

HUMAN RIGHTS Research Committee 26 IPSA International Political Science Association

Message from the Chair



Newsletter no. 13
October 2022

Dear Colleagues,

This is the third time that I write as Chair to the Research Committee members.

This message is to inform current Research Committee members of the developments that have taken place in relation to the Committee over the past six months, and to provide information to all those IPSA members who are interested in conducting human rights research.

During the last six months, IPSA RC26 has co-organised a hybrid event on “Europe of the 21st century about a Europe of green good. The community of security and value”, between 23 and 24 June 2022, at the Collegium Polonicum in Słubice, Poland. IPSA RC26 has also co-organised the I International Congress on culture of peace and human rights - in scope of democratic values at the Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa, on 18-19 May 2022, in hybrid mode.

What's inside?

1. Buenos Aires 2023 WC, all deadlines.

2.- Digital in equalities, call for papers

3.- Maria Cruz la Chica on “Is rape a ‘cultural issue’?”

4.- Jędrzej Skrzypczak on free speech during Ukraine war

Conference news and call for papers

and much more...

On organisation matters, a new distribution list has been set up on google groups with all emails linked with IPSA RC26. We now have a powerful communication tool for the IPSA RC26 community. More than 700 emails are included.

If you are interested in sharing a call for papers or academic information with the IPSA RC26 members, please email humanrights@webphilosophia.com

We look forward to receiving your contribution for the human rights blog, please write to Monique Falcao at mqfalcao@gmail.com Visit previous post at <http://humanrights.webphilosophia.com>

An international webinar on digital inequalities will be held online in December 2022. The call for papers will be open until 15 October. Potential themes include but are not limited to digital inequalities in relation to AI, algorithms, misinformation, digital labour, platform economy, cybersafety, cybercrime, gaming, big data, the digital public sphere, economic class, gender, sexuality, race and ethnicity, aging, disability, healthcare, education, rural residency, networks, public policy, etc. More information in this Newsletter.

We have decided to celebrate the human rights day -10 December- by organising an IPSA RC26 webinar. This could be a new tradition for this Research Committee. This year, we would like to organise an academic event on the Russia – Ukraine conflict from the perspective of human rights. We will provide you further information on this initiative.

Chair:

Oscar Pérez de la Fuente
Carlos III University of Madrid
Spain
oscar.perez@uc3m.es

Chair-elect:

Jedrzej Skrzypczak
Adam Mickiewicz University in
Poznan, Poland
jedrzej.skrzypczak@gmail.com

Secretary:

Tatiana L. Barandova
RANEPa, St Petersburg, Russia
tbarandova@yandex.ru

Board:

Dr. Annie Miller
University of Colorado Denver
School of Public Affairs
ANNIE.B.MILLER@UCDENVER.EDU

Bruno Konder Comparato
Federal University of São Paulo
(Unifesp), Brazil,
bruno.comparato@unifesp.br

Jeffrey Davis
University of Maryland, Baltimore (UMBC)
davisj@umbc.edu

Monique Falcao
University Santa Úrsula, Brazil
mqfalcao@gmail.com

Ex-officio member (former Chair)

Alexander Sungurov
Higher School of Economics
St Petersburg, Russia
aungurov@mail.ru

Buenos Aires IPSA World Congress will be held on 15-19 July 2023. We encourage to participate with papers and panels, especially within the topics of human rights. This Congress will be mainly presential, but with the possibility of online participation and it will be possible to organise online panels in this RC. We expect that the majority of the panels will be presential. We will inform you on all deadlines for the participation in this World Congress. More information in this Newsletter.

We are working to strengthen the communication and interaction within the IPSA RC26 community, to improve our academic work. We look forward to your feedback. If you have any comment or suggestion, please email humanrights@webphilosophia.com

Oscar Pérez del Fuente
Chair
IPSA RC26 on human rights

October 2022



I INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON CULTURE OF PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS – IN SCOPE OF DEMOCRATIC VALUES ON THE INITIATIVE OF THE RESEARCH GROUP ON CULTURE OF PEACE AND DEMOCRACY (RATIO LEGIS/UAL) HELD WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE RC26 (HUMAN RIGHTS) FROM IPSA

With the institutional support of RC26 (Human Rights) from the IPSA and joint organization by the Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa (UAL), the Department of Law of the Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa and the Research Group on Culture of Peace and Democracy from the Center of Research and Development for Legal Sciences –Ratio Legis/UAL, was held on 18 and 20 May 2022, the I International Congress on Culture of Peace and Human Rights – in scope of democratic values, with the aim of promoting reflection on the contemporaneity of democratic values in times of real consequences arising from the health crisis and the increase in international political and social tension that challenges the structure of states governed by the rule of law.

The event adopted the hybrid model, onsite (in the auditoriums of the UAL) and online, with 10 keynote conferences and 18 special conferences selected from the call for papers system with approval by blind review, with representation from two major world associations (IPSA – International Political Science Association –, and IACL – International Association of Constitutional Law), thirteen universities from seven different countries distributed over three continents (Brazil, China, Spain, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal and Russia), and four research centres (Ratio Legis/UAL, CASS, CIDEP and HR/CC/UFMA), which allowed the collection of 22 scientific papers that will form the scientific book of the Congress.

Six IPSA members were invited to speak at the keynote conferences. Among them the Chair, Prof. Dr. Oscar Pérez de La Fuente, the Former Chair, Prof. Dr. Alexander Sungurov, followed by Prof. Dr. Alex Sander Pires, Prof. Dr. Pedro Trovão do Rosário, Prof. Dr. Cassius Chai, and Prof. Dr. Claudio Carneiro.

BUENOS AIRES 2023 IPSA WOLD CONGRESS: important dates

- 20 SEP 2022** **Call for Panels Opens**
- 01 NOV 2022** **Open Panel Proposal Submission Deadline**
- 02 NOV 2022** **Review of Open Panel Proposals Begins**
- 14 NOV 2022** **Deadline to Review Open Panel Proposals for Session Chairs**
- 15 NOV 2022** **Call for Papers Opens**
- 18 JAN 2023** **Proposal Submission Deadline: Papers and Closed Panels**
- 25 JAN 2023** **Review of Paper and Panel Proposals Begins**
- 1 FEB 2023** **Deadline to Review Papers (and complete panels) for Panel Convenors**
- 15 FEB 2023** **Deadline to Review Papers and Closed Panels for Session Chairs**
- 1 MAR 2023** **Deadline to Review Papers and Panels for Program Chairs (Final review)**
- 8 MAR 2023** **Proposal Acceptance/Rejection Notifications (sent by e-mail to the individual who submitted the proposal)**
Registration Opens
- 5 APR 2023** **Early-bird Registration Deadline**
- 18 APR 2023** **Deadline to edit paper and panel proposals**
Deadline to add chairs, discussants and co-authors to proposals

10 MAY 2023

Final Registration Deadline

Participants not registered are withdrawn from the Congress Program

1 JUL 2023

Paper Upload Deadline

15-19 JUL 2023

Congress Dates

BUENOS AIRES 2023 IPSA WORLD CONGRESS THEME

POLITICS IN THE AGE OF TRANSBOUNDARY CRISES: VULNERABILITY AND RESILIENCE

Domestic and international politics are notably challenged by complex transboundary problems that include climate change, cyber terrorism, global migration flows, financial instability and the COVID-19 pandemic, among others. These problems are transboundary in the sense that they traverse state boundaries in an era of intense global connectivity. Disruptions in one part of the world quickly move around the globe through highly integrated global networks.

Transboundary issues expose the grave consequences of the tragedy of the commons as coordinated global responses are frequently inadequate and sometimes absent. Global collective action so urgently required to comprehensively manage transboundary issues is found wanting. States are challenged to manage effects on citizens and political institutions, often muddling through with vulnerabilities evident across the layers of political life.

But citizens, states and the global system are also resilient. The international order was briefly interrupted by the freezing of politics during the COVID-19 pandemic. States

sought to respond to the immediate challenges of the pandemic, yet as the early waves passed through, global politics resumed along pre-pandemic fault lines. State capacity is a crucial focus in terms of collaborative approaches among both state and non-state actors to address the so-called ‘wicked’ problems in the age of transboundary crises. Many governments experience ‘rally around the flag’ effects with sharp increases in support following the political shocks of a transboundary problem (financial crisis, political violence, natural disaster, etc.) but these effects are temporary with normal politics through citizens, social movements, political parties and leaders inevitably reasserting itself. Transboundary dynamics also create opportunities. The diffusion of debates and action on human rights and specifically on matters relating to gender equality, anti-racism and LGBT rights have benefited from global coalitions of citizens and civil society organizations.

In order to investigate, understand and contribute to academic and public debates on these complex transboundary problems and opportunities, the discipline of political science needs conceptual lenses and theoretical approaches that span traditional disciplinary boundaries and cross over social, cultural, economic, religious, ethnic, sexual and linguistic delineations. Connecting theory and praxis is also important. Transboundary approaches are called for and these might include but are not limited to interdisciplinarity, sub-field pluralism and diversity of methodological approaches. We invite proposals for panels and roundtables on topics relevant to the theme using both domestic and international analytical lenses and focusing on multiple units of analysis that include citizens, social movements, political parties, leaders, public policies, states and IOs. We especially encourage international participation and collaboration by scholars across boundaries.

Euiyoung Kim (Seoul National University) and Theresa Reidy (University College Cork)

IS RAPE A ‘CULTURAL ISSUE’? - NATURALIZATION OF OPPRESSION AGAINST GIRLS, INDIGENOUS WOMEN BY STATE JUSTICE AND INDIGENOUS JUSTICE.

María-Cruz La Chica

In northern Argentina, an indigenous Wichí girl is raped by her stepfather, José Fabián Ruíz, from the time she is six years old (2001) until she is nine years old (2004), at which point she becomes pregnant. The girl is admitted to the hospital because of the risk to her life and the mother separates from her partner. She then went to court to denounce the situation. In her statement she says that she fears that her ex-partner will rape her other daughters. She also states that the Cacique (Roque Miranda, Ruíz’s brother-in-law) has threatened to expel her from the community, which he does shortly thereafter. When the mother returns to ratify the complaint, she changes her statement and denies everything she said before. In addition, the complainant and other members of the community come to demand Ruíz’s release, saying that the whole conflict is a cultural misunderstanding. However, the prosecution goes ahead with the proceedings and the defendant is found guilty. Subsequently, the defense appeals, and the case reaches the Provincial Supreme Court of Salta, which declares the proceedings null and void, with a judge voting against. In its argument, the court states that among the cultural guidelines of the Wichí community is the “privignatic marriage”, according to which a man can have relations with a woman and her daughter. The defendant is prosecuted again, but a new anthropological expertise shows that this practice is neither widespread nor accepted by most members of the community. The defendant is finally convicted in 2016 and is released after serving seven years in prison.

Most cases of sexual violence experienced by indigenous girls never reach the state justice system, which is why this case is of utmost interest. In the process, the weighing between collective rights to indigenous jurisdiction and individual rights was discussed. However, if we take into account that all international and national legal instruments governing Argentina subordinate collective rights to individual rights, such a discussion should not have taken place. This proves that this case is an example of the patriarchal state justice approach that naturalizes the struc-

tural oppression of women and girls in the name of indigenous collective rights. Or in other words, indigenous collective rights serve as a pretext for indigenous and state justice to naturalize and legitimize the oppression of women and girls.

Would this supposed ‘indigenous custom’ have been naturalized if the victim were a male child? Why is the version of the indigenous culture that the complainant mother has not valid for the experts? Why is the version given by the indigenous men valid?

The situation is much more complex than a mere question of hierarchy of rights. From an intersectional perspective with gender mainstreaming, the girl is living a situation of structural oppression that involves different fronts. If we consider that every oppressed group has a privileged group that benefits from its disadvantage (Young, 2000), we could say that the girl child, a) as an indigenous person, is oppressed by mestizos; b) as a poor person, by the rich; c) as a woman, by men; and d) as a girl child, by adults. All these oppressions, however, are experienced at the same time. The result is a specific form of structural oppression and not a mere juxtaposition of these situations of disadvantage.

The situation of vulnerability that characterizes the “indigenous, woman and girl” group is not the consequence of the characteristics shared by a group of people, but the consequence of the barriers that society erects in the face of these characteristics. The logic of equality developed by judicial mechanisms prevents them from addressing structural aspects of intersectional discrimination and attend only to some of its consequences (Barranco and Churruca, 2014).

The situation of structural oppression that the girl and the mother experienced was not addressed, but only one of its effects. But the crime cannot be judged in isolation from its context because it revictimizes the complainants, as in fact happened. The negative consequences that the judicial process could have for them were not taken into account, nor the interpretation that possible or future victims in similar circumstances would make of it. Throughout the judicial process, the victim and the mother were treated as if their situation was resolved with the sentence imposed on the accused.

In a previously published paper I analyze this case from a critical approach that considers that formal law is insufficient in cases of structural oppression. State justice must incorporate an intersectional perspective and gender mainstreaming when carrying out a judicial process in which the rights of people in vulnerable situations

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are involved. You can read in this link the full article as well as the recommendations.

Paper: https://debatefeminista.cieg.unam.mx/df_ojs/index.php/debate_feminista/article/view/2231

Online version available at: <http://humanrights.webphilosophia.com/archivos/135>

New IPSA RC26 blog and social networks

Please join the new IPSA RC26 social networks:

Blog:

<http://humanrights.webphilosophia.com>

Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1262291640875256>

Twitter:

<https://twitter.com/ipsarc26>

Linkedin:

<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/12552268/>

Official website:

<http://rc26.ipsa.org>

CALL FOR PAPERS - DIGITAL INEQUALITIES INTERNATIONAL WEBINAR



In December 2022, a Webinar on the “Digital inequalities” will be held online and at Carlos III University of Madrid, Spain. The Webinar boasts panels of international experts divided into the key topics. Each panel will discuss papers, which will be distributed in advance to the participants.

Participants will be connected through Carlos III’s online platform. The topics will be the following:

Some emergent and established forms of inequality. Potential themes include but are not limited to digital inequalities in relation to AI, algorithms, misinformation, digital labor, platform economy, cybersafety, cybercrime, gaming, big data, the digital public sphere, economic class, gender, sexuality, race and ethnicity, aging, disability, health-care, education, rural residency, networks, public policy, etc.

If you are interested, please send an abstract and short bio (up to 300 words) to oscar.perez@uc3m.es and jedrzej.skrzypczak@gmail.com by 15 October 2022.

The Webinar will be held between November/December 2022 in different sessions.

We plan to publish select webinar papers in an edited volume by a Press with an international reputation such as Palgrave or Routledge. Do not hesitate to contact the Coordinator if you have any queries or would like further information.

More information: <http://webinar2022.webphilosophia.com>

Jedrzej Skrzypczak

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland

1. Introduction

Freedom of expression is guaranteed both in the legal order of the Council of Europe (the European Convention on Human Rights) and the European Union (Article 11 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union No 2012 / C 326/02). Still, it should be emphasised that this freedom is not unlimited. However, as it was indicated in p. 2 of Article 10 ECHR, “The exercise of these freedoms since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary for a democratic society, among other in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety /../”.

2. Freedom of speech in times of war

Indeed, the state of war is one of the reasons why Freedom Of Expression may be limited. As US Supreme Court declared in *Schenck v. the United States* in 1919, “when a nation is at war, many things that might be said in times of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that their utterance will not be endured so long as men fight, and that no Court could regard them as protected by any constitutional right. Additionally, the US Supreme Court declared that the government could restrict speech more in times of war than in times of peace”. (<https://www.mtsu.edu/first-am-additions/article/1597/free-speech-during-wartime>)

As shown in the doctrine, “American history confirms that in times of war, freedom of speech suffers. Unfortunately, the understandable push for security and order has caused excess efforts at branding many who dissent as disloyal”. (<https://www.mtsu.edu/first-amendment/article/1597/free-speech-during-wartime>) We can indicate many such cases, not only in the history of the USA.

We can also point to a similar case recently also in the European Union. After Russia attacked Ukraine on 24 February, 2022, the European Union banned Russian broadcasting programmes on the territory of EU member states. As stated in COUNCIL REGULATION (EU) 2022/350 of 1 March, 2022, amending Regulation (EU) No 833/2014 concerning

restrictive measures in view of Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine, "the Russian Federation has engaged in a systematic, international campaign of media manipulation and distortion of facts to enhance its strategy of destabilisation of its neighbouring countries and the Union and its Member States. In particular, the propaganda has repeatedly and consistently targeted European political parties, especially during election periods, as well as targeting civil society, asylum seekers, Russian ethnic minorities, gender minorities, and the functioning of democratic institutions in the Union and its Member States. To justify and support its aggression against Ukraine, the Russian Federation has engaged in continuous and concerted propaganda actions targeted at civil society in the Union and neighbouring countries, gravely distorting and manipulating facts. Those propaganda actions have been channelled through a number of media outlets under the permanent direct or indirect control of the leadership of the Russian Federation. Such actions constitute a significant and immediate threat to the Union's public order and security. Given the gravity of the situation and response to Russia's actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine, it is necessary, consistent with the fundamental rights and freedoms recognised in the Charter of Fundamental Rights, in particular with the right to freedom of expression and information as identified in Article 11 thereof, to introduce further restrictive measures to urgently suspend the broadcasting activities of such media outlets in the Union, or directed at the Union. /.../ According to Article 2f 1., "It shall be prohibited for operators to broadcast or to enable, facilitate, or otherwise contribute to the broadcast any content by the legal persons, entities or bodies listed in Annex XV (i.e. RT - Russia Today English, RT - Russia Today UK, RT - Russia Today Germany, RT - Russia Today France, RT - Russia Today Spanish, Sputnik), including through transmission or distribution by any means such as cable, satellite, IP-TV, internet service providers, internet video-sharing platforms or applications, whether new or pre-installed". Due to this regulation, any broadcasting licence or authorisation, transmission, and distribution arrangement with the legal persons, entities, or bodies listed above shall be suspended.

National media market regulators made similar decisions in some European Union countries. For example, according to the Polish National Broadcasting Council Decision of February and March 2022, it was decided to remove Russian TV channels from the register of cable networks and satellite platforms. Cable operators had to remove some stations from the offer and satellite platforms from set-top boxes. Then Russian stations were removed from Canal+ and Orange's offer. Pervyj Kanal (Channel One Russia) and Belarus 24 (TV Belarus) have joined the banned stations.

(Read more at: <https://www.wirtualnemedi.pl/artykul/krrit-rerezent-operatorow-sieci-kablowne-platformy-cyfrowe-pierwyj-kanal-bialorus-24>;<https://www.wirtualnemedi.pl/artykul/jak-odbierac-rosyjskie-kanaly-krrit-usuwa-sieci-kablowne-platformy-cyfrowe-russia-today-rossija-24-orange-polsat-box-canal-upc>)

3. Freedom of speech in Ukraine durin the war

At the beginning of this section, it should be emphasised that according to the world rankings of media freedom, Russia and Ukraine occupy a rather distant place. According to the Press Freedom Index of 2021, Ukraine was ranked 97th out of 180 countries and 106th in 2022. According to the same list, this position is better than Russia's; in 2021, it was rated 150, and in 2022, 155 out of 180.

In the case of Ukraine, it can be assumed that her position will be even weaker next year. Certainly, a severe justification for such an unfavourable trend is the necessity to deal with the attack by the Russian Federation and the war. Many actions and legal acts were undertaken, de facto introducing war censorship.

It should be reminded here that according to the Decree of the President of Ukraine №152 / 2022 following Article 107 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine, “On the implementation of a unified information policy under martial law”, of 18 March, 2022 was put into effect. As a result, President of Ukraine V. Zelensky introduced the unified information policy as a priority issue of national security, which is ensured by combining all national television channels, the broadcast content of which consists chiefly of information or information/analysis programmes on a single information platform for strategic communication - round-the-clock news Marathon Single News #UArazom”, “(see more: УКАЗ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА УКРАЇНИ №152/2022 Про рішення Ради національної безпеки і оборони України від 18 березня 2022 року “Щодо реалізації єдиної інформаційної політики в умовах воєнного стану”, <https://ua.interfax.com.ua/news/general/816002.html>)

Several other worrying trends should be noted. However, not all cases can be justified by the war and the fight against the Russian invaders. They seem to have nothing to do with Russian propaganda and information warfare. The hostilities were only a pretext to eliminate TV broadcasters independent of the authorities from the public space. Examples include the case of Channel 5, “Pramyj”, and “Espresso”. The Ukrai-

nian national regulator announced on 4 April, 2022, that it would prohibit broadcasting these TV channels on the T2 digital network. The sender appealed to the court against these decisions. Mychajło Podolak, the adviser to the head of the President's Chancellery, shed some light on the reasons for this decision, stating that the channels mentioned above from the so-called Petro Poroshenko's pools (Channel 5, Priamyj and Espresso) had been excluded from digital broadcasting because they were harmful due to the narcissism of the former Ukrainian president and political opponent of President Zelensky.

Another disturbing case was the attempt to exclude pro-Russian journalists from nationwide Ukrainian TV channels without any fair trial and independent court decisions. Ukrainian journalists and human rights organisations called for dismissing journalists who had previously played with the enemy's rhetoric and had spread Kremlin propaganda for many years. This list includes journalists such as Vasyl Holovanov, Tigran Martirosyan, Natasha Vlashchenko, Tetiana Honcharova, Nazar Dovhyy, Volodymyr Poluyev, Anna Stepanets, Anastasia Dauhule. They were accused of promoting the Kremlin's narrative about the alleged US control of Ukraine, "discrimination" of the Russian language, spreading propaganda about a "civil war" in the Donbas, and justifying the Russian occupation of Crimea. Some journalists also called for cleaning the Ukrainian media space from Russian agents. "Now we have the chance to clear out the Ukrainian media space and to set up an institute of reputation to protect Ukraine from repeating the story in the future".(see <https://imi.org.ua/en/news/the-media-community-calls-to-exclude-pro-russian-hosts-from-participating-in-national-telethons-i45534>). "Media Group Ukraine", i.e., the sender who employs these persons, stated that currently, it had no doubts about the pro-Ukrainian civic stance of the TV hosts mentioned, whom the media community called for excluding from national telethons because of their pro-Russian narratives. (see: <https://imi.org.ua/en/news/media-group-ukraine-does-not-doubt-the-pro-ukrainian-stance-of-the-hosts-of-medvedchuk-s-tv-channels-i45607>).

3a. The case of social media.

The resident of the Lviv region will be tried for posting a video on the social media TikTok featuring the movement of a column of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. A defendant (a 28-year-old man), in April 2022, posted a video on TikTok showing a column of military equipment on the move (the number and type of vehicles). The prosecutors have filed an indictment for the unauthorised distribution of information about the movement of the Armed Forces under martial law (Part 2 of Article 114-2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).(see: Reporters have been killed and injured while reporting on the war. RFE/RL's Vira Hyrych, who died in a Russian missile strike in Kyiv on 28 April,

<https://www.rferl.org/a/world-press-freedom-index-rsf-russia-ukraine/31831712.html>

4. Freedom of media in Russia

In Russia, for quite some time now, the government has taken virtually total control of news and information by introducing extensive censorship, blocking the media, and prosecuting non-compliant journalists, forcing many to emigrate. As mentioned, the country fell five places from 150 in the ranking in 2021 to 155 in 2022 when the Reporters Without Borders (RSF) lowered Russia's rating for repression of journalists reporting protests in support of the Kremlin's criticism of Alexei Navalny and the tightening of its media law as "foreign agents".

In Russia, after the start of the war with Ukraine, military censorship was introduced: at that time, more than 3,000 websites were closed in the country - news publications, social networks, public organisations, trade and IT companies. Access to most websites was restricted at the request of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation. In March 2022, the Office demanded that Twitter, Facebook and Instagram be blocked. Their owner - the Meta company - was recognised as an "extremist". The list of banned resources also includes many media sites. Some, such as Meduza and Mediazona, were even blocked twice based on various decisions of the General Prosecutor's Office. (see: <https://mailbd.net/news/3000-websites-blocked-in-russia-after-the-start-of-the-war-with-ukraine-news-from-germany-about-russia-dw-3356/>)

Additionally, in March 2022, Russia passed two laws that criminalise all independent war reports and protests against the war, with penalties of up to 15 years in prison. The law prohibits spreading "fake news" about Russian armed forces, calling for an end to their deployment. On 23 March, the Russian parliament adopted a decree effectively extending the ban on criticising the armed forces to the one condemning any actions taken by the Russian authorities abroad. The amendments expand the provisions on "false information" and "discredit" to government bodies such as the Russian Guard (currently involved in hostilities in Ukraine), embassies, consulates and emergency services. The penalties are similar to those laid down in the original law criminalising "false information" and "discrediting" the Russian armed forces. As a result, disseminating, for example, information in social media that Russia is waging war in Ukraine and not a "special military operation", as Putin calls it, is punishable by imprisonment of up to 15 years.

Online version: <http://humanrights.webphilosophia.com/archivos/142>

IPSA RC26 Newsletter no. 13 October 2022 -16-



ADAM MICKIEWICZ UNIVERSITY IN POZNAŃ

§ THE HONOR TO

FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND JOURNALISM

HAS THE HONOR TO INVITE YOU TO THE

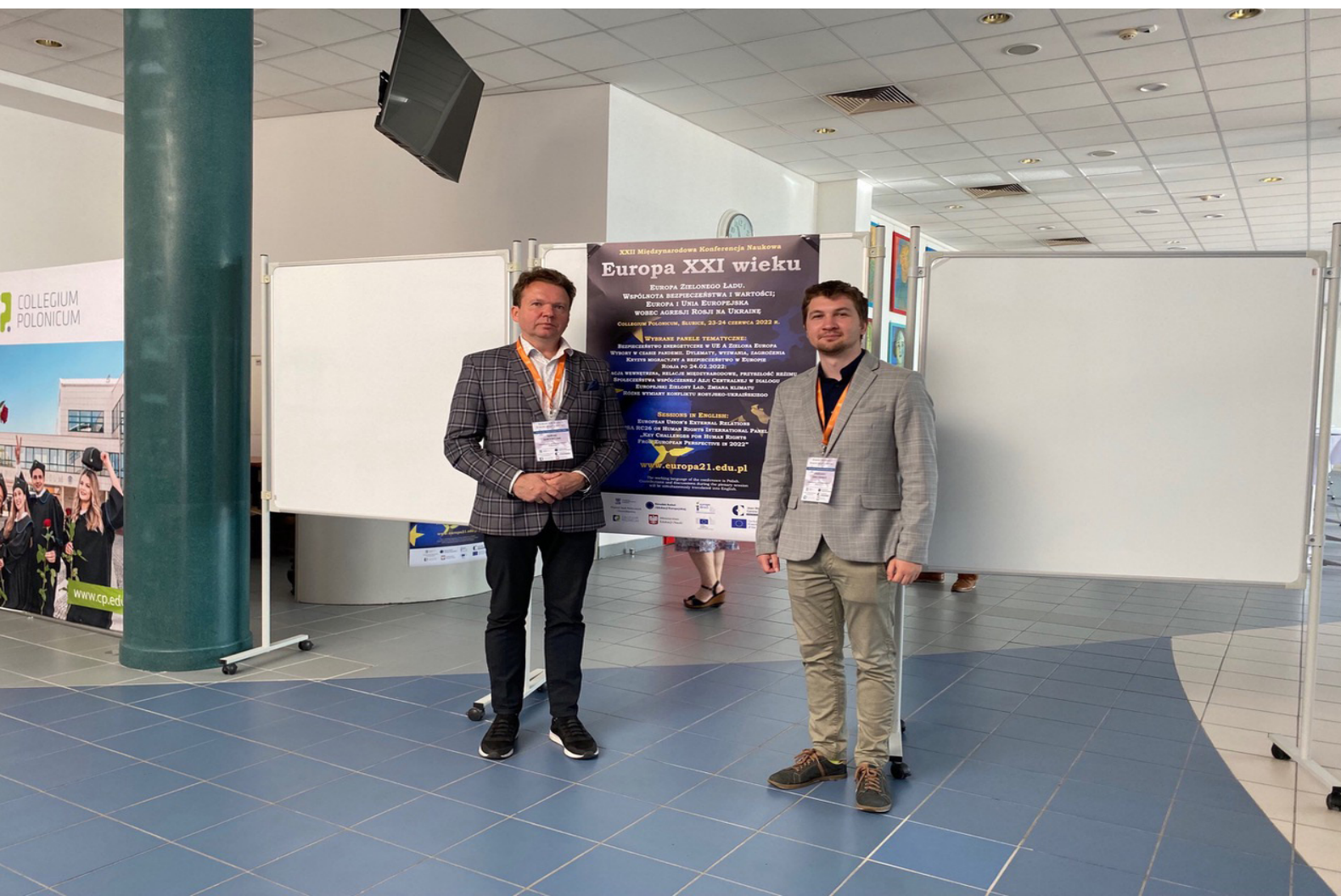
THE INTERNATIONAL PANEL IPSA RC26 ON HUMAN RIGHTS “ “KEY CHALLENGES FOR HUMAN RIGHTS FROM EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE IN 2022”

Adam Mickiewicz in Poznan, Campus in Slubice, Poland, June 2022

Research Committee RC 26 on Human Rights International Political Science Association organised the panel entitled “Key Challenges for Human Rights from European Perspective in 2022”. The event occurred on 23-24 June, 2022 during the cyclical “The Europe of the 21st century” international conference. It was already the 22nd such debate in this series which always focused on diverse European issues and those of the European Union. The meeting has been held annually at the Collegium Polonicum, Adam Mickiewicz University (AMU) in Slubice on the Polish-German border. This is a remarkable and symbolic place. Before 2004, the eastern frontier of Germany had been the external one of the European Union. The campus was built to tear down the walls dividing states and nations in Europe through an academic debate and to build bridges of reconciliation and international cooperation. It used to be a border that divided. Today, it is a spot for collaboration between European nations, often with a complicated past and shared history, but nowadays, together, forming a European community and values.

Moreover, this is a cooperation site between the Polish Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań and the European University Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder). In this edition of the conference, the original theme had been the issue of the European Green Deal.

However, due to the events taking place in the eastern neighbour of Poland, i.e., Ukraine, it was decided to include one more important thread of the academic debate, i.e., “Community of Security and Values. Europe and the European Union in the face of Russia’s aggression against Ukraine”. This approach was also visible in the structure of the speeches presented in the panel organised by RC26 IPSA. The first speech by Oscar Pérez de la Fuente from Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, chair of RC26 of IPSA, focused on the latest legislation in Spain on animal rights. The second topic of the congress included two subsequent presentations. The first one was delivered by Vladyslav Zinchenko, a PhD student at the Faculty of Political Sciences, Adam Mickiewicz University, entitled “Ukraine and human rights. Analysis of Russian cruelty that surprised the world”. The last presenter was Jędrzej Skrzypczak, a Professor at the AMU in Poznan, who gave a speech, “Freedom of expression in the time of war in Ukraine”. The debate ended with an engaging discussion.



UKRAINE AND HUMAN RIGHTS. A STUDY OF RUSSIAN BRUTALITY DURING THE WAR

Vladyslav Zinichenko

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland

Russia failed the exam on compliance with human rights and international law during the war against Ukraine. This was the main conclusion of the presentation “Ukraine and human rights. Analysis of Russian cruelty that surprises the world.” The author made it after researching the period from 24 February 2022 to 1 June 2022.

To begin with, Russia has been part of the human rights protection system for about 30 years. However, it was not difficult for this country to erase the entire experience in just three months. Russians violated at least 67 articles from the following documents:

- 1) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- 2) Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- 3) Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;
- 4) Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- 5) Geneva Convention (III) Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War;
- 6) Geneva Convention (IV) Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;
- 7) Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I).

Examples of their inhuman methods of warfare shocked the whole world. Russian commanders ordered to shell humanitarian aid lines, residential buildings and Ukrainian infrastructure facilities. Among other things, they fired at Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant, which is the largest one in Europe. Russian soldiers raped, tortured, and executed civilians. Ukrainians were set on fire and brutally killed. Official UN statistics showed that 3 months of full-scale war became more tragic in terms of the number of victims (3930) than 8 years of war in eastern Ukraine (3400). Furthermore, Russians shot at peaceful protesters, kidnapped children and representatives of local authorities. Unfortunately, this list can be continued endlessly. It is important to remember the fate of every person who suffered from the actions of the aggressor country.

The author has selected the TOP-5 most important articles that were violated by Russians:

- i. The right to life.
- ii. Freedom of expression.
- iii. Prohibition of torture, reprisals, corporal punishment, encroachment on personal dignity, and all other acts violence.
- iv. Protection of the civilian population and civilian objectives.
- v. Illicit transfer and non-return abroad that shall be combated by state parties.

In conclusion, Russia has already committed a large number of crimes in Ukraine and continues to follow this path. It is obvious that the human rights protection system could not prevent them and save lives. Its mechanisms of work must be reviewed in order to minimize the number of similar cases in the future. We have no more time!

Online version: <http://humanrights.webphilosophia.com/archivos/139>

PROMOTION

-Mikyoung Kim, former RC26 Chair, has begun to work as Research Professor of cross-border studies at the Chung Ang University, Seoul, Korea.

Call for papers

APOLOGIES FOR CROSS-POSTING

Dear Colleague,

You are warmly invited to submit an abstract/panel proposal to present at this conference.

Brief overview: Whilst a considerable amount of research has taken place about intersex issues, much of this is located in the global north. The conference will take an international approach, foregrounding voices from the global south as well as the north. The proposed conference will facilitate the ongoing development of an international network of scholars, students, and stakeholders with an interest in supporting intersex people's equality, wellbeing, and social and economic success. It will generate original knowledge across a range of fields and academic disciplines. The conference will also generate improved policy advice for key stakeholders especially those in policy and practice positions across sectors such as healthcare, education, and social work. For more details please see <https://research.hud.ac.uk/institutes-centres/cacs/research-areas/intersex-studies/intersex-studies-conference/>

Dates of conference: 20-23 February 2023

Format: Virtual - 2 time-zones (Pacific and Atlantic) to ensure global accessibility

Invitation to submit abstracts and panel proposals: You are invited to submit an abstract for an individual conference paper, or a proposal for a conference paper panel. We are not accepting posters.

Deadline: 14 October 2022.

Link to submission page <https://app.oxfordabstracts.com/stages/4464/submitter>

Guidelines for abstract authors/panel proposers:

This is an interdisciplinary conference. A wide range of empirical and/or theoretical research presentations are welcome.

Length of individual abstract: up to 250 words

Abstracts may include the following information, as relevant:

Aims/objectives of presentation

Background (key issues – but please, not a basic introduction as this will be a knowledgeable audience), Conceptual/theoretical framework, Methods, Ethics, Key findings, Implications/recommendations, Funder (if any)

3-4 keywords

For panel proposals: Up to 250 words for the panel introduction, plus 2-300 words per individual abstract, following the same guidelines as for individual papers. Please give the panel a short overall title and submit the abstract as if it was an individual paper (same box as for individual papers), then for the individual papers include the short overall title first, followed by the title of the individual paper.

CALL FOR PAPER

Hybrid International Conference on
Emerging Issues on Rights and Equality in Various Aspects

On 10 and 11 December 2022

to observe International Human Rights Day

Sponsored by: University Grants Commission - STRIDE - C1, New Delhi
Organised by: Department of Human Rights S. Kula Women's College and
Department of Human Rights, Naorem Birahari College, Manipur, India

Concept: With the dominance of digital technology, different challenges have been emerging that threaten human beings in different forms and established norms. However, we are seemingly forgotten our rights and equality in various aspects. Usage of the internet, social media applications have become an integral facet of human lives. Cyber bullying in many ways in day to day life has become a genre of advanced technology. Crimes committed over cell – phones, it is important to take note of what these crimes actually are, vishing - committing financial crimes using the mobile phone. Smishing - the Short Message Service (SMS), this information can therefore be misused later on by hackers against us, thereby posing a threat to our security. Blackmailing, an act of threatening or coercing to reveal and publicize substantially true or false information about a particular person or people in exchange for personal, sexual, or monetary demands. It involves using the threat of physical, mental, emotional harm. Advertisement call on cellphone from different service providers in frequent moments disturb in different ways and even violate mental peace. Such mandatory digital system became a new culture that violates personal confidentiality. We are simply following various tricks of perpetrators in the sense that many companies, entrepreneurs start their business however it always associates with unethical mechanisms to earn more profit. For instance, it is very open secret that different Mobile Network Operators (MNO) have been collecting different charges knowingly or unknowingly from the customers beyond provided tariffs however none of the customers have serious concerns on this issue. On this background Mobile Network Operators can earn huge amounts in per seconds unethically that violates rights. You will be a victim if you accept financial loan offers by many financial agencies and banks that generate mental unrest. Different service providers used to lure customers however they usually do not consider the rights of the customer.

Subtheme: Any related emerging issues that challenge human rights, some of the primary issues include - Cyber bullying, threat to human beings; Dominance by (AI) Artificial Intelligence in human life; Globalization and Sovereignty; Biotechnology and emerging issues; Conflict, fake and fraud history; Mobile network services and emerging issues; Economics and illegal trade, profession; Rise of digital platform economy; Politicization of different issues; Sports, youth and health; Social media and election; Ethnic conflict and uncertainty; Gender disparity related issues; Food adulteration and human crime; Democracy and dysfunctional governance; Political Parties and ethnic politics; Rooted corruption and policy implementation; Insurgency and self-determination; Nutrition and health hazard; Illegal immigration and genocide; Literature, culture and society; Teaching profession in a digital world; Healthcare and public policy; Climate change and global issues; Development and environment degradation; Disaster management and human rights; Professional ethics and human rights; Justice delay and human rights; Research ethics, data interpretation and management; Doctors' ethics and human rights; Favoritism, nepotism and drug mafias; societal degradation and human rights; human dignity and honour killing.

Call for Papers:

We are looking for original research papers from intending scholars, teachers of various disciplines. Abstract of the paper (approximately 150 words) and full paper (approximately 5000 words) in MS-Word, 12 Font Size in Times New Roman (citation with APA 7th edition), should be submitted along with details of Name, Address, present position (researcher/scholar/designation) active e-mail, contact number, through sk21humanrights@gmail.com Plagiarism is a serious academic offence and the Screening Committee reserves the right to cancel the selection/participation of a candidate.

Timeline:

Last date of Submission of abstract – 20 November 2022

Approval of Abstract – 25 November 2022

Submission of full paper – 5 December 2022

Plan of publication:

All the selected papers will be categorized and review by peer team to publish in reputed publishing house under Cambridge/ Oxford and Rutledge. Those papers presented in the conference that need to revise will ask the authors for revise version to publish in the SKWC Journal of Social Sciences, (ISSN 2278-2737) a biannual interdisciplinary international peer reviewed journal of the college.

AWARD – Best student of the year in Human Rights 2022 will be honoured on this auspicious day (who stood 1st Position in BA-Human Rights, under Manipur University)

Registration

Category Early bird registration

Till 25 Nov. 2022 Late registration

26 Nov to 5 Dec. 2022

Delegates/presenter 2300 – (28 US Dollar) 2800 – (34 US Dollar)

Research Scholar/ NGOs/presenter 1800 – (22 US Dollar) 2300 – (28 US Dollar)

Mode of payment for registration:

Registration fee may transfer electronically in any mode to the following Account, and the payment receipt or screenshot should be attached to the registration link <https://forms.gle/1WPmyFnFTbwTCJKn9> along with require information basically Name, designation, institute, domicile/state/country, email, contact number to complete the registration, then e-receipt will send back for your registration confirmation. Registration includes kits, lunch, dinner, tea, snacks, breakfast, etc. during the conference.

Details of Bank: Bank - Punjab National Bank (MRB); Branch – Nambol;

AC Holder - S. Kula Women's College; AC No. 9003013145234; IFSC code - PUNB0RRBMRB

CALL FOR PAPERS

You are invited to consider submitting your abstract to the special issue of the Jindal Global Law Review on 'Cultural Expertise and Litigation: Practices in South Asia and Europe'. The special issue is part of the Cultural Expertise in South Asia and Europe project funded by the Independent Social Research Foundation (<https://www.isrf.org/fellows-projects/cultural-expertise-and-litigation-in-south-asia-and-europe/>).

The full Call is available on the website of Springer, the publisher of JGLR, at <https://www.springer.com/journal/41020/updates/23511022>. The form to submit abstracts is available at <https://forms.office.com/r/RjQra-CeW7a>. JGLR is an interdisciplinary, SCOPUS-indexed journal.

This special issue aims at advancing cross-cultural, cross-jurisdictional and cross-disciplinary perspectives on cultural expertise in South Asia and Europe, thus contributing to the disentangling of the relationship between science and law, the understanding of the diversity of existing practices of cultural expertise and the avenues for the development and reform of the legal doctrine and implementation of formal rules. By bringing in contributions from different legal traditions as well as modes of interaction between judges, attorneys and expert witnesses, the project will shed light on the potential avenues for mutual inspiration as well as the cross-sectoral differences depending on the types of questions the cases with the involvement of expert witnesses in the social sciences and humanities are responding to. At a theoretical level, the special issue addresses problems such as conceptualizing expertise, the legitimacy of experts as partners to judicial decision making or the (im)possibility of identifying 'objective' truths via interpretive social science.

The special issue welcomes the innovative formats the JGLR offers (such as critical case notes, book reviews, review essays, long-form interviews, photo-essays, and field reports) alongside traditional journal articles.

Timelines:

- a) Deadline for abstract submissions (max 500 words): rolling basis by 1 November 2022
- b) Peer review and selection of contribution: rolling basis by 15 November 2022
- c) Complete manuscripts for submission due: 15 March 2023
- d) Planned online publication: December 2023

The first three abstracts received and accepted may, depending on capacities, still be considered for presentation at the international workshop to be held within the scope of the project in hybrid format on 2 – 3 December 2022, with the in-person component hosted at the O.P. Jindal Global University in India, provided that the authors submit draft manuscripts or extended manuscript notes by 1 November 2022.

Please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions pertaining to the Call.

Sincerely

Livia Holden, Director of Research, CNRS Sorbonne; Professor, University of Padua

Malvika Seth, Associate Professor and Associate Dean, O.P. Jindal Global University, Jindal Global Law School

Ashwin Mishra, Assistant Professor, O.P. Jindal Global University, Jindal Global Law School

Call for Papers

The Age of Human Rights Journal

<https://revistaselectronicas.ujaen.es/index.php/TAHRJ/index>

The Age of Human Rights Journal is a scientific journal of international relevance, published in English, peer-reviewed and open-access, containing papers concerning Human Rights from different approaches.

The Journal is included in SCOPUS and in the Emerging Sources Citation Index (Web of Science).

It is also in: Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), LATININDEX (catalogue), ISOC (CSIC), DIALNET, CIRC, ERIH PLUS, CARHUS PLUS, MIAR, ULRICH'S, OCLC, WORLDCAT, REDIB, EUROPUB, and Philosopher's Index.

Submission instructions:

<https://revistaselectronicas.ujaen.es/index.php/TAHRJ/about/submissions>

The Age of Human Rights Journal is going to move to a continuous publication model in January 2023.

This means that as soon as an article is ready to be published, it will be immediately released online rather than waiting for other articles in the issue to be completed, resulting in faster access to the final version of the article.

However, as it is being done up to now, twice a year (in June and December), we will close the issue which will become the 'latest complete issue'. Any new articles received and accepted after the closure will then be placed in the next open issue.

The main advantage of the continuous publication model for the authors is that they will not have to wait until June or December to see their articles published, but they will be published as soon as they have been accepted and edited.

In this way we hope that the time that elapses from the moment an accepted article is submitted until it is published will be about three months.

CALL FOR PAPERS: THEMATIC CLUSTER OF THE JOURNAL COMPARATIVE MIGRATION STUDIES ON 'THE ETHICS OF MIGRATION POLICY DILEMMAS'

We invite submissions for a thematic cluster of the journal *Comparative Migration Studies* on 'The Ethics of Migration Policy Dilemmas' guest edited by Rainer Bauböck, Julia Mourão Permoser, Martin Ruhs and Lukas Schmid.

We are looking for contributions that identify and analyze a fundamental ethical dilemma in policy-making on migration and refugee protection as it presents itself to policy-makers and other actors in the field (e.g. NGOs). The discussion of the dilemmas should be value-based as well as fact-based and empirically grounded. Our aim is to bring a new perspective to normative debates in migration studies: one that finds its point of departure in concrete policy dilemmas as faced by actors on the ground, and that relates such dilemmas to normative principles discussed in the ethics of migration literature. In doing so, we aim to help bridge the gaps between normative theories and empirical analyses of migration policies.

The focus of each contribution should be on a "hard" ethical dilemma. We understand hard ethical dilemmas to involve conflicting morally worthy goals or values. Dilemmas are ethical ones if they involve choices between morally worthy goals that cannot be easily ranked and they are hard if these goals cannot be reconciled through purely theoretical reflection in such a way that the dilemma could be considered as misconstrued or resolved. In other words, any particular course of action taken to address a hard dilemma will have some moral costs, in the sense that any policy choice will necessarily involve sacrificing something that is also of moral value for the sake of pursuing a particular path.

The thematic cluster is part of a broader new research agenda initiated by the editors that aims to expand the focus of existing normative research on migration by adopting a problem-oriented, 'bottom-up' approach, and by focusing on policy dilemmas. In 2023 and 2024 a series of articles on particular dilemmas commissioned by the editors will be published in *Comparative Migration Studies* and on this website. First contributions to the 'Dilemmas' research agenda can already be accessed here. We are now inviting new contributions for publication in CMS. Examples of the type of analysis we are looking for can be found on the 'Dilemmas' website. We particularly welcome submissions that look at dilemmas from a sending/transit country perspective or that focus on the perspective of non-state policy actors.

Authors interested in contributing to this cluster should send us an abstract of 400 words and a short biography until 1 October 2022. Submissions should be addressed to: migrationpolicydilemmas@eui.eu.

If selected, full-length articles (max. 9.000 words) are expected to be submitted by: 1 May 2023. The articles will be subject to an internal review by the guest editors before being submitted to the journal for external peer review. The final decision on publication is taken by the journal editors on the basis of the external peer review. This decision is not influenced by the guest editors. Expected publication date: early 2024.

The dilemmas website serves as a debating forum for the articles published in CMS. Papers accepted for publication will be included as "lead articles" in the dilemmas project of the European University Institute's Migration Policy Centre, where we will organize a debate for each of the published articles. For each debate forum, we invite 4-5 scholars to critically discuss a paper and the initial author(s) to write a rejoinder. All contributions are published on our website.

More information available at: <https://migrationpolicycentre.eu>

Publications

-Och, Malliga, “More Than Just Moral Urbanism? The Incorporation of CEDAW Principles into Local Governance Structures in the United States”, **Journal of Human Rights Practice**, huac033, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jhuman/huac033>

Available at: <https://academic.oup.com/jhrp/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/jhuman/huac033/6646558>

-Mann, Itamar and Julia Mourão Permoser (2022). “Floating Sanctuaries: The Ethics of Search and Rescue at Sea”. *Migration Studies*.

Available at: <https://academic.oup.com/migration/advance-article/doi/10.1093/migration/mnac007/6565361?login=true>

-Mestre Martínez, Yessica María, “The Human Rights of Intersex People: An Analysis of Europe and Latin America” , *Journal of Social Sciences, Gender Studies Section*.DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci11070317>

Available at: <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-0760/11/7/317/htm>

Blog:

<http://humanrights.webphilosophia.com>

Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1262291640875256>

Twitter:

<https://twitter.com/ipsarc26>

Linkedin:

<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/12552268/>

Official website:

<http://rc26.ipsa.org>