



## Status quo on reconciliation and no hate speech in Serbia

Tools and resources available.

**Organisation name and Country: Educational Center – Krusevac, Serbia**



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

This document is a product of the Erasmus+ funded project “Walking the path of reconciliation-empowering communities for a peaceful society”, implemented by BBA and partners during 2019-2022. The European Commission’s support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflect the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

**Name and contact of a researcher:**

Agencija MENSCH

**Research aim is to provide information on the existing practice, policy and other normative acts that tackle the issue of Young people and Peace, Reconciliation and No Hate Speech in Serbia.**

**The study included a desk review, which analyzed the legal, institutional framework and thematic areas that determine attitudes of young people in Serbia toward peace, reconciliation and no hate speech. In addition to the analysis of the institutional framework, the research included available data and reports from institutions, civil society organizations, as well as an analysis of available and published researches, relevant to the research topic.**

**We noticed many reports and studies in Serbia that focus in reconciliation and hate speech in general, but a small number of documents targeted position and attitudes of young people in Serbia toward peace, reconciliation and no hate speech.**

If the term youth is between the ages of 15 and 30 (According Youth Law RS), viewed in the context of our region means that most young people have grown up in times of war or in the post-conflict period. "The oldest generation of respondents was born in 1988 in a country called the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY). Shortly thereafter, that state disintegrated and all the social turmoil associated with it ensued: a raging civil war in this region, economic sanctions and impoverishment of the population, the 1999 war, NATO bombing and the so-called Fifth October. Youth born in the SFRY changed citizenship four times without changing their address: first they lived in the SFRY, then in 1992 in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and since 2003 in the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro. and finally, since 2006, they have been living in the Republic of Serbia. On the other side of the spectrum, the youngest respondents were born in 2003, after a period of wars, at a time marked by relative political consolidation and economic progress." **Research "Youth in Serbia", (Fridrih Ebert foundation, 2019.)** aims to provide perceptions, awareness, expectations and approaches of young generations in Serbia to the changing socio-political reality. The study seeks to identify the needs, attitudes and perceptions of young people as they become agents of change. The study focuses on analyzing the contributions of young people to the democratic development of society in Serbia. Research has shown that young people are concerned about the future and financial issues, but they are also determined to find a path to a better life for themselves, and many of them see this path in expatriation. General research conclusions are that young people not interested in politics; they do not discuss politics, nor do

they seek to be politically informed. The institutions of the state and society do not enjoy the trust of young people, and this is especially pointed for political parties. Although young people dissatisfaction with the state of democracy and democratic values is widespread in Serbia, there is still support for a democratic political system in a general sense. Serbia's accession to the European Union have positive associations and the view that it would have positive effects on the Serbian economy, political system and cultural identity.

The **Umbrella organization of the Youth of Serbia (KOMS)** published the **Alternative Report on the Position and Needs of Youth in the Republic of Serbia in 2019**. In this study, official data were collected on young people who talk about their position, habits, attitudes and problems they face. This report addresses a number of different areas and states that there is a low level of political participation of young people, but also a low level of confidence in both political actors and institutions, which should be an alarm about the alienation of institutions from young people. Concerning security, the report stated that the situation had worsened compared to the previous year. As many as two-thirds of young people plan to move out of Serbia, most mentioning that they want to go to Western Europe (47 %). One third of respondents stated that they had been exposed to "digital violence", while two thirds of respondents had experienced violence in a "real environment". As the most common causes of violence, young people cite family relationships, social relationships that promote violence and the absence and decline of social values in Serbia. As many as 61 % of young people said they had been subjected to some form of discrimination. More young people were victims of digital violence, physical violence, witnessed violence, discrimination or witnessed discrimination, and the percentage of youth justifying violence increased!

**UG Citizens' Initiatives** published the publication "Evaluation of the Effects of Civic Education - 10 Years After", with the aim of analyzing Civic Education in high schools and gaining insight into changes in young people's attitudes through comparison with the results of a similar study conducted 10 years ago. The report stated that the general level of knowledge was not satisfactory, but unlike the research conducted in 2009, young people showed significantly higher levels of knowledge. Most of the values promoted through the content are rated as important (such as democracy, civic participation, non-violent conflict resolution, etc.), but it is striking that the interviewed students are not interested in political developments and social engagement, or show confidence in state institutions. Despite not being politically and socially informed, a significant percentage of high school students show a fairly high ethnic distance to individual ethnic groups, but also a high aversion to certain groups in society.

Regarding social distance towards members of other minority groups, this analysis states that it is not generally expressed, but is noticeable towards Albanians (36%), members of the LGBT population (41%) and people with HIV / AIDS (40%).

Results of the **Research "Communication Aggression in Serbia 2019". Center for Media Professionalization and Media Literacy (CEPROM)**, show that in the month (September 15 to October 15, 2019) almost 19,964 were published, in the most read print and online media in the country, texts with elements of **aggressive communication, hate speech and sensationalism**. According to the findings of this research, eight daily newspapers and the 20 most read portals in the country in one day alone publish an average of 644 texts containing some of the elements of aggressive communication, hate speech and sensationalism, which means that each medium publishes on average 23 such texts in the course one day. In this research it is stated that labels containing elements of **hate speech** are increasingly used, so in the analyzed period as many as 508 texts were published with the term "Ustasa", 491 texts with the term "Siptar" and 1358 texts in which "traitors" were labeled. This study states that texts with elements of aggression, sensationalism and hate speech are predominantly present in online media, in which as many as 86% of such texts were published in the analyzed period (17.169), while 14% (2795 texts) were published in the daily press. One of the conclusions of the research stated that the most dangerous consequence of such reporting is the increasing polarization in society and the division into "we" and "them", which occurs precisely as a consequence of the absence of a culture of dialogue and simultaneous strengthening of extremisms of various kinds.

The results of **Hate speech perception and social distance towards members of different groups** survey show that 94% (91% in the 2016 survey) of the respondents believe that the statement "Serbs on willows" represents hate speech, 89% (85% in the 2016 survey) that hate speech represents the statement "Knife, wire, Srebrenica", while 80% of respondents (76% in the 2016 survey) consider this speech to be a statement "Homosexuals are a spruce tree to be cut down and thrown into the fire." The group with the greatest social distance are migrants, asylum seekers (3,2) 43, followed by Albanian (2,57) and LGBT (2,57) people living with HIV / AIDS. (1.72), followed by members of the Roma nationality (1.37). In other words, a third of respondents would not prefer migrants living in the same country as them (37%). A quarter do not want Albanians in their country (25%), with the third most undesirable group being members of the LGBT population (17%), followed by people living with HIV / AIDS (13%). The lowest social distance exists towards Serbs (0.11), the poor (0.15) and women (0.16). In **Annual Report** for 2019, Commissioner for the Protection of Equality presented that "Discrimination on

the basis of nationality and ethnic origin is the eighth basis in terms of the frequency of complaints filed with the Commissioner, with 50 complaints, accounting for 6.8% of the total number of complaints on various grounds of discrimination. The majority of complaints, as in the previous year, were filed due to discrimination against members of the Roma national minority (32), accounting for 64% of all complaints filed for discrimination on this basis. The frequency and number of complaints submitted are followed by complaints not specifying which national minority is concerned (5), followed by complaints based on belonging to a Slovak national minority (2), Vlach (2), Bosnian (2), Albanian (2). Montenegro (2) and one complaint each from members of the Croatian, Greek, and Bulgarian national minorities.

### **Legal framework**

In Serbia, the highest legal act - the **Constitution of the Republic of Serbia** of 2006, regulates in various articles: protection of human and minority rights and freedoms, prohibition of discrimination, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of expression of nationality, encouragement of respect for differences, prohibition of provocation racial, national and religious hatred. Also, the Republic of Serbia has passed laws dealing with the protection of rights and freedoms, non-discrimination, war crimes etc. (the **Law on the Prohibition of Discrimination**, the **Law on the Protection of Rights and Freedoms of National Minorities**, the **Law on Organization and Competence of Government Authorities in War Crimes Proceedings**, the **Law on Cooperation between Serbia and Montenegro with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991**, the **Law on the Rights of Civilian Invalids of War**, the **Law on public information and media**, **Criminal code** etc.

The **Anti-Discrimination Law** provides that the expression of ideas, information and opinions that incite discrimination, hatred or violence against a person or a group of persons on account of their personal capacity is prohibited, in mass media and other publications, at gatherings and places accessible to the public, by printing and presenting messages or symbols and otherwise.

The **Law on public information** and media also expressly prohibits hate speech. According to this law - ideas, opinions, or information published in the media should not encourage discrimination, hatred or violence against a person or group of persons because of their belonging to or not belonging to a race, religion, nation, gender, because of their sexual orientation or other personal property, whether or not the offense was committed.

Special protection against hate speech is also envisaged in the **Criminal Code**. The Criminal Code criminalizes multiple hate speech acts. Such acts include the offense of provoking national, racial and religious hatred and intolerance, which provides for a prohibition of provoking such hatred or intolerance among peoples or ethnic communities living in the RS.

The **Law on Youth RS** was adopted in 2011. This law regulates the measures and activities undertaken by the Republic of Serbia and local self-government units in order to improve the social position of young people and create conditions for meeting the needs and interests of young people in all areas of interest to young people. The Law on Youth aims to create conditions for supporting young people in organizing, social action, development and realization of potential, for the benefit of the individual and society.

### **Strategic documents:**

**The Strategy for Prevention and Protection against Discrimination** is an umbrella strategic document in the field of anti-discrimination policy in Serbia. The strategy is, at the proposal of the Office for Human and Minority Rights, adopted by the Government for the period 2013-2018. The aim of the Strategy is to respect the constitutional principle of non-discrimination, especially in relation to vulnerable social groups, namely: national minorities, women, LGBT persons, persons with disabilities, the elderly, children, refugees, internally displaced persons and other vulnerable migrants groups, religious affiliation and persons whose health condition may be the basis of discrimination.

**National Youth Strategy** (2015 – 2025) is document which specifies in particular: active participation of young people in the social life, providing for the exercising of the right of young people to equal opportunities, youth information, encouragement and validation of tolerance, democracy and exceptional achievements of young people, fostering and development of formal and non-formal education, encouragement and incentives for employment and self-employment of young people and youth entrepreneurship, improvement of youth safety, sustainable development and healthy environment, protection and improvement of youth health and other activities and areas of importance for young people.

Recognized problem is low regional youth mobility, lack of systematic and stable funding for regional mobility and lack of mechanisms for informing young people about mobility, as well as the opportunities offered to them through regional and international co-operation. The level of youth awareness of programs (Erasmus + ....) that would enable them to experience mobility is very low. On average, 81% of young people did not know or hear about these programs (National Youth Strategy RS).

### **Government bodies:**



The **Office for Human and Minority rights RS**, performs professional tasks for the needs of the Government and ministries related to: protection and promotion of human and minority rights; monitoring the compliance of domestic regulations with international treaties and other international legal acts on human and minority rights and initiating changes to domestic regulations; general issues of the position of persons belonging to national minorities; monitoring the position of persons belonging to national minorities living in the territory of the Republic of Serbia and exercising minority rights; establishing links between national minorities and countries of origin.

**The Protector of Citizens (Ombudsman of Serbia)** is an independent and autonomous government body responsible for the protection and promotion of rights and liberties. The immunity enjoyed by the Protector of Citizens enables the independence of his/her work. The Protector of Citizens focuses particularly on the protection of: national minority rights, children rights, rights of disabled persons, rights of people deprived of liberty, gender rights. The Protector of Citizens controls, by checking the allegations of complaints or acting at own initiative, whether state administration bodies, Republic Public Attorney, bodies or organizations exercising public authority, treat the citizens of Serbia in accordance with law and other regulations of the Republic of Serbia or in compliance with the principles of good administration (source: [ombudsman.org.rs](http://ombudsman.org.rs)).

**The Commissioner for the Protection of Equality** is an independent and specialized government body formed under the Law on the Prohibition of Discrimination. The tasks of the Commissioner are to prevent all forms and cases of discrimination, to protect the equality of individuals and legal entities in all areas of social relations, to supervise the implementation of anti-discrimination regulations and to promote the realization and protection of equality (source: [ravnopravnost.gov.rs](http://ravnopravnost.gov.rs)).

**Analysis of the normative and institutional framework for the prohibition of hate speech in the Republic of Serbia** (Foundation Public Law Centre, author: Radomir Zekavica, 2019) If the solutions of the national legislation of the RS concerning the prohibition of hate speech are evaluated from the standpoint of international norms and standards, one could say that Serbian legislation is on satisfactorily aligned with international law. In addition to the constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression, this right and the conditions of its restriction are also regulated in detail within a wide-ranging legislative framework in which the prohibition of hate speech is provided both directly and indirectly. Key problems in the functioning of the hate speech system in RS can be seen precisely in the field of its inadequate implementation in practice. However, an adequate normative-institutional framework for the prohibition of hatred loses its meaning if its implementation in practice is not

accompanied by the readiness of the whole society, and especially the representatives of political power, to develop a spirit of tolerance and suppress hate speech. Critical overview of the functioning of the normative-institutional framework for the prohibition of hate speech and points to the **key problems**, first of all: the problem of media freedom, the high degree of non-recognition of the essence of discrimination and hate speech among representatives of the public authorities, the problem regarding the functioning and independence of regulatory bodies, but also the judicial system in general. Political discourse in Serbia is burdened with the spirit of intolerance and rhetoric that often contains hate speech. The fact that pro-government media often appear as actors of such rhetoric is worrying, as it points to the readiness of the public authorities to promote a critical dialogue that is the premise of a healthy democratic society.

[fcjp.ba/analize/Radomir\\_Zekavica1\\_Normativni\\_i\\_institucionalni\\_okvir\\_zabrane\\_govora\\_mrznje\\_u\\_Republici\\_Srbiji](http://fcjp.ba/analize/Radomir_Zekavica1_Normativni_i_institucionalni_okvir_zabrane_govora_mrznje_u_Republici_Srbiji).

*In Serbia, numerous **Non-governmental organizations** deal with reconciliation, human rights and no hate speech.*

**Humanitarian Law Center (HLC)** is a human rights non-governmental organization that document human rights violations perpetrated on a massive scale across the former Yugoslavia, during the armed conflicts in Croatia, in Bosnia, and later in Kosovo. Since 1992 HLC has worked tirelessly to document war crimes and human rights abuses and support victims and their families in achieving justice. The work of Humanitarian Law Center encompasses documentation, justice and memory. Humanitarian Law Center supports post-Yugoslav societies in promotion of the rule of law and acceptance of the legacy of mass human rights violations, and therefore in establishing the criminal responsibility of the perpetrators, serving justice, and preventing recurrence. Realization of these goals in the region implies going through a comprehensive and multifaceted transitional justice process. Humanitarian Law Center nurtures a regional approach to justice through RECOM – a civil society initiative to create an official regional truth commission to establish the facts about war crimes and human rights violations committed on the territory of the former Yugoslavia in the period between 1991. and 2001. HLC has developed numerous partnerships and it is a member of Coalition for RECOM, International Coalition of Sites of Conscience and Victim Support Europe (source: [hlc-rdc.org](http://hlc-rdc.org)).

The **Belgrade Centre for Human Rights** was established by a group of human rights experts and activists in February 1995 as a non-profit, nongovernmental organization. The main purpose of the Centre is to study human rights, to disseminate knowledge about them and to educate individuals engaged in this



area. It hopes, thereby, to promote the development of democracy and rule of law in Serbia. At the end of 2019, the Belgrade Center for Human Rights issued a public opinion poll **“Human Rights in the Eyes of Serbian Citizens”** containing the views and perceptions of citizens on major human rights issues in Serbia. According to the results, 63% of citizens believe that, to a greater or lesser extent, human rights in Serbia are not respected. The statement on this survey stated that most citizens believe that it is precisely those state bodies whose primary responsibility is the protection of human rights, the prosecution and the courts, which are not independent and independent in their work and that the procedures in which they can protect their rights take an unjustifiably long time, which loses the purpose of protection of rights and leads to distrust of citizens in state bodies whose primary responsibility is the protection of human rights. When it comes to specific rights, citizens have cited the right to work and freedom of expression/media as their most vulnerable. Of the respondents who stated that they had been victims of human rights violations in the last 10 years, 28% stated that they were dealing with employment rights, followed by the answer regarding freedom of expression with 14%. The question "Which three human rights come to mind first" gave the following answers: the right to freedom of expression/speech - 34%; right to work/decent work - 32% and the right to life / dignified life - 28% of respondents.

Belgrade Centre for Human Right has been publishing Annual Human Rights Report ([bgcenter.org.rs](http://bgcenter.org.rs)). **“Human Rights in Serbia 2019 - Law, Practice and International Human Rights Standards”** stating that the dominant influence of politics is on almost all spheres of social life, that institutions are increasingly collapsing, and the absence of solidarity threatens the position of particularly vulnerable categories of Serbian citizens. Regarding the position of Roma, this report states that members of the Roma national minority are markedly disadvantaged relative to the rest of the population and are exposed to deep-rooted social exclusion, as well as that key challenges for improving their position are employment, housing, access education and health care services, as well as the fight against discrimination.

**Youth Initiative for Human Rights (YIHR)** is a regional network of non-governmental organizations with programmes in **Serbia**, Croatia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo. Since their foundation in 2003, the Youth Initiative for Human Rights has been fighting for the same values. YIHR is fighting for peace in the region, not only for the absence of war, but for the peace as a lasting process which means dealing with the past and which results in continuous co-operation between the states and people in the region. The focus of the Youth Initiative for Human Rights is on societies and citizens, above all the youth, who are least familiar with the events and war crimes committed during the 1990s.

More than 15,000 secondary school pupils, students, legal specialists, artists, journalists, human rights activists, film makers and writers have gone through exchange programmes which the Youth Initiative for Human Rights has been organizing. In first 15 years of work, the Initiative has published several hundreds of press releases, more than 30 analytic reports and studies, organized 200 training programmes, more than 150 regional exchange programmes, 300 street actions and protests, and won 15 cases before national and international courts. YIHR has so far organized 4 Youth Summits held in Belgrade, Pristina, Sarajevo, Zagreb and Skopje. These summits brought together thousands of regional and international young civic and political activists to share experiences and to initiate the process of democratic reform. Youth Summits encouraged and led to the establishment of the Regional Office for Youth Co-operation. YIHR has established and implements several festivals aimed at connecting young people and fostering cultural cooperation in the region, such as the Sarajevo Days in Belgrade (until 2013), as well as the Miredita, Good Day (2014) representing Belgrade and Pristina artists of Kosovo and Serbia.

The **Lawyers' Committee For Human Rights (YUCOM)** is engaged in promoting and advocating for the rule of law and compliance with human rights, raising public awareness, conceiving, establishing and leading civic initiatives, providing legal assistance to victims of human rights violations, as well as developing co-operation with national and international organizations involved in human rights' protection and promotion. YUCOM is renowned as an organization advocating for human rights and promoting the active participation of citizens through legal initiatives. It has profiled itself and gained much recognition as a human rights defender organization (source: [en.yucom.org.rs](http://en.yucom.org.rs)).

Research **"Youth Participation Index 2017", Monitoring report of Political, Social and Economic Participation of Youth 2017, Ana and Vlade Divac Foundation** The research's focus is on youth participation in decision-making processes, as well as on monitoring youth policy developments in the Western Balkans and Turkey. Youth Participation Index (YPI), measures the level of opportunity of young people to be involved in the decision-making processes. The YPI consists of three pillars: political participation of young people, social participation of young people and economic participation of young people. Recommendations: It is necessary to change the paradigm that young people are a big problem in this region and create enabling environments where youth are a part of the solution. Youth participation in local development processes encourages young people to recognize community issues and engage in their resolution and reduce their vulnerability to economic, political and social problems. Young people who have the opportunity to access information have the power to participate in

decision-making process and are influential in advocating for the issues which are important to them. Mechanisms for youth participation at the local level have not been fully developed. There are data that prove the existence of youth networks in a few countries, especially at the national level. However, the number of young people who participate as decision-makers is still very low. Therefore, one of the first actions that should be addressed is to advocate for the opportunity to build youth councils, parliament and unions in order to ensure the participation of young people in the decision-making process.

**Role of the organisation into these processes related to the peace building, reconciliation and no hate speech:**

The project **"Peace building Framework Competence in Youth Work and Non-formal Education in Europe"** is implemented by Educational Center Krusevac in cooperation with 12 partner organizations, supported by Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency in the frame of Erasmus+ program. This long-term project involved participants (youth workers and youth leaders) from 13 countries through set of interrelated activities. The main aim of this project was framework competence building which aims to support youth workers/leaders in innovation and creativity in developing peace building education and practice within youth work and non-formal learning in Europe. Within this project have been implemented set of interrelated activities: 3 mobility activities – training course on topics of peace building in youth work, creativity and innovation in peace building and non-formal education as tool for social transformation, web platform ([www.actionhub.eu](http://www.actionhub.eu)) for sharing and promoting different tools, methods and forms of working on peace building topics in youth context, action week - public activities with young people with the aim to promote, raise awareness and educate their communities on topics of peace and large scale youth event.

**"Divided Past – Joint Future"** is the project implemented by a consortium of 18 partners (7 IPA beneficiary countries plus Slovenia, Croatia, Austria and Netherland). The overall objective of this project is to have Civil Society Organisations (CSO's) recognized by governments as an important societal factor with strong capacity to implement peace-building and reconciliation. Project consortium involves CSOs, among which is Educational Center Krusevac, research institutes, foundations, resources centers and Erasmus NAs and 13 associated business partners. Duration of the project is 48 months (2016 – 2019). The leading applicant was Youth Communication Centre Banja Luka and this project is financed by the European Union.

Educational center Krusevac has also implemented several international training courses in the frame of ERASMUS+ programme and European Youth Foundation of the Council of Europe such as „**Volunteering 4 Peace** “which aimed to equip 30 young people, volunteer managers who will work with volunteers engaged in peace building and reconciliation processes. TC also addressed Forum Theatre as technique to be used in peace building activities and „**Restart Peace** “which was Training Course using interactive and creative methods of non-formal education. Training aimed to equip 30 young people with competencies to develop local and/or international projects that promote peace, inter-cultural and inter-religious dialog and are against violence and hate speech. Main theme of the project was an important role of the youth as peace builders and initiators of conflict transformation processes in and between participating countries. “” **Youth (Net)Work for Antidiscrimination and Diversity**” is international training course using interactive and creative methods of non-formal education in youth work to address violation of human rights such as racism, xenophobia, discrimination and hate speech. Main theme was important role of youth work to deal and combat discrimination towards youth and violence in them. and it aims is to educate and empower youth workers to develop activities and strategies to address prejudices, discrimination and violence issues, increase level of effective communication and by that raise capacities of their organizations for collaborative work and networking on international level for combat discrimination and promote diversity. “**DiscriminiACTION and Media**” main theme of the project was important role of media in everyday life of youth and presence of discrimination towards youth and violence in them. Project aimed to equip youth workers with knowledge and skills and needed for dealing with discrimination and violence issues, to recognize and act against discrimination, homophobia, hate speech and violence.

### Conclusions, recommendations

**Improve regional and international cooperation in the field of youth policies. hold regional initiatives that would foster co-operation in the field of youth policy; promote the participation of young women and men in various programs and projects of regional and international cooperation in the field of youth policy.**

**Work to involve all social actors in the recognition and prevention of hate speech in the public space, with particular emphasis on its timely and adequate sanctioning. Respect, gender equality and non-discrimination in the media and on social networks**

**Encourage the integration of topics that develop a culture of tolerance, understanding and appreciation of diversity, intergenerational solidarity, mutual respect, gender equality and non-discrimination in the media and social networks.**



Particular attention should be paid to responsible reporting, which should not be characterized by hate speech, sensationalism, sexism, misogyny, discriminatory attitudes and offensive reporting that is most often directed at women and members of the LGBT population.

The economic, cultural and administrative preconditions for the mobility of young women and men have to be improved. Provide conditions to increase youth mobility and enhance international youth cooperation.

Improve programs (in formal and non formal education of young people) for respect for human and minority rights, gender equality, acceptance of diversity, tolerance and nurturing non-violent communication.

Develop communication and cooperation programs between the various social groups to which the youth belong; support peer education and intercultural learning programs that promote tolerance, understanding and anti-discrimination; develop integrative information models that portray minorities as part of a broader social group rather than in isolation

**Tools and resources available for other youth workers and organisations to use:**

Local level	
National level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitution of the Republic of Serbia: <a href="#">Ustav_republike_srbije</a></li> <li>• Law on the Prohibition of Discrimination: <a href="#">Zakon_o_zabrani_diskriminacije</a></li> <li>• Law on the Protection of Rights and Freedoms of National Minorities <a href="#">Zakon_o_zastiti_prava_i_sloboda_nacionalnih_manjina</a></li> <li>• Law on Organization and Competence of Government Authorities in War Crimes Proceedings <a href="#">Zakon_o_organizaciji_i_nadleznosti_drzavnih_organa_u_postupku_za_ratne_zlocine</a></li> <li>• Law on Cooperation between Serbia and Montenegro with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 <a href="#">Zakon_o_saradnji_srbije_i_crne_gore_sa_medjunarodnim_tribunalom_za_krivicno_gonjenje_lica_odgovornih_za_teska_krsenja</a></li> <li>• Law on the Rights of Civilian Invalids of War <a href="#">Zakon_o_pravima_civilnih_invalida_rata</a></li> <li>• Law on public information and media <a href="#">Zakon_o_javnom_informisanju_i_medijima</a></li> <li>• Criminal code <a href="#">Krivicni-zakonik-2019</a></li> <li>• Protector of Citizens (Ombudsman of Serbia) <a href="#">ombudsman.org.rs</a></li> <li>• Commissioner for the Protection of Equality <a href="#">ravnopravnost.gov.rs</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Non-governmental organization:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Humanitarian Law Center <a href="#">hlc-rdc.org</a></li> <li>• Belgrade Centre for Human Rights <a href="#">bgcentar.org.rs</a></li> <li>• Lawyers' Committee For Human Rights (YUCOM) <a href="#">en.yucom.org.rs</a></li> <li>• Youth Initiative for Human Rights (YIHR) <a href="#">yihr.rs/en</a></li> </ul>
Regional level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Youth Cooperation Office (RYCO) <a href="#">rycowb.org</a></li> <li>• Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) <a href="https://www.rcc.int/">https://www.rcc.int/</a></li> <li>• Western Balkans Fund (cross – border and inter – regional cooperation and to the strengthening of regional cohesion) <a href="http://westernbalkansfund.org/">http://westernbalkansfund.org/</a></li> </ul>
European level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council of Europe <a href="https://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/home">https://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/home</a></li> <li>- No Hate Speech Movement <a href="https://www.coe.int/en/web/no-hate-campaign">https://www.coe.int/en/web/no-hate-campaign</a></li> <li>- Publications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“We can! Taking action against Hate Speech through Counter and Alternative Narratives”</li> <li>“Bookmarks”</li> <li>“Manual on hate speech”</li> <li>“The EYF &amp; the No Hate Speech Movement campaign”</li> </ul> </li> <li>• European youth Foundation: <a href="https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-youth-">https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-youth-</a></li> </ul>





[foundation](#)