

*Beogradski centar
za ljudska prava
od 1995.*



*Belgrade Centre for Human Rights
since 1995*

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CONVENTION

BELGRADE CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS SINCE 1995

CONCERNANT

LES LOIS ET COUTUMES DE LA GUERRE SUR TERRE.

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BEOGRADSKI CENTAR ZA LJUDSKA PRAVA OD 1995.

МИ

АЛЕКСАНДАР I

ПО МИЛОСТИ БОЖЈОЈ И ВОЉИ НАРОДНОЈ

КРАЉ СРБА, ХРВАТА И СЛОВЕНАЦА

Izdavač

Beogradski centar za ljudska prava

Za izdavača

Vojin Dimitrijević

ЗАКОН

Priredio

Bojan Đurić

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Remembering

THE FIRST FIVE YEARS

Introductory remarks by Prof. Vojin Dimitrijević, Director of the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights and Prof. Dragor Hiber, Chairman of the Assembly of the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Centre, in April 2000.

Five years ago, in early 1995, the founders of the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights belonged to those in our country who tried to move against the mainstream. We acted then in a political atmosphere inauspicious to the modern understanding of human rights – in a social environment with a negligible tradition of the rule of law, peaceful resistance to abuses of power and of respect for the inherent rights of every human being. Nevertheless, we believed that the experiences of the meaningless and mindless wars in what used to be Yugoslavia had taught us and others that differences in religious and ethnic affiliation are minor while the suffering had been immense. One of the lessons of these conflicts appeared especially clear: individuals on all sides had been the primary and greatest victims. We hoped that everyone had realised that the negation of the rights of others and their neglect leads to the loss of own's rights and degradation and the suffering of one's own state and nation.

It looked as if the road towards the creation of the first independent institute for human rights in Serbia and Yugoslavia was open, even though it would be difficult. Unfortunately, the newly established Centre was to go through still worse days of misery, humiliation, lawlessness, cynicism, violence, and sacrifice of ordinary people to “superior” ideas. The civil society in Yugoslavia, without which there is no real enjoyment of human rights, suffered heavy blows from many directions, from within state borders and from abroad.

What the members and the associates of the Centre are experiencing now, at the beginning of the year 2000, can be called neither satisfaction nor disillusionment. We only feel that, in difficult times, we have tried to do things we

Podsećanje

Uvodne napomene profesora Vojina Dimitrijevića, direktora Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava i profesora Dragora Hibera, predsedavajućeg Skupštine Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava, napisane povodom petogodišnjice Centra, aprila 2000. godine.

Pre pet godina, početkom 1995, osnivači Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava spadali su u ljude koji plivaju uz vodu. Delovali smo u političkoj atmosferi nenaklonjenoj modernom shvatanju ljudskih prava i u sredini s neznatnom tradicijom pravne države, mirnog odupiranja samovolji vlasti i uvažavanja urođenih prava svakog ljudskog bića. Verovali smo ipak da su nas i našu okolinu iskustva besmislenih ratova na prostorima bivše zajedničke države naučila da su razlike u veri i



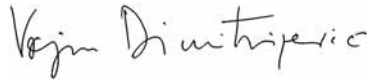
nacionalnoj pripadnosti male a stradanja ogromna. Naročito je jasna izgledala pouka da su prve i najveće žrtve ovakvih sukoba obični ljudi na svim stranama. Nadali smo se da se uvidelo da su prezir i nehaj prema pravima drugih uvod u gubljenje sopstvenih prava, degradaciju sopstvene države i patnje svojih sunarodnika.

Izgledalo je da je put za stvaranje prvog nezavisnog instituta za ljudska prava u Srbiji i Jugoslaviji, iako težak, bio otvoren. Na žalost, novoosnovani Centar se suočio s još gorim danima bede, ponižavanja, bezakonja, cinizma, nasilja i žrtvovanja malih ljudi „velikim“ idejama. Građansko društvo, bez koga nema stvarnog uživanja ljudskih prava, trpelo je udarce odasvud, iz zemlje i iz inostranstva.

Ono što kao članovi i saradnici Centra osećamo sada, na početku dveihiljadite godine, ne bismo mogli nazvati ni zadovoljstvom ni razočarenjem. To je

believed had to be done and to fulfil our moral and intellectual duties. Whether this has met with success will be judged by others. The Centre is determined to further pursue its aims: we still count on the understanding of those who have supported and followed our work. We are content that there are more of us today than five years ago.

Professor Vojin Dimitrijević



Director of the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights

To me, the idea of founding the Centre meant an opportunity to deal with the issue of human rights in a comprehensive way: as a researcher, as a University teacher and as a person who at one particular point was in a position to try and help someone in need. All that fitted well into the idea of transition and change. In my opinion, transition manifests and confirms itself as human rights expand. This was also an opportunity to co-operate with a team whose enthusiasm, unfortunately, is rare in this region and at this time. I grasped the full meaning of the idea of a Centre such as this one only after I myself fell victim to repression and after my basic human rights were denied. The challenge only became greater...

I am especially pleased when I see how the Centre is expanding, and when I learn that somewhere in the East or South of my country a group led by young people who some years ago were trained at the Centre and whose basic literature still consists of books published by the Centre, is now working successfully. That expanding network gives us hope in these difficult times. It gives meaning to what we do. What my friends and I do at the Centre is not tilting at windmills but a task with a visible and attainable goal and verifiable results.



Professor Dragor Hiber



Chairman of the Assembly of the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights

samo svest da smo se trudili da radimo ono u šta smo verovali i da smo pokušavali da ispunjavamo svoje moralne i intelektualne dužnosti u teškom vremenu. O uspehu treba da sude drugi. Centar je odlučan da i dalje sledi postavljene ciljeve i nada se podršci svih onih koji prate njegov rad. Radujemo se što nas sada ima više nego pre pet godina.

Profesor Vojin Dimitrijević



direktor Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava

Ideja o osnivanju Centra značila je za mene mogućnost da se ljudskim pravima bavim na sveobuhvatan način: i kao istraživač, i kao profesor i kao osoba koja u nekom određenom trenutku može pokušati da pomogne ugroženom. Sve zajedno uklapalo se u ideju tranzicije, promena. Po mom viđenju, tranzicija se ispoljava i potvrđuje u širenju i obuhvatnosti ljudskih prava. Bila je to i prilika da sarađujem s timom koji nosi entuzijazam, na žalost redak u ovim prostorima i ovim vremenima. Pun smisao ideje o ovakvom Centru potpuno sam shvatio kada sam i sam postao žrtva represije i uskraćivanja elementarnih ljudskih prava. Izazov je postao još veći...

Naročito sam zadovoljan kada vidim širenje Centra, kada saznam da negde na istoku ili jugu moje zemlje uspešno radi grupa predvođena mladim ljudima koji su pre više godina prošli stručnu obuku u Centru, kojima su i danas knjige koje je Centar izdao osnovna literatura. Ta mreža koja se širi uliva nadu u teškim vremenima, daje smisao radu. Ono što moji prijatelji i ja u Centru radimo nije borba s vetrenjačama, već posao s vidljivim i ostvarljivim ciljem i proverljivim rezultatima.

Profesor Dragor Hiber

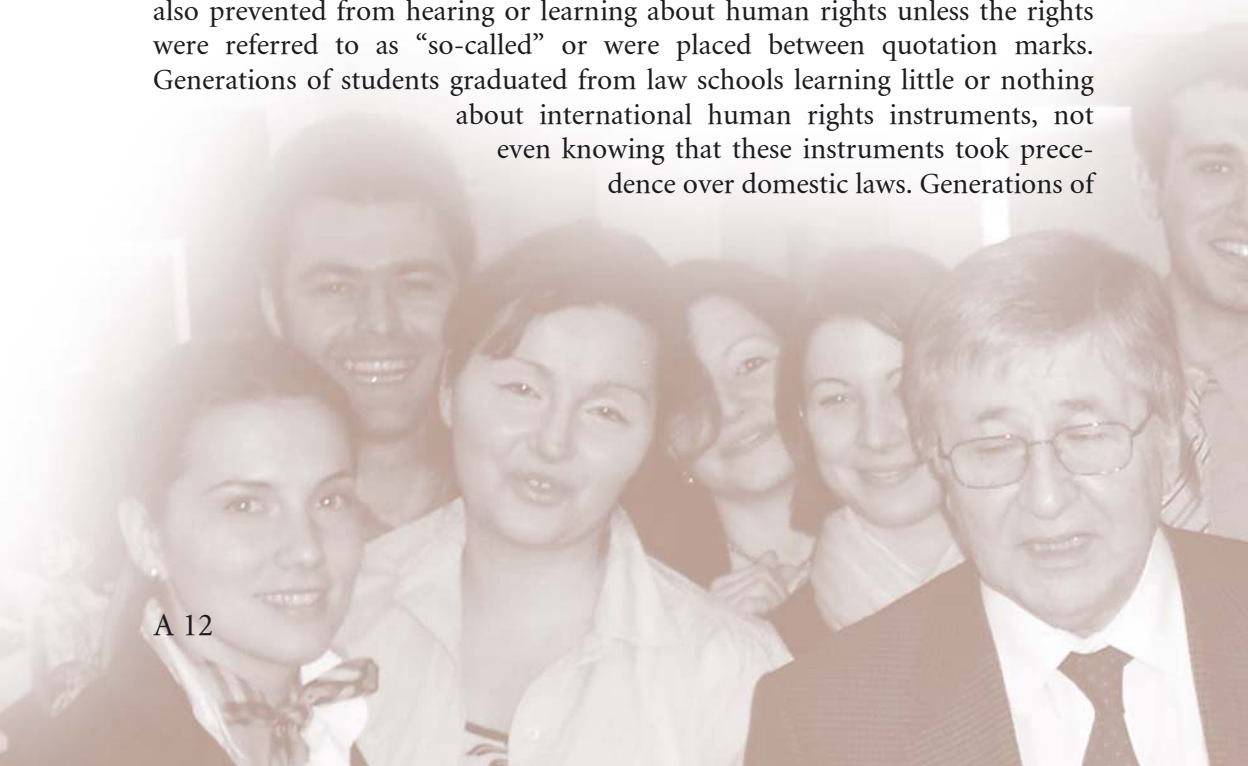


predsedavajući Skupštine Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava

The Centre

THE BELGRADE CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS was founded in February 1995 by a group of human rights experts and activists interested in the improvement of human rights theory and practice.

The founders of the Belgrade Centre, who had been working in other non-governmental organisations, concluded that it was necessary to establish an organisation that would focus on education in the field of human rights and humanitarian law. Systematic training and literature in Serbian were required by activists in non-governmental organisations and persons most responsible for the advancement of and respect for human rights (members of the legislative, executive and judicial authorities, journalists, teachers in all educational institutions, etc.). Namely, before World War II, the rule of law and democratic institutions had not yet become a tradition in every part of what was then Yugoslavia, and after World War II the regime in Yugoslavia regarded human rights as something undesirable, alien, contrary to socialism as a proclaimed goal, and even dangerous – in other words, as a foreign “device” undermining the country’s political system. For decades, Yugoslavs were not only denied many rights, but also prevented from hearing or learning about human rights unless the rights were referred to as “so-called” or were placed between quotation marks. Generations of students graduated from law schools learning little or nothing about international human rights instruments, not even knowing that these instruments took precedence over domestic laws. Generations of



O Centru

BEOGRADSKI CENTAR ZA LJUDSKA PRAVA osnovan je februara 1995. godine kao udruženje građana zainteresovanih za unapređenje teorije i prakse ljudskih prava.

Osnivači Beogradskog centra su, radeći ranije u drugim nevladinim organizacijama, zaključili da je neophodno osnovati organizaciju koja bi se prvenstveno bavila obrazovanjem u oblasti ljudskih prava i humanitarnog prava. Sistematsko podučavanje i literatura na srpskom jeziku bili su potrebni pre svega samim aktivistima u nevladinim organizacijama i osobama najodgovornijim za unapređivanje i poštovanje ljudskih prava (pripadnicima organa zakonodavne, izvršne i sudske vlasti, novinarima, nastavnici svih obrazovnih ustanova, itd). Naime, do Drugog svetskog rata vladavina prava i demokratske institucije nisu uspeli da postanu deo tradicije na prostoru cele dotadašnje Jugoslavije, a posle Drugog svetskog rata režim u Jugoslaviji je na ljudska prava gledao kao na nešto nepoželjno, tuđe, protivno socijalizmu kao proklamovanom cilju, pa čak i opasno, tj. kao na strani „izum“ kojim se podriva društveno-politički sistem. Decenijama su Jugosloveni, pored tog što su im mnoga prava bila uskraćena, mogli da zvanično čuju, čitaju ili uče o ljudskim pravima samo ako su praćena znacima navoda ili rečju „takozvana“. Generacije pravnika završile su studije saznajući malo ili nimalo o međunarodnim instrumentima o ljudskim pravima, a

kamoli o tome da ih obavezuju više nego domaći



learned people were brought-up and educated without knowing that there were higher, legal and moral principles binding on every individual and state.

The Centre cannot restrict itself to its primary educational activity. The dramatic developments affecting the Centre and its associates have prompted the Centre to respond – alone or together with other non-governmental organisations – to any risk to its declared goals and to help, as much as it can, victims of human rights violations by, among other things, providing humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons.

The Organisation of the Centre

The Assembly of the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights, which convenes once a year, consists of all of its members. The Assembly draws up an action plan and an action program, adopts a Statute and amendments to the Statute, reviews and adopts a report by the Governing Board, a financial plan and a financial report, elects members of the Governing Board and the Advisory Board and relieves them of their duties.

The Governing Board is the executive body of the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights, and it is in charge of achieving the goals of the Centre as set by the Statute and the decisions of the Assembly. The Governing Board has three members, whose mandate lasts four years. They are authorised to represent the organisation and sign all financial and other documents on behalf of the Centre.

The Governing Board elects the Director, who directs the work of the Centre according to the decisions of the Assembly and the Governing Board.

The Supervisory Board, which has three members, controls the finances of the Centre.

The Advisory Board debates all issues important to the Centre and makes proposals and gives advice to the Governing Board. The members of the Advisory Board are elected by the Assembly from among the most distinguished legal experts and the most prominent human rights and democracy activists in Serbia and Montenegro and abroad.

The work of the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights is public. The Governing Board informs the members and the public regularly about the work and activity of the Centre, directly or through publications and communiqués.

zakoni. Generacije školovanih ljudi su vaspitane i obrazovane ne znajući da postoje viša pravna i moralna načela koja obavezuju svakog pojedinca i državu.

Centar nije mogao da se zadrži samo na svojoj primarnoj obrazovnoj delatnosti. Dramatični događaji koji su pogađali njegove saradnike učinili su da, s drugim nevladinim organizacijama ili sam, reaguje na sve opasnosti po njegove proklamovane ciljeve i da u okvirima svojih mogućnosti pomaže žrtvama kršenja ljudskih prava i time što će, pored ostalog, organizovati i pružanje humanitarne pomoći izbeglicama i raseljenim licima.

Organi Centra

Skupštinu Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava, koja se redovno sastaje jednom godišnje, čine svi članovi. Skupština donosi plan i program rada, usvaja Statut, kao i izmene i dopune Statuta, razmatra i usvaja izveštaj Upravnog odbora, finansijski plan i izveštaj, bira i razrešava članove Upravnog odbora i Saveta.

Upravni odbor je izvršni organ Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava, koji se stara o sprovođenju ciljeva Centra, utvrđenih Statutom i odlukama Skupštine. Upravni odbor ima tri člana s mandatom od četiri godine; oni su ovlašćeni da zastupaju udruženje i potpisuju sva finansijska i druga dokumenta u ime Centra.

Upravni odbor bira direktora, koji vodi rad Centra na osnovu odluka Skupštine i Upravnog odbora.

Nadzorni odbor od tri člana kontroliše finansijsko poslovanje Centra.

Savet razmatra sva pitanja od značaja za Centar i daje predloge i savete Upravnom odboru. Članove Saveta bira Skupština iz redova najuglednijih pravnih stručnjaka i istaknutih boraca za ljudska prava i demokratizaciju iz zemlje i inostranstva.

Rad Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava je javan. Upravni odbor se stara o redovnom obaveštavanju članstva i javnosti o radu i aktivnostima Centra, neposredno ili putem internih publikacija, odnosno putem saopštenja za javnost.



The Konstantin Obradović Award

From 1995, until his untimely death on 10 March 2000, the post of Centre's Deputy Director was held by Dr. Konstantin Obradović, Professor at the Belgrade Faculty of Political Sciences in Belgrade (until 1998), senior research fellow with the Belgrade Institute for International Politics and Economics, member of the San Remo Institute for Humanitarian Law and former Yugoslav Human and Minority Rights Deputy Minister. Because of his achievements in human rights and humanitarian law, the President of the Republic of France in 1997 awarded Prof. Obradović a Legion of Honour. Professor Obradović was a visiting professor at universities and institutes both in Yugoslavia and abroad. He was the author of numerous articles and a number of books mostly focussing on humanitarian law.



The death of Professor Konstantin Obradović on 10 March 2000 left the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights without its founder and deputy director; the country's scientific community lost one of the most eminent experts in public international law and the greatest expert in international humanitarian law.

In memory of its esteemed founder, the Centre in 2000 established the *Konstantin Obradović Award* for improving the human rights culture. The annu-

Nagrada Konstantin Obradović

Od 1995. godine, do svoje prerane smrti 10. marta 2000, zamenik direktora Centra bio je dr Konstantin Obradović, profesor Fakulteta političkih nauka u Beogradu (do 1998), viši naučni saradnik Instituta za međunarodnu politiku i privredu u Beogradu, član Instituta za humanitarno pravo u San Remu i bivši zamenik ministra za prava manjina i ljudska prava SR Jugoslavije. Za svoje zasluge u borbi za poštovanje ljudskih prava i humanitarnog prava predsednik Republike Francuske odlikovao je, 1997. godine, Obradovića ordenom Legije časti. Gostovao je na univerzitetima i institutima u zemlji i inostranstvu. Obradović je autor brojnih članaka i više knjiga, pre svega iz oblasti humanitarnog prava.

Smrću profesora Konstantina Obradovića, 10. marta 2000, Beogradski centar za ljudska prava izgubio je svog osnivača i zamenika direktora, a domaća nauka jednog od najuglednijih stručnjaka za međunarodno javno pravo i najvećeg znalca međunarodnog humanitarnog prava.

U znak sećanja na profesora dr Konstantina Obradovića, Centar je uspostavio 2000. godine nagradu *Konstantin Obradović* za doprinos unapre-



*Dodela nagrade Bruno Krajski, Beč, oktobar 2000. godine
Presentation of Award Bruno Kreisky, Vienna, October 2000*

DIE JURY UND DAS KURATORIUM DER
DR. BRUNO KREISKY-STIFTUNG
FÜR VERDIENSTE UM DIE MENSCHENRECHTE

HABEN BESCHLOSSEN,

The Belgrade Centre for Human Rights

IN ANERKENNUNG FÜR GROSSE VERDIENSTE UM DIE DURCHSETZUNG DER

al prize is awarded on Human Rights Day and funded from the proceeds of the *Bruno Kreisky* prize for outstanding achievements in the area of human rights the Centre received in 2000.

MÖGE DER

The jury, comprising novelist Filip David, Centre Director Vojin Dimitrijević and Vesna Pesić, were of the opinion that the following individuals deserved the prize in the past five years:

FÜR

2000 – Predrag Koraksić, Belgrade caricaturist

2001 – Svetlana Lukić and Svetlana Vuković, Belgrade Radio B92 journalists

2002 – Dr. Milivoj Despot, humanitarian law expert and former judge of the Supreme Military Court

2003 – Dr. Gordana Matković, Professor at the Belgrade University Faculty of Economy and the then Minister of Social Affairs

2004 – Desimir Tošić, publicist, member of the Democratic Party Main Board and co-founder of the Centre for Democracy Fund

2005 – *Women in Black* and Miroslav Samardžić, human rights activist from Zrenjanin

đivanju kulture ljudskih prava. Nagrada se uručuje svake godine povodom Dana ljudskih prava i finansira se iz novčanog dela nagrade za doprinos na unapređivanju ljudskih prava *Bruno Krajski*, koju je Centar dobio 2000. godine.

Po mišljenju žirija, koji radi u sastavu Filip David, Vojin Dimitrijević i Vesna Pešić, nagradu su prethodnih godina zaslužili:

2000. godine – Predrag Koraksić, karikaturista iz Beograda

2001. godine – Svetlana Lukić i Svetlana Vuković, novinarka radio stanice B92 iz Beograda

2002. godine – dr Milivoj Despot, stručnjak za humanitarno pravo i bivši sudija Vrhovnog vojnog suda Jugoslavije

2003. godine – dr Gordana Matković, profesor Ekonomskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu i tadašnja ministarka za socijalna pitanja

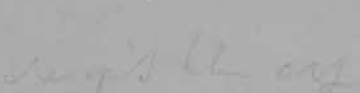
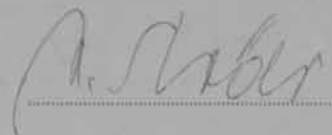
2004. godine – Desimir Tošić, publicista, član glavnog odbora Demokratske stranke i jedan od osnivača Fonda centar za demokratiju

2005. godine – grupa „Žene u crnom“ i Miroslav Samardžić, aktivista za ljudska prava iz Zrenjanina

IN ANERKENNUNG FÜR GROSSE VERDIENSTE UM DIE DURCHSETZUNG DER
MENSCHENRECHTE ZU WÜRDIGEN.

MÖGE DER ZUERKANNTEN GELDPREIS HELFEN, DAS HUMANITÄRE WIRKEN
FÜR VÖLKERVERSTÄNDIGUNG UND ANERKENNUNG DER MENSCHENWÜRDE
FORTZUSETZEN.

Wien, den 16. Oktober 2000


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The Youth Group OF THE BELGRADE CENTRE

In 1998, several young Centre associates – lawyers, journalists and social sciences students – set up a group of volunteers suggestively called “Youth Group of the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights”. They are truly chip of the old block, and herewith another chip for the ante: the Group’s activities, as its Statute specifies, are aimed at spreading the ideas of human rights, democracy, equality and tolerance. Well, all right, that same sentence can be found in the statutes of many groups. This group, however, aspires to reflect that sentence in each endeavour it undertakes.

We first and foremost address the young people of this country. We believe we can understand them (indeed, we shared the same Serbia in the nineties, we share it today, too) and that we are capable of conveying some of those ideas to them in the right way. That we are capable of bringing them together and uniting them in a struggle for a future we will seek neither in Canada nor Australia, the future which we will create here.

Soon after it was established, the Group became a member of the South East European Youth Network (www.seeyn.org), bringing together youth organisations with the similar orientation in most Balkan countries. The young people of Bosnia, Croatia, Serbia discovered before the adults that they could see each other quite well without snipe sights, that they could even work together. Consequently, most of our activities have been conducted within the framework of larger, regional projects; we carry them out to soften the borders between us. The Ecobus Tour was one such project: it toured the former Yugoslav states to highlight the environmental problems they all share.

Omladinska BEOGRADSKOG grupa CENTRA

Godine 1998, nekoliko mladih saradnika Centra – pravnika, novinara i studenata društvenih nauka – osnovalo je volontersku grupu, sugestivno nazvanu „Omladinska grupa Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava“. Kažu da iver ne pada daleko od klade – i evo još jednog ivera da ojača tezu: delovanje Grupe je, kaže njen Statut, usmereno na širenje ideje ljudskih prava, demokratije, jednakosti i tolerancije. No, dobro: istu rečenicu pročitacete u mnogim statutima mnogih grupa. Ova grupa, ipak, trudi se da tu rečenicu pročitate i u njenim delima.

Pre svih, grupa se obraća mladima ove zemlje. Veruje da može da ih razume (na kraju, istu su Srbiju delili devedesetih, a dele je i danas), i da je u stanju da im neke od tih ideja prenese na pravi način. Da ih okupe i ujedine u borbi za budućnost koju neće tražiti, ni u Kanadi, ni u Australiji, već napraviti ovde.

Gotovo od samog početka, Grupa je član Omladinske mreže Jugoistočne Evrope (www.seeyn.org), koja okuplja omladinske organizacije slične orijentacije iz većine balkanskih zemalja. Nešto pre starijih, mladi Bosne, Hrvatske i Srbije otkrili su da se sasvim lepo vide i bez snajperskih nišana, pa da čak mogu i da rade zajedno. Posledično, dobar deo aktivnosti grupe odvija se u okviru većih, regionalnih projekata, kroz koje se čine pokušaji da se granice među mladima omekšaju. Lep primer za to je *Ecobus Tour*, projekat-turneja po zemljama bivše Jugoslavije čiji je cilj bio da ukaže na njihove zajedničke ekološke probleme.

The project “You are Right!” has probably been our Group’s most important activity. Launched in 2001 in the form of a small, practical guidebook to the Serbian legal system, it is today probably the largest project in the country spreading information of relevance to young people; it has since been

reprinted twice and read by nearly 800,000 people... Plenty of other things are happening and twice as many plans are being cooked up.



A 22





Verovatno najznačajnija aktivnost Grupe je projekat „U pravu si!“. Započet 2001. godine u formi malog, praktičnog štampanog vodiča kroz pravni sistem Republike Srbije, danas je „U pravu si!“ verovatno najveći projekat u zemlji koji se tiče širenja informacija od značaja za mlade: tri izdanja knjige, blizu 800 000 čitalaca, hrpa pratećih akcija i dve hrpe planova za budućnost...



Working

UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS

1995

How we started out...

In 1995, the country, which was fighting wars it allegedly had nothing to do with for four years running, and its citizens, who had lived through war, sanctions, hyperinflation and all forms of humiliation, were ruled by a political structure that considered human rights as a threat to it, wherefore it presented them as a threat to national interests. To be honest, the idea of human rights, the struggle for their realisation and protection, did not always meet with the understanding or support of the citizens either.

The war in Bosnia was coming to an end; a new long column of refugees expelled after the Storm operation reached Serbia. That was the social climate in which the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights was established.

The Centre wanted to oppose such practice and all its subsequent actions have been inspired by the idea.

The Belgrade Centre marked its establishment with a seminar entitled *Human Rights – International Standards*. It was held in Belgrade on 29 – 31 March and attended by prominent experts from Yugoslavia and abroad. The lack of literature on human rights in Serbian and a high quality of the lectures and discussions at the seminar encouraged the Centre to publish its first book, *Rights and Freedoms – International and Yugoslav Standards*.

Kako se

RADILO

1995

Kako smo počeli...

Zemlju koja je 1995. godine već četiri godine bila u ratu, u kome tobože nije učestvovala, građanima koji su preživeli rat, sankcije, hiperinflaciju i poniženja svake vrste, vladala je politička struktura koja je u ljudskim pravima videla opasnost po sebe pa ih je i predstavljala kao opasnost po nacionalne interese. Iskreno, ni među građanima ideja ljudskih prava, pa ni borbe za njihovo ostvarivanje i zaštitu, nije uvek nailazila na razumevanje i podršku.

U takvoj društvenoj klimi osnovan je Beogradski centar za ljudska prava.

Centar je želeo da se suprotstavi ovakvoj praksi i sve ono što je usledilo narednih godina bilo je inspirisano tom idejom.

Svoje osnivanje Beogradski centar obeležio je seminarom *Ljudska prava – međunarodni standardi* koji je održan u Beogradu od 29. do 31. marta 1995. godine uz učešće uglednih stručnjaka iz zemlje i inostranstva. Nedostatak literature na srpskom jeziku iz oblasti ljudskih prava i visok nivo predavanja i rasprave ne seminaru podstakli su Centar da objavi svoju prvu knjigu *Prava i slobode – međunarodni i jugoslovenski standardi*.

The seminar *Human Rights and Humanitarian Law*, held in Kotor 26 – 30 September, was primarily intended for judges, lawyers, research fellows at institutes and Parliament members. It was the first seminar to highlight the problem of humanitarian law and its implementation in the regions of the former Yugoslavia.

In co-operation with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Centre held the seminar *International Law and Refugees in the Territories of the Former Yugoslavia* in Belgrade on 24 – 25 November. It attracted a great deal of attention among both experts and the media.

Seminar *Ljudska prava i humanitarno pravo*, održan u Kotoru od 26. do 30. septembra, bio je namenjen prvenstveno sudijama, advokatima, stručnim saradnicima u institutima i narodnim poslanicima i prvi put je otvorio pitanja humanitarnog prava i njegove primene na prostoru bivše Jugoslavije.

Centar je, u saradnji s Visokim komesarijatom za izbeglice Ujedinjenih nacija, organizovao u Beogradu od 24. do 25. novembra seminar pod nazivom *Međunarodno pravo i izbeglice na teritoriji bivše Jugoslavije*. Ovaj seminar bio je prvi takve vrste u zemlji i privukao je veliku pažnju stručnjaka i medija.

1996 *Belgrade is the World*

With the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina over and Milosevic declared a factor of peace by part of the international community, a student and civic protest surprising both us and the world broke out. Belgrade was really the world, as a protest slogan claimed, for over three months. The protests were motivated by a crushing event – the authorities brazenly dipped their hands into the ballot boxes and try to legalise the election fraud through their branch-offices in parts of the judiciary, police and media. Much energy, persistence and spirit were needed to convince the international public that the protesters' demands were justified and that it had to mediate with official Belgrade. The *lex specialis*, by which the regime indirectly admitted the election fraud, was, however, adopted. The winter months of '96 and '97 gave additional impetus to the Centre to continue searching for and finding potential for true reforms and a break with the past in Serbia's society, especially amongst the young.

Together with the International Federation of Leagues for Human Rights (FIDH), France, the Centre organised in 1996 the first major international conference on human rights ever held in Belgrade. It was attended by the participants from all former Yugoslav republics – some of them entering Serbia for the first time after the internal armed conflicts in the territory of Yugoslavia. The democratic public opinion identified this gathering as an important step towards the normalisation in the Balkans. In the same symbolic vein the representatives and lecturers from the Centre had the honour to be invited to the newly established Human Rights Centre of the University of Sarajevo.

The Centre held a series of seminars entitled *The Protection of Human Rights* in several places. (Belgrade, Niš, Zrenjanin, Kotor, in cooperation with the Centre for Anti-War Action). In 1996, the Centre also held several seminars addressing specific topics:

Durable Solutions for Refugees in the Territories of the Former Yugoslavia, in Kotor on 26 – 27 April, again in co-operation with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Centre held the seminars *Internationally Guaranteed Human Rights and Minority Rights* in Bijelo Polje and *Human Rights – International Standards* in Prizren aiming to involve regions that had been neglected in human rights educational programs.

1996 *Beograd je svet*

U situaciji kada je rat u Bosni i Hercegovini završen, a Milošević u delu međunarodne zajednice označen kao faktor mira, dogodio se studentski i građanski protest koji je iznenadio i nas i svet. Beograd je više od tri meseca zaista bio svet. Povod je bio poražavajući – vlast je bezočno zavukla ruku u biračke kutije i preko svojih ispostava u delu pravosuđa, policije i medija pokušala da legalizuje nespornu izbornu krađu. Bilo je potrebno mnogo energije, upornosti i duha da se međunarodna javnost ubedi u opravdanost zahteva i neophodnost posredovanja kod zvaničnog Beograda. Ipak, *lex specialis*, kojim je režim indirektno priznao falsifikovanje izbornih rezultata, usvojen je. Ti zimski meseci 1996/97. godine bili su podstrek i Centru da nastavi i da u srbijanskom društvu, pogotovo među mladima prepozna potencijal za istinske reforme i raskidanje s prošlošću.

Centar je, u saradnji s Međunarodnom federacijom udruženja za ljudska prava (FIDH), poznatom međunarodnom nevladinom organizacijom sa sedištem u Francuskoj, 1996. godine upriličio prvi veliki međunarodni skup o ljudskim pravima ikada održan u Beogradu. Njemu su prisustvovali i učesnici iz bivših jugoslovenskih republika, od kojih su mnogi ušli u Srbiju prvi put posle izbijanja oružanih sukoba. Demokratska javnost je u ovom skupu prepoznala važan korak ka normalizaciji prilika na Balkanu i stvaranju uslova da SR Jugoslavija jednom izađe iz izolacije.

Isto tako simbolično, predstavnici i predavači iz Centra imali su čast da budu pozvani da otvore novo osnovani Centar za ljudska prava pri Univerzitetu u Sarajevu.

Iz svog dotadašnjeg iskustva Centar je zaključio da se nedovoljno koriste raspoloživi domaći i međunarodni mehanizmi za zaštitu ljudskih prava, pre svega zato što nisu dovoljno dostupni i poznati. Stoga je organizovao seriju seminara, pod zajedničkim nazivom *Zaštita ljudskih prava*, u nekoliko gradova (Beograd, Niš, Zrenjanin, Kotor, u saradnji s Centrom za antiratnu akciju). Pored ovih, tokom 1996. godine u organizaciji Centra održani su seminari na posebne teme: *Trajna rešenja za izbeglice na teritoriji bivše Jugoslavije (Kotor, u saradnji s Visokom komesarijatom za izbeglice Ujedinjenih nacija)*. Seminarima *Međunarodno garantovana ljudska i manjinska prava, u Bijelom Polju i Ljudska prava – međunarodni standardi* u Prizrenu, Centar je želeo da animira krajeve koji su do tada bili zanemareni u obrazovnim programima iz oblasti ljudskih prava, kao i da proširi interes lokalnih pravnika i boraca za ljudska prava s isključivo manjinskih prava na širi korpus ljudskih prava.

1997

Readying to strike

Apathy ensued after the months-long peaceful demonstrations during which the democratic Serbia – the students, democratic political parties and progressive public – demanded the recognition of the results of the elections the authorities dared steal. In such an atmosphere, the Centre continued its efforts to consolidate the development of civil society, train young experts and warn of every grave human rights violation.

Three sets of seminars for different target groups throughout Yugoslavia were organised in 1997. The main objective of the two-day seminars entitled *Human Rights in Our Society* was to provide advanced training in the field of human rights to persons who had to deal with the issue of human rights in their daily work such as lawyers, members of legislative, judiciary and executive authorities, journalists and activists in non-governmental organisations. The seminars were held in Niš, Kragujevac, Pirot, Vranje, Čačak, Užice, Leskovac and the Republika Srpska city of Banja Luka.

The Centre acquainted the public at large with humanitarian law through a series of weekend seminars entitled *Humanitarian Law – Contemporary Theory and Practice*, at which it presented its book by the same name. The book, edited by noted Serbian international law expert Professor Konstantin Obradovic, was the result of a research project conducted by the Centre.

In 1997, the Centre launched its edition Textbooks and published a textbook called *Human Rights*. The Centre held a conference entitled *Education in the Field of Human Rights in Yugoslavia* in Belgrade from 18 – 21 April with the aim of presenting the results of its research project of the same name – the first human rights textbook ever published in a country undergoing transition. The participants were law school teachers, school principals, journalists, representatives of international organisations, etc.

1997

Udar se sprema

Posle višemesečnih mirnih demonstracija u kojima je demokratska Srbija - studenti, demokratske političke stranke i progresivna javnost – tražila da se priznaju rezultati izbora koje je vlast drznula da pokrade, nastupa apatija. U takvoj situaciji Centar nastavlja svoje napore da osnaži razvoj civilnog društva, obrazuje mlade stručnjake i upozori na svako ozbiljno kršenje ljudskih prava.

Tokom 1997. godine organizovane su tri serije seminara za različite ciljne grupe širom Jugoslavije. Glavni cilj seminara *Ljudska prava u našem društvu* bio je dalje obrazovanje u oblasti ljudskih prava osoba koje se susreću s tim pravima u svom svakodnevnom radu – pravnika, državnih službenika, sudija i tužilaca, novinara i aktivista u nevladinim organizacijama. Seminari su održani u Nišu, Kragujevcu, Pirotu, Vranju, Čačku, Užicu, Leskovcu i Banja Luci.

Nizom vikend seminara *Humanitarno pravo – savremena teorija i praksa* Centar je široj javnosti približio humanitarno pravo i predstavio svoju knjigu pod istim nazivom, čiji je urednik bio Konstantin Obradović i koja je bila rezultat istraživačkog projekta Centra.

Centar 1997. godine pokreće i biblioteku *Udžbenici* i u njoj objavljuje udžbenik *Ljudska prava*. Konferencijom *Obrazovanje u oblasti ljudskih prava u Jugoslaviji*, održanom u Beogradu od 18. do 21. aprila, Centar je želeo da predstavi stručnoj javnosti prvi udžbenik ljudskih prava ikada objavljen u jednoj zemlji u tranziciji. Učesnici su bili nastavnici pravnih fakulteta, direktori škola, novinari i predstavnici međunarodnih organizacija.

1998

Attacks on the university and media

This year was marked by the adoption of two in all respects anti-civilisation laws – on the university and on public information. The authoritarianism of the regime was definitely unmasked. The Law on University was an attempt to introduce full political and ideological control of higher education – the segment of society which ought to be by its very nature the intellectual, artistic, creative and political champion of society. University teachers were forced to bow to political dictatorship. The ones who would not, and there were such teachers, were ousted from the academic community that was deserving that attribute less and less. Many of them, above all the ousted professors of the Belgrade Law Faculty, cooperated in Centre projects in the following years. They were the Centre's gain, but not a gain the Centre gloated over, because the students and universities were at loss. The effects of that loss are still felt today.

The Centre continued its educational programmes and projects. The Centre held four seminars entitled *Human Rights in Our Society*, targeting mainly lawyers and activists in non-governmental organisations in towns where there had been no such training programs before (Kragujevac, Knjaževac, Šabac, Užice).

The purpose of the seminars entitled *Human Rights in Bosnia-Herzegovina* (Brčko, Teslić) was to familiarise their participants with the new human rights protection procedures established by the Dayton-Paris Accords and to increase their knowledge about the prohibition of discrimination, hate speech, the right to a fair trial, etc.

Since no one in Yugoslavia had studied cultural rights as part of human rights in a systematic way, the Centre held a series of seminars entitled *Cultural Rights* (Kotor, Zrenjanin, Beograd) with the aim of acquainting their participants with the concept and content

The Centre has marked its tenth anniversary; we in the publishing industry have been tailing it for nine. But despite its 'old age', it still operates with the same elan and initiative as when we started cooperating. This is why it is such a pleasure to work with these creative, professional and reliable people, who know what they want; with whom you need not waste words or time for the job to be done to mutual satisfaction.

of cultural rights, international standards and domestic regulations in that area.

The rare and precious bond we have forged has in the meantime outgrown a merely professional relationship; it has become more personal, a relationship full of mutual understanding and the sincere wish to continue growing together. Thank you for that.

Mirko Milićević, Dosije Publishing

1998

Napad na univerzitet i medije

Nasilno nametanje dva, po svemu, anticivilizacijska zakona – o univerzitetu i o javnom informisanju – obeležilo je ovu godinu. Zakon o univerzitetu bio je pokušaj da se uvede potpuna politička i ideološka kontrola visokog školstva – segmenta društva koji bi po prirodi stvari morao biti njegov intelektualni, umetnički, kreativni i politički pokretač društva. Nastavnici univerziteta primoravani su da se pokore političkom diktatu. Oni koji na to nisu pristajali, a takvih je bilo, uklanjani su iz akademske zajednice koja je sve manje zasluživala to ime. Mnogi od njih, pre svega uklonjeni nastavnici beogradskog Pravnog fakulteta, saradivali su narednih godina na projektima Centra. Bio je to dobitak za Centar, ali se on tom dobitku nije previše radovao – gubili su studenti i univerziteti. Posledice tog gubitka osećaju se i danas.

Centar nastavlja svoje obrazovne programe i projekte. Održana su četiri seminara pod nazivom *Ljudska prava u našem društvu*, prvenstveno namenjena advokatima i aktivistima u nevladinim organizacijama u gradovima gde do tada nije bilo obrazovnih programa (Kragujevac, Knjaževac, Šabac, Užice).

Seminarima *Ljudska prava u Bosni i Hercegovini* (Brčko, Teslić) Centar je želeo da učesnike upozna s novim procedurama za zaštitu ljudskih prava ustanovljenim Dejtonsko-pariskim sporazumom, kao i da podigne nivo njihovog znanja u oblastima zabrane diskriminacije, govora mržnje i prava na pravično suđenje.

S obzirom na to da se u Jugoslaviji niko ranije nije sistematski bavio kulturnim pravima kao delom ljudskih prava, serija seminara pod nazivom *Kulturna prava* (Kotor, Zrenjanin, Beograd) imala je za cilj da učesnike upozna s pojmom i sadržajem kulturnih prava, međunarodnim

standardima i domaćim propisima u toj oblasti.

Centar je zakročio u desetu godišnjicu, a mi ga u izdavačkoj delatnosti pratimo svih devet.

Uprkos tome, funkcioniše s podjednakim elanom i inicijativom kao u prvim danima naše saradnje. Zato je zadovoljstvo raditi s tim kreativnim, profesionalnim i pouzdanim ljudima koji znaju šta žele, s kojima nije potrebno trošiti reči da bi se posao završio na obostrano zadovoljstvo.

Redak i dragocen međusobni odnos koji smo uspostavili u međuvremenu je prerastao poslovne okvire, postao je više ličan, odnos pun međusobnog razumijevanja i iskrene želje za kontinuiranim zajedničkim razvojem.

Mirko Milićević
direktor izdavačke kuće „Dosije“

1999
Irrational People

After months of uncertainty, air strikes on Serbia began in late March. The already difficult circumstances in which the NGOs operated were additionally aggravated and all prior refrain from hate speech and media lynch disappeared. The Centre and its associates were fair game. But, of course, we did not stop our activities. We opposed the air strikes, just as we have always opposed any form of violence.

“The air strikes in one night reversed the effects of a decade of arduous work by the courageous people in the NGOs and democratic opposition, who’d above all aspired to build civil society institutions, promote liberal and civic values, advance nonviolent conflict and dispute resolution....”

(excerpt from the statement of the Centre 26 March 1999)

We knew the isolation of the country would not last forever and that Serbia would one day embark on the road to European integrations, that many European documents would then be incorporated in national law, which the experts in Serbia would have to apply. This is why the Centre in the latter half of 1999 launched a series of seminars that would continue over the years to come; they focussed on the *European Convention on Human Rights and FR Yugoslavia*.

A draft programme of additional training and retraining of law graduates in the whole country was elaborated. At that time, there were hardly any practicing lawyer who had learnt anything about human rights standards in law school. The implementation of this program has been one of the main missions of the Centre ever since.

1999
Nerazumni ljudi

Posle meseci neizvesnosti, krajem marta počelo je bombardovanje Srbije. I onako teški uslovi rada nevladinih organizacija postaju još teži, a obziri u odnosu na besprizornost govora mržnje i medijski linč sasvim nestaju. Centar i njegovi saradnici bili su na udaru. Naravno, aktivnosti nismo obustavili. Suprotstavili smo se i bombardovanju, kao što smo se i pre i posle toga suprotstavljali svakom nasilju.

„Vazdušni napadi poništili su za jednu noć rezultate desetogodišnjeg napornog rada hrabrih ljudi u nevladinim organizacijama i u demokratskoj opoziciji, koji su u prvom redu hteli da razvijaju ustanove civilnog društva, da promovišu liberalne i građanske vrednosti, da unapređuju nenasilno rešavanje sukoba i sporova...“

(izvod iz saopštenja Centra upućenog 26. marta 1999)

Znali smo da izolacija zemlje neće trajati večno i da će Srbija jednom krenuti u evropske integracije i da će tada mnogi evropski dokumenti postati deo domaćeg prava, koje će stručnjaci morati da primenjuju. Zato u drugoj polovini 1999. godine Centar započinje seriju seminara koja će se nastaviti i u narednim godinama – Evropska konvencija o ljudskim pravima i SR Jugoslavija.

Sačinjen je predlog programa dopunskog i ponovnog obrazovanja pravnička na teritoriji čitave zemlje. U tom trenutku, gotovo da nije bilo pravnika praktičara u zemlji koji je tokom svog obrazovanja saznao nešto o standardima ljudskih prava. Sprovođenje ovog programa obrazovanja bila je, i danas jeste, jedna od osnovnih preokupacija Centra.

2000

The Beginning of Political Denouement

We are not amongst those who believe that the darkest hour is just before dawn. There was no great call for optimism in early 2000. The arrogance and condescension with which the regime violated human rights reached its climax.

We did not give up. Together with our friends and associates in other NGOs, associations, individuals and the few remaining free media, we worked on the soonest possible ouster of an irrational government in the least painful way.

The Centre continued organising seminars in 2000. The ones on the *European Convention on Human Rights and FR Yugoslavia* gained additional momentum that year. In cooperation with the London based AIRE Centre, three four-day seminars were prepared. The fact that they were held in the Hungarian capital of Budapest speaks clearly about the circumstances in Serbia that year. It was impossible to work in Serbia at the time, because of the political pressures, undemocratic atmosphere and numerous administrative difficulties.

We wanted those circumstances to change. Free and democratic elections were the only way. That is why the Centre embarked upon training the people taking part in election procedures. In August and September 2000, the Centre held training seminars for polling board members in northern and southern Vojvodina, Belgrade, central, eastern and southern Serbia.

One of the most eminent non-governmental organisations - the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights - was born ten years ago. I am still proud that the then Centre for Anti-War Action enthusiastically supported its establishment. There were many good reasons for our support. Not least because the Belgrade Centre brought together an excellent team of associates with an extensive history in fighting for human rights. They always knew what they wanted. And they succeeded.

I would like to emphasise two qualities distinguishing the Centre. The first pertains to its very identity. Human rights education has been its mission since inception. It became the most successful NGO in that field. The second quality is linked to its youthful spirit. The Belgrade Centre has not grown old. It decided to be close to the young and to rally them. It radiates energy, good company and an important mission that has no expiry date.

The Belgrade Centre's role in the future will be as important as it was ten years ago. Because knowledge and awareness of human rights is not subject to a statute of limitations. That is why I wish it a happy tenth anniversary, but I would like to take this opportunity and congratulate it on the coming anniversaries in advance.

Vesna Pešić, President of the Centre for Peace and Democratic Development

2000

Godina početka raspleta

Ne spadamo među ljude koji veruju u to da je noć najtamnija pred svitanje. Svejedno, početak 2000. godine nije davao mnogo razloga za optimizam. Bahatost i osionost režima u gaženju ljudskih prava bila je na vrhuncu.

Nismo odustali... Zajedno s prijateljima i saradnicima iz drugih nevladinih organizacija, udruženja, pojedincima i retkim još uvek slobodnim medijima radili smo na što bržem i bezbolnijem uklanjanju nerazumne vlasti.

Centar je nastavio da organizuje seminare i u 2000. godini. Održavanje seminara iz ciklusa *Evropska konvencija o ljudskim pravima i SR Jugoslavija* dobija na zamahu i te godine. U saradnji s AIRE Centrom iz Londona, pripremaju se tri četvorodnevna seminara. O okolnostima u Srbiji tokom te godine govori i podatak da su ovi seminari održani su u Budimpešti (Mađarska). Zbog političkog pritiska, nedemokratske atmosfere i brojnih administrativnih teškoća nije bilo moguće raditi u Srbiji.

Želeli smo da se ove okolnosti promene. Učešće građana u fer i demokratskim izborima bili su jedini način za to. Zbog toga je Centar organizovao obuku za članove biračkih odbora na teritoriji severne i južne Vojvodine, Beograda, centralne, istočne i južne Srbije tokom avgusta i septembra 2000.

Pre deset godina rodila se jedna od najuglednijih nevladinih organizacija - Beogradski centar za ljudska prava. I danas sam ponosna što je tadašnji Centar za antiratnu akciju sa entuzijazmom podržao njegovo osnivanje. Za tu podršku je bilo mnogo dobrih razloga. Najpre, Beogradski centar je okupio sjajnu ekipu saradnika s dugačkom istorijom borbe za ljudska prava. Ona je od početka znala šta hoće. U tome je i uspela.

Ja bih istakla dve osobine koje Centar čine prepoznatljivim. Prva se odnosi na sam identitet Centra. Od samog osnivanja do danas Centrova misija je bila edukacija o ljudskim pravima. U tom svom osnovnom domenu postao je najuspešnija nevladina organizacija. Druga osobina je vezana za njegov mladalački duh. Beogradski centar nije ostario. Rešio je da bude blizak mladima i da ih oko sebe okuplja. On odiše energijom, dobrim društvom i važnom misijom koja nema rok trajanja.

Uloga Beogradskog centra i u budućnosti će biti jednako važna kao i pre deset godina. Jer znanje i svest o ljudskim pravima ne zastareva. Zato mu želim srećnu desetogodišnjicu, ali odmah uzimam avans, i svoje čestitke upućujem i za godišnjice koje dolaze.

Vesna Pešić

Predsednik Centra za mir i demokratski razvoj

2001

Foundation Stones

The first big job was almost complete – the regime, during which a society based on the rule of law and human rights could not be seriously built, was democratically ousted. The Centre wanted to contribute as much as it could – with ideas, training, experience, commitment – to the steps made in establishing the rule of law, confronting the violent past and getting closer to European and Euro-Atlantic integrations. At the time, we sensed that this would not be an easy endeavour at all; reality soon painfully proved us right. Strong support was nowhere to be found – not in the institutions, often not even in the general public. The Centre accepted every serious invitation by the first democratic government to help with its experience and authority to soothe the teething pains of “Serbia’s fledgling democracy”. Despite occasional disagreements and rare disappointments, 2001 undoubtedly marked a rare time in our past when this society entered the new century simultaneously with other nations and societies.

The scope for working with new target groups opened in 2001. The Centre, of course, continued some of the projects it launched several years earlier. Fortunately, there was no need to hold the seminars and conferences abroad, unless we ourselves wanted to, within our regional programmes or activities.

Four seminars on the *European Convention on Human Rights and FR Yugoslavia* were held that year (this time in cooperation with both the London AIRE Centre and the Council of Europe).

Young people and children were best able to embrace the human rights idea. This view of the world can best be conveyed to them by their teachers and professors. That was the reason why we launched a series of *seminars on human rights for teachers* (Priboj, Novi Sad, Jagodina, Kraljevo).

Serbia and the then Yugoslavia started moving towards the Council of Europe in 2001. Abolition of capital punishment was one of the steps in harmonising national criminal legislation. The Centre joined in the campaign for its removal from criminal law. The panel discussions at colleges and the research that ensued resulted in the publication of the book entitled *An Obsolete Punishment*.

Membership in the Council of Europe also entails the signing of the *European Convention on Human Rights* and its incorporation in the national

2001

Kameni temeljci

Prvi veliki posao skoro je dovršen – na demokratski način je uklonjen režim tokom čije vladavine se nije ni moglo ozbiljno graditi društvo zasnovano na vladavini (ljudskih) prava. Centar je želeo da doprinese koliko je to u njegovoj moći – idejom, obrazovanjem, primerom i požrtvovanjem – napretku na putu uspostavljanja vladavine prava, suočavanja s nasilnom prošlošću i približavanja evropskim i evro-atlantskim integracijama. Tada smo naslućivali, nedugo zatim se i bolno uverili, da to nije nimalo lak zadatak. Čvrstog oslonca nije bilo – ni u institucijama, a neretko ni u opštem mišljenju i raspoloženju građana. Centar se odazivao na svaki ozbiljan poziv prve demokratske vlasti da svojim iskustvom ili autoritetom pomogne i olakša dečje bolesti „mlade srbijanske demokratije“. Uprkos povremenim neslaganjima i retkim razočaranjima, nesumnjivo je da 2001. godina označava vreme, tako retko u našoj prošlosti, kada je ovo društvo u novi vek krenulo kada i ostali narodi i društva.

U 2001. godini otvorio se prostor za rad s novim ciljnim grupama. Naravno, nastavljeni su i neki od projekata započetih ranijih godina. Na svu sreću, seminari i konferencije nisu morali da se događaju van zemlje – osim onda kada smo to želeli u okviru sprovođenja regionalnih programa i aktivnosti.

Organizovana su četiri seminaru u ciklusu *Evropska konvencija o ljudskim pravima i SR Jugoslavija* (ovoga puta u saradnji s AIRE Centrom iz Londona i Savetom Evrope).

Ideju ljudskih prava najbolje i najiskrenije mogu da prihvate mladi ljudi i deca. Najznačajniju ulogu u prenošenju ovog pogleda na svet imaju njihovi učitelji, nastavnici i profesori. To je bio razlog da se pokrene serija *seminara o ljudskim pravima za učitelje* (Priboj, Novi Sad, Jagodina, Kraljevo).

Srbija i tadašnja SR Jugoslavija počele su 2001. godine da se približavaju Savetu Evrope. Jedan od koraka u harmonizaciji domaćeg krivičnog zakonodavstva bio je i ukidanje smrtne kazne. Centar se uključio u kampanju za njeno uklanjanje iz krivičnih zakona. Tribine na fakultetima i istraživanje koje je usledilo, rezultirali su i objavljivanjem knjige *Preživela kazna*.

Prijem u članstvo Saveta Evrope podrazumeva i potpisivanje i unošenje u domaći pravni poredak *Evropske konvencije o ljudskim pravima*. Na žalost, pravnici praktičari decenijama su bili obrazovani i vaspitavani u sistemu koji nije blagonaklono gledao na neposrednu primenu međunarodnih instrumenata za

legal system. Unfortunately, practicing lawyers were for decades educated and trained in a system which did not favourably view the direct application of international human rights protection instruments. The Centre began organising large, nine-day *Schools of Human Rights for Judges, Judicial Assistants, Lawyers and Prosecutors*. Ten such Schools were held by the end of 2002. Over 300 judges attended these seminars alone to hear more about human rights, conditions for their realisation and systems for protecting them. Some of these judges – participants in the seminars – soon began teaching the subject. In 2001, the Centre also prepared and organised two international conferences in Belgrade:

- *Conference on the compatibility of the legislation and practice with the European Convention on Human Rights and other European norms*, Belgrade, 16 – 17 February 2001 (in cooperation with the Council of Europe)
- *International conference – Democratic Control of Armed Forces: the Role of Parliament, Media and Academia*, Belgrade, 25 – 27 October 2001 (in cooperation with the Federal Academy for Security Policy, Bonn).

I can say that I was first charmed in Geneva by Prof. Dimitrijevic's sense of humour and insightful analyses. Then I came to know the Centre for its uncompromising commitment to human rights in Serbia and its legal excellence. The cooperation with the Centre was not only very useful for my work; it led me to meeting my wife, Ana. Love for human rights can lead to love itself – activists, be aware!
Stéphane Jeannet, Human Solutions Consulting,
Geneva

zaštitu ljudskih prava. Centar počinje da organizuje velike, devetodnevne *Škole ljudskih prava za sudije, sudijske pripravnike, advokate i tužioce*. Do kraja 2002. bilo je deset takvih škola. Samo na ovim projektima više od 300 sudija slušalo je o ljudskim pravima, uslovima njihovog ostvarivanja i sistemima zaštite. Neki od sudija – učesnika na seminarima postali su ubrzo i sami predavači iz ove oblasti.

Centar je tokom 2001. godine pripremio i organizovao i dve međunarodne konferencije u Beogradu:



*Konferencija, 16. i 17. februar 2001. godine
Conference, 16–17 February 2001*

- *Konferencija o usklađenosti zakona i prakse SR Jugoslavije sa zahtevima Evropske konvencije o ljudskim pravima i drugim evropskim standardima, 16. i 17. februar 2001. (u saradnji sa Savetom Evrope)*
- *Demokratska kontrola oružanih snaga: Uloga parlamenta, medija i akademske zajednice, od 25. do 27. oktobra 2001 (u saradnji sa Saveznom akademijom za bezbednosnu politiku, Bon).*

Mogu da kažem da me je prvo u Ženevi šarmirao prof. Vojin Dimitrijević svojim smislom za humor i pronicljivim analizama. Zatim sam upoznao ostale ljude u Centru i njihovo beskompromisno opredeljenje za ljudska prava u Srbiji i izuzetno poznavanje prava. Saradnja sa Centrom mi nije bila samo od koristi u radu; dovela je do toga da upoznam svoju ženu Anu. Ljubav prema ljudskim pravima može dovesti do same ljubavi – aktivisti, pazite se!
Stefan Žane, Human Solutions Consulting, Ženeva

2002

Serbia on the Right Track

The structural deficiencies, the devastated system, the horrific consequences of a decade of ruin, became fully apparent in 2002. The country was moving forward, but the difficult problems and lack of adequate mechanisms to implement the reforms quickly were becoming more and more evident. This is why the Centre was working at full steam in 2002. It insisted on the respect of human rights, opening of police and state security files, lustration, warning when the democratic transition was slowing down.

However, in view of all the difficulties Serbia faced by entering transition so late and after a decade of social devastation, 2002 was year of hope and major headway the state made on the road to democracy and Euro-Atlantic integrations.

The ten-day Schools of Human Rights for judges, judicial assistants, lawyers and prosecutors were one of the Centre's most important projects in 2002 and 200 attendants took part in seven such schools that year.

Seminars for police officers were held throughout the year, in Belgrade.

The years-long efforts invested in making human rights standards accessible continued through the programme *European Convention on Human Rights and FR Yugoslavia* in February, May, August and November.

Joint training of high-school pupils and teachers in human rights continued. Several such seminars were organised in Užice, Pančevo, Jagodina, Novi Sad.

2002

Srbija na dobrom putu

Strukturni nedostaci, razorenost sistema, strašne posledice desetogodišnjeg propadanja postali su u 2002. potpuno očigledni. Zemlja se kreće napred, ali teško premostivi problemi i odsustvo prikladnih mehanizama za brze reforme sve su uočljiviji. Zato u 2002. godini manufaktura radi punom parom. Centar insistira na poštovanju ljudskih prava, otvaranju dosijea i sprovođenju lustracije, opominje kada demokratska tranzicija zastane.

Ipak, uzimajući u obzir sve teškoće koje je Srbija imala zbog zakasnelog ulaska u tranziciju i desetogodišnjeg propadanje društva, 2002. godina bila je godina nade i značajnih pomaka na putu demokratske transformacije države i njenog približavanja evro-atlantskim integracijama.

Desetodnevne škole ljudskih prava za sudije, sudijske pripravnike, advokate i tužioce u 2002. godini su jedan od najvažnijih projekata Centra. Na sedam škola u 2002. godini učestvovalo je više od 200 sudija, sudijskih pripravnika, advokata i tužilaca iz čitave zemlje.

Seminari za pripadnike policije održavani su, tokom čitave godine, u Beogradu.

Višegodišnji napori da se evropski standardi ljudskih prava učine dostupnim nastavljeni su kroz program *Evropska konvencija o ljudskim pravima i SR Jugoslavija* u februaru, maju, avgustu i novembru.

Nastavljen je projekat zajedničke edukacije učenika srednjih škola i njihovih nastavnika iz oblasti ljudskih prava. Nekoliko ovakvih seminara održano je u Užicu, Pančevu, Jagodini, Novom Sadu.

2003 *A Severe Blow*

March 12 of 2003 marked a major turnabout in Serbia's modern history. The assassination of Zoran Đinđić, the Prime Minister of the Government infusing Serbia with energy and hope, pushing it forward and encouraging it to become better, rocked the very foundations of all that had been done in the previous few years. A state of emergency was introduced. For a few weeks, the country was finally, and it seems fundamentally, united over its true and real national interest: to confront the past, clamp down on organised crime, embrace civilisational values, reason and responsibility for its past and its future.

Unfortunately, it became apparent a few months later that the assassination of Serbia's future had nearly fully succeeded. The period of political instability, the gruelling and often ruthless political showdowns, consolidation of tabloid journalism promoting an anti-modern ideological programme and funded by suspicious capital, resulted in the accelerated reversal of the small but still encouraging headway Serbia made from end 2000 to 2003. The country ended the year with no parliament or government, trust in the judiciary was lost, while total chaos reigned amongst the media. The years to come would corroborate how devastating the outcome had been.

The Centre tried to maintain the high level of activity in 2003 by organising a large number of schools, seminars, discussions and round tables. Several projects launched in the preceding years were completed or continued.

The Centre's activities were often conducted outside Belgrade. Its team working on a youth project in Sandžak spent the better part of the year in this Serbian region, mostly in the town of Priboj. The seminars were attended by young people from Priboj, Prijepolje, Novi Pazar and other Sandžak towns. They underwent three stages of training and the Centre is of the opinion that they can become important and serious figures in the public, political and economic life of their communities.

The training of high school pupils and teachers throughout Serbia continued. The project, which was running for three years now, the training was held in several Serbian regions: Valjevo (western Serbia), Zrenjanin (Banat/Vojvodina), Kopaonik (western and central Serbia). The comprehensive and radical reforms the then Serbian Ministry of Education and Sports was implementing created a climate auspicious to the implementation of these programmes.

2003 *Udarac progresu*

Dvanaesti mart 2003. godine velika je prekretnica u modernoj istoriji Srbije. Ubistvo Zorana Đinđića, predsednika Vlade koja je Srbiji davala energiju i nadu, terajući je i ohrabrujući da postane bolja, potreslo je iz temelja sve ono što je prethodnih godina urađeno. U zemlji je uvedeno vanredno stanje. Nekoliko nedelja je zemlja konačno, činilo se suštinski, bila ujedinjena oko svog stvarnog i pravog nacionalnog interesa: suočavanja s prošlošću, obračuna s organizovanim kriminalom, prihvatanja civilizacijskih vrednosti, razuma i odgovornosti za prošlost i budućnost.

Na nesreću, nekoliko meseci kasnije počelo je da se nazire da atentat na budućnost Srbije gotovo u potpunosti uspeva. Period političke nestabilnosti, teških političkih obračuna u kojima se često nisu birala sredstva, jačanje tabloidnog novinarstva s antimodernom ideološkom programom i pozadinom sumnjivog kapitala, doveli su do ubrzanog poništavanja nevelikih ali ohrabrujućih pomaka Srbije u periodu od kraja 2000. do 2003. godine. Tu godinu zemlja je završila bez parlamenta i vlade, uz izgubljeno poverenje u pravosuđe i potpuni haos u medijskoj sferi. Naredne godine pokazaće koliko je takav ishod bio porazan.

U 2003. godini Centar je pokušao da održi visok nivo aktivnosti organizujući veliki broj škola, seminara, diskusija i okruglih stolova. Nekoliko projekata, čije je sprovođenje počelo ranijih godina, privedeni su te godine kraju ili su nastavljeni.

Centar je često delovao van Beograda. Tim Centra koji je radio na projektu sa mladima iz Sandžaka proveo je veliki deo godine u ovom regionu Srbije, najviše u Priboju. Učesnici seminara bili su mladi ljudi iz Priboja, Prijepolja, Novog Pazara i drugih gradova Sandžaka. Oni su prošli kroz tri etape edukacije i mišljenje je Centra da bi u budućnosti mogli da budu značajni i ozbiljni učesnici javnog, političkog i ekonomskog života u svojoj zajednici.

Nastavljena je edukacija nastavnika i učenika srednjih škola širom Srbije. U 2003. godini, trećoj godini projekta, radilo se u nekoliko srbijanskih regiona: Valjevo (zapadna Srbija), Zrenjanin (Banat/Vojvodina), Kopaonik (zapadna i centralna Srbija). Opsežne i temeljne reforme koje je u procesu obrazovanja sprovodilo tadašnje Ministarstvo prosvete i sporta Srbije stvarale su povoljan ambijent za realizaciju ovih programa.

The main goal of the project entitled *Improving the Human Rights Culture in Serbia* was to train elementary and high school pupils and local authorities in human rights, rule of law, division of power, status of institutions, above all courts, all with a view to advance the legal culture in Serbia. With the help of the Association of Judges of Serbia, 12 lectures followed by public debates were organised throughout Serbia in 2003 and 2004.

In the latter half of 2003, two four-day training sessions were organised for future trial monitors. The first seminar, held in September, focussed on the imminent organised crime trials, while the second one, held in November, concentrated on topics related to war crime trials.

The events of 2003 reassured us that it was critical we continue with our programme of training the police for their role in a democratic society. Over 120 Serbian police officials attended five seminars in different parts of the country that year.

What the Centre had anticipated back in 1995 when it was established and what it had prepared judges, prosecutors, lawyers and legal practitioners over the years for, finally came to be. In April 2003, Serbia and Montenegro became a member of the Council of Europe. This prompted us to step up projects preparing and educating experts who would be appearing in the European Court of Human Rights.

In 2003, the Centre also held a seminar for lawyers entitled *Taking Cases to the European Court of Human Rights* at which experienced foreign lecturers shared their expertise with the attendants.

stituisanje nezavisnog sudstva, kaže profesor dr Momčilo Grubač, sudija Ustavnog suda SRJ, i za Danas pravo navodi da se ta vrednost ne može ostvariti preko noći i u kratkom roku, već da se radi o mukotrpnoj borbi na kojoj treba istrajavati dugi niz godina kako bi se zamišljeni cilj u potpunosti realizovao.

PROMENE

- Promenama je potrebno stvoriti uslove za dalji efikasan proces reformi i opasno je zavaravati se da su reforme već otišle predaleko ili čak da je taj proces okončan, ako su, recimo, promenjeni predsednici sudova. Evidentno je da su određeni rezultati postignuti, tako da mi danas imamo nove zakone koji odgovaraju prirodno pravne države i koji su u skladu sa evropskim standardima. Ono što je veoma bitljivo, jeste činjenica da je vlast postala osetljivija na probleme ljudskih prava i da je pokazala spremnost da se ta prava zaštite. Medutim, ljudska prava se krše i u državnima sa najvećim stepenom vladavine prava, pa će se tako kršiti i kod nas. Ali ono što bi bila prava tragedija za prava građana jeste da vlast ne reaguje na slučajeve povrede ljudskih prava, odnosno da se prema tim slučajevima postavlja ravnodušno ili da ih ona sama čak i podstiče. Narkršnja ljudskih prava ili su se prema njima postavljali indiferentno. Dakle, ove reforme u pravosuđu i osetljivost države na zaštitu ljudskih prava i, pre svega, njihov kršenja i da preduzima koliko može u cilju da ih zaštiti, predstavlja veliki pomak napred. Ipak, reč je o procesu koji je dugotrajan i koji zahteva strpljenje, a sve



Nezavisno pravosuđe kao uslov za zaštitu ljudskih prava: Tatjana Papić

Beogradski centar za ljudska prava je i ove godine objavio svoj godišnji izveštaj o stanju ljudskih prava u SRJ. Ono što je utvrđeno u izveštaju jeste da jugoslovenski pravni propisi u mnogim oblastima pružaju zadovoljavajuću osnovu za uživanje ljudskih prava, ali strukturalni nedostaci samog sistema, nepoštovanje međunarodnih stan-

fazama prekrivičnog i krivičnog postupka. Te novine odnose se na to da lice lišeno slobode mora biti odmah obavješteno na svom jeziku ili na jeziku koji rezueme o razlozima lišenja slobode i istovremeno upoznato da nije dužno da ništa izjavi i da ima pravo da uzme branioca kojeg samo izabere, kao i pravo da zahteva da se o lišenju slobode ne-

koji su do tada dugo sedeli u pritvoru, trebalo da budu pušteni na slobodu. Ovaj slučaj jeste izazvao nedoumice u javnosti, ali, po mom sudu, reč je o privremenim poteškoćama koje pravna praksa može i mora da reši primenom slova zakona. Bitno je to da sudovi moraju biti svesni da je krivični postupak ograničen u pogledu rokova

Osnovni cilj projekta *Unapređenje pravne kulture u Srbiji* bio je da obrazuje učenike srednjih i osnovnih škola, kao i članove lokalnih vlasti, u oblasti ljudskih prava, vladavine prava, podele vlasti, položaja institucija, pre svega sudova, kako bi se unapredila pravna kultura u Srbiji. Uz pomoć Društva sudija Srbije, 2003. i 2004. godine organizovano je dvadeset predavanja širom Srbije, koja su pratile i javne diskusije.

U drugoj polovini 2003. godine organizovana su dva četvorodnevna treninga za buduće posmatračke suđenja. Prvi seminar, održan u septembru, bavio se pitanjima budućih suđenja za organizovani kriminal a drugi, iz novembra, temama vezanim za suđenja za ratne zločine.

Događaji iz 2003. godine pokazali su da je od suštinskog značaja nastaviti obrazovanje policije za njenu ulogu u demokratskom društvu. Zato je više od 120 zvaničnika srbijanske policije tokom godine pohađalo 5 seminara, organizovanih u različitim delovima zemlje.

Ono što je Centar predvideo još 1995. godine, kada je osnivan, i ono za šta je pripremao sudije, tužioce, advokate i pravnike u zemlji ranijih godina, konačno se ostvarilo. Aprila 2003, Srbija i Crna Gora postala je članica Saveta Evrope. Zbog toga su ubrzali projekti obrazovanja i pripreme stručnjaka koji će biti u situaciji da istupaju pred Evropskim sudom za ljudska prava.

U 2003. godini održan je i seminar za advokate pod nazivom *Iznošenje zahteva pred Evropski sud za ljudska prava*, uz učešće iskusnih stranih predavača.



Mladi iz Priboja u Skupštini Srbije i Crne Gore, jul 2003.
Young People from Priboj Visiting Parliament of Serbia and Montenegro, July 2003

2004

Colliding with the Past

Civilian society in Serbia, which the Centre belongs to, has always set as its priority the mission to create a public mood that would lead to serious and responsible confrontation with the past to ensure a normal and peaceful future. The year 2004, however, can be qualified as the year when Serbia collided with its violent past. Many bad things became possible in its society, some of them were even deemed acceptable or desirable. The non-implementation of lustration, lack of serious political will and social consensus to punish lawbreakers, sluggish reforms, sinecures at the feet of power to the political forces of the Milosevic regime letting the political forces assume comfortable positions near power ... there were many reasons to qualify it as such. Serbia's society nevertheless experienced a few bright moments that year; notwithstanding, it will be remembered as the year of growing intolerance, conspicuous restoration of hate speech in public life, greater inter-ethnic tensions, relativisation of crime, rehabilitation of figures who had violated human rights in the past.

The climate in which NGOs and independent media are perceived as a threat to society settled again over Serbia, while branding traitors again became part of the daily political and media folklore.

In 2004, the Centre implemented several programmes in cooperation with the OSCE Mission in Belgrade: *European Convention on Human Rights – Relevant Convention Rights and Principles, a Seminar on Special UN Procedures and Affirmative Action Measures in International Law, Seminar for NGO lawyers – European Court of Human Rights: procedure, practice and role of NGOs.*

The Centre also held two seminars on CoE human rights standards within its project of training and preparing lawyers to appear before the European Court. In accordance with its commitment to cooperate and help human rights protection organisations throughout the country, the Centre took part in the implementation of the project of acquainting practicing lawyers with human rights in the region of western Serbia in cooperation with the Valjevo Human Rights Committee. In 2004, the Centre devoted much attention to formulating several strategies needed to speed up reform in Serbia. It was part of an *ad hoc* coalition that drafted a model of anti-discriminatory legislation. The project included organisation of seminars and presentations of the drafted legislation. One of the results of the long-standing cooperation between the Centre and the

2004

Sudaranje s prošlošću

Pokušaji stvaranja raspoloženja koje bi u zemlji dovelo do ozbiljnog i odgovornog suočavanja s prošlošću radi obezbeđivanja uslova za normalnu i mirnu budućnost uvek su bili jedan od osnovnih ciljeva civilnog društva u Srbiji, kojem i Centar pripada. Ipak, 2004. godina može se označiti kao godina sudaranja s nasilnom prošlošću. Mnoge loše stvari postaju moguće u društvu, neke od njih čak i prihvatljive ili poželjne. Nesprovođenje lustracije, odsustvo ozbiljne političke volje i društvenog konsenzusa za kažnjavanje prekršilaca zakona, kašnjenje s reformama, ustupanje političkim snagama Miloševićevog režima ugodnih pozicija u blizini vlasti... razloga je mnogo. U svakom slučaju, srbijansko društvo imalo je u ovoj godini neke svetle momente, ali će ona svakako ostati zapamćena po porastu netolerancije, upadljivom povratku govora mržnje u javni diskurs, porastu međunarodnih tenzija, relativizovanju zločina, rehabilitaciji kršilaca ljudskih prava iz prošlosti.

Istovremeno, Srbija je vraćena u klimu u kojoj se nevladine organizacije i nezavisni mediji često shvataju kao pretnja društvu, a parole o izdajnicima postaju deo svakodnevnog političkog i medijskog folklor.

Centar 2004. godine sprovodi nekoliko programa u saradnji s Misijom OEBS u Beogradu: *Evropska konvencija o ljudskim pravima – značajna prava i principi Konvencije*, *Seminar o specijalnim procedurama Ujedinjenih nacija i mera- ma afirmativne akcije u međunarodnom pravu*, *Seminar za pravnike iz nevladinih organizacija – Evropski sud za ljudska prava: procedura, praksa i uloga nevladinih organizacija*.

U oblasti dodatnog obrazovanja advokata i njihove pripreme za istupanje pred Evropskim sudom, održana su dva seminar na temu standarda Saveta Evrope o ljudskim pravima. Poštujući opredeljenje da saraduje i pomaže organizacijama za zaštitu ljudskih prava širom zemlje, Centar je učestvovao u realizaciji projekta upoznavanja pravnika praktičara s ljudskim pravima u regionu zapadne Srbije u saradnji s Valjevskim odborom za ljudska prava. Centar je 2004. godine posvetio veliku pažnju pripremanju nekoliko strategija potrebnih za ubrzanje reformi u Srbiji... On je bio deo koalicije koja je pripremala model antidiskriminacionog zakonodavstva. U okviru tog projekta organizovani su seminari i prezentacije pripremljenih zakonskih rešenja. Jedan od rezultata



Seminar: EU i ljudska prava, Beograd, oktobar 2005
Seminar: EU and Human Rights, Belgrade, October 2005

Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law was the Follow-up Seminar for RWI Alumni held in Belgrade and attended by alumni from Southeast and East Europe and Central Asia.

A friend in need is a friend indeed and that's exactly what the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights was when it was set up, in the most infamous Milosevic era. It appeared like an odd fish swimming against the tide, like a harbinger announcing the return of reason and law to a society that had renounced both of its own free will. Although the society has not yet confronted its authoritarian past (and it remains uncertain when, if ever, it will), the symbol of the Centre, the black kitten that sooner or later approaches one's door and one receives one's just desserts, is a prophesy that has already partly come true. Another thing needs to be said on behalf of the Centre - its associates, all of them young, beautiful, smart and merry people - themselves epitomise the first word in the expression 'human rights'.

Ivan Janković, Lawyer

višegodišnje saradnje Centra i Instituta *Raoul Wallenberg* za ljudska prava i humanitarno pravo bio je i *Follow-up Seminar for RWI Alumni*, koji je održan u Beogradu i čiji su učesnici bili iz zemalja Jugoistočne i Istočne Evrope i Centralne Azije.

U dobru je lako dobar biti, ali je Beogradski centar za ljudska prava bio dobar i onda kada je nastao, u najrdavija, mилошевићевска vremena. Pojavio se nasuprot duhu toga vremena, kao neki nagoveštaj povratka razuma i prava u društvo koje se dobrovoljno odreklo i jednog i drugog. Iako se to društvo još nije suočilo sa svojom autoritarnom prošlošću (a ne zna se ni da li će i kada će), simbol Centra - ona mala crna maca što dolazi na vratanca - je proročanstvo koje se delimično već ostvarilo. U prilog Centru treba još reći i da su njegovi saradnici, sve redom mladi, lepi, pametni i veseli ljudi, umeli da sami sobom podvuku onu prvu reč u izrazu „ljudska prava“.

Ivan Janković, advokat

Godišnji izveštaj Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava

Policijska tortura i diskriminacija

Beograd - Tortura je i dalje osnovni metod kojim policija dolazi do dokaza; u prošloj godini udvostručen je broj sudskih postupaka zbog policijske torture, ali reč je o samo osam procesa. Nacionalne i seksualne manjine i žene diskriminisane su, a diskriminaciji koja se i dalje toleriše najviše su izloženi Romi, saopšteno je na jučerašnjoj prezentaciji godišnjeg izveštaja Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava „Ljudska prava u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori 2003.“. U izveštaju su, rečeno je, posebno važna poglavlja o zakonodavstvu i sudskoj praksi na Kosovu i vanrednom stanju u Srbiji.

- U prošloj godini dogodile su se dve istorijske stvari u oblasti ljudskih prava: to su usvajanje Povelje o ljudskim i manjinskim pravima, februara 2003, a drugi ratifikacija Evropske konvencije o ljudskim pravima krajem prošle godine. Ovi dokumenti stvaraju dobru osnovu za uživanje ljudskih prava ier



2005

About the Past and the Future

Serbia received a positive *Feasibility Study* in 2005. We had known it was feasible before – the only question is which proportion of Serbia, above all its elite – wants this country to become a respected member of the European family of progressive societies and is working toward that goal. Paradoxes are an integral part of our everyday lives and we are hardly ever surprised by them anymore. Nonetheless, is it possible to be part of Europe and tolerate neo-Nazi attacks, have an unreformed judiciary, live with the unresolved and increasingly frequent tragic deaths (or suicides) of soldiers?

This is why the Centre, whilst applauding every headway and successful step, will insist on responsibility, rule of justice and law and the acceptance of European values as the foremost goal of society's transformation.

Looking forward to the first serious step towards the European Union, the Centre worked on the project entitled *EU Log In* with high-school pupils in fifteen towns throughout Serbia. It was the first opportunity for many of the 600 high-schoolers who had attended the project seminars to learn about the main institutions of the EU, its roots and history, expansion and our state's chances of becoming a member.

Magistrate judges and public prosecutors were the most neglected during the hitherto judicial transformation and training process. This prompted the Centre to organise four three-day seminars on European human rights standards for magistrate judges and public prosecutors in Valjevo, Zrenjanin, Novi Pazar, Novi Sad.

The large number of complaints forwarded from Serbia to the European Court of Human Rights has reassured us that the four schools on the European Convention on Human Rights in 2005 were extremely useful.

The Office of the Vojvodina Ombudsman is a good example of how a new institution can work well and gain credibility. Centre hopes the two two-day seminars our Centre organised in Novi Sad contributed to its commendable work.

Cooperation with the OSCE Mission in Serbia and Montenegro continued this year. Together, we held four specialised courses covering different areas of human rights.

Finally, teachers and their pupils are the Centre's natural allies in its efforts to advance the human rights culture and status. Topics on Francophone culture were included in the four human rights programmes we elaborated this year and implemented in Jagodina, Paraćin, Loznica, Bajina Bašta.

2005

O prošlosti i budućnost

Srbija je u 2005. godini dobila pozitivnu ocenu Studije o izvodljivosti. Da je izvodljivo znali smo i pre – pitanje je samo koliko Srbije, a pre svega njene elite, želi i radi da bi zemlja postala uvaženi deo evropske porodice naprednih društava. Paradoksi su sastavni deo svakodnevice naše države i polako prestajemo da im se čudimo. Dakle, da li je moguće biti deo Evrope a tolerisati neonacističke ispade, imati nereformisano pravosuđe, živeti s nerešenim i učestalim tragičnim (samo)ubistvima vojnika?

Centar će, pozdravljajući svaki napredak i uspešni korak, insistirati na odgovornosti, vladavini pravde i prava i prihvatanju evropskih vrednosti kao najvažnijeg cilja preobražaja društva.

Centar je u 2005. godini, veseleći se prvom ozbiljnijem koraku približavanja Evropskoj uniji, u petnaest manjih gradova širom Srbije radio s učenicima srednjih škola na projektu *Pridružimo se*. Većina od 600 srednjoškolaca koji su bili učesnici seminara prvi put je bila u prilici da se upozna s osnovnim institucijama EU, njenim korenima i istorijom, širenju i mogućnostima naše države za pristupanje u njeno članstvo.

U procesu transformacije pravosuđa i dodatne obuke sudija posebno su bili zapostavljene sudije za prekršaje i tužioci. Zbog toga je Centar tokom godine organizovao četiri trodnevna seminara o evropskim standardima ljudskih prava za prekršajne sudije i tužioce (Valjevo, Zrenjanin, Novi Pazar, Novi Sad).

Broj predstavki koji iz zemlje stižu pred Evropski sud za ljudska prava uverio nas je da su četiri škole ljudskih prava iz Evropske konvencije koje smo u 2005. godini organizovali bile od velike koristi.

Kancelarija Ombudsmana Vojvodine dobar je primer kako jedna nova institucija dobro radi i stiče kredibilitet. Centar se nada da su u tome pomogle i dva dvodnevna seminara koja je organizovao u Novom Sadu.

Nastavljena je saradnja s Misijom OEBS u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori. Rezultat te saradnje u ovoj godini jesu četiri specijalizovana kursa iz različitih oblasti ljudskih prava.

Konačno, učitelji i njihovi učenici prirodni su saveznici Centra u naporima za unapređenje stanja i kulture ljudskih prava. Ove godine pripremljena su četiri programa vezana za ljudska prava dopunjena sadržajima o frankofonskoj kulturi (Jagodina, Paraćin, Loznica, Bajina Bašta).

Human Rights

EDUCATION

Seminars

A specific idea, purpose and objective lie behind each seminar and every educational programme implemented by the Centre, which have been chronologically listed in this report. The Centre has over the years organised more than 200 seminars on different human rights topics throughout Serbia. They were attended by judges, prosecutors, lawyers, journalists, civil servants, MPs, army and police officers, teachers, pupils and students.

All seminar programmes were designed to address the needs of Serbia's society and the specific target groups. This is why they focussed on the prohibition of discrimination and torture, right to freedom and security of person, the right to a fair trial, privacy, freedom of expression and the right to property.

Seminars for judges, prosecutors and lawyers on the application of the European Convention on Human Rights, which the Centre launched in 1998, were of special significance. The Centre had in this way contributed to building the capacities of legal practitioners and the expert public for the moment the country joins the Council of Europe. This contribution is undoubtedly reflected in the increasing tendency to invoke European human rights protection standards in Serbia's court practice, especially in the judgements delivered since 2000.

A number of programmes were staged at the regional level. The ones that deserve special mention are the regional seminars for judges and the *Human*

Obrazovanje

ZA LJUDSKA PRAVA

Seminari

Seminari i drugi obrazovni programi Centra, čiji je pregled u ovom izveštaju dat po godinama u kojima su organizovani, imaju svoju ideju, razlog i cilj. Tokom godina, Centar je organizovao više od 200 seminara na različite teme prava ljudskih prava širom Srbije. Učesnici ovih seminara bili su sudije, tužioci, advokati, novinari, državni službenici, parlamentarci, pripadnici vojske i policije, nastavnici, učenici i studenti.

Svi programi seminara bili su zamišljeni tako da odgovaraju potrebama našeg društva i posebnih ciljnih grupa kojima su namenjeni. Tako se najveća pažnja posvećivala zabrani diskriminacije, zabrani zlostavljanja, slobodi i bezbednosti ličnosti, pravu na pravično suđenje, pravu na privatnost, slobodi izražavanja i pravu na imovinu.

Posebno su značajni seminari za sudije, tužioce i advokate iz prava primene Evropske konvencije o ljudskim pravima, koje je Centar započeo još 1998. godine. Na ovaj način je Centar dao svoj doprinos pripremi pravnika praktičara i stručne javnosti za trenutak ulaska naše zemlje u Savet Evrope. U sudskoj praksi, pogotovu presudama posle 2000. godine, zapažena je tendencija pozivanja na evropske standarde o zaštiti ljudskih prava, čemu su svakako doprineli i naponi koje je Centar u ovoj oblasti uložio.

Neki programi organizovani su na regionalnom nivou. U tom smislu su posebno važni regionalni seminari za sudije i *Škola ljudskih prava za buduće*

Istina uvek izaziva uznemirenje

Beograd - Kad je reč o ratovima i zločinu pitanje istine je veoma važno, ali istina uvek izaziva uznemirenje, a nikako pomirenje - ocenio je Zarko Puhovski, predsednik Hrvatskog helsinskog odbora za ljudska prava i profesor Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu na jučerašnjem seminaru Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava gde je jedna od tema bilo i suočavanje sa istinom. Govoreći o tom problemu, Puhovski je istakao da umesto koncepta pomirenja treba govoriti o normalizaciji, jer pomirenje je za mnoge ljude još uvek preveliki zahtev. Kada se o ovom problemu govori u Hrvatskoj, kako je rekao, izdvajaju se tri ključne stvari.

- Percepcija hrvatskog javnog mnjenja u ogromnoj većini je da je bitno da je Hrvatska bila napadnuta, da se branila i da su se sve ružne stvari, o kojima se danas ipak nešto govori, događale marginalno, u okviru našeg okruženja ili kako se to obično kaže, „mi nismo bili u Nišu već oni u Dubrovniku“ - istakao je Puhovski i podsetio da se u Hrvatskoj dugo govorilo na nivou Srbija-Hrvatska, a ne na liniji Hrvatska spram Srba u Hrvatskoj. S druge



Miljana Petronović

ni Srbi nisu bili Srbi u Požarevcu protiv Miloševića, nego Srbi u Drišu koji su se pobunili protiv Hrvatske. Dakle, to je bio građanski rat, čak i po službenim dokumentima hrvatskih vlasti, ili jedan aspekt građanskog rata - naglasio je Puhovski. U prilog temi suočavanju sa prošloću naveo je prvi susret predsednika

vatskoj nije ni bilo institucionalnih pokušaja stvaranja nečeg poput Komisije za istinu i pomirenje, predsednik Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava Vojin Dimitrijević podsetio je da se naša komisija, koju je formirao tadašnji predsednik SRJ Vojislav Kostunica, „ugasila“.

- Nije se ugasila zbog ljudi, već zbog

Moralna odgovornost možda i ne dođe na red: Vladimir Đerić, Vojin Dimitrijević i Zarko Puhovski

Diplomatska greška Hrvatske

Nedavnim stavljanjem do znanja da je ministar spoljnih poslova SCG Vuk Drašković nepoželjan ost, Hrvatska je, po mišljenju Zarka Puhovskog,

mogli nešto više da učinimo“ treba svi da odgovorimo.

- Pitanje moralne odgovornosti možda nikada neće doći na dnevni red, a krivac za to nije narod niti naš mentalitet,

Rights

School for Future Decision-Makers, which were organised within the Balkan Human Rights Network.

The Centre aspired to apply the principles of interactive education in all its educational programmes and human rights seminars for different target groups. It organised mock trials, workshops and panel discussions, actively involving the seminar participants in the process of enhancing their own knowledge and acquiring practical skills in applying human rights standards.

Alongside the seminar programmes, the Centre designed special reference material adapted to the specific target groups.

Schools of Human Rights for Future Trainers

The Centre is particularly proud of its project – *Schools of Human Rights for Future Trainers*. In the year of our tenth anniversary, we organised the 11th School for Trainers, as we call it amongst ourselves. The importance and effects

donosiocce odluka, u okviru Balkanske mreže sa ljudska prava (*Balkan Human Rights Network*).

U svim svojim obrazovnim programima, pa i u seminarima o ljudskim pravima za različite ciljne grupe, Centar je težio da primeni načela interaktivnog obrazovanja. Organizovane su simulacije suđenja, radionice i panel diskusije, kako bi učesnici seminara aktivno bili uključeni u proces usavršavanja i stekli praktična znanja o primeni standarda o ljudskim pravima.

Uporedo s programima seminara razvijana je i posebna literatura za različite ciljne grupe.

Škole ljudskih prava za buduće predavače

Centar je posebno ponosan na svoj projekat – *Škole ljudskih prava za buduće predavače*. U godini kada obeležavamo desetogodišnjicu rada Centra, organizovali smo već jedanaestu ovakvu školu. Možda bi najbolje o značaju i dometima škola za trenere, kako ih kratko zovemo, mogli da govore ili pišu neki od preko 300 polaznika iz ovih deset godina. U stvari, oni to čine svakoga dana – kroz poslove



*Škola ljudskih prava za buduće predavače, 2004.
Human Rights School for Future Lecturers, 2004*

of the Schools for Trainers is best described by some of its 300 attendants in the past ten years. Actually, they do that every day – at the jobs they now perform. And they have held many important offices in the state administration, judiciary, NGO sector, media, politics. This is why we will not single out any of them.

Most contributions to this report were written and many of the projects it mentions were implemented by former attendants of the Schools. We could say that the Schools were the Centre's *recruitment centre*. Some of them are young leaders in most walks of public life. But, we can reiterate in full honesty: we are proud of all eleven schools and all their attendants.

The Belgrade Centre for Human Rights has in a most intriguing manner made sure that the human rights violations in Serbia came to the international attention. The Belgrade Centre has forged essential domestic as well as regional and international ties which in Serbia for the past eight years has been a precondition for addressing human rights issues under extremely severe circumstances. Before the end of the cold war it was barely impossible to address human rights in your country from a domestic platform. This has changed today, and The Belgrade Centre, represented here today by their outstanding director, professor Vojin Dimitrijević, has clearly demonstrated that through an assertive focus on the issue it may be possible even in a country like Serbia. That is why they have been chosen as one of the prize winners today.

Let us also take this opportunity to celebrate the recent developments in Serbia. On October 5th the people of Serbia marches into streets, calling for the promulgation of a new order. One which is founded on human rights, not repression. It marked indeed a very special moment in Serbia and the world. We hope that the developments will remain promising and that change will flourish

Institutions like the Belgrade Centre have brought human rights from the text book into the world of the people concerned. In the 1990's, human rights have through the efforts of such institutions become part of the everyday life of judges, civil servants, politicians, NGOs, universities, students and many others. In short they have become a living reality in most countries in the world.

Morten Kjaerum, Director of the Danish Institute for Human Rights and member of Committee against Torture at the presentation of Award Bruno Kreisky, 2000

The Schools last between 10 and 12 days. The goal of these intensive courses is to provide fundamental knowledge about the concept of human rights, restrictions and derogations of law, prohibition of discrimination, right to life, right to freedom and security of person, right to a fair trial, the prohibition of torture, trafficking in

Beogradski centar za ljudska prava je na veoma intrigantan način privukao pažnju drugih zemalja na kršenje ljudskih prava u Srbiji. Uspostavio je suštinske odnose kako sa domaćim tako i sa regionalnim i međunarodnim organizacijama, što je tokom poslednjih osam godina u Srbiji predstavljalo preduslov za bavljenje pitanjima ljudskih prava pod izuzetno teškim okolnostima. Pre okončanja Hladnog rata, bilo je skoro nemoguće baviti se na domaćem terenu ljudskim pravima u sopstvenoj zemlji. To se u međuvremenu promenilo, i Beogradski centar, koga ovde danas predstavlja njihov istaknuti direktor, profesor Vojin Dimitrijević, jasno dokazuje da je to moguće nepokolebljivim usredsređivanjem na pitanje ljudskih prava čak i u zemlji kao što je Srbija. Zato su oni odabrani da danas prime jednu od nagrada.

Želeo bih takođe da iskoristimo ovu priliku da proslavimo nedavne događaje u Beogradu. Petog oktobra je narod Srbije izašao na ulice, zahtevajući novi poredak. Poredak zasnovan na ljudskim pravima a ne na represiji. Bio je to zaista veoma poseban trenutak u Srbiji i svetu. Nadamo se da će i događaji koji slede ispuniti očekivanja i da će doći do velikih promena.

Institucije, kao što je Beogradski centar su ljudska prava, prenele su ljudska prava iz udžbenika u svet ljudi kojih se tiču. Zahvaljujući naporima ovakvih institucija, ljudska prava su devedesetih postala deo svakodnevice sudija, državnih službenika, političara, nevladinih organizacija, studenata i mnogih drugih. Ukratko, postala su živa stvarnost u većini zemalja sveta.

(Govor Mortena Kjeruma, direktora Danskog instituta za ljudska prava i člana CERD na dodeli nagrade Bruno Krajski, 2000. godine)

koje danas obavljaju. A nalaze se ili su se nalazili na mnogim važnim mestima u državnoj upravi, pravosuđu, nevladinom sektoru, medijima, politici. Zbog toga nećemo nikoga od njih posebno izdvajati.

Uostalom, veliki deo ovog izveštaja ispisali su a projekte o kojima on govori i realizovali, bivši polaznici škola. Da smo neskromni, rekli bismo da su Škole bile i jesu *manufakture mladih lidera* u većini delova javnog života. Ali, bez ikakvog zazora možemo da ponovimo: ponosni smo na svih jedanest škola i sve njihove polaznike.

Ovi seminari traju između deset i dvanaest dana i predstavljaju pokušaj da se kroz intenzivan kurs daju osnovna znanja o pojmu ljudskih prava, ograničenjima i derogaciji prava, zabrani diskriminacije, pravu na život, pravu na slobodu i bezbednost ličnosti, pravu na pravično suđenje, zabrani mučenja, trgovini ljudima, slobodama duha, ekonomskim, socijalnim i kulturnim pravima, humanitarnom pravu, pravima manjina.

Društveni kontekst ostvarivanja i zaštite ljudskih prava svakako jeste okvir ovog kursa. Zato su vrlo važne teme predavanja, rasprava i simulacija na Škola-
ma za predavače i pitanja medija i ljudskih prava, doživljaja istorije, uporedne

humans, freedom of spirit, economic, social and cultural rights, humanitarian law, minority rights.

The courses are, of course, placed in the framework of the social context in which human rights are realised and protected. This is why the lectures, discussions and mock trials in the Schools for Trainers cover also very important topics like media and human rights, perceptions of history, comparative legal, political and cultural norms of human rights, societal prerequisites for enjoying human rights, confrontation with the past, public opinion surveys.

The Centre invariably invites the most reputed experts in the relevant areas to act as the School lecturers and demonstrators. Apart from the local experts, we are extremely grateful to the Centre's associates and friends abroad, who have lectured in our Schools and given the participants the opportunity to learn much more about human rights in other countries. The knowledge they shared was especially valuable during the years-long isolation of the country and deterioration of its educational system.

Lectures and Discussions

The Centre has organised a large number of lectures and debates on human rights from the day it was founded. It has also staged numerous discussions and lectures on various broader social issues that were in the public or expert focus at a specific point in time. In the era when the official institutions, media and academia were often inaccessible or shirking from human rights topics, the Centre used every opportunity and sign of interest to organise lectures, discussions and debates on the issues it has focused on. The Centre has thus been adapting its activities to the significant circumstances in which the country and society found themselves in.

The topics of these lectures and discussions, *inter alia*, included: xenophobia, the status of refugees, privatisation and denationalisation, FRY's foreign policy, judicial independence, application of economic and social rights, ICTY, status of minorities, humanitarian intervention, confrontation with the past, International Court of Justice involving FRY (SaM), European Court of Human Rights practice of relevance to SaM, prejudice and discrimination, hate speech, FRY membership in the UN, International Criminal Court, etc.

In addition to local experts, the Centre also invited to its lectures and discussions many foreign experts. Amongst them were professors Goran Melander and Gudmundur Alfredsson (Institute *Raoul Wallenberg*, Lund), Andr s Barrera Gonzalez (University Complutense, Madrid), Krzysztof Drzewicki (Council of

pravne, političke i kulturne norme ljudskih prava, društveni preduslovi za njihovo uživanje, suočavanje s prošlošću, istraživanja javnog mnjenja.

Predavači i demonstratori na Školama su uvek bili najpozvaniji stručnjaci iz relevantnih oblasti. Osim domaćih predavača, veoma smo zahvalni saradnicima i prijateljima Centra iz inostranstva koji su predavali na Školama i učesnicima pružili priliku da saznaju mnogo više o ljudskim pravima van naše zemlje. To je posebno bilo važno u godinama opšte izolacije zemlje i urušavanja njenog obrazovnog sistema.

Predavanja i razgovori

Od samog nastanka, Centar je počeo da organizuje predavanja i razgovore iz oblasti ljudskih prava. Mnogi od njih bavili su se različitim temama koje su bile od šireg društvenog značaja. U vremenima kada su zvanične institucije, mediji i akademske zajednice često bili zatvoreni ili nedostupni za teme vezane za ljudska prava, ali i uvek kada je za to postojala prilika ili interesovanje, Centar je uvek reagovao na taj način i svoje aktivnosti prilagođavao važnim situacijama u kojima su se zemlja i društvo nalazili.

Tako su, između ostalih, teme bile: ksenofobija, položaj izbeglica, privatizacija i denacionalizacija, spoljna politika SRJ, nezavisnost sudija, primena ekonomskih i socijalnih prava, Haški tribunal, položaj manjina, humanitarna intervencija, suočavanje s prošlošću, slučajevi u kojima je SRJ (SCG) bila strana pred Međunarodnim sudom pravde, praksa Evropskog suda za ljudska prava od značaja za SCG, predrasude i diskriminacija, govor mržnje, članstvo SRJ u UN, Stalni međunarodni krivični sud, itd.

Pored domaćih eksperata, na predavanja i razgovorima učestvovali su mnogi strani stručnjaci. Među njima bili su i profesori Goran Melander i Gudmundur Alfredsson (Institut *Raoul Wallenberg*, Lund), Andrés Barrera Gonzalez (Univerzitet Complutense, Madrid), Krzysztof Drzewicki (Savet Evrope), Jochen Abr. Frowein (Institut *Max Planck*, Hajdelberg), Natan Lerner (Univerzitet u Jerusalimu), Hennie Strydom (Univerzitet Blumfontejn), Roman Wieruszewski (Univerzitet u Poznanju), Geoff Gilbert (Univerzitet Essex), Yves Sandoz (Univerzitet u Ženevi), Isi Foighel (Danski institut za ljudska prava), Žarko Puhovski (Sveučilište u Zagrebu), Shlomo Avineri (Univerzitet u Jerusalimu), A.J.R. Groom (Univerzitet Kent), Brian Simpson i Steve Ratner (Univerzitet Mičigan), William Schabas (Irski centar za ljudska prava), Jeremy McBride (Univerzitet u Birmingemu), Olivier de Schutter (Univerzitet Luven), Michael Daxner (Univerzitet Oldenburg), Thomas Burgental (Univerzitet

Europe), Jochen Abr. Frowein (Institute *Max Planck*, Heidelberg), Natan Lerner (University of Jerusalem), Hennie Strydom (Free State University, Bloemfontein), Roman Wieruszewski (University in Poznan), Geoff Gilbert (The University of Essex), Yves Sandoz (University of Geneva), Isi Foighel (Danish Institute for Human Rights), Žarko Puhovski (University of Zagreb), Shlomo Avineri (*Hebrew University*, Jerusalem), A.J.R. Groom (The University of Kent), Brian Simpson and Steve Ratner (The University of Michigan), William Schabas (Irish Centre for Human Rights), Jeremy McBride (University of Birmingham), Olivier de Schutter (The Katholieke University Leuven), Michael Daxner (University Oldenburg), Thomas Buergenthal (George Washington University), Christian Tomuschat (Humbolt University of Berlin), Yoram Dinstein (Tel Aviv University), Vladimir-Đuro Degan (University of Rijeka), Tibor Varady (CEU, Budapest), Carlos Flores Juberias (University of Valensija), Bojko Bučar (University of Ljubljana); attorneys and members of the international organisations: Navtej Ahluwalia, Stefano Valenti, David Milner, Fiona Lindsley, María-Teresa Gil-Bazo, Hasan Bakirci, Jim Murdoch, Elif Yarsuvat, Drew Holiner, Alison Gerry, Constantine Palikarski, Ingrid Blaauw, Ana Vilfan-Vospernik, Stephen Fietta, Ursula Kilkelly, Anne-Marie Hutchinson, Natalia Brady, Richard Towle, Gert Westerveen, Nicola Rodgers, Nicholas Blake, Tim Eicke, Elif Yarsuvat, Walter Suntinger, Yannis Ksistakis, Ralph Crawshaw, Michael Tugendhat, Tim Otty, Luke Clements, Hana Juchner, Alfred de Zayas, Oldrich Andrysek, Morten Bergsmo and many others.

Centre's Films

Alongside the direct training and education of various target groups, the Centre believed it should spread its educational activities to a broader audience. It opted for short films that are to draw the public's attention to problems our society faces. The following films were made to date: *A Man's Story*, *Someone is Always Giving Someone Else a Hard Time over Something...*, *Tolerance Day* and *All of Us*. Director was Mladen Matičević and Director of the Photography was Zoran Petrović. Each film in its own way addresses a contemporary social topic and raises the issues of human rights – confrontation with the past, prohibition of discrimination, hate speech, encouragement of tolerance and acceptance of diversity.

The Centre is especially honoured by the fact that a true Centre friend and famous Serbian actor Ljuba Tadić, who unfortunately had not lived to attend the 10th anniversary of the Centre, acted in two of the films.

George Washington), Christian Tomuschat (Humboltov univerzitet u Berlinu), Yoram Dienstein (Univerzitet u Tel Avivu), Vladimir-Đuro Degan (Sveučilište u Rijeci), Tibor Varady (Centralnoevropski univerzitet u Budimpešti), Carlos Flores Juberias (Univerzitet u Valensiji), Bojko Bučar (Univerzitet u Ljubljani); istaknuti advokati i funkcioneri međunarodnih organizacija Navtej Ahluwalia, Stefano Valenti, David Milner, Fiona Lindsley, María-Teresa Gil-Bazo, Hasan Bakirci, Jim Murdoch, Elif Yarsuvat, Drew Holiner, Alison Gerry, Constantine Palikarski, Ingrid Blaauw, Ana Vilfan-Vospersnik, Stephen Fietta, Ursula Kilkelly, Anne-Marie Hutchinson, Natalia Brady, Richard Towle, Gert Westerveen, Nicola Rodgers, Nicholas Blake, Tim Eicke, Elif Yarsuvat, Walter Suntinger, Yannis Ksistakis, Ralph Crawshaw, Michael Tugendhat, Tim Otty, Luke Clements, Hana Juchner, Alfred de Zayas, Oldrich Andrysek, Morten Bergsmo i mnogi drugi.

Filmovi

Centar je smatrao da svoju obrazovnu delatnost treba da usmeri i ka široj publici. Odabrana je kratka filmska forma kako bi se javnosti skrenula pažnja na probleme s kojima se naše društvo susreće. Tako su snimljeni filmovi: *Čovekova priča*, *Uvek neko nekoga zbog nečega dira...*, *Dan tolerancije* i *Svi mi*. Reditelj svih filmova je Mladen Matičević a direktor fotografije Zoran Petrović. Svaki od ovih filmova je na svoj način obradio savremene društvene teme i pokretao pitanja ljudskih prava – suočavanje s prošlošću, zabranu diskriminacije, govor mržnje i podsticanje tolerancije i prihvatanja različitosti.

Centar je naročito počastvovan time što je u dva filma nastupio veliki glumac Ljuba Tadić, koji nažalost nije doživeo da učestvuje na proslavi deseto-godišnjice Centra, kao njegov veliki prijatelj.

nekada je dobio da uređuje nešto što se, čini mi se, nazivalo *Beogradska nedelja* i bilo kratkog veka. Pozvao me je, kada sam imao dvadesetak godina, da mu pišem spoljopolitičke kolumne. Bile su očajne: tada sam shvatio koliko je težak kolumnistički hleb: treba svake nedelje (nekada svakog dana) naći temu. To može samo Predrag Korakšić, naš najbolji kolumnista.

Iedno od Piterovih načela kaže da ljudi mnogo vole da rade ono što ne umeju da rade pa ću ja nedelju dana biti *Današ*ov kolumnista-amater.

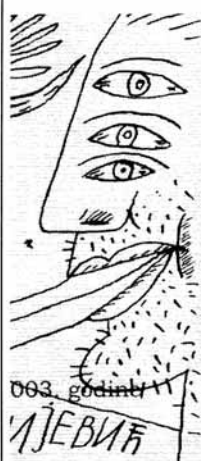
Petak, 4. jul

Slobodan Selenić, koga sam upoznao kada smo imali 12 godina, naputio bi ovih dana sedamdeset, da je preživeo *trials and tribulations* Miloševićeve ere. Skup u SANU. Pored onih koji su Selenica pažljivo čitali i tumačili. Predrag Palavestra pozvao je i nekoliko ljudi koji su ga poznavali još dok nije bio književnik: dva Dušana - Simića i Makavejeva - i mene. Očigledno je da sva trojica mislimo da su vulgarna ispoljavanja pobedonosne socijalističke revolucije od 1944. do 1950. presudno uticale na Bobu, raspolućenog između građanske klase kojoj pripada i pobedonosnog proletarijata na čijoj su strani on i njegova porodica. Najefektniji je, kao obično, Makavejev, jer nije bio sputan žanrom: umesto „saopštenja“ (kako se takve stvari zovu u SANU) prizvao je sećanja na groteskne

štinski odbor naoko prihvata inicijativu Nenada Cekića da se dopusti svima koji

du, da impresioniram sudije i zapisničarku.

dobra. Priča o zločinu i kazni se negde sasvim zaturla.



prigovaraju njegovom nezakonitom izboru da sada, pred odabranim društvom - a van predviđenog roka - kažu, kada to baš toliko hoće, šta imaju protiv njega.

Ponedjeljak, 7. jul

Čović raspisao konkurs za starijeg i lepšeg Stajnera. Zar nije zaključio ništa iz

Veče proveo u krugu porodice, za inat Teofilu Pančiću.

Sreda, 9. jul

003. godint
'ЈЕВИЋ

Specialist Studies

In 2005, the Centre was institutionally included in courses at universities to hold instruction in human rights. The Belgrade University Faculty of Political Sciences perceived the need to expand the curriculum with human rights law in the course of its *Specialist Studies in International Humanitarian Law*. So, at the Faculty's invitation, the Centre began providing graduate instruction within the *Specialist Studies of International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law*. In the 2005/2006 school year, the Centre is within the Specialist Studies conducting the Human Rights Course (*module General Introduction to Human Rights Law* in the 1st semester and *Individual Human Rights* in the 2nd semester).

The specialist studies are designed for graduate students (of political sciences, law and other social sciences), as well as for civil servants, lawyers, NGO staff and journalists.

Major Regional Seminars

Human Rights Retraining Lawyers in South East Europe

The main goal of the project, targeting legal practitioners in various government agencies, the judiciary and the legal profession, is to provide them with a greater understanding of human rights issues, to raise their awareness of the importance of human rights and train them in essential skills needed to protect the principles of rule of law. The project was from the very start implemented by the following partners: *Belgrade Centre for Human Rights*, *Human Rights Center of the University of Sarajevo*, the *Croatian Helsinki Committee for Human Rights* and the *Human Rights Action* from Montenegro. The project expanded in 2005 and with the help of the Skopje-based *FORUM – Research and Documentation Centre*, now also trains legal practitioners in Macedonia. The Centre's partner in Macedonia is based in Skopje.

Over the years, over 500 practitioners took part in a number of these several-day seminars. The seminars have included lectures, workshops, panel discussions and mock trials.

Specijalističke studije

U toku 2005. godine Centar je institucionalno uključen u obrazovanje iz prava ljudskih prava na univerzitetima. Tokom održavanja *Specijalističkih studija iz međunarodnog humanitarnog prava* na Fakultetu političkih nauka Univerziteta u Beogradu uočena je potreba da se program dopuni pravom ljudskih prava. Tako je, na poziv Fakulteta, Centar počeo da obavlja i poslediplomsko obrazovanje kroz *Specijalističke studije humanitarnog i prava ljudskih prava*. U školskoj 2005/2006. na FPN, Centar sprovodi Kurs ljudskih prava (u I semestru modul *Opšti uvod u pravo ljudskih prava*, a u II semestru modul *Pojedinačna ljudska prava*).

Specijalističke studije su namenjene diplomiranim studentima (političkih nauka, prava i ostalih društvenih nauka), ali i zaposlenima u državnim organima, advokatima, pripadnicima nevladinih organizacija, novinarima.

Najznačajniji regionalni seminari

Edukacija pravnika iz jugoistočne Evrope

Osnovni cilj projekta jeste osposobljavanje pravnika iz različitih delova uprave, pravosuđa i pravničke profesije da bolje razumeju pitanja ljudskih prava, postanu svesni njihovog značaja i steknu neophodne veštine za zaštitu načela vladavine prava. Od samog početka, u sprovođenju projekta učestvuju *Beogradski centar za ljudska prava*, *Centar za ljudska prava Univerziteta u Sarajevu*, *Hrvatski helsinški odbor za ljudska prava* i *Akcija za ljudska prava Crne Gore*. U 2005. godini projekat se širi i sada obuhvata i pravnike u Makedoniji. Partner je *FORUM – Centar za istraživanje i dokumentaciju* iz Skoplja.

Tokom godina, više od 500 učesnika učestvovalo je u više serija višednevnih seminara. Programi seminara podrazumevaju predavanja, radionice, panel diskusije i simulacije suđenja.

Human Rights Schools for Future Decision Makers

Human Rights Schools for Future Decision Makers have been held within the Balkan Human Rights Network in Dubrovnik since 2000. The Centre has taken part in these projects both as organiser and implementing partner. The goal of the project arises from the need to bring together young and successful protagonists in the fields of law, politics, media and the NGO sector in the Western Balkans at seminars focussing on the most important human rights topics. Over a hundred attendants, many of them the young future leaders of Serbia and Montenegro, took part in the Human Rights Schools for Future Decision Makers.



*Škola ljudskih prava za buduće donosiocce odluka, Dubrovnik 2002
Human Rights School for Future Decision Makers in Dubrovnik 2002*



*Regionalni seminar o ljudskim pravima za pravnike iz zemalja jugoistočne Evrope,
Novi Sad 2004.*

*Human Rights Retraining for Lawyers in the Countries of South East Europe,
Novi Sad, 2004*

Škole ljudskih prava za buduće donosioce odluka

Od 2000. godine, u okvirima Balkanske mreže centara za ljudska prava, u Dubrovniku se održavaju *Škole ljudskih prava za buduće donosioce odluka*. Centar je učestvovao u ovim projektima kao organizator i kao partner u realizovanju. Osnovna ideja ovog projekta nalazi se u potrebi da se mladi i uspešni akteri u oblastima prava, politike, medija, nevladinog sektora sa teritorije zapadnog Balkana upoznaju i uspostave kontakte na seminaru koji obrađuje najvažnije teme iz oblasti ljudskih prava. Više od stotinu učesnika, među njima i znatan broj mladih budućih lidera i Srbije i Crne Gore, učestvovao je na tim školama.

Research

PROJECTS

Human Rights – Textbook

The aim of the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights was to produce and publish a human rights law textbook in Serbian. The reason for this was the belief that one of the causes of the lamentable human rights situation in FRY was the lack of knowledge and understanding of human rights, not only in the general public, but also among those supposed to deal with human rights education, law enforcement, legal representation, reporting on human rights issues, etc. The Centre opted for an original text in the local language and for the format of a manual taking into account the local circumstances, the legal situation in the country, and traditions.

The textbook has been used by university students and attendants of human rights courses for legal practitioners, law enforcement officials, journalists and others. Among the first to use this book were students at the first courses of human rights law at the Belgrade University Law School, the Faculty of Law in Podgorica (Montenegro), as well as other educational institutions.

The textbook was published under the title *Ljudska prava – udžbenik* (Human Rights – A Textbook). Vojin Dimitrijević, Milan Paunović and Vladimir Đerić.

Istraživački

PROJEKTI

Ljudska prava – udžbenik

Cilj Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava je bio da izradi i objavi udžbenik o ljudskim pravima na srpskom jeziku. Pošlo se od uverenja da je bitan razlog za nepoštovanje ljudskih prava nedostatak znanja, ne samo u široj javnosti već i među onima koji treba da obrazuju druge u ovoj oblasti ili koji učestvuju u primeni i tumačenju prava i štite žrtve kršenja ljudskih prava. Udžbenik je prilagođen nivou poznavanja ljudskih prava u zemlji i uslovima pod kojima se ona uživaju, kao i tradiciji i istorijskom nasleđu.

Pored studenata univerziteta, udžbenik koriste i polaznici kurseva i seminara iz oblasti ljudskih prava, novinari, pripadnici pravne profesije, advokati ali i šire čitalaštvo. Ova knjiga se koristi kao udžbenik na Pravnom fakultetu u Beogradu na izbornom predmetu *Ljudska prava*, na Pravnom fakultetu Univerziteta u Podgorici, ali takođe i na ostalim školama i kursovima.

Knjiga je izašla pod naslovom *Ljudska prava – udžbenik*. Autori su Vojin Dimitrijević, Milan Paunović i Vladimir Đerić.

Contemporary Humanitarian Law

Struck by the massive and blatant violations of humanitarian law during the armed conflicts in the former Yugoslavia since 1991 the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights started in 1996 its project *Contemporary Humanitarian Law*. The purpose was to induce wider knowledge and understanding in this field, to increase the awareness of law and obligations among military officers, politicians, as well as in the wider population. Namely, had information about the Geneva Conventions been more widespread, it is highly probable that combatants and others who obeyed orders to commit grave breaches of humanitarian law would have offered more resistance.

One of the results of this project was the book *Humanitarno pravo – savremena teorija i praksa* (Humanitarian Law – Contemporary Theory and Practice).

A few words about the Belgrade Centre of Human Rights
The further away we are from the Milosevic regime, the closer we are to self-oblivion. The years preceding October 5 2000 seem to be turning into haze. Very soon, we will be wondering whether they ever happened. Those years were not 'eaten by the grasshoppers' but by human stupidity and forgetfulness. This accelerated process of forgetting may be a form of societal Alzheimer's disease suppressing collective responsibility and the feeling of shame as something brutally pressuring the soul.

We're trying not to forget anything, although we are not sure how successful we are. Oblivion entails not only giving in to evil but also injustice to the victims and those who would not reconcile with stupidity and injustice. The Belgrade Centre for Human Rights has been one of those institutions that imbued us with courage and hope at the most difficult of times, when it seemed the Milosević regime was at its strongest. At the time he was the only 'guarantor' of peace in the Balkans. We remember that "peace" and that "stability" well.

The tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights today represents a small history of our dissatisfaction and non-reconciliation with evil and injustice. This battle unfortunately is not over yet.

Veran Matić
Chief Editor RTV B92

Nekoliko reči o Beogradskom centru za ljudska prava
Što smo dalje od Miloševićeve vladavine to smo bliži samozaboravu. Godine pre 5. oktobra 2005. kao da se pretvaraju u izmaglicu. Još malo i pitaćemo se da li su uopšte postojale. To su godine koje nisu pojeli skakavci već ljudska glupost i zaboravnost. Ovako ubrzani proces zaboravljanja možda je neka vrsta društvenog Alchajmera u kojem se kolektivna odgovornost i osećanje stida potiskuju kao nešto što surovo opterećuje.

Pokušavamo da ništa ne zaboravimo mada nismo sigurni koliko smo u tome uspešni. Zaborav je ne samo povladjivanje zlu nego i nepravda prema žrtvama ali i onima koji se nisu mirili sa glupošću i nepravdom. Beogradski centar za ljudska prava jedna je od onih institucija koje su ulivale hrabrost i nadu u najtežim vremenima, onda kada je izgledalo da je Miloševićev režim bio na vrhuncu snage. Onda kada je bio jedini „garant“ mira na Balkanu. Dobro se sećamo toga „mira“ i te „stabilnosti“.

Deset godina od nastanka Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava predstavlja ju danas malu istoriju našeg nezadovoljstva i nemirenja sa zlom i nepravdom. Ta bitka, na žalost, još uvek nije završena.

Veran Matić

Glavni i odgovorni urednik RTV B92

Savremeno humanitarno pravo

Pod utiskom masovnih kršenja odredaba humanitarnog prava za vreme oružanih sukoba na prostorima bivše Jugoslavije posle 1991. godine Beogradski centar za ljudska prava je 1996. godine počeo rad na projektu *Savremeno humanitarno pravo*. Osnovni cilj projekta je da se proširi znanje i razumevanje iz ove oblasti, unapredi svest o pravnim normama i obavezama poštovanja odredaba humanitarnog prava među pripadnicima vojske i drugih zainteresovanih profesija, političarima i u širem krugu građana. Verovalo se da bi se neki ljudi u oružanim snagama, koji su izdavali ili izvršavali naredjenja za teške povrede odredaba humanitarnog prava, uzdržali od ovakvog postupanja da su bili svesni da krše odredbe Ženevskih konvencija, kao i toga da ovakvo ponašanje povlači kažnjavanje po odredbama domaćeg krivičnog zakonodavstva i međunarodnog prava.

Jedan od rezultata projekta je i zbirka *Humanitarno pravo – savremena teorija i praksa*.

Rights of the Child in Yugoslavia

The main goals of the project were to produce a publication on the state of the rights of the child, to collect information on NGOs involved in the protection of the rights of child and to analyse their work, to advocate improvement of legislation, and to monitor the system of protection of the rights of the child.

On the basis of research carried out within the project, the Centre highlighted the following problems related to children's rights in FRY: lower level of protection concerning the right to survival, lower level of protection concerning the right to development, problems in connection with personal rights as a result of increased nationalist tensions and territorial changes, substantial increase of difficulties related to adequate protection of child rights, abuse of children, misery of refugee children, lack of special protection of children without families, children of minority groups, inadequate protection from exploitation of child labour and in particular no protection in armed conflicts.

In result, two books were published: *Prava deteta u svetu i Jugoslaviji* (Rights of the Child — National and International Standards) and *Rights of the Child – Global and Yugoslav Perspectives*.

Economic and Social Rights in FR Yugoslavia

The Belgrade Centre for Human Rights completed in 1998 its project *Economic and Social Rights in FRY*. It wanted to study the overall deterioration of economic and social conditions and the pauperisation of the population in Yugoslavia in the last ten years. The idea was to present an independent report on the observance in FR Yugoslavia of the rights recognised in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the degree of fulfilment of state obligations under it.

In 2005, the Centre has increasingly focussed on economic, social and cultural rights and the protection of specific vulnerable groups. The Centre will devote special attention to the advancement of these rights and protection of citizens whose rights in these areas have been violated.

Prava deteta u SR Jugoslaviji

Beogradski centar za ljudska prava se upustio u ovaj projekat s namerom da se analiziraju i poboljšaju pravni propisi o pravima dece, da se povežu nevladine organizacije koje se bave zaštitom prava deteta radi nadgledanja stanja prava deteta u Jugoslaviji i redovnog izveštavanja o njemu.

Na osnovu objavljenih istraživanja, saradnici Beogradskog centra su posebno ukazali na najvažnije probleme u vezi s pravima deteta: smanjen obim zaštite u pogledu prava na preživljavanje i prava na razvoj, probleme koji su rezultat ekstremnog nacionalizma i teritorijalnih promena na prostorima bivše Jugoslavije i koji su uticali na lična prava dece, povećane teškoće u pogledu adekvatne zaštite prava dece, zlostavljanje dece, nepovoljan položaj dece izbeglica, nedostatak specijalne zaštite dece bez porodice, slaba zaštita prava dece pripadnika manjinskih grupa, odsustvo zaštite dece od eksploatacije i, posebno, nepostojanje zaštite dece u oružanim sukobima.

Kao rezultat projekta objavljene su dve knjige. *Prava deteta u svetu i Jugoslaviji* i *Rights of the Child. Global and Yugoslav Perspectives*

Ekonomska i socijalna prava u SR Jugoslaviji

Beogradski centar za ljudska prava je u toku 1998. godine završio projekat *Ekonomska i socijalna prava u SR Jugoslaviji*. U poslednjoj deceniji došlo je do drastične promene u ekonomskim i socijalnim uslovima u zemlji i do ranije nezamislivog i ponekad nemerljivog osiromašenja skoro celokupnog stanovništva. Namera Centra je bila da sastavi nezavisni izveštaj o ispunjavanju obaveza države u pogledu prava garantovanih u Međunarodnom paktu o ekonomskim, socijalnim i kulturnim pravima.

Centar se od 2005. sve više bavi stanjem ekonomskih, socijalnih i kulturnih prava, zaštitom pojedinih ugroženih grupa. U budućnosti, Centar će posebnu pažnju posvetiti unapređenju ovih prava i zaštiti građana od njihovog kršenja.

Multikultura i kulturna prava

U ovom multidisciplinarnom projektu s pravnog je stanovišta izvršena analiza i kritika zakonodavstva i prakse koji se tiču uspostavljanja standarda u oblasti zaštite kulturnih prava pojedinaca i grupa u bivšoj Jugoslaviji i kasnije u SR Jugoslaviji. Posebna pažnja posvećena je definisanju tih prava kao građanskih i političkih i prednostima i nedostacima takvog tumačenja. Sa socijalno psihološkog stanovišta istraživao se odnos individualnog i kolektivnog kulturnog identiteta nasuprot etničkom i političkom identitetu.

Iz projekta je proistekla zbirka *Kulturna prava*.

Trgovinama Romkinjama i romskom decom iz Srbije

Istraživački projekat *Trgovinama Romkinjama i romskom decom iz Srbije – faktori rizika i zaštite* Centar je izveo u saradnji s beogradskom kancelarijom Katoličke službe za pomoć (CRS), Stratedžik Marketingom i Istraživačkim i analitičkim centrom *Argument* tokom 2002. i 2003. godine. Koordinator projekta je bio profesor Filozofskog fakulteta dr Dragan Radulović. Položaj romske nacionalne manjine u Srbiji i njihova podložnost postajanju žrtve trgovine ljudskim bićima analiziran je sa sociološkog, kulturološkog i pravnog aspekta. Nakon istraživanja javnog mnjenja, dubinskih intervjuua sa predstavnicima romske nacionalne manjine i razgovora s ključnim akterima borbe protiv trgovine ljudima u Srbiji, tim saradnika je u studiji sažeo svoja opažanja, izveo zaključke i dao preporuke za buduće, uspješnije suzbijanje trgovine Romima na teritoriji Srbije.

U saradnji s beogradskom kancelarijom Katoličke službe za pomoć (CRS), Centar je tokom 2004. godine sproveo i objavio *Istraživanje o mogućnostima finansiranja i kontroli trošenja sredstava iz budžeta Republike Srbije namenjenih borbi protiv trgovine ljudima*. Cilj istraživanja je bio da se utvrdi da li su i koliko nadležni organi angažovani na polju borbe protiv trgovine ljudima i u kojoj meri se standardi i obaveze iz relevantnih međunarodnih ugovora zaista ispunjavaju, posmatrajući to kroz prizmu izdvajanja i trošenja sredstava iz budžeta države za određene namene. Ovo je bilo prvo istraživanje ove vrste u istoriji aktivne borbe protiv trgovine ljudskim bićima u Srbiji.

Trafficking in Roma Women and Children from Serbia

The Centre conducted the research *Trafficking of Roma Women and Children from Serbia – Risk and Resiliency Factors* together with Catholic Relief Services, Strategic Marketing and the Research and Analytical Centre Argument in the 2002–2004 period. The project was coordinated by Faculty of Philosophy Professor Dr. Dragan Radulović. The team analysed the sociological, cultural and legal aspects of the status of the Roma national minority in Serbia and its susceptibility to falling victim to human trafficking. After the public opinion poll followed by in-depth interviews with members of the Roma national minority and talks with the officials charged with combatting human trafficking in Serbia, the research team drafted a study, outlining its observations, the conclusions it had drawn and giving recommendations on how to more effectively curb trade in Roma in Serbia.

In cooperation with Catholic Relief Services, the Centre in 2004 conducted and published the *Research on Possibilities of Financing and Oversight of Funds from the Budget of Republic of Serbia for Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings*. The research aimed to establish whether the competent agencies are involved in combatting trafficking in humans and the degree in which the standards and obligations in relevant international agreement are really being fulfilled. The issue was viewed from the prism of budgetary allocations for and spending of budgetary funds on specific purposes. This was the first research of the kind since Serbia began actively combatting trafficking in humans.

Human Development Report 2005 Power of Diversity

The Belgrade Centre for Human Rights was one of the partners elaborating the *National Human Development Report for Serbia in 2005* under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in Serbia and Montenegro. Multiculturalism was the topic of the report. The multi-disciplinary approach yielded a comprehensive overview of one of Serbia's greatest strengths – its cultural diversity. The report included an analysis of the effects diversity of cultures has on social circumstances on the whole and quality of life of individuals in Serbia.

The report was publicly presented first in the Serbian Presidency in September 2005 and subsequently at the principal university centres in Serbia.

Izveštaj o humanom razvoju 2005 – Srbija

Snaga različitosti

Beogradski centar za ljudska prava bio je jedan od partnera u izradi *Nacionalnog izveštaja o humanom razvoju za Srbiju za 2005. godinu* pod okriljem Kancelarije Programa Ujedinjenih nacija za razvoj u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori (UNDP). Tema izveštaja je multikulturalizam. Korišćenjem multidisciplinarnog pristupa dat je sveobuhvatan prikaz jedne od najizraženijih karakteristika Srbije – njene kulturne različitosti. U izveštaju je prikazana i analiza uticaja raznolikosti kultura na društvene prilike u celini i kvalitet života pojedinca u Srbiji.

Izveštaj je predstavljen javnosti u septembru 2005. godine u Predsedništvu Srbije, a potom i u važnijim univerzitetskim centrima u Srbiji.

Predstavljen izveštaj o stanju ljudskih prava u SCG za 2004.

Socijala u žiži, Hitler postao popularan

Beograd - Obim kršenja ljudskih prava u SCG u 2004. porastao je u odnosu na 2003. zbog erupcije nasilja u martu, incidenata u Vojvodini i pojave antisemitizma, te mlakih i neodlučnih poteza Vlade Srbije u senci desnice i nacionalizma - rekao je saradnik Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava Ivan Protić, prilikom jučerašnjeg predstavljanja izveštaja o stanju ljudskih prava u SCG u 2004.

- Vremena u kojima je država primenom zakona aktivno ugrožavala ljudska prava su prošla, ali društvo se nije bitno promenilo. suočeni smo sa prodorom ksenofobije i netrpeljivosti prema drugim narodima i određenim društvenim grupama, a čak je i Hitler postao popularan - istakao je direktor Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava Vojin Dimitrijević, napominjući da se država takvim pojavama ne odupire dovoljno.

Nedovoljnu aktivnost države u oblasti promocije i zaštite ljudskih prava Dimitrijević je ilustrovao skorašnjim „zaboravljanjem“ predstavnika vlasti da odu na obeležavanje oslobađanja koncentracionog logora Aušvic, i „zaboravljanjem“ godišnjice bombardovanja Beograda 1941.



Foto: Folter

ce koja ne funkcioniše dobro, kazala je

Prodor ksenofobije i netrpeljivosti:
Grafiti u centru Beograda isjican 23. marta 2005.

"Hoćeš kafu?" was one of my first Serbian sentences and one among others, which would become very useful to know during my everyday in Mlatišumina Street in the spring and summer of 2001, where I was working as an intern at Belgrade Centre for Human Rights for five months. My stay there was part of a programme initiated by the Danish Ministry for Foreign Affairs - the so-called Peace and Stability Programme for South-East Europe....

... I soon realized that coffee making in the Centre were not just plain and unimportant coffee making as in other offices. In the little kitchen at the Centre a large schedule on the wall wearing everyone's name would give detailed instructions on how to make the perfect cup of coffee to each and everyone in the office. How much sugar, milk, coffee and water are needed? This very detailed and extensive schedule of individual coffee making very well illustrates my general experience of the Centre - in terms of the personal as well as the professional approach. I experienced a warm and welcoming atmosphere despite limited space, time and resources. And will as well as ability to complete any task with the best possible outcome...whether professional tasks or coffee making!

I felt privileged to be part of the everyday at the Centre, and I feel happy still to have my name on the coffee-making schedule in the little kitchen in Mlatišumina!

Happy anniversary...

Solveig Als

BA in Sociology from University of Copenhagen, Denmark, 2003; Master specialization at Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Political Philosophy and Sociology - European Integration, October 2004 - March 2005

Serbia's National EU Integration Strategy

In conformance with its Resolution on EU Accession of October 2004, the Serbian Government set up a team to formulate a national EU accession strategy comprising experts of five institutions - the Economics Institute, the Faculty of Political Sciences, the Centre for EU Law, Institute of Comparative Law and the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights - as well as experts in various Government ministries.

The Centre was responsible for the section on democracy and rule of law, protection of human rights and minority rights, civil society development, asylum and police reform.

The Strategy was approved by the Serbian Government at its session in June 2005 and forwarded to the Serbian National Assembly EU Integrations Committee.

Nacionalna strategija Srbije za pristupanje Srbije i Crne Gore Evropskoj uniji

Vlada Republike Srbije je, prateći stavove izražene u Rezoluciji o pridruživanju Evropskoj uniji od oktobra 2004. godine, obrazovala tim za izradu nacionalne strategije za pridruživanje Evropskoj uniji, sastavljen od stručnjaka pet institucija – Ekonomskog instituta, Fakulteta političkih nauka, Centra za pravo Evropske Unije, Instituta za uporedno pravo i Beogradskog centra za ljudska prava, kao i stručnjaka iz različitih resornih ministarstava.

Centar je bio odgovoran za izradu odeljaka o demokratiji i vladavini prava, zaštiti ljudskih prava i prava manjina, razvoju građanskog društva, azilu i reformi policije.

Strategija je usvojena na sednici Vlade Republike Srbije od 17. juna 2005. i prosleđena Odboru za evropske integracije Narodne skupštine Republike Srbije.

„Hoćeš kafu?” bila je jedna od mojih prvih rečenica na srpskom i postala je veoma korisna tokom mog svakodnevnog boravka u Mlatišuminoj ulici dok sam, pet meseci u proleće i leto 2001, bila stažista u Beogradskom centru za ljudska prava. Moj boravak tamo bio je deo programa Danskog ministarstva spoljnih poslova – Program za mir i stabilnost Jugoistočne Evrope

... Vrlo brzo sam shvatila da kuvanje kafe u Centru nije samo prosto i nevažno pravljenje kafe kao u drugim kancelarijama. Na zidu male kuhinje u Centru bila je velika tabela sa imenima svih i detaljnim uputstvima kako napraviti savršenu šolju kafe svakom u kancelariji. Koliko šećera, mleka, kafe, vode je potrebno staviti? Ova, vrlo dobro odslikava moj opšti utisak o Centru – u smislu ličnog i profesionalnog pristupa. Iskusila sam toplu i gostoljubivu atmosferu uprkos manjku prostora, vremena i sredstava. I želju kao i sposobnost da se svaki posao obavi na najbolji mogući način... bilo da je u pitanju profesionalni zadatak ili pravljenje kafe!

Imala sam privilegiju da budem deo svakodnevice u Centru, i još uvek sam srećna što je moje ime na tabeli za pravljenje kafe u maloj kuhinji u Mlatišuminoj!

Srećna godišnjica...

Solveig Als

Sociolog, Univerzitet u Kopenhagenu, Danska, 2003; magistar Političke filozofije i sociologije – evropske integracije, Univerzitet „Sveti Kliment Ohridski”, Sofija, 2005.

Public

OPINION SURVEYS

The views of the citizens, who are the direct beneficiaries of all the Centre programmes, have to a large extent defined the type, proportion, direction and ultimate effect of each activity. It is for this reason the Centre designed and analysed public opinion surveys with great care, to empirically ascertain the actual scope of the enjoyment of human rights, the obstacles to their attainment, the overall understanding of human rights and the need to advance them. The Centre has been publishing the survey results within its annual human rights reports.

All Centre associates and report authors have found the surveys precious, underpinning the comprehensiveness and persuasiveness of the human rights reports. The surveys have largely contributed to the topicality of the reports, reflecting the spirit of the times and the mood of the society at the time they were drafted.

The Centre has been especially interested in important and divisive topics, subjects of everyday political and public discussion. After the democratic changes, we surveyed the public's views on international criminal judicial institutions, the launch of the process of confronting the past, responsibility and reconciliation. Wishing to participate in these processes in the most appropriate manner, the Centre in 2003 began conducting thematic surveys on attitudes to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague, the work of the national judiciary trying war crimes, violent events in the nineties, the willingness of the citizens to confront the consequences of the past. The important and edifying conclusions the Centre reached were presented at home and abroad, at different gatherings, conferences and expert debates.

The Belgrade Centre conducted the public opinion surveys in excellent co-operation with the Novi Sad agency SCAN and the Belgrade agency *Strategic Marketing*.

Ofanziva rat

Beogradski centar za ljudska prava uočava s velikom zabrinutošću da je naše društvo na putu da se pomiri s govorom mržnje i da rehabilituje ratne huškače, čija je pisana i izgovorena reč, milionski reprodukovana u masovnim medijima, tokom poslednje decenije XX veka mnoge ljude navela da postanu nevoljni ratnici, pa i svesne i nesvesne ubice i mučitelji. Ona je prouzrokovala smrt, osakaćenje i bolest hiljade nedužnih ljudi i milione konačno odvela u krajnju bedu i beskućništvo. Ratni huškači su druge slali u obračune, a sami su ostali na bezbednoj daljini da bi tekli karijeru i sticali imetak.

Pošto su se malost neopravdanom krivično gonjeni za krivična dela izne, verske i rasne mći opet prelaze u ofvima ljude koji su val i nastavljaju tonjih ogromne naknbol" i „napadnutu hoće da ih bar privsciplinskoj odgovosmevaju im se, a ušaju kao pravednicbročinitelji.

Organizacije za prava i demokrat

Istraživanja

JAVNOG MNENJA

Stavovi građana, koji su konačni korisnici svih Centrovih programa, u velikoj meri određuju vrstu, meru, pravac ali i konačan efekat svake aktivnosti. Zbog toga je Centar s posebnom pažnjom razvijao i analizirao istraživanja javnog mnjenja kako bi na empirijski način došao do saznanja o stvarnim dometima uživanja ljudskih prava, o preprekama u njihovom ostvarenju, o ukupnom shvatanju ljudskih prava i potrebi njihovog unapređivanja. Rezultate istraživanja Centar je objavljivao kao deo svojih sveobuhvatnih godišnjih izveštaja o stanju ljudskih prava.

Istraživanja su predstavljala posebno dragoceni materijal za sve saradnike Centra i autore izveštaja, jer je tek sa njima ukupan pregled ljudskih prava bio zaokružen i uverljiv, a samom izveštaju je davao aktuelnost, odraz duha vremena i raspoloženja društva u kome je nastajao.

Centar su posebno interesovale teme koje su delile javnost i svojom važnošću postajale svakodnevna politička tema. Posle demokratskih promena, ispitivani su stavovi javnosti o institucijama međunarodnog krivičnog pravosuđa, otpočinjanju procesa suočavanja s prošlošću, odgovornosti i pomirenju. Centar je od 2003. godine sproveo posebna tematska istraživanja na temu odnosa prema Krivičnom tribunalu za bivšu Jugoslaviju u Hagu, radu domaćeg pravosuđa u vezi s ratnim zločinima, nasilničkim događajima tokom devedesetih godina, spremnosti građana da se suoče s posledicama prošlosti i

izvukao važne i poučne zaključke koji su predstavljani i u zemlji i u inostranstvu, na različitim skupovima, konferencijama i stručnim raspravama.

Beogradski centar je istraživanja javnog mnjenja preduzimao u odličnoj saradnji s agencijama SCAN iz Novog Sada i *Strategic Marketing* iz Beograda.

nih huškača

o primirili u na-
strahu da će biti
zbog odgovornost
razivanja nacional-
mržnje, ratni huška-
anzivu. Tuže sudo-
ih ranije razobliča-
da čine i traže od
ade za „pretrpljeni
čast“. Onima koji
vedu moralnoj i di-
rnosti prete i pod-
medijima se pon-
ci i nacionalni do-

da se energično suprotstave. One se moraju solidarisati sa svojim sugrađanima koji se zbog zalaganja za čast i čovečnost opet mogu naći u teškoj situaciji. Zato Beogradski centar za ljudska prava poziva sve ove organizacije da obrazuju „Fond za odbranu od ratnih huškača“ i u njega prilože iznose prema svojim mogućnostima. Sredstva iz Fonda bi se koristila za pružanje stručne pomoći svima koji se nadu na udaru nekadašnjih i sadašnjih zagovornika rata i mržnje i za napore da se o tome naša javnost ispravno obavesti.

Beogradski centar za ljudska prava

Reporting

ON THE STATE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

In early 1998 the Centre began preparing and publishing synthetic annual reports on the theoretical and practical aspects of the enjoyment and the protection human rights in the FRY. A group of Belgrade Centre associates systematically collects data on legal and other regulations related to human rights and on ways in which international and national human rights norms are implemented. They make use of all available resources, the most important of which are statements by Yugoslav and international non-governmental and governmental organisations and press releases. The reports, published in Serbian and English, contain a comparison of internal regulations and the international norms that are binding on Serbia and Montenegro, an analysis of the practical implementation of these regulations, an overview of the most drastic violations of human rights in the observed year and an evaluation of the overall human rights situation.

The Report is divided into four sections.

Section I analyses and explains in detail the legal provisions related to human rights. It analyses the constitutional provisions of the state union, the most relevant valid laws and specific bylaws which may impact on the full enjoyment of human rights. This part of the Report also comments on certain important laws that are yet to come into force and draft laws related specific areas of human rights. The relevant provisions in the national laws are compared with Articles in the UN Covenants and the European Convention on Human Rights and interpretations provided by the UN Committees and the European Court of Human Rights in their practice.

Izveštavanje

O STANJU LJUDSKIH PRAVA

Centar je od početka 1998. godine počeo da priprema i objavljuje sintetičke godišnje izveštaje o pravu i praksi uživanja i zaštite ljudskih prava u zemlji. Od tada, saradnici Centra sistematski prikupljaju podatke o zakonodavnim i drugim propisima koji se tiču ljudskih prava i o načinu primene međunarodnih i domaćih normi o ljudskim pravima. Oni koriste sve raspoložive izvore, među kojima su najvažniji saopštenja domaćih i međunarodnih nevladinih i vladinih organizacija i izveštaji u štampi. Izveštaji izlaze na srpskom i engleskom jeziku i redovno sadrže poređenje domaćih zakona i propisa s međunarodnim normama koje obavezuju Srbiju i Crnu Goru, analizu primene tih zakona u praksi, prikaz najdrastičnijih slučajeva kršenja ljudskih prava pregled i ocenu ukupnog stanja ljudskih prava.

Izveštaji o stanju ljudskih prava po pravilu su podeljeni u četiri dela.

Prvi obuhvata analizu i bliža objašnjenja zakonskih rešenja koja se tiču ljudskih prava. Komentarišu se i neki važni zakoni koji će tek stupiti na snagu i nacrti zakona koji zadiru u oblast koja se obrađuje. Odgovarajuće odredbe domaćih zakona porede se s članovima paktova UN i Evropske konvencije o ljudskim pravima i tumačenjima koja pruža praksa komiteta UN i Evropskog suda za ljudska prava.

Drugi deo izveštaja posvećen je stvarnom uživanju, ograničenjima ali i kršenjima ljudskih prava koja su garantovana međunarodnim ugovorima i ustavima i zakonima Srbije i Crne Gore. Saradnici Centra sistematski prate medije i izveštaje i saopštenja međunarodnih i domaćih nevladinih organizacija.

Section II of the Report is devoted to the actual enjoyment, restrictions or violations of human rights guaranteed by international treaties and the Constitutions and laws of Serbia and Montenegro. BCHR associates have systematically monitored media and reports of international and local NGOs, but have presented only data indicating greater abuse of specific rights.

Section III presents the results of a regular annual BCHR public opinion survey on the citizens' perceptions of their rights. The survey is of relevance to those focussing on human rights promotion and development and to future legislative reforms.

Section IV elaborates topics warranting special attention. The authors always choose topics with strong political implications and effects on the state of human rights in the country.

The annual reports have over the years gained high credibility within the expert and general public, both at home and abroad. The findings are often cited by the media, in reports by international organisations, national and international NGOs.

Submissions to International and National Courts

The Belgrade Centre for Human Rights does not as a rule legally represent citizens. It, however, occasionally files submissions to international bodies and national courts on matters it considers of significance in principle. The following examples illustrate this aspect of the Centre's work:

During the NATO air strikes in 1999, sixteen people were killed and as many wounded when NATO struck the headquarters of Radio Television of Serbia in Belgrade. Convinced that this act was a violation of the provisions of international humanitarian law and the human rights of the victims, the Centre lodged an application with the European Court of Human Rights on behalf of the families of the six killed and one wounded victims. A case was brought against the NATO member states that were simultaneously the Contracting States to the European Convention on Human Rights. Because of its importance, the case was relinquished to the Grand Chamber of the ECtHR, which concluded after oral consideration on 24 October 2001 that the appeal was inadmissible for procedural reasons. In addition to the Centre's representatives, lawyers of the UK company *Françoise Hampson* and the US company *Hurst Hannum* appeared before the Court. This case, known under the title *Bankovic et al v. Belgium and 16 Other Contracting States* and the Court decision, still cause vigorous debate in the expert public.



*Predstavljanje izveštaja Centra za 2003.
Presentation of the Centre's Report for 2003*

Iz obimne građe izdvajaju se one pojave koje ukazuju da se pojedina prava ozbiljno krše.

U trećem delu prenose se rezultati istraživanja o svesti građana u pogledu njihovih prava, koje Centar svake godine sprovodi. Ovo istraživanje može biti korisno za one koji rade na unapređivanju i razvoju ljudskih prava, ali i za buduće zakonodavne reforme.

U poslednjem, četvrtom delu obrađuju se neke specifične teme, pitanja i problemi koji su obeležili pojedino vreme (godinu). Njihov izbor uvek je uslovljen činjenicom da imaju snažne političke implikacije, a istovremeno utiču na stanje ljudskih prava u zemlji.

Izveštaj je tokom godina stekao ugled u stručnoj i opštoj javnosti. Zbog toga se često citira u medijima, nalazima međunarodnih organizacija, domaćih i inostranih nevladinih organizacija.

Obraćanje međunarodnim i domaćim sudovima

Beogradski centar za ljudska prava se po pravilu ne bavi pravnim zastupanjem građana. Međutim, Centar se povremeno obraća međunarodnim telima

The Centre has also filed motions asking the Constitutional Court of Serbia to examine the constitutionality of laws it has considered discriminatory. One of the motions regards the Act on the Rights of ICTY Indictees and Their Families. The motion was filed in 2004 and was still pending by end of 2005.

Constitutional Solutions for Serbia and Yugoslavia

The Centre rallied a group of national and international experts in early 2000 and gave it a momentous task – to formulate a model of constitutional solutions. The Centre was convinced it would be best if this group, uninfluenced by the Centre or anyone else, drafted a new constitution in keeping with its scientific, moral and political convictions. The Group worked for over a year and publicly presented its results in August 2001 – *Constitutional Reform in Serbia and Yugoslavia – Proposals by an Independent Group of Experts*. Members of the group, chaired by Dr. Lidija Basta Fleiner, included LL. M Vladimir Đerić, Dr. Marijana Pajvančić, Dr. Dragoljub Popović, Dr. Zorica Radović and Dr. Slobodan Samardžić. When formulating their constitutional solutions, they departed from the book the Centre published in 1997 – *Constitutional Prerequisites for a Democratic Serbia*. The model of constitutional solutions attracted a lot of public attention. Many subsequent endeavours to draft constitutions departed from or were largely based on the text written by the independent group within the Centre. Its influence is also apparent in the constitutional documents of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro adopted in 2003. We expect it will also have influence on the text of the new Constitution of Serbia, which will hopefully be completed and adopted soon.

Savet Evrope i Evropski sud za ljudska prava

Osnove istinske demokratije

Poštovanje ljudskih prava, individualnih političkih sloboda i vladavina prava, navedeni su prilikom osnivanja Saveta Evrope (5. maja 1949. godine) „kao načela koja su osnova istinske demokratije“. Godinu dana kasnije bio je pripremljen konačan tekst Konvencije za zaštitu ljudskih prava i osnovnih sloboda (Evropska konvencija). Trinaest članica SE potpisale su ovu Konvenciju 4. novembra 1950. godine u Rimu, a stupila je na snagu 3. septembra 1953. godine. Posle pada komunizma u istočnoj Evropi, na-

nevladine organizacije ili grupe lica. Drugi je pokretanje međudržavnog spora ako jedna članica smatra da je druga država članica prekršila Konvenciju ili protokole uz nju.

Prvobitno se zaštita prava i sloboda obavljala kroz Evropsku komisiju za ljudska prava i Evropski sud za ljudska prava. Stupanjem na snagu Protokola 11 uspostavljen je Evropski sud za ljudska prava, kao stalni organ, a Komisija je ukinuta. Postupak pred Sudom nije značajno izmenjen, te Evropski sud koristi dotadašnju praksu Komisije i Suda.

i domaćim sudovima u stvarima za koje smatra da su od principijelnog značaja. Ovo ilustruju sledeće primeri.

U okviru bombardovanja Beograda od strane snaga Severnoatlantskog pakta (NATO) 1999. godine napadnuta je zgrada Radio-televizije Srbije, kada je ubijeno 16, a ranjeno još toliko saradnika ove ustanove. Smatrajući da su time povređena pravila međunarodnog humanitarnog prava i ljudska prava postradalih, Centar se u ime šest porodica poginulih i jednog povređenog obratio Evropskom sudu za ljudska prava. Postupak je pokrenut protiv onih država-članica NATO koje su istovremeno bile potpisnice Evropske konvencije o ljudskim pravima. Zbog svoje važnosti, predmet je bio ustupljen Velikom veću toga Suda, koje je posle usmene rasprave od 24. oktobra 2001, zaključilo da je žalba neprihvatljiva iz proceduralnih razloga. Pred Većem su, pored predstavnika Centra, istupali i poznati pravници *Françoise Hampson* iz Ujedinjenog Kraljevstva i *Hurst Hannum* iz SAD. O ovom slučaju, poznatom po nazivu *Banković i ostali protiv Belgije i 16 ostalih država*, i o odluci Suda još uvek se vodi živa rasprava u stručnoj javnosti.

Centar je podnosio predloge Ustavnom sudu Srbije za ispitivanje ustavnosti zakona koje je smatrao diskriminatornim. Jedan od tih predloga odnosi se na Zakon o pravima optuženog u pritvoru Međunarodnog krivičnog tribunala i članova njegove porodice i podnet je 2004. a do kraja 2005. nije rešen.

Ustavna rešenja za Srbiju i Jugoslaviju

Centar, je početkom 2000. godine, okupio grupu stručnjaka iz zemlje i inostranstva – da izradi model ustavnih rešenja. Centar je bio uveren da je najbolje da ova grupa, bez uticaja iz Centra i s drugih strana, pripremi predlog novog ustava u skladu sa svojim naučnim, moralnim i političkim uverenjima. Grupa je radila više od godinu dana i u avgustu 2001. godine stručnoj i opštoj javnosti je predstavljen rezultat tog rada – *Ustavna rešenja za Srbiju i Jugoslaviju – predlog nezavisne grupe eksperata*. Članovi grupe kojom je predsedavala dr Lidija Basta Flajner bili su mr Vladimir Đerić, dr Marijana Pajvančić, dr Dragoljub Popović, dr Zorica Radović i dr Slobodan Samardžić. Polazna osnova za pripremu ustavnih rešenja bila je knjiga *Ustavne pretpostavke za demokratsku Srbiju* koja je u Centru objavljena 1997. godine.

Model ustavnih rešenja privukao je veliku pažnju javnosti. Mnogi kasniji radovi na izradi projekata ustava polazili su ili se u dobroj meri oslanjali na tekst koji je pripremila nezavisna grupa u okviru Centra. Uticaj ovog teksta oseća se i u ustavnim dokumentima državne zajednice Srbija i Crna Gora usvojenim 2003. godine.

Model Acts and Other Legislative Proposals

With the aim of contributing to the revision and improvement of national legislation and boost the efficiency of reforms, the Centre has been involved in drafting model acts with the accompanying commentaries and explanations.

The Centre embarked on drafting a *Model Act on Public Information* in 1997, when the then Government announced a new act on the matter would be passed. Group of expert was drafting a model law on public information and what is so far the only integral text about media law in this country, also included in the book *Media Law with a Model Law on Public Information*.

After the democratic changes in 2000 and the abolition of the infamous *Public Information Act* passed in 1998, this model act was used as the basis for the drafting and adoption of a set of media acts.

Some of the results of the Centre's cultural rights project were proposals for amendments to a number of existing laws and constitutions, which are discriminatory and prevent the full enjoyment of cultural rights.

....Our long-standing cooperation has been a constant race with time - to prepare seminars and reference material within short deadlines - and we have always won it. As part of your team, I have always done my best to make a real contribution to the success of your projects. Notwithstanding the awesome amount of work, one is more relaxed when working with a team that is itself investing maximum efforts in preparing a project but simultaneously prepared for possible snags.

Julijan Gvozdenović,
owner of the photocopying shop DisCopy

Modeli zakona i drugi zakonodavni predlozi

U želji da doprinese reviziji i poboljšanju domaćeg zakonodavstva i pomogne efikasnost reformi, Centar se bavi izradom modela zakona s pratećim komentarom i obrazloženjem.

U izradu *Modela zakona o javnom informisanju* Centra se upustio 1997. godine, u trenutku kada je tadašnja vlada najavila usvajanje novog zakona. Grupa stručnjaka je, pod okriljem Centra, provela više od godinu dana na izradi modela zakona o javnom informisanju i celovitog teksta o pravu medija. Centar je objavio knjigu *Pravo medija s Modelom zakona o javnom informisanju*.

Posle demokratskih promena 2000. i ukidanja sramotnog *Zakona o javnom informisanju* iz 1998. godine, ovaj model zakona korišćen je kao osnova za pisanje i usvajanja zakona iz medijske oblasti.

Jedan od rezultata Centrovog projekta o kulturnim pravima bili su predlozi amandmana nekoliko važećih zakona i ustava koji su diskriminatorni i onemogućavaju puno uživanje kulturnih prava.

...Naša višegodišnja saradnja je trka sa seminarima, pripremom materijala i satnicama, koju smo za sada uspešno dobili. Trudim se da, kao deo vaših projekata, dam pravi doprinos i time pomognem njihovoj uspešnoj realizaciji. Kada saradujete s timom koji ulaže maksimalne napore da se projekat pripremi, a istovremeno uvažava i moguće komplikacije, rad je opušteniji bez obzira na količinu materijala koju treba pripremiti.

Julijan Gvozdenović, vlasnik fotokopirnice DisCopy

The Publishing

SECTION

Publishing has been one of the Centre's most significant activities in addition to education. Decades-long disregard of the importance of human rights resulted *inter alia* in the lack of reference material in Serbian, both of translations of international documents and books and collections of papers and of monographs and textbooks on various areas of human rights. Education and publishing make up an integral whole in the Centre's daily work – at its seminars, schools, lectures, promotions and debates, the Centre acquaints the expert and general public with the human rights editions and arouses interest in these topics.

The Centre has to date published over 70 different books, which can be divided into five categories – editions. List of the books published by the Centre is in the anex.

Some of the latest editions of prime importance need to be singled out as they represent real textbooks on human rights or specific related topics. It is the contemporary approach and serious professional and detailed elaboration of general and specific human rights topics in this reference material that lawyers, students of law and social sciences, researchers, judges, prosecutors and journalists have expressed the greatest interest in.

Principles of Public International Law

With support from CIDA and DFID, the Centre published its first textbook on international law, primarily intended for practitioners (judges, prosecutors, lawyers) as well as students. *International Public Law* is a concise and practical textbook through international law with numerous examples from recent practice. The book was written by: Dr. Vojin Dimitrijević, Dr. Obrad Račić, Vladimir Đerić, Tatjana Papić, Vesna Petrović and Saša Obradović.

Izdavački

POGON CENTRA

Pored obrazovanja, jedna od najvažnijih delatnosti Centra je izdavaštvo. Višedecenijsko ignorisanje značaja prava ljudskih prava dovelo je i do nedostatka literature na srpskom jeziku, kako prevoda međunarodnih dokumenata i knjiga, tako i zbirki radova, monografija i udžbenika iz raznih oblasti ljudskih prava. Obrazovanje i izdavaštvo u životu Centra čine povezanu celinu – kroz seminare, škole, predavanja, promocije i debate Centar upoznaje stručnu i opštu javnost s literaturom u oblasti ljudskih prava i podstiče interes za ove teme.

Do sada je Centar objavio više od 70 različitih knjiga, koje se mogu svrstati u 5 kategorija – biblioteka. (Spisak izdanja Centra nalazi se u prilogu ove knjige.)

Treba posebno izdvojiti neka od najnovijih izdanja od velikog značaja jer predstavljaju prave udžbenike ljudskih prava ili pojedinih užih oblasti. Upravo za literaturu ovakvog obima i savremenog pristupa vlada najveće interesovanje kod pravnika, studenata prava i društvenih nauka, istraživača, sudija, tužilaca i novinara.





This textbook is the main reference material used for instruction in the subject International Law and European Law at the Law College of the private Belgrade University “Union”. It is also the main textbook used by students attending specialist studies of humanitarian law and human rights law at the Belgrade University Faculty of Political Sciences.

The publication entitled *International Law, Collection of Documents*, was published together with the textbook. It comprises translations of the most important instruments in various areas of international law.

International Criminal Law

The Centre in 2005 published the Serbian edition of Professor Antonio Cassese’s book *International Criminal Law*. This work is one of the most serious and important books in the field of criminal law. It gives an overview of the theory and practice of a specific field of law, which has been of particular interest to the Serbian public in view of the events in the recent past.

“I am keenly aware that this first attempt is destined to be repalced fairly soon by more extensive and in-depth treatment of this complex matter. I would be content if this book could serve as a general introduction, for both students and practitioners, to this fascinating branch of international law and as a stimulus to other scholars or practitioners to delve deeper into its notions.” (Excerpt from the Prof. Cassese’s Preface to *International Criminal Law*)

Osnovi međunarodnog javnog prava

Uz podršku CIDA i DFID, Centar je objavio svoj prvi udžbenik međunarodnog javnog prava, prvenstveno namenjen praktičarima (sudijama, tužiocima, advokatima), ali i studentima. Knjiga *Osnovi međunarodnog javnog prava* predstavlja koncizan i praktičan vodič kroz međunarodno javno pravo s mnoštvom primera iz novije prakse. Autori knjige su dr Vojin Dimitrijević, dr Obrad Račić, Vladimir Đerić, Tatjana Papić, Vesna Petrović i Saša Obradović.

Knjiga predstavlja osnovnu literaturu na predmetu Međunarodno javno pravo i evropsko pravo na Pravnom fakultetu Univerziteta Union u Beogradu. Takođe, knjiga je osnovni materijal na specijalističkim studijama humanitarnog prava i prava ljudskih prava na Fakultetu političkih nauka Univerziteta u Beogradu.

Uz ovaj udžbenik objavljena je i publikacija *Međunarodno javno pravo, zbirka dokumenata*, koja obuhvata prevode najvažnijih instrumenata iz različitih oblasti međunarodnog prava.

Međunarodno krivično pravo

U 2005. godini Centar je objavio srpsko izdanje knjige *Međunarodno krivično pravo*, čiji je autor profesor Antonio Kaseze. Ovo delo predstavlja jednu od najozbiljnijih i najznačajnijih knjiga u svojoj oblasti, prikaz teorije i prakse jednog specifičnog pravnog terena koji je, s obzirom na događaje iz naše nedavne prošlosti, posebno interesantan domaćoj javnosti.

„Zaista sam svestan da će ovaj prvi pokušaj ubrzo dovesti do mnogo šire i detaljnije obrade ovog složenog pitanja. Bio bih zadovoljan kada bi ova knjiga mogla, kako onima koji se bave proučavanjem tako i praktičarima, da posluži kao opšti uvod u ovu fascinantnu granu međunarodnog prava, ali i kao podsticaj drugim naučnicima i praktičarima da još dublje poniru u njene pojmove.“ (Iz predgovora autora *Međunarodnog krivičnog prava*, Antonija Kasezea)



Another decade has quickly gone by. The Belgrade Centre for Human Rights is now ten years old. I've been friends with the people who make it up from the beginning; I took part in the Centre's projects and activities. We have lived through so much in the decade behind us. The war we had allegedly not fought was over in 1995. But our troubles continued. We were languishing on the outskirts of Europe, struggling to prevail over the dictatorship coated like a tooth-breaking nut in sugar and tightly wrapped in cellophane to make it look sweet. The Centre kept on colliding with the general torpor. It enticed efforts to push the Serbian society forward, towards integration in the community of states we belong to by all criteria - geographical, cultural, common-sensical.

That was no small effort. The languorous conscience, devastated by propaganda, resisted. I remember the day when we were handing out leaflets spreading the idea of protecting human rights at a square near my home, at the Kalenic green market, below the bust of Duke Bojovic. Jelena Santic was tireless. She did not even shirk from handing leaflets to two policemen. She would later recount that unpleasant episode with light-hearted laughter. One of the policemen cursed her out, adding that Soros was behind everything we were doing or something like that and that it was, so he thought, directed against their president.

Or another snapshot. It is probably not common knowledge today that the Centre for Advanced Legal Studies, the refuge for us who were ousted from the Law School in the fall of 1998, was set up in the Belgrade Centre offices, the ones in Mlatisumina Street.

Another memory comes to mind. After the professors were expelled, it was time for the regime to turn on the judges. Again, the Belgrade Centre hosted the first meeting with the sacked judges, to see how to help them and what, if anything, could be done.

The Belgrade Centre was the rallying point throughout, the centre of gravity for the despised, humiliated, discarded and ostracised, whose company was inadvisable to keep. That is why I have always loved the Centre and the atmosphere that reigned in that institution those days, which are hopefully behind us forever. In the Centre, losers to power-wielders in unfair battles were undefeated and equal to all. Official hierarchy was left at the front door. The Centre was managed by reason and the vehement wish of its associates - most of them young, enthusiastic and hardworking, smart and educated young people - to improve and ennoble our society. So that human rights are respected here as well. So that Serbia stands side by side with the neighbouring states. So that we live in keeping with the demands of our time and modern political institutions.

The Centre and its founders and associates achieved much of that in this first decade. A lot remains to be done. That is why I will go on being friends with the members of the Centre. I will keep on dropping by, coming to the place where something new is always happening; a place where you can always learn something new, like in a newsroom of a big daily; a place bustling in preparation of a new seminar or a new book or debate, completing a report that can't wait...

Dragoljub Popović, judge, European Court of Human Rights

Proletela je jedna decenija. Beogradski centar za ljudska prava je desetogodišnjak. Od početka sam se družio s članovima Centra, a učestvo-
vao sam i u njihovim projektima i aktivnostima. U protekloj deceniji
smo bukvalno svašta preturili preko glave. Devedeset i pete je bio
okončan rat, za koji su nam govorili da mi u njemu ne učestvujemo. Naše
su se nevolje međutim, nastavile. Tavorili smo na začelju Evrope, mučili
se da savladamo diktaturu, stavljenu u oblande, zamešenu, zapečenu.
Centar se sudarao s tromašću našeg sveopšteg reagovanja. Podsticao je
napor za napredak srpskog društva, za uključenje u zajednicu država,
kojoj geografski, kulturno i po svim zdravorazumskim merilima pri-
padamo.

Taj napor nije bio mali. Uspavana, propagandom zahvaćena svest,
pružala je otpor. Sećam se kako smo u blizini moga današnjeg stana, na
skveru kod Kalenića, ispred poprsja vojvode Bojovića delili letke, koji-
ma se širila ideja o zaštiti ljudskih prava. Jelena Šantić je bila neu-
morna. Nije se ustručavala da letke pruži i dvojici policajaca. Docnije
je, kroz vedri smeh prepričavala neugodnu epizodu. Jedan od policajaca
je opsovao, dodavši kako je sve što mi radimo poteklo od Šoroša, ili tako
nešto, a bilo je, kako je verovao, upereno i protiv njihovog predsedni-
ka.

Ili još jedna sličica. Danas je verovatno malo poznato da je upravo
u prostorijama Beogradskog centra, onim u Mlatišuminoj, gde je sve
počelo, bio osnovan i CUPS, srećno pribežište nas izbačenih s Pravnoga
fakulteta u jesen 1998.

Na ovoj tački mi navire još jedna uspomena. Posle profesora na red
za izbacivanje su došle sudije. Opet je u Beogradskom centru bio održan
prvi sastanak s izbačenima, da bi se videlo kako im priskočiti u pomoć
i šta se uopšte može uraditi.

Tako je Beogradski centar sve vreme bio tačka okupljanja, gravita-
ciono težište prezrenih, poniženih, odbačenih i prokazanih, onih s koji-
ma nije bilo baš najuputnije družiti se. Zato sam uvek voleo Centar i
atmosferu koja je vladala u toj ustanovi u vremenima, koja su, nadam
se, nepovratno ostala iza nas. Gubitnici u neravnopravnim bitkama pro-
tiv onih koji su imali moć i vlast bili su u Centru neporaženi i jed-
naki sa svima ostalim. Zvanična hijerarhija ostajala je ispred vrata,
a Centrom su upravljali zdrav razum i silna želja njegovih saradnika,
u najvećem broju mladih, oduševljenih za rad, pametnih i obrazovanih,
da se naša sredina unapredi i oplemeni. Da se i kod nas poštuju ljud-
ska prava. Da Srbija stane uz rame okolnim državama. Da živimo u skladu
sa zahtevima svoga vremena i modernih političkih ustanova.

Mnogo od toga što se htelo, Centar i njegovi osnivači i saradnici su
postigli u ovoj, prvoj deceniji. Mnogo je ostalo i među zadacima za
budućnost. Zato ću se i dalje družiti s članovima Centra. Nastaviću da
navraćam tamo gde se, kao u kakvoj redakciji velikog lista, uvek nešto
novo događa i doznaje, ili užurbano sprema za nov seminar, za izdavanje
knjige ili za razgovor ili se dovršava kakav izveštaj koji ne može da
čeka...

Dragoljub Popović, sudija Evropskoga suda za ljudska prava

International

COOPERATION

Cooperation with International Organisations

Owing to its expert capacities, the Centre has been a partner in many projects organised by international organisations and specialised UN agencies. It has played an important role in numerous projects implemented by the UN Development Programme, Council of Europe, European Union, etc.

In February of 2001, the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights began cooperating with the US NGO Catholic Relief Services on a project entitled *Hidden Poverty Social Exclusion*. The project's main objective was to detect and reduce 'hidden poverty' in Serbia; 32 NGOs throughout Serbia worked on this project.

Cooperation with International Educational Institutions

Since its inception, the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights established cooperation with a large number of international organisations and foreign educational institutions.

Međunarodna

SARADNJA

Saradnja s međunarodnim organizacijama

Zbog stručnog kapaciteta koji poseduje, Centar je bio partner u mnogim projektima koje su organizovale specijalizovane agencije Ujedinjenih nacija i druge međunarodne organizacije. Važnu ulogu Centar je imao u brojnim projektima UNDP (Programa UN za razvoj), Saveta Evrope, Evropske unije itd.

U februaru 2001. godine, Beogradski centar za ljudska prava započeo je saradnju sa Katoličkom službom za pomoć (*Catholic Relief Services*), na projektu pod nazivom *Skriveno siromaštvo i socijalna isključenost*. Glavni cilj projekta bio je otkrivanje i ublažavanje „skrivenog siromaštva“ u Srbiji, na čemu su radile 32 nevladine organizacije iz raznih gradova širom Srbije.

Saradnja s inostranim obrazovnim institucijama

Beogradski centar za ljudska prava od svog osnivanja do danas uspostavio je saradnju s brojnim međunarodnim organizacijama i obrazovnim institucijama iz inostranstva.

The Danish Institute for Human Rights was a partner in many of the Centre's projects. The Centre has also intensively cooperated with the Raoul Wallenberg Institute for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (Lund, Sweden), the Institute for Human Rights at Abo Akademi University (Turku, Finland), the University of Essex Human Rights Institute and the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law (Heidelberg, Germany).

"So what do you have lined up for the summer?"

The question came from a fellow law student toward the end of my first year of law school.

"I have an internship in Belgrade." I replied.

"Belgrade." My fellow student repeated.

"Serbia." I added helpfully.

The other student had a look of confusion: "Why?"

This was a common question I received toward the end of my first year in law school when I told people about my intention to spend my summer as an intern at the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights. But by the time I finished my 10 weeks at BCHR, the very question seemed ridiculous. At the BCHR I met a group of dedicated professionals who, in addition to fighting for worthy causes with great pride in their work, do so with a sense of humor. Through the BCHR and its extensive connections in Serbia, I was able to attend a human rights film festival, meet representatives of the United Nations in Belgrade, and attend numerous conferences related to the reform of Serbia's judicial system. Under the guidance of the BCHR staff I helped to create role playing games for human rights workshops, and assisted with the editing of the annual human rights survey. These were all fantastic opportunities for a law student interested in human rights work, but some of my fondest memories of my time in Belgrade are of the time I spent outside of the office: the BCHR staff shared their city with me, taking me to bars, restaurants, and even the occasional rock concert (my ears are still ringing from the Eyesburn concert in Barutana!). The BCHR staff helped me get a new visa, and led me to the city's best burek. I felt at home in the small offices on Mlatisumina, and when my short internship was over, I wished I could have stayed longer. I have never met such an outstanding group of individuals who selflessly give their time to help others, and have such a good time doing so. I am extremely proud to be affiliated with the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights, and look forward to visiting again one day.

Aaron Shur, New York University (Intern at the Belgrade Centre, 2002)

“Dakle, šta si organizovao za leto?”

Pitanje mi je pred kraj godine postavio kolega bruccoš na pravnom.

“Praksu u Beogradu”, odgovorio sam.

“Beogradu”, moj kolega ponovi.

“Srbija”, rekoh, ne bih li mu pripomogao.

Student mi uputi zbunjen pogled: “Zašto?”

To bi pitanje usledilo kadgod bih tada, pri kraju prve godine studija prava, nekom rekao da nameravam da provedem leto na praksi u Beogradskom centru za ljudska prava. Kad sam završio 10 nedelja prakse u Centru, pitanje je samo po sebi delovalo nesuvislo. U Beogradskom centru sam upoznao grupu požrtvovanih profesionalaca koji su se borili za svoje plemenite ciljeve ne samo sa velikim ponosom već i sa smislom za humor. Zahvaljujući Beogradskom centru i njegovim razgranatim vezama po Srbiji, imao sam priliku da vidim festival filmova o ljudskim pravima, upoznam predstavnike Ujedinjenih nacija u Beogradu i prisustvujem brojnim konferencijama vezanim za reformu pravosudnog sistema Srbije. Pod budnim okom članova Beogradskog centra, pomagao sam pri osmišljavanju vežbi za radionice o ljudskim pravima i uređivanju godišnjeg istraživanja o ljudskim pravima. Sve su to bile fantastične prilike za jednog studenta prava zainteresovanog za rad na ljudskim pravima; međutim, neke od mojih najdražih uspomena na deset nedelja provedenih u Beogradu odnose se na vreme koje sam proveo izvan kancelarije: članovi Centra su me upoznali sa svojim gradom, vodeći me u kafiće i restorane a ponekad čak i na rok koncert (još mi uši zvone od koncerta Eyesburn u Barutani!). Saradnici Beogradskog centra su mi pomogli da dobijem novu vizu i odveli me na najbolji burek u gradu. Osećao sam se kao kod kuće u malim kancelarijama u Mlatišuminoj, a kada se moja kratka praksa završila, poželeo sam da ostanem duže. Nikad nisam upoznao tako izvanrednu grupu pojedinaca koji nesebično provode vreme pomažući drugima a pri tom se tako lepo provode. Izuzetno sam ponosan što sam se združio sa Beogradskim centrom za ljudska prava i jedva čekam da ih jednog dana posetim.

Eron Šur, student Njujorškog univerziteta (SAD).
stažista u Beogradskom centru 2002. g.

Centar je našao partnera za realizaciju mnogih projekata u Danskom institutu za ljudska prava. Intenzivnu saradnju Centar ima i s Institutom *Raoul Wallenberg* za ljudska prava u Lundu (Švedska), Institutom za ljudska prava Abo akademije (Turku, Finska), Institutom za ljudska prava Univerziteta u Eseksu i Institutom *Max Planck* za uporedno pravo i međunarodno javno pravo iz Hajdelberga (Nemačka).

Membership in International Associations

Association of Human Rights Institutes (AHRI)

The Belgrade Centre for Human Rights was in 2002 admitted to the prestigious Association of Human Rights Institutes (AHRI), rallying scientific institutions in European countries that have systematically and successfully been analysing human rights issues. Centre representatives have since attended all AHRI annual conferences and presented their papers. The Centre has been entrusted with organising the 2007 AHRI annual conference.

Balkan Human Rights Network (BHRN)

In 1997, the Belgrade Centre began intensive cooperation with the Danish Centre for Human Rights and organisations focussing on human rights in the region with a view to promote human rights and reverse the effects of the conflicts in the nineties. After several preparatory meetings, the Balkan Human Rights Network, rallying NGOs in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, was set up. The Balkan Human Rights Network is involved in human rights education, runs a human rights information database and addresses the problems of refugees and IDPs. It is also involved in drafting legislation. The Network publishes the *Balkan Yearbook of Human Rights*, which is each year edited in a different country in the region.

South East European Youth Network (SEEYN)

The South East European Youth Network was established at the initiative of Danish organisations focussing on the young. Their goal is to implement joint actions with similar organisations and groups in the region to build new bridges of cooperation, get to know each other better and work on eliminating prejudice, xenophobia, intolerance and other effects of the armed conflicts and many-year hate propaganda in nearly all former Yugoslav states.

Članstvo u međunarodnim udruženjima

Asocijacija instituta za ljudska prava (AHRI)

Beogradski centar za ljudska prava primljen je 2002. godine u prestižnu Asocijaciju instituta za ljudska prava (AHRI), koja okuplja naučne ustanove iz evropskih zemalja koje se sistematski i uspešno bave proučavanjem tematike ljudskih prava. Predstavnici Centra istupali su na svim godišnjim konferencijama AHRI, a Centru je poverena organizacija konferencije 2007.

Balkanska mreža za ljudska prava (BHRN)

Centar je 1997. godine s *Danskim centrom za ljudska prava* i srodnim organizacijama iz regiona počeo intenzivno da saraduje radi unapređenja ljudskih prava i otklanjanja posledica ranijih sukoba. Posle nekoliko pripremnih sastanaka, osnovana je *Balkanska mreža za ljudska prava*, koja okuplja nevladine organizacije iz Albanije, Bosne i Hercegovine, Hrvatske, Makedonije i Srbije i Crne Gore. Balkanska mreža za ljudska prava deluje u oblasti obrazovanja, stvaranja baze podataka, rešavanja problema izbeglica raseljenih lica i podnošenja zakonodavnih predloga. Mreža izdaje i godišnjak *Balkan Yearbook of Human Rights*, čija se redakcija svake godine premešta iz jedne u drugu zemlju regiona.

Omladinska mreža Jugoistočne Evrope (SEEYN)

Osnovana je na inicijativu danskih organizacija koje se bave mladima. Njihov cilj je da kroz zajedničke akcije sa sličnim organizacijama i grupama iz regiona stvore nove mostove saradnje, bolje se upoznaju i rade na razbijanju predrasuda, ksenofobije, netrpeljivosti i drugih posledica oružanih sukoba i dugogodišnje propagande mržnje u skoro svim zemljama na tlu bivše Jugoslavije.

Library

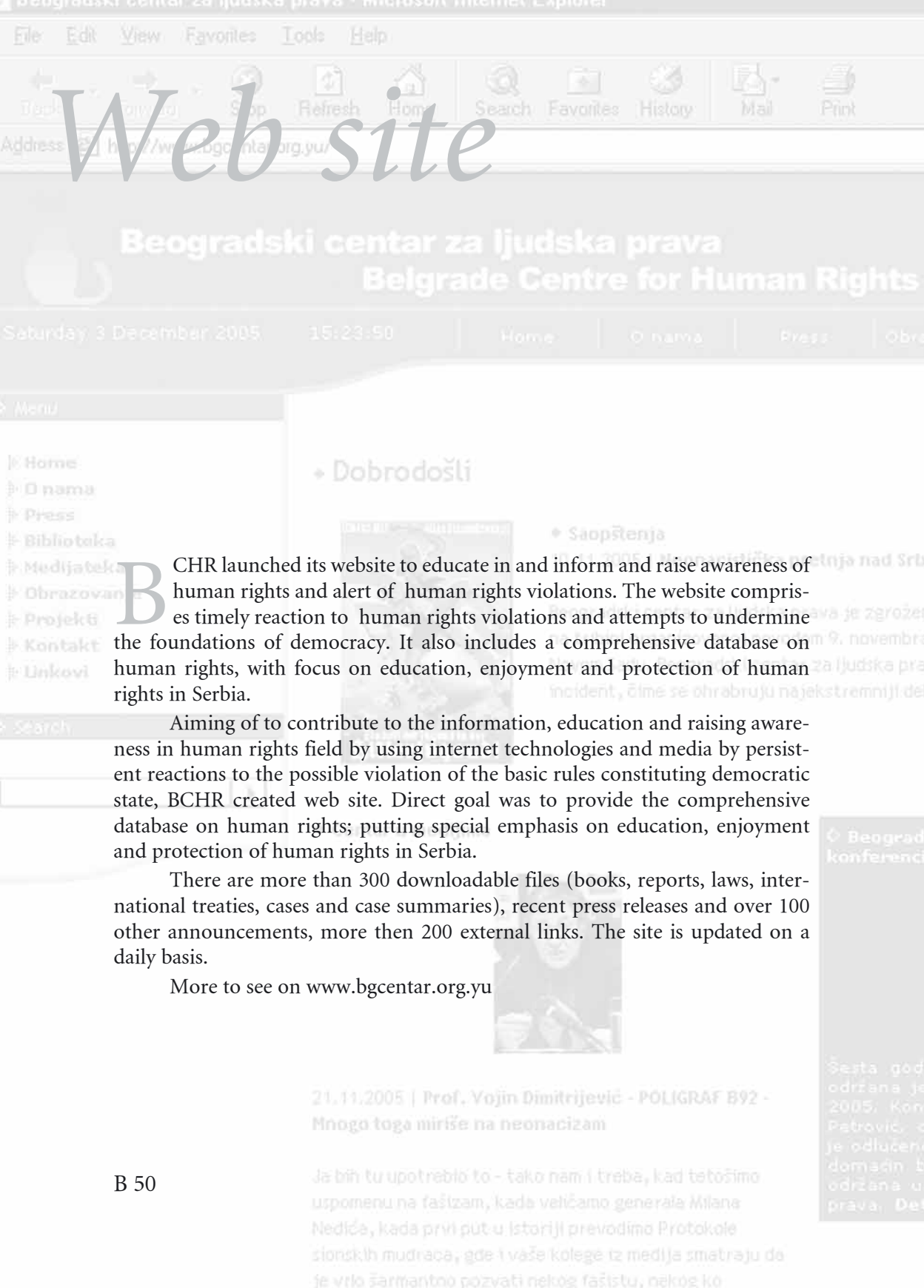
The library of the Centre is open to the public and has nearly 3000 books. It also contains professional magazines and ample documentation on human rights, humanitarian law, international public law and other related disciplines.

Most of the books belonged to the late Dr. Vladan A. Vasiljević, a distinguished lawyer, human rights champion and friend and associate of the Centre, and were donated to the Centre by his family.

Biblioteka

Biblioteka Centra, koja je dostupna javnosti, ima blizu 3000 knjiga i drugih izdanja. U njoj su i stručni časopisi i obimna dokumentacija iz oblasti ljudskih prava, humanitarnog prava, međunarodnog javnog prava i drugih srodnih disciplina.

Biblioteku Centra posebno bogatom čini stručna biblioteka pokojnog dr Vladana A. Vasilijevića, uglednog pravnika i borca za ljudska prava, prijatelja i saradnika Centra, koju je njegova porodica poklonila Centru.



Web site

Beogradski centar za ljudska prava
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BCHR launched its website to educate in and inform and raise awareness of human rights and alert of human rights violations. The website comprises timely reaction to human rights violations and attempts to undermine the foundations of democracy. It also includes a comprehensive database on human rights, with focus on education, enjoyment and protection of human rights in Serbia.

Aiming of to contribute to the information, education and raising awareness in human rights field by using internet technologies and media by persistent reactions to the possible violation of the basic rules constituting democratic state, BCHR created web site. Direct goal was to provide the comprehensive database on human rights; putting special emphasis on education, enjoyment and protection of human rights in Serbia.

There are more than 300 downloadable files (books, reports, laws, international treaties, cases and case summaries), recent press releases and over 100 other announcements, more then 200 external links. The site is updated on a daily basis.

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Na stranici ima više od 300 knjiga, izveštaja, zakona, međunarodnih ugovora, slučajeva pred međunarodnim telima, najnovijih saopštenja Beogradskog centra i više od 100 drugih najava i više od 200 linkova. Sajt se ažurira na dnevnoj bazi.

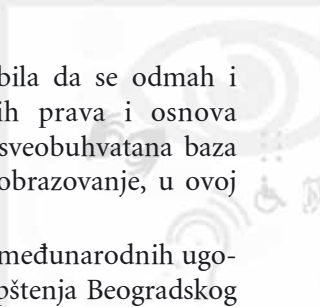
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ski centar za ljudska prava biće domaćin osme godišnje Ujedinjenih Nacija Udruga inštituta za ljudska prava



Ujedinjena konferencija Udruga inštituta za ljudska prava (AIHR) je u Galveju (Galway, Irsko) od 29. septembra do 2. oktobra konferenciji su prisustvovali profesor Vojin Dimitrijević i mr. Vesna Direktor i izvršni director Beogradskog centra. Na konferenciji je bilo da će se sledeća konferencija 2006. održati u Beču, gde će biti Ludwig Boltzmann Institut, a da će konferencija 2007. biti u Beogradu, kada će domaćin biti Beogradski centar za ljudska prava. Više informacija >>>

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