

Program Circle 5

NSU	Sun 28.7.	Mon 29.7.	Tue 30.7.	Wed 31.7.	Thu 1.8.	Fri 2.8.	Sat 3.8.	Sun 4.8.
Roosta								
07.30-09.00	—	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast
07.15-08.00	—	Morning exercise	Morning exercise	Morning exercise	—	Morning exercise	Morning exercise	Departure
09.00-10.30	NSU meetings FM1 Coordinators, Youth Leaders, Mentor and the Board	Anastasia Andreyeva <i>When Technocracy meets Democracy: The strive for common language between the elite and the people in Kosovo</i>	Magdalena Tabernacka <i>(Audio)visual space in the light of the principle of proportionality</i>	Bogumila Myers <i>Mind the gap – detachment of authority and influence</i>	Excursion day	Agnieszka Sobieska <i>The European ban on covering the face in public - an effective tool to protect public safety and order, or an excuse for greater interference in the private lives of residents?</i>		
10.30-10.45	Coffee	Coffee	Coffee	Coffee		Coffee	Coffee	
10.45-12.15	NSU meeting continues	Zinaida Rozhkova <i>Democracy and capitalism in the context of globalization</i>	Margarita Zenina <i>Non-profit organisations as the middle ground of political participation</i>	Barbara Zyzda <i>Same-sex relationship s as a modern alternative to traditional family. Example of social injustice</i>		Lucas Cardiell <i>Artificial Intelligence, Robotics and Human Rights. Case Study: Artificially Intelligent Robots and the New Way of Invasion of Privacy</i>		
12.15-13.45	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch		Lunch	Lunch	
13.45-15.15	NSU meeting			Mogens		Ulkar Aghayeva		M

	continues			Chrom Jacobsen The Incoherence of the UN Human Rights Regime		Race, Racism and Boundaries		
15.15-15.30	Coffee	Coffee	Coffee	Coffee	Coffee	Coffee	Coffee	
15.30-17.00	NSU meetings continues	Keynote lecture	Keynote lecture	Keynote lecture		Keynote lecture	NSU meeting FM2 old & new coordinators, youth mentor & old & new Board	E
17.00-18.00	Participants arrive	Regional meetings: choosing regional delegate for GA & Nomination Committee 2020	General assembly I** (until 19:00)	Workshop: Orientation on financial and political situation of NSU		General assembly II** (until 19:00)	Football game	
18.00-19.30	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner	BBQ - Circle Dinner	Dinner	Party	
19.30-	Welcome (until 20:30)	Workshop for General Assembly (until 20:30)	Cultural program Theatre night	Cultural program Literature program	Cultural program	Cultural program	Cultural program	
20:45-21:30	Nomination Committee 2019	Cultural program Film night	* Children should be brought to their children circle 15 minutes before the parent's study circle starts, and should be picked up within 15 minutes after the parent's study circle ends. Children Circle is open 8:45 - 17:15, except for the					

meeting with Board & Info meeting Families with Children & Grant/ Scholarship meet with Arrkom	lunch. ** Parents who want to attend the General Assembly, please contact the Youth Mentor to sign up your kids to attend a special Children Circle during the General Assembly
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Abstracts

Anastasia Andreyeva, Student, Smolny College, Saint Petersburg State University, Russian Federation

When Technocracy meets Democracy: The strive for common language between the elite and the people in Kosovo

The paper is focusing on analyzing the struggle for representative for representative domestic politics during the process of integration into international organization using the case study of contemporary Kosovo.

The Balkan region has gone through long political and economic crisis during the 1990s and the country that is still dealing with the biggest consequences of the crunch is Kosovo. Kosovo became a sovereign country back in 2008, but its status is still disputed on the international arena. Though despite of its foreign struggles, it also has some internal issues to deal with. Approximately half of Kosovars cannot find a job – the unemployment rate is close to a terrifying 50 percent. But the political elite seems to be very confident in its actions even after the massive anti-governmental protests that took place before and during the last presidential elections 3 years ago. And now they seem to be highly involved in the ongoing negotiation with Serbia about the possible land swap between the countries - there is the northern part of Kosovo populated mostly with ethnic Serbs, which is supposedly going to be exchanged for a primarily Albanian part of Serbia located near the borderline between the countries.

This is why experts claim that a gap between the government and the citizens is vividly seen in the contemporary political field of Kosovo. The divide is coming from the late 1990s and the biggest powers that has been at the table during those days – the guerrilla group Kosovo Liberation Army, that was radical, though managed to get the world’s strongest army on their side and the Democratic League of Kosovo, presented by peaceful intellectuals, that later became the face of the political elite.

Surprisingly, despite of the ongoing economic and political crisis, research conducted by the project INFORM, which unites European researchers with the mission to study Balkan societies, show that the level of trust for governmental institutions in Kosovo is very high and the level of corruption and organized crime is one of the lowest in the region. Kosovars have fought for a long time to get their country’s independence, so it is absolutely natural that they trust their government and have a sincere faith in their state. They want to see Kosovo as a democratic country, with strong westernized institutions – the only problem here is that they are not quite getting it

Kosovo, as many other former Yugoslavian countries, and post-communist countries in general, was, and still is, obsessed with the idea to fit in, to find a sweet spot in the liberal world order. One of the main reasons for the Democratic League of Kosovo's success was their biggest promise – they guaranteed that they will seek a peaceful agreement with Serbian government and that they will lead the country towards integration into the EU. And they are still trying their best to fit in, especially in terms of legislature. With a close focus on foreign affairs, the government seems to forget the language of domestic politics due to a lack of practice.

Though the strive of technocratic politicians to adjust to integrational process is absolutely necessary and understandable, it looks like it leads to the stagnation of the political system within the country as it does not represent the vital interests of the citizens. The big question is how the elite-citizen communication can be restored – or even worse – is it possible to find that common language?

Magdalena Tabernacka, Professor, University of Wroclaw, Poland

(Audio)visual spying in public space in the light of the principle of proportionality.

I would like to present, on several examples, the analysis of the application of one of the basic principles of a democratic state of law - the principle of independence, which in the contemporary technological sophist begins to be completely different understood in the context of current transformations understands freedoms and rights of the citizens. I think that from sociologists, anthropologists and, above all, lawyers, the current state of affairs requires the interpretation of this principle in new conditions. And I would like to present an attempt at such a look at summer NSU.

Bogumila Myers

'Mind the gap – detachment of authority and influence'.

Following the Second World War, Winston Churchill was one of the first visionaries to call in his 'Speech to the academic youth' at the University of Zurich in 1946, for the creation of a 'United States of Europe', the 'European family (...) with a structure under which it can dwell in peace, in safety and in freedom'. This led to the creation of the Council of Europe on 5 May 1949. Due to a number of reasons, the UK was not a signatory of the treaties that were incorporated into the European Communities (EC) established in 1951. The Treaty of Accession to the EC was signed only in 1972, as the earlier UK's applications to join in 1963 and 1967 were vetoed by the President of France, Charles de Gaulle. Yet, after 43 years, citizens of the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union. The elite-people gap has been notorious in European integration, well researched and documented. Pro-European elites have been moving ahead to ever closer integration of the European countries and communities. Many on the Continent indicate the misinformation and manipulation, including the Russian interference in the 2016 Brexit referendum, however the reasons why majority of Brits favoured an exit from the EU may differ. The paper will discuss the connection between the elite-people gap and Brexit.

Agnieszka Sobieska, Ph-D. Student, University of Wroclaw, Poland

The European ban on covering the face in public - an effective tool to protect public safety and order, or an excuse for greater interference in the private lives of residents?

The debate on the possibilities and legitimacy of introducing restrictions in the appearance of the inhabitants of European cities and their visibility in the public space (in a broad sense) has been going on continuously since the 1990s. Nowadays, already 6 European countries (France, Belgium, Denmark, Bulgaria, Austria and Latvia) have introduced a total ban on appearing with a veiled face in public places. Acts indicate that it is to protect public safety and order. At the same time, due to the fear of being accused of discriminating against people who manifest their religion through the body-covering clothing, these laws do not indicate in detail what dress specifically is going on and which groups this ban affects the most. It is obvious, however, that the consequences of the introduced regulations are most felt by Muslim women. For them, this is a clear violation of their religious freedom - the foundation of a democratic society - as well as taking away their identity, because covering the body in Islam is treated as both a religious and cultural aspect.

According to art. 9 of the ECHR, in the event of the introduction of a law that restricts the use of human rights and freedoms to protect other values considered more important in this case, such a restriction should be necessary, useful and proportionate.

In the context of this prohibition, however, it should be considered:

- Is it necessary to ensure security and public order, and can we really assess its effectiveness?

One of the arguments for introducing these restrictions is the fear of terrorist attacks and the related need for greater monitoring of the behaviour of citizens, where the face veil could be a serious obstacle. And so:

- Is its introduction being useful because of the terrorist threat, or rather is it an attempt of indirect discrimination of Muslims desire greater interference with their private life and the realm of religious feelings? Is the argument talking about the need for greater monitoring of public spaces, airports and banks is enough?

- Is introducing such laws in countries where regulation is aimed at a small group, whether it satisfies the requirement of proportionality?

The author, apart from the attempt to answer such questions, will also try to determine whether the ban on covering the face in public places can be considered a compromise between security considerations and democracy? The previous position of the ECtHR stating the lawfulness of, above all, French regulations of this type, challenged the opinion of the UN Human Rights Committee of 23/10/2018.

Barbara Zyzda, Ph-D. Student, University of Wroclaw, Poland

Same-sex relationships as a modern alternative to traditional family. Example of social injustice.

Same-sex family as an alternative to a traditional family model is the core subject of the paper. Poland does not legally recognize same-sex relationships, either in the form of civil unions or marriage. However there are some legal provisions in various legal acts or Supreme Court rulings that recognise relations

between same-sex partners and grant them specific rights and obligations. One of the examples is term "family" in Social Aid Act of 12 March 2004 which is used to refer to people who are related or unrelated staying in the real relationship, living together and have a common household. Also the social attitude to recognizing same-sex couples and their families seems to change, because Poles are becoming more and more tolerant. This paper examines whether Poland is ready for same-sex relationships in the context of polish current cultural and legal state.

Lucas L. O. Carduell, PhD. student, European University Institute, Florence, Italy

Artificial Intelligence, Robotics and Human Rights. Case Study: Artificially Intelligent Robots and the New Way of Invasion of Privacy

Even though Artificial Intelligence falls essentially in the field of computer sciences, it is also considered the result of a merge of disciplines as varied as philosophy, mathematics, neurology, linguistics, and other fields such as genetic engineering and evolutionary sciences and others. This criterion makes it a complex field that most of us do not see, sense or touch. Yet, Artificial Intelligence is almost everywhere. Various activities in our lives are governed by Artificial Intelligence-empowered technologies. From stock market to predictions of the weather, even the song or movie recommendations we receive on the internet are all managed and evaluated by these technologies. This distinctive feature Artificial Intelligence applies also to robotics, with their various primary categories: Manipulators (Robots in factories or on the International Space Station), Mobile Robots (Self-driving cars or Unmanned ground vehicles), and Humanoid Robots (human-like robots that mimic the human torso). Many of us do not see, sense or touch them. In fact, robots today are commonplaces in factories, battlefields, and restaurants and in hospitals helping surgeons in deliveries and surgeries. Perhaps, I think, until today, the most common robots we see today are vacuum cleaning robots or perhaps, arguably, smart phones as they capable of sensing and acting autonomously.

As these robots are becoming more prevalent in our societies, the very structure and understanding of privacy is changing. This paper uses social companion robots (human-like socially interactive in design such as sex robots, elderly carer robots...etc) as a case law. Practically by definition, such robots, unlike, for example, TV or computers, are equipped with the ability to move, sense, process, and record the environment. This as the result makes such robots present a novel opportunity for government, private cooperations, and hackers to access information about the interior of a living space.

This paper argues that, just as the internet made it possible for people to have a platform to express their opinions and currently is seen also as a tool in the hands of governments and giant cooperations to spy on and manipulate people, social companion robots which are meant to help people to have leisure time or to care for the elderly and disabled, several cases have shown that they have become unique tools to augment the surveillance capacity on people. Furthermore, this paper argues also that artificially intelligent social companion robots, supported by machine learning and fuelled by big data allows them to learn from experiences and to solve problems and perhaps create own solutions and understanding out of the control of the user or controller which might lead to undesirable ends.

Margarita Zenina Konstantinovna, , Student, Smolny College, Saint Petersburg State University, Russian Federation

Non-profit organisations as the middle ground of political participation

I would like to present my recent work on the phenomenon of non-governmental organisations as a form of political participation. It is well-known that one of the main characteristics of traditional Greek democracy is active political participation of free citizens in the development of the polis. Politics here should be understood in the Arendtian-Aristotelian sense - as a selfless activity of many equal individuals, whose main goal is development of the community. Modern democracies don't have that much in common with Greek ones, however, one important characteristic remains untouched - political participation. Unfortunately, political participation in modern democracies is understood mostly in two different moduses or grounds - in local (on the level of your neighbourhood, region, district) or in a global one (on the level of the whole county). If we ask ourselves what ancient greeks would call politics today, it is very likely that we will find the answer in non-profit/non-governmental organisations - in my work I call it the middle ground of political participation. This type of political participation is the only one, in which the individuals act by themselves, not seeking for any personal benefits and aiming particularly on the development of the society. In my presentation I am going to focus on the situation, which non-profit organisations are facing today in Russia. The main conclusion, to which I come at the end of my work, is that in Russia non-profit organisations are seen as an expression of global political ground (or «big» politics) by Russian citizens, government and unrepresented in parliament political opposition, which brings a disastrous effect on this form of political participation as a whole, putting the middle ground of political participation in Russia on the edge of extinction.

Ulkar Aghayeva, Student, Master of Arts of Social Exclusion program at Åbo Akademi University, Finland

Zinaida Rozhkova, junior researcher, master of political science, Institute of philosophy, Russian Academy Science, Russian Federation

Democracy and capitalism in the context of globalization

There are many studies and concepts on the problems of democracy and their solutions, which leads to the complexity of their analysis. Problems of democracy are studied, and examined from different points of view and scientific disciplines: political science, sociology, economics, etc. Argument on the functionality of democracy reveals a deep-rooted political problems. One of the ways in the field of these studies is to meet the key conditions and guidelines for the functioning of democracy.

One aspect of the proper functioning of democracy is the complex relationship between democracy and capitalism. Some modern researchers call the relationship blissful, others crisis. So, K.Tonyato believes that "as a result of the link between democracy and the economy not only contribute to the improvement of functional indicators in the economic sphere, but also help to transfer the economy and its institutions to the center, to root them in a collective identity and make them more stable as a result of their cultural revival."¹ The main thesis of the research T.Piketty², on the other hand, is a threat of the negative impact of property stratification on democracy, which carries capitalism. And researchers in a special issue of "Democratic Theory", dedicated to the crisis of democracy, called "insufficiently regulated capitalism the main stressor and Creator of the crisis, which leads to the loss of representative democracies of its democratic content."³

Unfortunately, at the present time, changes in the system of capitalism, associated primarily with globalization, have led to a divergence of democracy and justice, and, as a result, to its dysfunctionality, understood as the inability to bring various benefits to the people. Governments are often disarmed in front of multinational corporations and the balance of power between them is far from ideal.

Mogens Chrom Jacobsen, Independent Scholar, France.