and ISCOMET Institute, Maribor)

The basic contents is:

- The tradition of interreligious coexistence in the Western Balkans

The first part will show in a historical perspective the experience of people with different religious backgrounds in the Western Balkans, from very peaceful and fruitful co-existence until bloody wars in the 20th century. For that period, the connection between religion, nation and politics must be taken into regard.

- The war of the 1990s and their impact on interreligious dialogue



The wars in the region in connections with the dissolution of Yugoslavia brought ironically an increase of interreligious encounters and meetings. This section will show which kind of dialogues took place, by whom they were initiated, and what their results were. Concretely, some of the documents will be analysed which are an outcome of such encounters.

- The interreligious situation today

The third section will present and analyse how the interreligious relations in the Western Balkans are today, where are their strengths and where their weaknesses, and what are the reasons behind.

6.2. Reconciliation in the Western Balkans: Elements, Actors, Achievements and Pitfalls (lecture prepared by Prof. Zlatiborka Popov Momćinović, Faculty of Philosophy, University of East Sarajevo)

The aim of this lecture is to address the notion of reconciliation in the context of the Western Balkans. The elements of the reconciliation will be discussed, the role of key actors, as well as the achievements and pitfalls regarding each of the analyzed elements and actors. It is expected that students will develop understanding of the entire process and critical tools for assessing the reconciliation initiatives, as well as to be motivated for their own engagement to improve the entire process.

The lecture includes the following topics:

- Tensions around reconciliation. The first part focuses on the very notion of reconciliation, and the ways how it is interpreted and very often misunderstood in the region. What is reconciliation and what is not will be presented, in order to enable students to understand reconciliation as a complex and overarching process of rebuilding broken social relations and bonds after the violent conflict(s).

- Elements of the reconciliation in the Western Balkans. The second part scrutinizes the most important elements of reconciliation such as truth, forgiveness and apology. The difference between forensic and narrative truth will be explained, and the problems in acknowledgment of the hard facts (forensic truth) due to the obstacles in the work of domestic courts and The international criminal tribunal for former Yugoslavia (ICTY), especially misunderstandings about its role and abuse of its verdicts. The initiatives dealing with the narrative truth will be explained, and the failure in establishing of the truth commission in the region (REKOM) and particular countries. There are also successful initiatives (such as the regional initiative Women's court) that address the issues overlooked by mainstream judicial approach. The problems while speaking about apology and forgiveness mostly due to the misunderstanding of their very essence and their political abuse will be discussed.

- Phases of reconciliation. This part explains the elements of reconciliation in their interaction and the way of functioning in the WB in order to dive deeper into the constantly emerging problems while facing with the new realities after the violent conflict, expressing grief/mourning, choice/commitment to forgive, rewriting joint history, and establishing justice. There are some important initiatives concerning these elements (such as joint visits to the crime sites), signed agreements and projects (such as the creation of supplementary



materials for the history textbooks in schools). The difference between retributive and restorative justice will be scrutinized and the problems of lack of justice in the region.

- Actors of reconciliation. This part is based on the theory of the leading peacebuilder and scholar John Paul Lederach about the three levels of peacebuilding (Lederach's pyramid), and the role of key actors of reconciliation processes (politicians, religious leaders and civil society organizations) in the region will be explained. Based on different empirical research perceptions about their role among the population will be analyzed. Despite being the most salient and successful actors of reconciliation, the civil society organizations face different obstacles in their work. The role of international community and specific international stakeholders (such as the European Union) will be discussed, and issues around the agenda setting by international actors and lack of local ownership in the processes of reconciliation in the Western Balkans.

Readings:

Mandatory readings:

- Appleby, S. 2000. *The Ambivalence of the Sacred: Religion, Violence, and Reconciliation*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.
- Helmick, R. & Petersen, R. (Eds.). 2002. *Forgiveness & Reconciliation: Public Policy & Conflict Transformation*. West Conshohocken, PE: Templeton Press.
- Merdjanova I. & Brodeur P. 2009. *Religion as a Conversation Starter Interreligious Dialogue for Peacebuilding in the Balkans*, New York, NY: Continuum International Publishing Group.
- Rakaj et. al. (Eds.). 2019. *Role of Religion in the Western Balkans' Societies (Conference Volume)*, Tirana: Institute for Democracy and Mediation.
- Togo, T. & Ostojčić, N. (Eds.). 2006. *National and Inter-Ethnic Reconciliation and Religious Tolerance in the Western Balkans*, Belgrade: EPCD.

Objectives of the course:

- (1) The course aims to inform students on different theoretical perspectives in the field of religion and reconciliation, but also to enrich their perspective through examination of various cases in which religion has been employed as a driver of the reconciliation process.
- (2) Also, an objective of the course is to introduce students to key concepts (religions, confessions, war, peace, violence, reconciliation, religious leadership, social role and social functions of religions), relations (between religions/confessions and group identities, between different religious/confessional communities, religion and politics) and issues (contexts of religion driven reconciliation efforts, social trust and transitional justice) that make up the core content of this course.
- (3) An additional objective of the course is to promote and help build the culture of dialogue, namely within the classroom. The course itself, in terms of contents, relies much on both intrareligious and interreligious dialogue as a precipice for reconciliation. Even if dialogue itself cannot be equated with reconciliatory practices it holds both manifest and



latent affirmative function to advance reconciliation through mutual understanding. In this sense, objective of the course is offer insights into religion driven practices of dialogue to enrich perspectives of the students and to affirm the dialogue as one of values of democratic process and open societies.

What teaching results are expected:

Upon completion of the course, students will:

(Knowledge and understanding)

- obtain knowledge on key concepts, relations and issues related to role of religion in the process of reconciliation and building good neighbourhood relations between Western Balkans countries and respective religious and confessional communities
- demonstrate the ability to understand the complexity of the reconciliation process by understanding historical and present contexts of the Western Balkans religious and confessional communities.
- demonstrate the ability to critically and reflexively examine these contexts.

(Competences and skills)

- develop analytical skills required for researching and understanding religious discourses and practices employed in reconciliation processes in the Western Balkans region.
- demonstrate the ability to understand existing narratives and accumulated research data in regard with religion driven reconciliation efforts and initiatives in the named region.
- develop skills necessary for engaging in sensitive, open and fruitful religion related dialogue.

(Judgement and approach)

- demonstrate ability for analysis and critical and reflective interpretation of the reconciliation and good neighbourhood relations building processes between Western Balkans countries and religious and confessional communities.
- demonstrate ability to make their judgements and approach that is based on the culture of dialogue.

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

Graduates will be able to use the acquired knowledge in various kinds of posts and professional activities relevant for regional cooperation and European integration of WB countries, including those in the public sector (state administrations, government services or departments) and those in civil sector (local and international non-government organizations) that deal with issues of reconciliation, conflict prevention, peace-building and developing good neighbourhood relations between communities and countries in the Western Balkans. Graduates will also find their knowledge beneficial in working with churches and religious communities. The knowledge that students will acquire during the

course will be of benefit particularly to those graduates who may choose to pursue a research or academic career.

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:

	Weight
- Regular and active participation in lectures and tutorials	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 PU:

Faculty of Law, University of Tirana, Albania

For the Law Faculty of Tirana program (bachelor and master) course 5 doesn't interrelate with any of the subjects included in the programs.

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

Course 5 is related with BA level courses such as: Sociology of Religion, Post conflict Societies and Peacebuilding, and MA courses such as: Contemporary Religions of the World and Religion and Conflicts.

Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb, Croatia

Course 5 is interrelated with the course Politics and Religion

Faculty of Law, University of Pristina

For the Law Faculty of Pristina program (bachelor and master) course 5 doesn't interrelate with any of the subjects included in the programs.

Faculty of Political Science, University of Montenegro, Montenegro

Course 5 is related with a few existing courses at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Montenegro. The content of these existing courses is completely in line with accepted approach and content of syllabus 5, namely the course Sociology of Religion

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

For the Faculty of Law and Faculty of Security at the University St. Kliment Ohridski program (bachelor and master) course 5 doesn't interrelate with any of the subjects included in the programs.



Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Course 5 is related with BA level course Canon Law, MA level course Legal Status of Churches and Religious Communities in Europe and State-Church Law, and PhD level course History of State-Church Law.

University of Maribor, Slovenia

For the Faculty of Law of Maribor program (bachelor and master) course 5 doesn't interrelate with any of the subjects included in the programs.



**APPENDIX 1 to ANETREC course 5:
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.

Zlatiborka Popov - Momčinović (1975) is an Associate professor of political sciences at the Department of Journalism and Political Sciences at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of East Sarajevo. She graduated sociology at the Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad, obtained master degree at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of East Sarajevo with the theses *Political culture in the Period of Transition*. At the Faculty of Political Sciences in Belgrade she defended her PhD dissertation *Women's Movement in post-Dayton Bosnia and Herzegovina: Achievements, Initiatives, and Controversies*.

The focus of her research is on gender and feminism, development of civil society and activism, religious education, professionalism of media and reconciliation processes. She has published over 70 scientific papers including 2 books and 2 monographs, covering these areas including *Ženski pokret u Bosni i Hercegovini: artikulacija jedne kontrakulture* (Women's movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Articulation of a counterculture) and *Žene i procesi pomirenja u Bosni i Hercegovini: Izazov rodnim ulogama, ust(ano)vljenim narativima i performativnim praksama s osvrtom na religiju* (Women and Reconciliation Processes in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Challenging Gender Roles, (Re)established Narratives and Performative Acts, with a Discussion of Religion). She coedited book of collected papers *Uloga religije u pomirenju i tranzicionoj pravdi* (The Role of Religion in Reconciliation and Transitional Justice) and was deputy editor of the journal *Religija i tolerancija* (Religion and Tolerance) in the period 2004-2008. She is active in BIH civil society and was engaged as an expert and key-note speakers by various NGOs and think-tanks in activities related to gender equality, feminism and civil society activism, peacebuilding and reconciliation processes.

She was a scholar of the Open Society Fund BIH within the Policy Fellowship Development Project, and involved in several local and regional researches such as *Religion and Nationalism in the Western Balkans*, (in cooperation with University of Oslo and Center for the Empirical Researches of Religion), *Reconciliation and Trust Building in Bosnia and Herzegovina* (in cooperation with University of Edinburgh project on Religion and Ethics in Making War and Peace and Center for the Empirical Research of Religion), *Coming out! Advocacy and Protection of the Rights of LGBT People in Bosnia and Herzegovina* (in cooperation with Heinrich Böll Stiftung, Sarajevo Open Center, Fondacija CURE, with financial support of European Commission), *What do We Teach our Children* (in cooperation with research center ProMente and Open Society Fund Bosnia dan Herzegovina), She is a member of scientific board for political sciences of BIH Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Dino Abazović is sociologist, Full Professor at the University of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina. He has also worked as the Director of the Human Rights Center of the University of Sarajevo and as the Academic Coordinator of the Religious Studies Program of the Center for Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Studies at University of Sarajevo. His research is focused on the role of organized religion in conflict and post-conflict societies, the political role of religion in post-socialist transition and religious revivalism, as well as a nexus between religious claims,



transitional justice and human rights in emerging democracies. His field of expertise include: Sociology of Religion; Comparative Religions; Religion and Politics; Religion and Conflict; Nationalism; Transitional Justice; Human Rights. He is the author of several books covering these areas, including: "Za naciju i boga – Sociološko određenje religijskog nacionalizma", UNSA, Sarajevo 2006, "Religija u tranziciji: Eseji o religijskom i političkom", Rabic, Sarajevo 2010 and Bosanskohercegovački muslimani između sekularizacije i desekularizacije, Synopsis, Zagreb-Sarajevo 2012.

Samir Forić is an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the Faculty of Political Sciences at the University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the University of Sarajevo he obtained a B.A. degree in law (at the Faculty of Law), B.A. degree in political science, M.A. degree in sociology and PhD in sociology (at the Faculty of Political Science). His main areas of research include sociology of law, law and politics, legal professions, norms and normativity, sociology of deviance and social control, sociology of religion and religion and conflicts. He is a member of scholar associations including Croat Sociological Society, Central and Eastern European Network of Legal Scholars and Centre for Legal Education and Social Theory at the University of Wroclaw, Poland where he holds a position of associate researcher. He is a co-author of the paper Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina: Challenges of Liberalization and Democratic Consolidation published in Abel, R., Hammerslev, O., Sommerland, H., & Schultz, U. (Eds.), „Lawyers in 21st Century Societies - Volume I: National Reports“, London: Bloomsbury Publishing, and author of the paper Sociology of Law and the Problem of Normative Closure of the Discourse published in „Sociological discourse“, Vol. IV, No. 7/2014, among other papers and articles.

Ružica Jakešević is an associate professor at the Department 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.

Siniša Tatalović: From 1999 until 2002 he was Vice – Dean of the Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb. From 2008 until 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 until 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.

Đana Luša 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, US foreign policy and Diplomacy. From 2011 to 2016 she served as the Vice –director of the Postgraduate Study of Foreign Policy and Diplomacy, the Vice-dean for Science and International Cooperation (2016-2018) and an Executive Editor of the Edition *Politicka misao* (2015 -2018). 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 envisages courses of Contemporary Diplomacy, International Relations, US Foreign Policy, History of Diplomacy, European Security and Cold War and International Organisations at the undergraduate level, and US Foreign Policy, Military Diplomacy, Diplomacy and Diplomatic Communication at the postgraduate level. She serves as institutional coordinator for e-learning and is an active mentor at the undergraduate and postgraduate level. Her extensive participation (more than 70 conferences and seminars) at the most relevant international conferences in political science resulted with publications (from 2003 onwards she published one book and twenty-three papers or book chapters in peer-reviewed publications). Her publication is mostly focused on diplomacy, IR theory and



migration policies of small states. She held invited lectures at Tehnokrat University, Indonesia, Bar Ilan University, Israel, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas and others.

During her career she participated as a coordinator in several public diplomacy projects in cooperation with the Atlantic Treaty Association, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NATO Public Diplomacy Division, US Embassy and the European Academy from Berlin.

Robert Mikač is an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Political Science of the University of Zagreb. His area of speciality is, among others, migration challenges. He published two authored and four co-authored books in the field of security (published in Croatian, English and Macedonian) and over forty scholarly articles. At the publishing house Jesenski and Turk from 2018, he has an editorial status. During his career in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia he served as a soldier, non-commissioned officer and commissioned officer. He worked for two years in the unit for the protection of VIP persons, for five years he was an operational officer in the antiterrorist military police and his last position was a military police company commander. During this period, he worked on very demanding tasks and participated in a NATO mission ISAF in Afghanistan as a commander of the international military police platoon within the Kabul Multinational Brigade. Afterwards, he was the Head of the State Centre 112, the body responsible for monitoring all emergency situations and conditions in the state and neighbourhood on daily basis, and coordinating the activities of emergency services. For two years he worked as an independent police inspector within the Ministry of the Interior, primarily in the work of harmonization of national regulations and legislation with the EU Acquis Communautaire during the accession phase of the Republic of Croatia into full membership. He spent four years as Commander of Civil Protection of the Republic of Croatia and actively participated in solving numerous natural and humanitarian national and regional crises and disasters – from fires, floods to a major migration crisis in 2015.

Qerim Qerimi is a Professor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Prishtina, where he teaches International Law of Human Rights, International Organizations, and Public International Law. Additionally, he is a Visiting Professor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Antwerp in Belgium (Law and Development Research Group), where he teaches Public International Law and International Enforcement. At the University of Prishtina, he has served as an acting Vice Rector of the University and Vice Dean for Academic Affairs of the Faculty of Law. Qerim is a current Member of the Council of Europe's Venice Commission (European Commission for Democracy through Law) and serves as its Vice-Chair of the Sub-Commission on the Rule of Law. He has pursued post-doctoral research at Harvard University and the University of Antwerp, has been a research fellow of the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law in Heidelberg and is an alumnus of The Hague Academy of International Law. His current research is focused on the interaction of law and policy in the arenas of Artificial Intelligence and international law, sustainable development law, rule of law and global justice. Additionally, Qerim has served on various advisory and expert capacities to such organizations as the European Union, the Council of Europe, USAID, DFID, UNDP, IOM, and the World Bank on issues related to the rule of law, development and



environmental law, and capacity-building in countries in transition. He has been a member of Kosovo's legal team in the International Court of Justice's advisory proceedings in the case of Accordance with International Law of the unilateral declaration of independence in respect of Kosovo, and has also served as an expert before in the World Bank's ICSID arbitration proceedings. He is the author of *Development in International Law: A Policy-Oriented Inquiry* (2012), winner of the Society of Policy Scientists' Harold D. Lasswell Prize in 2012; *The Political Economy of Southeast Europe from 1990 to the Present* (2008, co-author); *International Law of Human Rights* (2015, co-author: textbook in Albanian); *The Legal Protection of the Environment* (2013), and of numerous book chapters and articles in such journals as *Journal of Human Rights Practice*, *Global Constitutionalism*, *Global Jurist*, *Law and Development Review*, *Croatian International Relations Review*, *International Review of Law*, *Chicago-Kent Journal of International and Comparative Law*, *Thomas Jefferson Law Review*, *Georgetown Journal of International Affairs*, *German Law Journal*, *City University of Hong Kong Law Review*, *Vienna Journal on International Constitutional Law*, *Asia Pacific Law Review*, *Transition Studies Review*, *International Journal of Social Ecology and Sustainable Development*, *World Review of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development*, etc. Qerim also serves as a Rapporteur for Oxford International Organizations (OXIO), a database of annotated documents pertaining to the law of international organizations, and is a member of the United Nations Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative (ACAD).

Qerkin Berisha is currently working as Professor of Civil Law; Civil Law Clinics and Property Law at Faculty of Law University of Prishtina. His PhD specialization is related to comparative study of acquisition of ownership by original titles under Kosovo Legal Framework as well as other European Countries. Mr. Berisha hold different positions within University of Prishtina including: Programme Manager of Human Rights Centre of University of Prishtina (2005-2009); Teaching Assistant in Civil Law Department (2009-2020) Editor of Faculty of Law Journal (2016-ongoing) etc. He has expertise in legal writing, strategic planning and managerial issues. He hold different expert and civil servant positions such as Prime Minister's Office of Government of Republic of Kosovo (Senior Strategic Planning Officer 2009-2012); Ministry of Finance of Government of Republic of Kosovo (Director of Legal Department 2012-2015). At the same time, he was member of several state committees including those for drafting of legislation, negotiation of international Agreements such as Elimination of Double Taxation Agreements, Free Trade Agreements, etc. He worked as Senior Legal Expert in various EU, USAID, OECD and other donor projects in Kosovo, mostly related to improvement of Kosovo legal framework in the fields of civil and private law; public finances; prevention of corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing; improving legal framework covering non-governmental organizations; improvement of administrative service delivery etc. Recently, since 2017, he was working as expert on property rights on Civil Code Project supported by European Union Office in Kosovo, and headed by Ministry of Justice, thus supporting the process of codification of Civil Law in Kosovo. Mr. Berisha is author of different publications and articles related to Civil and Property law, Human Rights and other related topics in Kosovo and international journals. He participated in many international conferences, has attended



many international trainings and seminars and also was part of international exchange teaching programs. Mr. Berisha speaks fluently English language.

Vladimir Bakrač was born in Niksić - Montenegro. After completing the graduate and postgraduate studies in 2009, he applies for doctoral studies at the Faculty of Philosophy – University of Belgrade, the Department of Sociology. He defended doctoral thesis titled *Religiosity of the Young in Montenegro* at the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade in October 2012. Since 2013, he has been engaged in teaching at the Faculty of Philosophy in Niksic (University of Montenegro) as a professor of Sociology of Religion I and Sociology of Religion II, Politics and religion, Sociology of Politics. Now he works as a professor at the University of Montenegro, Faculty of Philosophy, Political Science, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Metallurgy and chemical technology. He is the author of many scientific papers, articles and reviews, mainly in the field of religion, and the participant in a number of national and international scientific conferences. In addition to papers he has published in scholarly journals, he has published a monography *Religions and Youth*, as well as a *Glossary of Monotheistic Religions*. He was elected for Professor in 2017 at the Faculty of Philosophy - University of Montenegro. He is the director of the Institute for Sociology and Psychology at the University of Montenegro and the director of a non-governmental organization engaged in scientific research on religion - Consortium for Religious Research – CREDO.

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.

Dalibor Djukić is an Associate Professor of Canon and Ecclesiastical Law at the Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade. He finished Basic Theological Studies in 2009 with excellent marks on the Faculty of Theology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece. He obtained his master degree in 2011 at the Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade, at the department of Legal History. He also holds an LLM degree in Church and Canon Law acquired at Faculty of Theology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (Greece) in 2012. He has a PhD in Legal History obtained at University of Belgrade Faculty of Law in 2016. His scientific interests are in the following areas: church-state law, interreligious dialogue, internal organization of monotheistic religions and legal status of churches and religious communities. He teaches Church law (Undergraduate studies), Canon Law (Master studies), History of Ecclesiastical Law (Doctoral studies). He teaches also at Religion in society, culture and European integration multidisciplinary master programme organized by the University of Belgrade in cooperation with Faculty of Philosophy, Faculty of Political Sciences, Faculty of Law and Faculty of Theology. He holds a position of a secretary of the department of Legal History at the Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade. He was also engaged in a project of the Ministry of Law of Republic of Serbia which makes a comprehensive comparative legal analysis of regulations of the church and religious communities' registration procedure in the European south-east states, the members of the EU.

Branko M. Rakić is a Full Professor of European Law, International Relations and Law of International Organisations at the Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade. He received a degree from the Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade. He passed bar examination in Belgrade. He obtained a Specialist Diploma at the European University Centre in Nancy (Centre européen universitaire de Nancy), France (“Diplôme d'études supérieures européennes”) in the field of European Community Law. Also, at the University Centre in Nancy, he obtained an M.A. Diploma (“Diplôme d'études approfondies”) in the field of European Community Law (the



topic of the M.A. thesis was “Les aspects juridiques des relations entre la Yougoslavie d'une part et la Communauté européenne et le Conseil de l'Europe de l'autre”). He defended a doctoral thesis at Paris University I - Panthéon Sorbonne under the title: “La présence, les interactions et l'évolution des éléments politiques, économiques et juridiques dans les idées d'intégration européenne jusqu'à la création des Communautés européennes“. Before starting his teaching career, Branko M. Rakić worked as a trainee at the First Municipal Court in Belgrade, a Research Associate at the Institute for European Studies in Belgrade, and as an employee of the Federal Ministry for Human Rights and Minority Rights of the FRY and of the Federal Ministry of Justice of the FRY. From 1 July 1996 to date he has worked at the Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade (Teaching Assistant, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Full Professor). From March 2009 to February 2020, he was Ombudsman of the University of Belgrade (concurrently with teaching and research activities). From 2018 to date he has been Director of Center for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue of the Faculty of Law of the University of Belgrade. PUBLICATIONS: Author of 9 books (single author of 7 books and co-author of two books) and of several dozens of articles in the field of the European Law, Public International Law and International Relations.

Nina Kršljanin is Assistant professor at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law, Department of Legal History. She holds a PhD in medieval Serbian law (‘Serbian medieval charters as the source of Dušan’s Code’). Her other research areas include parliamentary history, civil law, procedural law and customary law. She is a member of the International Committee for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions (ICHRPI) and the Serbian Association for Legal and Social Philosophy (IVRSerbia). She is currently the vice-president of the Club for Roman Law and Classics “Forvm Romanvm” at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law, and the editor of the Faculty’s website. Since 2019 she has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Institute for Recent History of Serbia. Some of her relevant publications are: “Inheriting land prior to the first civil codification: Woman as heir in the Modern Age Serbia”, *Anali Pravnog fakulteta u Beogradu*, 2/2009; “Exheredation and the question of Tsar Dushan’s Codification purpose”, *Anali Pravnog fakulteta u Beogradu*, 2/2010; “On the Scientific Elaboration of the History of Slavic Law’ – Now and Then”, *Belgrade Law Review*, 3/2011; “The position of prison inmates in medieval Serbia: The role of secular and ecclesiastical authorities in ensuring the humane treatment of prisoners”, *Вестник Самарского юридического института*, 3(11)/2013; “‘Gradozidanije’ – duty of building and repairing fortifications in medieval Serbia”, *Kazan University Law Review* 1-1/2016; “Interrupted evolution: the Serbian medieval assembly (Sabor)”, *Parliaments, Estates and Representation*, vol. 37, 1/2017; “The land reform of the 1830s in Serbia: the impact of the shattering of the Ottoman property system”, *Вестник СПбГУ. Право*, 1/2017; “The Title of Samoderzhets (Autocrat) in Serbia and Russia: Two Ways of Byzantine Heritage Development” *Вестник ВолГУ*. 5/2017; “The Great National Assembly of Serbia: A sovereign representative body or a political myth?” in Elisabeth Ripoll Gil, Sebastia Serra Busquets (eds.), *El parlamentarisme en perspectiva històrica. Parlaments multinivell*, 2 vol., Palma 2019; „The Boyars, the Poet and the Composer. The Portrayal of the Boyar Duma in Pushkin’s and Mussorgsky’s ‘Boris Godunov’“, in Virginia



Amorosi, Valerio Massimo Minale (eds.), *History of Law and Other Humanities*, Madrid 2019 (coauthored with F. Milinković).

Vojislav Stanimirović works as an Associate Professor at the Department of Legal History at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law. He teaches Comparative Legal History and Gender Studies (Undergraduate course), and Legal Anthropology and Oriental Legal Tradition (Master course). Additionally, he teaches Introduction to Sharia Law at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Philology (Department of Arabic Language and Literature). He used to teach Ethnology of Balkan Societies at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Philosophy (Department of Ethnology and Anthropology), National History of State and Law, and Roman Law at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law. His main areas of research are ancient law in the Near East and Sharia Law, as well as various aspects of women's rights in the Antiquity.

After graduating (in 1987) and then obtaining his magister degree at the Faculty of Law in Belgrade (in 1993), he defended his PhD thesis "Legal-historical and legal-ethnological aspects of dowry" (in 2005) at the same faculty. He also graduated from the University of Belgrade Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Ethnology and Anthropology in 1996 and used to study Arabic language and literature at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Philology. He participated in numerous international conferences on Legal History. Currently, he is a member of the editorial board of the *Annals of the Faculty of Law in Belgrade*, *International Society for Sociology and Religion*, *Serbian Society for Antiquity Studies*, and *Forum Romanum - Club for Roman law and Classics*. He is one of the founders of the *Institutio Oratoria* and re-establishers of the *Belgrade Competition in Oratory*, an annual academic event at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law.

Some of his publications are: "The Institution of Dowry in Our Traditional Culture", Belgrade 1988; "Marriage and Marriage Gift Throughout the History", Belgrade 2006; "Introduction to Sharia Law", Belgrade 2015; "Rights of Women in Ancient Egypt", *Pravna država u antici – pro et contra* (ed. Sima Avramović), Belgrade 1998; "Different Understandings of Dowry in the Antiquity and Their Effect on the Concept of Dowry in Serbia", *Antički svet, evropska i srpska nauka* (ed. Ksenija Maricki Gađanski), Belgrade 2009; "Re-emergence of Dowry Amongst Serbs", *Annals of the Faculty of Law in Belgrade* 2010/3; "Legal Framework for the Patriarchal Family in Mesopotamia", *Pravni život* 2014/3-4 (co-authored with Dragica Vujadinović); "The Power of Customs – Family in the Serbian Civil Code Between the Old and the New", *Srpski građanski zakonik – 170 godina* (eds. Milena Polojac, Zoran S. Mirković, Marko Đurđević), Belgrade 2014; "Gender Relations in Serbia During the Time of Transition – Between Emancipation and Re-Traditionalisation", *Demokratska tranzicija Srbije* (eds. Bojan Vranić, Goran Dajović), Belgrade 2018 (co-authored with D. Vujadinović); "Patriarchy and the Position of Women in the Antiquity", *Perspektive implementacije evropskih standarda u pravni sistem Srbije* (ed. Stevan Lilić) 2018/8 (co-authored with D. Vujadinović); "Position of Women in the Old Testament and the Qur'an", *Arhiv za pravne i društvene nauke* 2020/4, etc.

Dušan Rakitić holds a bachelor's (2001) and master (2009) from the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law as well as LLM degree obtained at the Harvard Law School in 2004. He successfully defended his doctoral thesis "The Concordat of the Kingdom of Serbia and the



projects of the Concordat of the Kingdom of SCS and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia - legal-historical aspects of the relationship between the church and the state” at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law in 2017. He has been a lecturer at the Faculty of Law University of Belgrade since 2002. For the course National Legal History. Apart for actively practising law and passing two Bar exams in Serbia (2007) and in the State of New York (in 2006), he has worked, as the Head of the Cabinet, as well as the legal advisor for the legal reforms in the areas of religious freedoms and property related issues in the Ministry for the Religious Affairs in the Government of the Republic of Serbia from 2001-2003. He participated in the development of a two-stage model for the registration of the religious communities, which was upon its presentation and introduction adopted by several Central European countries. He also participated in the creation of the normative framework for the re-introduction of the religious education in public schools in 2001 and 2002.

Some of his publications are: „Pouke za ujedinjenje Evrope iz međuratnog perioda: Brijanov projekat federalne Evrope i Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca“ (Kraljevina Jugoslavija), *Identitetski preobražaj Srbije*, (ed. Radmila Vasić, Bojana Čučković), University of Belgrade Faculty of Law, 2017, 347-358; „Pravni pogled na uzajamne sankcije Pravoslavne crkve i državnih vlasti neposredno nakon pokušaja ratifikacije Konkordata Kraljevine Jugoslavije i Svete Stolice u leto 1937. godine,“ *Srpska politička misao*, Vol. 55, No. 1/2017, 369-382; „Secularity and Religious Neutrality in the Context of Democracy – Origins and Concepts”, *Annals of the Faculty of Law in Belgrade* Vol. 63, No. 3, 2015, 212-233 ; „Budućnost konkordata u svetlu tendencija razvoja međunarodnog i prava Evropske unije,“ *Srpska politička misao* 71-90; Vol. 49, No. 3/2015; “Envisaging a Legal Framework for Ensuring Sustainable Preservation of Holy Places With Regard to the Case of Kosovo and Metohia” , *Between Cultural Diversity and Common Heritage: Legal and religious perspectives on the sacred places of the Mediterranean* (eds. S. Ferrari, A. Benzo), Ashgate Publishing Ltd., Farnham – Burlington 2014, 191-242; „Verska prava i slobode u Evropi“, *Religija u javnom, političkom i društvenom kontekstu* , Fondation Konrad Adenauer, 2013, Belgrade, Serbia; “Understanding Secularity in a Post-Communist State: Case of Serbia” , (co-author with Prof. Dr Sima Avramovic), *Österreichisches Archiv für Recht und Religion*, 2/2012, 284-314; *The Predicament of Serbian Orthodox Holy Places in Kosovo and Metohia – Elements for a Historical, Legal and Conservational Understanding* (co-author with Prof. Dr. Simom Avramović, Mr. Mirjana Menković, dr V. Vasić, Aleksandra Fulgoši and Branko Jokić) University of Belgrade Faculty of Law and NGO *Mnemosyne*, Belgrade, 2010; „Susret slobode vere, mišljenja i izražavanja sa zabranom diskriminacije – primer Srbije 2009. godine“, *Pravni kapacitet Srbije za evropske integracije*, University of Belgrade Faculty of Law 2009, 181-195. „Kolektivna prava i verska sloboda u Srbiji“, *Proceedings: Kolektivna prava i pozitivna diskriminacija u ustavnopravnom sistemu Republike Srbije* , Belgrade 2009, 95-119 (co-author with Prof. Dr. Simom Avramovićem); „O pravnom statusu crkvene imovine“, *Conference proceedings Pravni položaj crkava i vjerskih zajednica u Crnoj Gori danas*, Bona Fides, Nikšić 2009, 197-200; “ Historische und gegenwärtige Aspekte des neuen Gesetzes über die Kirchen und Religionsgemeinschaften in Serbien ”, *Österreichisches Archiv für Recht und Religion*, 2006 Heft 3, 461-484; „Novi zakon R. Srbije o crkvama i verskim zajednicama”, *Pravni kapacitet Srbije za evropske integracije, Book 1*, University of Belgrade Faculty of Law, 2006, 203 – 219.



Mirko Blagojević holds bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees in sociology from the University of Belgrade Faculty of Philosophy. He is a principal research fellow at the Institute of Social Sciences in Belgrade, and the head of the Institute's Forum for Religious Issues. His primary fields of work are the sociological study of religion and the research of (Orthodox) religiosity in transitional societies of Serbia, the Balkans, and Russia. He worked at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Geography, Higher Technical School of Vocational Studies in Požarevac, the Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory in Belgrade, and the Faculty of Philosophy in Nikšić, Montenegro. On several occasions, he held seminars for students and professors of the Faculty of Sociology of Lomonosov Moscow State University, and Belgorod State Research University from Belgorod, Russia. From 2011 to 2014 he was the head of the project of basic research at the Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory, funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia. He was also the head of the III project of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development at the Institute of Social Sciences, named *Social transformation in the process of European integration: a multidisciplinary approach*. In addition, he was the head of scientific-research projects funded by Konrad Adenauer Stiftung from Belgrade and Wilfred Martens Centre for European Studies from Brussels. Mirko Blagojević is the president of the Program Committee and the main organizer of the Institute of Social Sciences' annual international conferences and roundtables on religiosity. He is the editor and co-editor of several notable international collections of papers in English and Russian. He published over 100 scientific papers in domestic and foreign journals, and 3 monographs: "Approaching Orthodoxy", Junir and Gradina, Nis, 1995; "Religion and the Church in transformations of society", IP Filip Visnjic and the Institute for Philosophy and Social Theory, Belgrade, 2005; "The vitality of religion in a (de)secularized society", Institute of Social Sciences, Belgrade, 2015.

Nataša Jovanović Ajzenhamer (born in 1989 in Belgrade) finished BA (2013) MA (2014) and PhD (2019) at the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Philosophy. The title of her doctoral dissertation was: "Weber's understanding of the importance of military ethos for the emergence and development of Islam". At the same Department, she was engaged, first as Teaching Assistant (2016-2020), and then as Assistant Professor (from 2020), in the following subjects: History of Political and Social Theories, Classical Sociological Theories, Contemporary Sociological Theories, Introduction to World Religions and Sociological Practicum. She is the author of several scientific papers published in several countries and has participated in several domestic and international conferences and projects. She is currently engaged in the POPREBEL project (POPREBEL - Populist rebellion against modernity in 21st-century Eastern Europe: neo-traditionalism and neo-feudalism is a large Horizon 2020-funded research project on the rise of populism in Central and Eastern Europe). Her fields of expertise are the sociology of religion (especially Islamology), and the history of political and sociological theories (with an emphasis on German nineteenth-century social thought).

Thomas Bremer is a Full Professor of Ecumenical Theology, Eastern Churches Studies and Peace Studies at the Faculty of Catholic Theology at the University of Münster, Germany. He



has done his studies in Munich, Belgrade, and Münster, where he obtained his PhD. His main areas of research are inter-church relations, religion and politics, and contemporary church history in Eastern Europe. He has been awarded with many research grants and was invited as a research fellow to prestigious institutions (among them Kennan Institute, Washington D.C. 2007 and 2018, New York University Jordan Center for the Advanced Study of Russia 2015, Aleksanteri Institute for Russian Studies, Helsinki 2013, Imre Kertész Kolleg Jena 2011/12). He is member in several scholar associations and has been the German representative to the International Council on Central and East European Studies for 15 years. Among his publications are the books „Es gibt keinen Gott!“ Kirchen und Kommunismus. Eine Konfliktgeschichte [„There is no God!“ Churches and Communism: a History of Conflict], with N. Beljakova and K. Kunter, Freiburg, 2016; Einführung in die Geschichte des Christentums [Introduction to the History of Christianity], with F.X. Bischof, G. Collet and A. Fürst, Freiburg, 2012; Kreuz und Kreml. Kleine Geschichte der orthodoxen Kirche in Russland, Freiburg 2007 (Italian translation: La croce e il Cremlino, Brescia 2008; Serbian translation: Krst i kremlj, Belgrade 2012; Bulgarian translation: Krsat i kramal, Sophia 2012; English translation: Cross and Kremlin. Brief History of the Orthodox Church in Russia 2013; Ukrainian translation: Cerkva ta imperija 2018); (ed. with Assaad Elias Kattan and Reinhard Thöle), Orthodoxie in Deutschland [Orthodoxy in Germany], Münster, 2016; (ed. with Andrii Krawchuk) Churches in the Ukrainian Crisis, New York, 2016; (ed. with Andrii Krawchuk) Eastern Orthodox Encounters of Identity and Otherness. Values, Self-Reflection, Dialogue, New York, 2014; (ed.) Religion and the Conceptual Boundary in Central and Eastern Europe. Encounters of Faiths, Basingstoke, 2008.



**Appendix 2 to ANETREC course 5:
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

- Beuken, W., Kuschel, K. (Eds). 1997. *Religion as a Source of Violence*, London: SCM Press.
- Tschuy, T. 1997. *Ethnic Conflict and Religion. Challenge to the Churches*, Geneva: WCC Publications.
- *Towards a Global Ethic (An Initial Declaration)*, 1993. Chicago: Parliament of the World's Religions.
- Cavanaugh, W. 2006. *Does Religion Cause Violence?*, Lecture at the University of Western Australia, May, 2006. (online available: <https://bulletin.hds.harvard.edu/does-religion-cause-violence/>)
- Scheffler, T. 2002. *Introduction: Religion between Violence and Reconciliation*, Beirut – Wurtzburg: Orient- Institut, Ergon Verlag in Kommission.
- Küng, H. 1993. *A Global Ethic: The Declaration of the Parliament of the World's Religions*, New York: Continuum.
- Mesarić, M. 2008. XXI. *Stoljeće – Doba sudbonosnih izazova*, Zagreb: Prometej.
- Volf, M. 1998. *Isključenje i zagrljaj. Teološko promišljanje identiteta, drugosti i pomirenja*, Zagreb: Stepres. (Available at the National Library of the RS)
- Asfaw, S., Chehadeh, A. & Simion, M. G. (Ed.s). 2012. *Just Peace. Orthodox Perspectives*, Geneva: WCC Publications.
- Barker, P. W. 2009. *Religious Nationalism in Modern Europe. If God be for us*, Abingdon: Routledge.
- Đorđević, D. B., Todorović D. i Jovanović, M. 2013. *A Priest on the Border*, Niš: JUNIR. (Available at the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences)
- Šušnjić, Đ. 1997. *Dijalog i tolerancija-iskustvo razlike*. Beograd: Čigoja štampa. (Available at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law)
- Vukomanović, M. 2008. *Homo viator – religija i novo doba*. Beograd: Čigoja štampa. (Available at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law)
- Merdjanova, I. 2013. *Rediscovering the Umma, Muslims in the Balkans between Nationalism and Transnationalism*. Oxford, New York, Oxford, University Press.
- Brodeur, P. 2003. *Interreligious dialogue as the cornerstone for an applied academic study of religion*. Paper presented at the LISOR International Conference Religious Change in Pluralistic Contexts, organized by P. S. van Koningsveld, H. L. Beck, and G. A. Wiegers at the University of Leiden, 27–30 August 2003.
- Forward, M. 2002. *Inter-religious Dialogue: A Short Introduction*. Oxford: Oneworld Publications.
- Mojzes, P. 1995. *Yugoslavian Inferno: Ethnoreligious Warfare in the Balkans*. New York, NY: Continuum. (Available at the National Library of the RS)
- Norris, H. T. 2006. *Popular SuW sm in Eastern Europe: SuW Brotherhoods and the Dialogue with Christianity and 'Heterodoxy'*. Abingdon, UK: Routledge. (Available at the University Library Svetozar Markovic)



- Perica, V. 2001. *Interfaith dialogue versus recent hatred: Serbian Orthodoxy and Croatian Catholicism from the Second Vatican Council to the Yugoslav war, 1965–92*. *Religion, State and Society* 29(1), 39–66.
- Perica, V. 2002. *Balkan Idols: Religion and Nationalism in Yugoslav States*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. (Available National Library of the RS)
- Clapsis, E. (Ed.). 2004. *The Orthodox Churches in a Pluralistic World: an Ecumenical Conversation*. Geneva / Brookline, Mass.: WCC Publications / Holy Cross Orthodox Press.
- Consorti, P. (Ed.). 2020. *Law, Religion and COVID-19 Emergency*. Pisa: DiReSoM Papers (DiReSoM Papers 1).



**Appendix 3 to ANETREC course 5:
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

- Abazović, D. 2012. Bosanskohercegovački muslimani između sekularizacije i desekularizacije. Zagreb-Sarajevo: Synopsis.
- Cvitković, I. 2019. Religija u raljama politike. Sarajevo: Akademija nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine.
- Cvitković, I. 2016. Religija u zrcalu teorija. Sarajevo: Centar za empirijska istraživanja religije
- Cvitković, I. 2013. Encountering others: religious and confessional identities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Niš: JUNIR.
- Lindholm, T., Durham, W.C., Tahzib-Lie, G.B., 2015. Sloboda vjere ili uvjerenja. Sarajevo: Centar za napredne studije

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

- Grubišić, I. i Zrinščak, S. 1999. Religija i integracija. Zagreb: Institut društvenih znanosti.
- Davie, G. 2005. Religija u suvremenoj Europi: mutacija sjećanja. Zagreb: Golden marketing
- Markešić, I. 2010. Religija u političkim strankama: na primjeru Bosne i Hercegovine. Zagreb: Synopsis
- Byrnes, T. & Katzenstein, P. J. (Eds.). 2006. Religion on an expanding Europe. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

4. Faculty of Law, University of Pristina

- Handbook of Law and Religion, Silvio Ferrari, 2017, Routledge
- Law and Religion, an overview, Vol1 eds. by Rinald Cristofori, Silvio Ferrari, 2013 Routledge

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

- Burleigh, M. 2006. Earthly Powers. Religion and Politics in Europe from the Enlightenment to the Great War. London. New York. Toronto. Sydney: HARPER PERENNIAL.
- Lindholm, T., Durham, W.C., Tahzib-Lie, G.B., 2015. Sloboda vjere ili uvjerenja. Sarajevo: Centar za napredne studije.
- Veber, M. 1997. Sabrani spisi o sociologiji religije. Sremski Karlovci: Izdavačka knjižarnica Zorana Stojanovića.
- Šušnjić, Đ. 1998. Religija I i II. Beograd: Čigoja štampa.
- Šušnjić, Đ. 1997. Dijalog i tolerancija. Beograd: Čigoja štampa

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



- Ilik, Goran. 2012. EUtopia: the international political power of the European Union in the ideologization of the post- American world order.
- Christopher Hill and Michael Smith. 2011. International relations and the European Union. Oxford University Press (translated in Macedonian)
- Prof. Dr Vlado Kambovski. 2005. Pravda I vnatresni raboti na Evropskata Unija. Praven Fakultet, Justinijan Prvi

7. Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade, Serbia

- *Inter-ethnic reconciliation, religious tolerance and human security in the Balkans: proceedings of the second ECPD international conference, October 27-28, Belgrade 2006.*
- Doe N. 2011. *Law and religion in Europe: a comparative introduction.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Habermas J. & Ratzinger J. 2006. *The dialectics of secularization: on reason and religion,* San Francisco: Ignatius Press.
- Volf, M. 1998. *Isključenje i zagrljaj. Teološko promišljanje identiteta, drugosti i pomirenja,* Zagreb: Stepress. (Available at the National Library of the RS)
- Đorđević, D. B., Todorović D. i Jovanović, M. 2013. *A Priest on the Border,* Niš: JUNIR. (Available at the Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences)
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- Vukomanović, M. 2008. *Homo viator – religija i novo doba.* Beograd: Čigoja štampa(Available at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law)
- Mojzes, P. 1995. *Yugoslavian Inferno: Ethnoreligious Warfare in the Balkans.* New York, NY: Continuum. (Available at the National Library of the RS)
- Norris, H. T. 2006. *Popular SuW sm in Eastern Europe: SuW Brotherhoods and the Dialogue with Christianity and 'Heterodoxy'.* Abingdon, UK: Routledge. (Available at the University Library Svetozar Markovic)
- Perica, V. 2002. *Balkan Idols: Religion and Nationalism in Yugoslav States.* Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. (Available National Library of the RS)

8. University of Maribor, Slovenia

- Appleby, S. 2000. *The Ambivalence of the Sacred: Religion, Violence, and Reconciliation.* Lanham, PE: Templeton Press
- *Towards a Global Ethic (An Initial Declaration),* 1993. Chicago: Parliament of the World's Religions.
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- Merdjanova, I. 2013. Rediscovering the Umma, Muslims in the Balkans between Nationalism and Transnationalism. Oxford, New York, Oxford, University Press.
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