

## Bibliography

### Minority Youth: towards diverse and inclusive societies

#### 1. International legal framework:

- Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, 1992.  
<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/47/a47r135.htm>

#### *Article 1:*

1. States shall protect the existence and the national or ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic identity of minorities within their respective territories and shall encourage conditions for the promotion of that identity. [...]

#### *Article 2:*

1. Persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (hereinafter referred to as persons belonging to minorities) have the right to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, and to use their own language, in private and in public, freely and without interference or any form of discrimination.

2. Persons belonging to minorities have the right to participate effectively in cultural, religious, social, economic and public life. [...]

#### *Article 4:*

1. States shall take measures where required to ensure that persons belonging to minorities may exercise fully and effectively all their human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination and in full equality before the law. [...]

3. States should take appropriate measures so that, wherever possible, persons belonging to minorities may have adequate opportunities to learn their mother tongue or to have instruction in their mother tongue.

4. States should, where appropriate, take measures in the field of education, in order to



encourage knowledge of the history, traditions, language and culture of the minorities existing within their territory. Persons belonging to minorities should have adequate opportunities to gain knowledge of the society as a whole. [...]

- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966.  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CCPR.aspx>

Human Rights Committee, General Comment No. 23 (1994): Article 27 (Rights of Minorities)  
CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.5.

[http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?lang=en&treatyid=8&doctypeid=11](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?lang=en&treatyid=8&doctypeid=11)

ICCPR:

*Article 25:*

Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 and without unreasonable restrictions:

(a) To take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives;

(b) To vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors;

(c) To have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his country.

*Article 27:*

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language.

Human Rights Committee General Comment No. 23:

[...] The Committee observes that this article establishes and recognizes a right which is conferred on individuals belonging to minority groups and which is distinct from, and additional to, all the other rights which, as individuals in common with everyone else, they are already entitled to enjoy under the Covenant [...] (para. 1).



- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966.  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CESCR.aspx>

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights General Comment No. 20 (2009)

<file:///D:/downloads/G0943405.pdf>

ICESCR:

*Article 2:*

[...] 2. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to guarantee that the rights enunciated in the present Covenant will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status [...].

- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), 1965.  
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CERD.aspx>

ICERD:

*Article 5*

In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights:

[...](c) Political rights, in particular the right to participate in elections-to vote and to stand for election-on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, to take part in the Government as well as in the conduct of public affairs at any level and to have equal access to public service; [...]

- Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960)  
[http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL\\_ID=12949&URL\\_DO=DO\\_TOPIC&URL\\_SECTION=201.html](http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=12949&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html)



*Article 4:*

The States Parties to this Convention undertake furthermore to formulate, develop and apply a national policy which, by methods appropriate to the circumstances and to national usage, will tend to promote equality of opportunity and of treatment in the matter of education and in particular:

(a) To make primary education free and compulsory; make secondary education in its different forms generally available and accessible to all; make higher education equally accessible to all on the basis of individual capacity; assure compliance by all with the obligation to attend school prescribed by law;

(b) To ensure that the standards of education are equivalent in all public educational institutions of the same level, and that the conditions relating to the quality of the education provided are also equivalent;

(c) To encourage and intensify by appropriate methods the education of persons who have not received any primary education or who have not completed the entire primary education course and the continuation of their education on the basis of individual capacity;

(d) To provide training for the teaching profession without discrimination.

*Article 5:*

1. The States Parties to this Convention agree that:

(a) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; it shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace; [...]

(c) It is essential to recognize the right of members of national minorities to carry on their own educational activities, including the maintenance of schools and, depending on the educational policy of each State, the use or the teaching of their own language, provided however:

(i) That this right is not exercised in a manner which prevents the members of these minorities from understanding the culture and language of the community as a whole and from participating in its activities, or which prejudices national sovereignty;

(ii) That the standard of education is not lower than the general standard laid down or approved by the competent authorities; and

(iii) That attendance at such schools is optional.



- Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and Explanatory Report, Council of Europe, 1995.  
<https://rm.coe.int/16800c10cf>
- The Oslo Recommendations regarding the Linguistic Rights of National Minorities & Explanatory Note, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), 1998.  
<http://www.osce.org/hcnm/oslo-recommendations?download=true>

## 2. Education:

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<http://www.osce.org/hcnm/32180?download=true>
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<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002456/245656e.pdf>

## 3. Participation in public life:

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- The Ljubljana Guidelines on Integration of Diverse Societies, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), 2012.  
<http://www.osce.org/hcnm/ljubljana-guidelines?download=true>
- Revised European Charter on the Participation of Young People in Local and Regional Life, Council of Europe, 2012.  
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## 4. Media in the digital age:

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<http://www.osce.org/hcnm/32310?download=true>
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## 5. Peace and stability

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<http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/Practice%20Note%20Youth%20&%20Peacebuilding%20-%20January%202016.pdf>
- UN Security Council Resolution 2250, on Youth, Peace and Stability, 2015.  
<https://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sc12149.doc.htm>