

REPORT

Global Campus of Human Rights International Conference 2017 "Liquid Reconciliation: Global Perspectives, Glocal Realities" 4–6 April Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

The conference "Liquid Reconciliation: Global Perspectives, Glocal Realities", focusing on the nexus between human rights protection and the perspective of reconciliation in deeply divided societies, was held in Sarajevo from the 4th to the 6th of April 2017. The event was jointly coordinated by the University of Sarajevo, with the Center for Interdisciplinary Studies and the University of Bologna, with the Institute for Central Eastern and Balkan Europe. It was organized within the unique framework of the "Global Campus of Regional Masters in Human Rights and Democratization" and the European Regional Master's Programme in Democracy and Human Rights in South-East Europe (ERMA). The Global Campus conference constituted one of the most important international events during the academic year in Sarajevo, and was attended by the rector of Sarajevo University, European Commission delegates, representatives of local and foreign governments, members of the Global Campus' partner universities, as well as by some of the most prominent experts and intellectuals in the fields of regional studies and human rights. The conference was realized under the auspices of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

DAY 1 - TUESDAY, 4TH APRIL

Opening ceremony

The opening ceremony was held on the 4th of April 2017 in the Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a total of 130 participants including academics, experts, representatives of major international and regional organizations, students, alumni, and other stakeholders. The conference was opened by the organizer and ERMA coordinator, Adriano Remiddi (University of Bologna, Italy), who presented the programme of the upcoming three days, introduced the Global Campus and its partner institutions, and shared some experiences from the previous edition of the Global Campus Conference organized by LATMA (Master's Programme in Human Rights and Democratisation in Latin America and the Caribbean).

Subsequently, Stefano Bianchini, ERMA Co-director (University of Bologna, Italy), the conference convener and chair of the opening session, examined the theme of the symposium, "liquid reconciliation", inspired by the famous sociologist Zygmunt Bauman. This is a somewhat new term that expresses the fluidity of the reconciliation process, as a common characteristic of a great number of states, particularly those which are the subject of interest of the Global Campus of Human Rights, jointly supported by the European Commission and the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The reference to the term "liquidity" is of crucial importance for emphasizing a transitional process, in which

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the previous social and cultural links melt due to a variety of factors - in the relevant contexts, because of violence in particular.

He furthermore emphasized that the process of dissolution of the old solid forms had not yet led to the establishment of new ones, leaving the respect of human rights, the perspective of macroregional integration, individual and political communications, as well as the construction of a peaceful shared future vague and undetermined. Liquidity, therefore, suggests that the past is gone, but future tracks have yet to be delineated. Reconciliation, as the key lever for new solid forms of relationships and cooperation, trust and good neighborly relations, remains affected by this uncertainty, where a variety of global and glocal factors interact, often in mutual conflict. Liquidity is therefore a process that could open new opportunities for building peace, but also be a vehicle of new tensions.

The introductory speech by Stefano Bianchini was followed by an institutional opening note by Predrag Jović, Deputy-Minister for Human Rights and Refugees (Bosnia and Herzegovina). Deputy-Minister Jović expressed gratitude to the organizers and the Global Campus of Human Rights, stressing the importance of the topic for the society of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the SEE region, in particular the role of the young generations burdened with the legacies of past atrocities, as the main challenge to deal with. In this process, he also acknowledged the particularly important role of public officials, who are rightly expected to base their political activities on building and preserving peace. On the other hand, he noted the great potential in the academic community that should act as a link for strengthening cooperation between all levels of government with civil society, in order to change the social consciousness in the direction of mutual understanding, inter-ethnic trust, and diminishing ethnic-based difference and prejudice toward others. Finally, he expressed his support for future events of the sort, identifying them as a valuable contribution to building a healthier society and brighter future, which could help tackle reconciliation in a more serious and reasonable manner.

After the note by Deputy-Minister Jović, the opening ceremony continued with three welcoming addresses. Rifat Škrijelj, Rector of the University of Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina) spoke on behalf of his institution emphasizing the importance of its participation in the Global Campus and the impact of generations of graduates on the local and regional context. The Rector also stressed the relevance of the topic at the heart of the conference as absolutely crucial for democratic development, both in South-East Europe and worldwide.

The second address was held by a representative of the Delegation of the European Union to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jan Snidauf, Head of the Political Section. Mr. Snidauf looked upon the 20-year-long positive experience regarding the cooperation with the master programmes in human rights and democratization, recognizing that the participating institutions are united by the values and standards of human rights, which the EU also considers its own, while at the same time keeping their regional specificities and relevance when it comes to local/regional issues. He pointed out that the goal of the EU, while ambitious, is achievable with the help of well-educated human rights advocates in all the partner countries, be it in governments, CSOs or the private sector. He reiterated the relevance of the topic for Bosnia and Herzegovina and expressed his concerns regarding the latest developments of divisive rhetoric creating tensions and ethno-nationalist politicking. He concluded that this was where

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the importance of the Global Campus lies: to have well-informed youth and strong advocates of human rights in the region, as potential leaders who would try to resolve the challenges of reconciliation.

The last welcome speech was held by H.E. Nicola Minasi, the Ambassador of the Republic of Italy in Bosnia and Herzegovina. H.E. Minasi focused on the ongoing difficulties Bosnia-Herzegovina is facing in the process of reconciliation and the importance of the international cooperation in this sector. In this regard, he expressed his appreciation for the Global Campus endeavor and the service performed by the ERMA programme, implemented also thanks to the commitment of the Italian government, who has believed in this project from its very beginning and continues to support it.

Nataša Kandić, founder of the Humanitarian Law Center Belgrade (Serbia), addressed the audience with a speech entitled “The post-Trump global context: is liquid reconciliation possible?” on the achievements and limitations of the Rights to Truth in the South-East European region. Given her first-hand experience in the field spanning 25 years, Ms. Kandić, as a human rights advocate and avid proponent of the reconciliation process in the Balkans, was particularly equipped to contextualize the current challenges in an increasingly uncertain global context, characterized by divisive, incendiary rhetoric.

The first keynote speech was followed by the address of Manfred Nowak, Secretary General of the EIUC - European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation (Italy). In his speech entitled “Truth, Justice and Reconciliation in Post-Conflict Societies”, Manfred Nowak focused on the relationship of the three concepts, and examined the modalities in which justice can be reached. These encompass justice commissions and/or reparations as the second step in the reconciliation process which is multidimensional and depends on the willingness of different actors to forgive.

Visit to the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina

After the opening ceremony, the guests and participants were invited to a special guided visit to the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, led by Ines Tanović-Sijerčić, ERMA alumna and member of the civic action *Ja sam Muzej/I am the Museum*. The visit shed a light on the story of civic courage and engagement which eventually led to the National Museum of Bosnia-Herzegovina being re-opened to the public after three years. The background story is rather indicative of the negative trends in the country, but also of the immense potential of civic action. Due to a lack of funding caused by an enduring legal vacuum (caused by the inability of the various relevant administrative levels to agree upon the issue), the National Museum, home to a priceless collection of artifacts, closed its doors to the public in 2012. Despite that, its employees had been volunteering for three years to take care of its heritage. Their dedication, mostly invisible to the general public, was recognized by the civic initiative *I am the Museum*, which managed to generate support for the workers’ plight and generate public pressure, which led to the museum re-opening in 2015.

DAY 2 - Wednesday, 5th April

The conference continued on the 5th of April at the Rectorate of the University of Sarajevo, with three panel discussions on: “Memory, Empathy and Forgiveness”; “Morality of the Truth and Reconciliation

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Commissions” and “Justice and Social Cleavages”, in which experts from the ERMA and Global Campus networks participated.

Panel 1) “Memory, Empathy and Forgiveness”;

The first panel examined the topic of historical memories. The issue is very controversial, not only because memories are often mutually conflictual, but also since politics (states, ideologies and so on) encourages opposite and/or irreconcilable memories. Furthermore, textbooks also treat past events according to mutually incompatible narratives. The panel triggered an exchange and discussion on whether a reconciliation of memories is achievable, to what extent a revision of textbooks is realistically possible (and how), and whether empathy could be helpful for re-establishing broken bonds and creating the conditions for the recognition of crimes and, subsequently, forgiveness. The discussant Arevik Anapiosyan (Yerevan State University, Armenia) provided a valuable contribution to the panel.

George Ulrich, Programme Director of the ERMA programme, chaired the first panel discussion by introducing the dual conceptualization of memory (recollection v. loss), emphasizing that memory and remembrance are fluid, rather than static processes. He pointed out that the presumption of forgiveness – processing a trauma, a loss – may lead to the refusal of the past for the sake of the future. The panel speakers highlighted the role of art and education in dealing with a dark past and breaking the silence by conveying powerful messages.

Vesna Teršelić, from the NGO *Documenta-Center for Dealing with the Past*, Zagreb (Croatia) proceeded with a presentation on “Transgenerational Transfer of Memories, Trauma and Trust Building”, She examined the marginalization of memory and the confrontation of dominant narratives v. pluralistic ones. In such a way (as in the case of Croatia) trauma – connected with genocides in the 20th century – is still present, which necessitates the deepening of research and dialogue, in order to give future generations a chance to learn fact-based history.

Christina Koulouri, Panteion University, Athens (Greece) examined the topic: “To Forget or to Remember? History Teaching as a Means of Reconciliation in Post-Conflict Balkans”. She reflected on how History teaching, considered to represent the official view of the past, plays a crucial role on forming national memory explaining that, since schools are a place where stereotypical thinking is often reproduced, both academics and school teachers in SE Europe have played a key role in the wars, by inciting or maintaining conflicts. History teaching can therefore be used to overcome trauma, but in a region susceptible to nationalism, it needs to be integrated into reconciliation projects, so that change in teaching might have a long-term effect on the way different groups view one another. At the same time, reconciliation can be achieved through forgetting, as a factor of social cohesion and nation-building. However, Koulouri emphasized that reconciliation cannot be achieved through silence, since history education must undertake the task of tackling past conflicts in order to teach future generations about their painful past.

Marijana Grandits from the University of Wien highlighted the power of art in providing a different perspective, complementary to other reconciliation efforts, because arts can create empathy, crossing

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over to “the others”. However, these sorts of projects run a high risk of being abused and manipulated by political power. She critically reviewed a number of examples of powerful memory sites such as the Soviet Union War Monument, or the Holocaust Memorial in Berlin. With regard to SE Europe, she focused on the Srebrenica – Potocari Genocide memorial as a negative example where the narrative abuses the idea of victimization, arguing that if one is permanently told they are the victim, they will adopt this identity in a way that will weaken, instead of strengthening them.

Panel 2) “Morality of the Truth and Reconciliation Commissions” and “Justice and Social Cleavages”

The second panel discusses the legal (and political) tools that have been, or might be established in order to create the conditions for overcoming tensions in deeply divided societies. The truth commission was experienced in South Africa while similar attempts took place in other regions with different outcomes. The ICTY was also supposed to play a similar role in the Yugoslav successor states, nonetheless failed to achieve this result. Instead, in other countries alternative tools might have been identified and/or employed in order to reinforce a morality of truth and a shared truth against crimes, violations of human rights, conflicts that persecuted a peaceful civil life. The speakers of this panel depicted the cultural, legal, and political experiences/tools (both effective and ineffective) in order to achieve the pacification of societies. This panel was chaired by Arevik Anapiosyan, Yerevan State University (Armenia), while Jorge Taiana, San Martin University, Buenos Aires (Argentina) acted as discussant at the end of the session.

The panel was opened by the speech “Power-Sharing Without Reconciliation? Lessons from Bosnia-Herzegovina” held by Joseph Marko, University of Graz (Austria). Marko explained how, in the reconciliation process in Bosnia-Herzegovina, security and democratisation through the agencies IFOR, SFOR and EUFOR happened before ensuring truth and justice. He made reference to the Dayton agreements that created a territorial division into entities for the equal representation of constituent people in the Institutions. This model was based on the presumption that power sharing instead of majority would have triggered elite cooperation and this would have stabilized the political system and allowed for the functioning of the state and sustainable development etc. In practice, ethnic quotas, territorial and ethnic separation reinforced the existing cleavages. The question whether there was an alternative to the Dayton agreements naturally arises. Some of the lessons learnt from this case study are the importance of decoupling the territory from the cultural identity, and support the establishment of cross-cutting intermediary organisations (trade unions and associations) that could provide strong political voice to civil society.

Joseph Marko left the floor to Jasna Dragović Soso, from the Goldsmith University of London (United Kingdom) who held a panel presentation entitled “Truth and Reconciliation Commissions as Nation-Building Projects: Lessons from the Post-Conflict Balkans”. The speaker conceptualized truth commissions as mechanisms for dealing with the past for the purpose of nation-building aimed to create an “a national community of equal rights bearing citizens united in patriotic attachment to a shared set of values”. In a post-conflict scenario multiple truth / mutually conflicting narratives about

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the past, undermine the sense of community and shared destiny and also undermine fragile legitimacy of the governments emerging from the conflict. Such dynamic is particularly acute in state emerging from ethnic conflicts, which are often themselves contested as states, leading to a double legitimacy problem. In this framework Dragović Soso analyzed four case studies, namely Chile, South Africa, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and finally Bosnia and Herzegovina. Particularly, in BiH two unsuccessful attempts took place both due to the broad understanding that criminal prosecutions were limited in terms of their potential to facilitate nation building, but also to the official reluctance and skepticism through media and opposition by victim associations to endorse discourses of reconciliation, which went against their own truths and experiences of the war.

Panel 3) Justice and Social Cleavages

The third panel referred to the social cleavages, as the number of deep social dichotomies that affect a country. They may concern the role of the media, the economic polarization, the cultural access to knowledge and information, the role of bias and prejudices like racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism etc. Wasantha Seneviratne, from Colombo University (Sri Lanka), chaired the panel and made reference to the civil war that ravaged Sri Lanka: the armed conflict was mainly in the North/ East of the country between government armed forces and non-state military group named Liberation of Tamil Ealam. The participants in the panel presented some of the pressing cleavages in the respective regional contexts, and elaborated further about the conditions which can allow bridging the gaps. At the end of the presentations, Carole Rizkallah Alsharabati from Saint Joseph University (Lebanon) opened the debate as discussant of the panel.

Asim Mujkić, University of Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina) took the floor with his presentation "Language and reconciliation: united we fall!". Mujkić explained that the recently published *Declaration on Common Language*, signed by more than 200 linguists, intellectuals, academics, artists of the four ex-Yugoslav republics, stated that one common language is spoken in these new states. The declaration represents the first serious step towards the dismantling the ethnonationalist hegemony in BiH, Serbia, Croatia, and Montenegro and the forceful separation of the four standard variants because common language transcends national borders just as this nationalist hegemony given that the ethno-nationalist domination in the SEE region is maintained on trans-border level through complex network of relations between ethno-nationalist elites.

The other panelist, Anna Krasteva from New Bulgarian University (Bulgaria) tackled instead the pressing social dynamic of the rejection of otherness due to the migration influxes in a case study focused on the Bulgarian case, with a presentation entitled "Mainstreaming extremism: human rights militants marginalized, violators of HR heroized. Reflections from the Balkan migration road". Krasteva looked at the dichotomic power of memory in shaping a social divide between *good* and *evil* in today's Bulgaria. This divide can be generated by the presence of two layers of history and types of memory, namely the traumatic and the glorious ones, leading to processes of memory removal or glorification. According to Krasteva, such a dynamic overlaps with the liquefying of borders, therefore with processes of "de-bordering" (supporting the reconciliation) or "re-bordering" (overproduction of barriers between everybody and the other). The "new other" is currently the migrant/refugee whose presence is countered by the new hero, the "vigilante" arresting refugees. The figure of the hero

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passes through three phases: from heroization to mediatization to finally hegemonization, when this actor enters into the public discourse. The hegemonic raise of this new hero leads to a condition of post truth, when for instance the refugee with status is called illegal migrant. It has to be noted that 25 years after the fall of the Berlin wall – overproduction of walls and spread of dynamics of othering in Bulgaria (anti Roma, Turks, migrants, Brussels)

Finally, as third speaker took the floor Jorge Taiana from San Martin University, Buenos Aires (Argentina) with the presentation "The Road to Justice for Serious Human Rights Violations and State Terrorism in Latin America: Cleavages and Bridges". Taiana argued that in the context of states' obligation to prosecute those responsible for the commission of serious human rights violations, is relevant to refer to the challenges arising and the lessons learned in Latin America in general and in Argentina in particular, during the last three decades, in parallel with the development of international standards on truth, justice, reparations and memory. According to Taiana Argentinians recent history and judicial processes for determining responsibility for participation in the crimes perpetrated during the dictatorship offer the elements to reconstruct a perspective on our institutions and on the challenges that we have to face in order to strengthen democracy and individual rights. Reflecting on the historical processes linked to the emergence of political and military repression and its long-lasting effects in those societies is essential for the analysis and understanding of the current challenges in the enjoyment of fundamental rights. It is also key to the building of mechanisms aimed at overcoming illegal practices that still persist today in the institutional fabric of our societies.

After the final panel, the Global Campus International Conference hosted two closing keynote speeches. Mary Kaldor, from the London Schools of Economics (Great Britain) took the floor for the first keynote entitled "The post-Trump global context: is liquid reconciliation possible?". Kaldor highlighted that liquid wars are wars where the police create disorders, individuals become very powerful through violence. Liquid wars are very difficult to end. It is a new form of liquid nationalism. She mentioned the fact that after 2008 people have lost the social contract because of the global finance. That is associated with frustration and with the risk of seeing hate crime continuously fostered by a certain language. The Brexit was somehow the consequence of these factors and the influence of three groups: those who lived in a precarious way, the ruling class which saw it as an opportunity to make Britain a safe haven for rich people and the nationalists. The lesson learnt about liquid reconciliation is the huge importance of justice that is the absolute first step and sine qua non of all reconciliation processes. The mistake that has been done is to have put security concerns before truth and justice and not to have paid enough attention to social justice thus challenging the economic model, that has creates privatization instead of jobs and welfare. Is the future liquid as well? She wondered whether a new set of institutions or a liquid social contract could be created. There is the need from the academic point of view to provide an analysis that is also liquid, that means continuously adapting to an evolving context.

Following Mary Kaldor, the second keynote "Fostering Transitional Justice to War Affected Societies: Challenges and Prospects with Special Reference to Sri Lanka" was held by Wasatha Seneviratne, University of Colombo (Sri Lanka). The speaker explained how, the protracted thirty years civil war that has been ravaged Sri Lanka (between the Buddhist Sinhalese majority and the Hindu Tamil

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minority) has been followed by a highly problematic reconciliation process. In fact, reconciliation as a concept, has not been intellectually indigenized in Sri Lanka and the idea of reconciliation still remains strange and alien to the masses and professional politicians alike. In such way Sri Lanka's current project of reconciliation and peace building seems to be excessively internationalized. Also, conflicting views on the question of 'transitional justice' persist. Seneviratne argued that in order to go forward, what is needed is a new constitutional arrangement to ensure clarity and consistency in the distribution of power between the centre and the provinces, and that it must be a part of the broader political reforms pursued with the objective of broadening the democratic political space in the country.

DAY 3 - THURSDAY, 6TH APRIL

Round Table: "The role of education in achieving Justice, Truth and Reconciliation".

The third day of the event was opened in the morning by a round table on the role of human rights education. The discussion focused especially on the role of higher education in contributing to reconciliation by training young generations of activists and leaders, who will be able to instill into the consciousness of their societies the values of tolerance, respect of human dignity, diversity and coexistence in plural contexts. This session also represented the occasion to present the specific features and achievements of each regional master's programme of the Global Campus and of the Global Campus Alumni association, thanks to the participation of the directors/coordinators of all the masters and of Moderator Manfred Nowak, Secretary General of the European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation (Italy) who acted as moderator.

The roundtable was opened by a welcoming note by the University of Sarajevo Vice Rector for Education Prof. Aida Hodzić. With a longstanding career in the field of biology, Prof. Hodzić started from the comparison of the concept of *homeostasis* (as stability or balance in a system) with the educational system that holds the same role: it can be stated, she said, that education needs to be grounded in postulates of critical pedagogy, well-balanced theory and practice, as well as critical examination of our society attaining elimination of stereotypes and prejudices, especially those ones related to ethnicity, religion, politics, history and literature. Hodzic argued that it shall be also widely accepted that social justice and democracy are not distinct from acts of teaching and learning. Finally, she expressed the value of the Global Campus event to the process of reconciliation as small but significant step for reconstructing the divided society of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Social Event

The event ended in the afternoon with the screening of the docu-film "*The Choice – What Would You have Done?*" at the Meeting Point Cinema. "The Choice" is a film based on true stories of civil courage, respect of diversities, human solidarity from the war that violently dismembered Yugoslavia between 1991 and 1995, collected during the Bosnian Conflict by Svetlana Broz (grandson of Josip Broz, head of the Yugoslav government, better known by the name of "Tito"). The movie was sponsored by the European Regional Master's Programme in Democracy and Human Rights in South East Europe (ERMA). This public event was introduced by Alina Trkulja, University of Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and closed by Adriano Remiddi, University of Bologna (Italy).

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Press and media review

❖ Academic Institutions websites

- Portal on Central Eastern and Balkan Europe:
<http://www.pecob.eu/GCconference2017>
- University of Sarajevo:
http://unsa.ba/s/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=3052
- University of Bologna:
<http://www.magazine.unibo.it/archivio/2017/04/04/diritti-umani-justizia-e-riconciliazione-una-tre-giorni-a-sarajevo>
- European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratization:
<https://eiuc.org/news-detail/the-global-campus-conference-2017-liquid-reconciliation-global-perspectives-glocal-realities.html>
- <https://eiuc.org/news-detail/opening-of-the-global-campus-of-human-rights-international-conference-in-sarajevo.html>
- Embassy of Italy in Bosnia and Herzegovina:
http://www.ambsarajevo.esteri.it/ambasciata_sarajevo/it/ambasciata/news/dall-ambasciata/global-campus-of-human-rights-international.html
- University of Graz:
<http://www.suedosteuropa.uni-graz.at/en/balkan-academic-news-16-march-2017>
- Central European University:
<https://www.ceu.edu/article/2017-04-12/global-campus-human-rights-and-european-inter-university-centre-human-rights-and>
- State University of Yerevan:
<http://www.ces.am/online/hy/component/content/article/1-latest-news/1000-liquid-reconciliation-global-perspectives-and-glocal-realities-global-campus-of-human-rights-international-conference-2017>

❖ Local and regional media on-line

- Radio Television Bosnia and Herzegovina:
<http://www.bhrt.ba/vijesti/bih/sarajevo-medunarodna-konferencija-o-ljudskim-pravima-pomirenju/>
- Federal Press Agency:
<http://www.fena.ba/article/932844/medjunarodna-konferencija-da-li-je-pomirenje-moguce-u-podijeljenim-drustvima>

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- Avaz:
<http://www.avaz.ba/clanak/284703/medunarodna-konferencija-o-ljudskim-pravima-u-sarajevu-od-4-do-6-aprila?url=clanak/284703/medunarodna-konferencija-o-ljudskim-pravima-u-sarajevu-od-4-do-6-aprila>
- Radio Television Canton Una:
<http://www.rtvusk.ba/vijest/u-sarajevu-pocela-medunarodna-konferencija-o-ljudskim-pravima-i-pomirenju/13106>
- Vijesti:
<http://vijesti.ba/clanak/354604/od-4-do-6-aprila-medunarodna-konferencija-o-ljudskim-pravima>
- <http://vijesti.ba//clanak/354674/pocela-medunarodna-konferencija-o-ljudskim-pravima-i-pomirenju>
- Dnevno:
<http://www.dnevno.ba/vijesti/najava-medunarodne-konferencije-o-ljudskim-pravima-83495/>
- E-Vijesti:
<http://e-vijesti.com/u-sarajevu-pocela-medunarodna-konferencija-o-ljudskim-pravima-i-pomirenju>
- InReformator:
<http://www.inreformator.ba/?p=38367>
- Mi2:
<https://www.mi2.ba/medunarodna-konferencija-da-li-je-pomirenje-moguće-u-podijeljenim-drustvima-2-199442/>
- Gradacač:
<http://www.gradacac.com/2017/04/medunarodna-konferencija-o-ljudskim-pravima-otvorena-u-sarajevu/>

❖ Audiovisual

CNN/N1 TV:

- Live Interview to ERMA Co-Directors (11.45 min)
<http://ba.n1info.com/a146905/Video/Info/Sarajevo-Medjunarodna-konferencija-o-ljudskim-pravima.html>
- Afternoon news release:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G-xLlqHC_RI&t=1540s (from 24.04 min)

❖ Pictures:

- Opening Ceremony at National Parliament of BH:
<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.1072100669591354.1073741854.445010655633695&type=1&l=0f3a53f2bf>
- Special visit to the National Museum:
<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.1077614715706616.1073741857.445010655633695&type=1&l=a0cec4ceed>

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- Panels and Round Table:
<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.1075364665931621.1073741855.445010655633695&type=1&l=84a936e9bf>
- Social Event:
<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.1077620485706039.1073741858.445010655633695&type=1&l=2f7d10ce86>
- ❖ **Social networks**
 - ERMA Programme official: <https://www.facebook.com/ermaprogramme/>
 - PECOB official: <https://www.facebook.com/PECOB.Media/>
 - EIUC Venice official: <https://www.facebook.com/search/top/?q=eiuuc%20venice>

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