



UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU
CIS Centar za
interdisciplinarne
studije

SP2 Form

UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO – CENTER FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

“Prof. dr. Zdravko Grebo”

Course Description

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Course code: DHRNS104	Course name: INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS NORMS AND STANDARDS		
Cycle: II	Study year: I	Semester: I	ECTS: 5
Study mode: Obligatory		Total hours: 60h Lectures: 52h Seminars: 4h Visits: 4h	
Teaching participants	Leader: Prof. Marco Borraccetti, University of Bologna, Italy Lecturers from partner Universities and Institutions		
Enrolment preconditions:	None		
Course goal(s):	The aim of this cluster is to provide students with knowledge of international legal norms and standards in the field of economic, social and cultural rights (ESCR), and specific legal norms addressing the specific rights of women, children and migrants. Furthermore, the students are introduced to the so called third generation of rights- in particular the right to environment. Students will be introduced to the key international legal instrument as well as the nature and scope of international legal obligations of states in respect of these rights. They will be examined through a specific prism of issues related to their implementation within the global context, with a particular focus on South East European context and its specificities.		
Thematic units: <i>(if needed, the weekly work schedule is established taking into account the organizational units' peculiarities)</i>	ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN SEE MIGRATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS THE RIGHTS OF REFUGEES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS AND CHALLENGES IN SEE		
Learning outcomes:	Knowledge: Students will gain knowledge of main human rights norms and standards on the Universal and European level. They will know the main economic, social and cultural rights. Students will know and understand specific legal standards for rights, such as children's rights, women's rights and rights of refugees within the international human rights law. Students will also gain knowledge of norms and standards relating to environmental rights and challenges in SEE. They will be equipped with deep understanding of main		

	<p>challenges when it comes to implementation of these rights in the context of South East Europe.</p> <p>Skills and Competences: Students will obtain basic skills about the recourse to international institutions and their procedures for the promotion and protection of human rights. They will be able to identify violations of economic, social and cultural rights at universal and regional level and engage with problem-solving measures whether at policy or legal level. They will gain the ability to analyse issues relating to woman’s rights, children’s rights and rights of refugees with a reference to major international legal documents. They will be able to analyze violations of children’s rights, women’s rights and the rights of refugees and report on them. Students will gain competence to analyze environment-development contradictions from the perspective of human rights.</p>
Teaching methods:	<p>Teaching methods include a combination of frontal lectures with interactive ways of learning, from discussions to group work and activities. In parallel with the lectures, the tutors of the ERMA program hold individual as well as group consultations with students as needed, for the purpose of selection of topics for seminar papers and student research. Within the course framework, depending on the interests of students, the program regularly organizes thematic visits and seminars, for gaining knowledge from practitioners in the field of democracy and human rights, in cooperation with partner organizations, and the ERMA Alumni Network.</p>
Knowledge assessment methods with grading system¹:	<p>Students are required to read the required literature before lectures and participate in discussions and planned activities, and attend lectures at least 80% of the total number of hours.</p> <p>The knowledge assessment consists of an Academic paper (3000 to 4000 words) which carries 50% of the grade and a final written test which also carries 50% of the final grade. Submission of written work is a condition for taking the exam.</p> <p>Finally, students have the opportunity to evaluate the course according to a given questionnaire, from the content to the way of teaching individual lecturers, and the course as a whole.</p>
Literature²:	<p>Demuth Andreas, Some Conceptual Thoughts on Migration, in: Agozino Biko (ed.) Theoretical and Methodological Issues in Migration Research, Aldershot: Ashgate (2000), 21-28.</p>

¹ The system of points and the grading criteria for each subject shall be defined by the organizational unit’s Council prior to the commencement of the academic year in which the teaching activity is performed in accordance with the Article 64, paragraph 6 of the Sarajevo Canton Law on Higher Education.

² Acting on behalf of the higher education institution as a public institution, the Senate or organizational unit Council respectively, shall define the mandatory and recommended textbooks and manuals list as well as the other

Doherty, A, Roa, T, Torfs, M (eds.) (2004) Our Environment, Our Rights: standing up for the people and the planet, pp 4 – 6, Friends of the Earth International, Amsterdam.

Domazet, M and Ančić, B. (2017) How Far for the Money? Affluence and Democratic Degrowth Potential in Europe. In A. Telesiene and M. Gross (eds.) Green European: Environmental Behaviour and Attitudes in Europe in a Historical and Cross-Cultural Comparative Perspective. London: Routledge , pp. 167-177

Dresner, S. (2008) Principles of Sustainability, pp 1-5, pp 129-144, Earthscan, London, Second Edition.

Ertürk, Y. (2006). Integration of the human rights of women and the gender perspective: Violence against women, the due diligence standard as a tool for the elimination of violence against women, Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, E/CN.4/2006/61, 20 January 2006

European Commission (2019) The European Green Deal. Brussels: EC, pp. 1-14

Fitzpatrick Joan, The Human Rights of Migrants, in: Aleinikoff T.A. and Chetail V. (eds.), Migration and International Legal Norms, The Hague: T.M.C. Asser Press (2003), 169-183

Hathaway James, Refugees and Asylum, in: Opeskin Brian et al. (eds.), Foundations of International Migration Law, New York: Cambridge (2012), 177-204.

Hathaway James, Serious Harm, in International Refugee Law, pp 182-208. Duffy Aoife, Expulsion to Face Torture? Non-refoulement in International Law, Int J Refu-gee Law (2008) 20 (3): 373-390.

J. Planitzer, N. Katona: Criminal Liability of Corporations for Trafficking in Human Beings for Labour Exploitation, Global Policy Volume 8 . Issue 4, University of Durham, November 2017

L. Shelley: Human Smuggling and Trafficking into Europe. A Comparative Perspective; Migration Policy Institute 2014

M. Borraccetti: Human Trafficking, Equality, and Access to Victims' Rights; in L.S. Rossi, F. Casolari (eds.), The Principle of Equality in EU Law, Springer International Publishing, 2017

Manjoo, R. (2015). Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, United Nations General Assembly, Human Rights Council, A/HRC/29/27, 10 June 2015

Marco Borraccetti: Trafficking in Human Beings and Human Security: A Comprehensive Approach in Blurring Boundaries: Human Security and Forced Migration. Brill | Nijhoff, 2017 2

Michele Anne Clark: Trafficking in Persons: An issue of human security (2003);

Schöpp-Schilling, H.B. (2007). The Nature and Scope of the Convention, In: H.B. Schöpp-Schilling & C. Flinterman (Eds.), The Circle of Empowerment: Twenty-five Years of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. New York: The Feminist Press at the City University of New York, 10-29

Storey Hugo, What Constitutes Persecution? Towards a Working Definition, International Journal of Refugee Law, 2014, Vol. 26, No. 2, 272–285.

Supreme Court of the Netherlands (2019) The State vs. Urgenda. Den Haag: SCN, pp.1-6

W. Vandenhole, Child impoverishment and the human rights of children (2021) in M. Davis, M Kjaerum, A. Lyons (eds), Research Handbook on Human Rights and Poverty, Elgar

W. Vandenhole, G. Erdem Türkelli and Sara Lembrechts (2019), Introduction: Three decades of children's rights law in Children's Rights: A Commentary on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Protocols, Elgar, pp. 1-37

MAJOR DOCUMENTS:

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Convention on the Rights of the Child

CRC, General comment No. 19 (2016) on public budgeting for the realization of children's rights (art. 4)

European Social Charter (revised), 1996

ICESCR, General comment No. 16: The equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all

ICESCR, General Comment No. 20: Non-discrimination in economic, social and cultural rights

ICESCR, General comment No. 3: The nature of States parties obligations (Art. 2, par. 1)

ICESCR, General Comment No. 4: The Right to Adequate Housing (Art. 11 (1) of the Covenant).

ICESCR, General Comment No. 7: The right to adequate housing (Art.11.1): forced evictions.

ICESCR, General Comment No.14: The right to highest attainable standard of health (Art.12)

ICESCR, General Comment No.23: Right to just and favorable conditions of work

International Convention on the Protection of the Migrant Workers

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

International Covenant on Economic, Social Cultural Rights (1966)

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)