Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to invite you to participate in the next edition of the International Conference on Human Rights. I hereby convey basic information about the 15th International Conference on Human Rights “Contemporary problems with the implementation of collective human rights” and encourage you to visit conference website www.hrc.edu.pl where you can register on-line. If you have any question please feel free to contact with Mrs. Marta Wójcicka on e-mail mentioned below or by phone +48 508 323 094.

Yours sincerely,

Ass. Prof. Magdalena Sitek
Chairwoman of the Organizing Committee

Conference website: www.hrc.edu.pl

e-mail address: 15.ihrc@gmail.com
15th International Conference on Human Rights

Organizers:

Alcide De Gasperi University of Euroregional Economy in Józefów
Faculty of Law and Administration of the University of Rzeszów
Department of Law, University of Bari
Faculty of Law, University of Valencia
Faculty of Law, University of Bratislava

Conference title:

“Contemporary problems with the implementation of collective human rights”

Conference date: 1-2 June, 2015.

Conference venue: Józefów – Warsaw (Poland)

Conference language: English (conference panels also in Polish, Italian).

Form of publication (papers): reviewed English-language monograph

Deadline for submission of abstracts (registration): 30th April 2015.

Deadline for submitting papers for publication: 30th June 2015.

Contact person, e-mail, phone: Marta Wójcicka, 15.ihrc@gmail.com, 508 323 094.

Conference website: www.hrc.edu.pl

Mission

Discussion about human rights has been dominated mainly by the representatives of the different currents of philosophy. On the sidelines of this debate are collective rights. In this time man is the unit of living in a group in which he meets his own needs, such as safety, physical and intellectual development, a sense of freedom and so on. Without society man is not able to meet their needs and individual rights. For these reasons, it is reasonable to start an interdisciplinary discussion (lawyers, philosophers, economists, political scientists, doctors, theologians, canonists) over certain collective rights, notably the right to peace, the right to development, the right of people to self-determination, the right to the common heritage, law to the protection of personal data and so on. The starting point in this discussion will be a
community, society as one, in which the life of the unit starts and ends. This conference is an attempt to move away from the traditional discussion on human rights recovering from man as an individual, isolated from society. Quite often in these discussions erroneously society is shown as an enemy of individuals. Rights of communities and individuals are grouped together coherently and should not be considered in isolation from each other.

The third generation of human rights consider solidarity rights, pertaining to the rules and rights of the whole collectivity, not just single individuals.

**Conference panels**

**Right to peace**

Right to peace belongs to the rights of group and individual at the same time. It is the opposite of the law of war. Hence, it is associated with humanitarian law. Entity obliged to the realization of the right to peace is not only the state but also the international community, including the European Union. The right to peace is linked to the individual’s right to safety. In this perspective, the unit may have a claim for compensation to the state, which did not provide peace and security and it results in the unit’s material or mental injuries. In view of the many armed conflicts in the world, including in Europe, it is extremely important to take up the subject of law of war in the latest geopolitical situation.

**The right to development**

The right to development implies the right to development of the individual and of the whole social group at the same time. This right allows every man to use the achievements of civilization. But the right to development is not right to live without poverty. It guarantees sustainable access to water resources, natural resources, health, education, cultural goods, so it guarantees those areas that are necessary to the development of individuals and entire societies. This right is a response to the previously existing colonial system of economy and political influences, which greatly limited the development of states and societies with lower economic development. The right to development is a relatively new right. It was first formulated in 1986, in a UN Declaration on the Right to Development. It is the inviolable right of every person and every community to participate by contributing, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political life. Thanks to the development other human rights may be implemented.

**The right of nations to self-determination**

The right of nations to self-determination is a collective right that ensures each social group the right to have their own autonomy or independence. The implementation of this right allows for fuller use of individual human rights. The
right of nations to self-determination includes the equal treatment of all ethnic
groups with a base of equality, as in the international arena and within multinational
states. There is therefore permissible to discriminate any nation or ethnic group, nor
its individual members. This applies regardless of having the state status by the
nation. The right of nations to self-determination includes the right to freely
determine own political, social, cultural and economic status. This right is important
because of the events in the international arena, where we can observe numerous
cases of denial of certain social groups to self-determination, while making their
physical elimination.

The right to the common heritage

Common heritage includes the tangible and intangible achievements of past
generations, which was mentioned earlier. Each generation produces a lot of goods
related to culture and history of previous generations. These goods are devolved to
next generations into deposit to be enriched with their own achievements and
transferred to the next generations. It is a moral obligation that must be carried out
by state authorities, local government, social organizations, religious and
individuals. Numerous examples show, however, that in many regions of the world
cultures of other nations or groups are destroyed.

The right to protection of personal data

Everyone’s right to protection of personal data includes data objectively to identify
the person, including the possibility of preparing his psychosomatic, economic,
social or cultural portrait. Modern civilization and technology allow for the
collection of vast amounts of data on every person. Data are collected in person files,
indexes, books, lists, registration books, and now mainly in information systems.
Around all databases grows business related also to the illegal trade of these data,
primarily for marketing purposes. This results in more frequent calls at lunchtime to
submit an offer to sell a product or service. In many cases, this practice can be
considered as a stalking, the individual is powerless, because its data has been sold,
mostly illegally for many other companies. For this reason, acts of international and
domestic law are taking into consideration the protection of personal data of each,
collected in various databases.

Bioethics and bio-law: the person at the center

Considerations of bioethics and the subject of bio-law revolve around the various
dilemmas associated with artificial human interference in the natural processes of
life. Human rights often stay in conflict with the new laws allowing such
interference. There is a need to adapt the law and make it more flexible it in the face
of increasing public interest about artificial procreation, genetic engineering, the use
of tissue for transplantation, and even creating artificial intelligence. Sometimes, the
strict rules that prohibit making changes in the natural processes of life, are against
basic human rights such as the right to make decisions about own body, health, sexuality, procreation and indispose implementation of these rights without coercion, violence and discrimination. The question is in which direction should the development of law go and which changes are needed to be taken to ensure implementation of human rights due to new forms of artificial interference in the processes of life.

**Right to food – protection of the right of people to feed themselves in dignity**

In the world there are over one billion people suffering from hunger and malnutrition. At the same time, the global economy produces more food than the amount needed to meet the needs of the entire population of Earth. When in poorer countries people are starving, in the richer countries there is a need to popularize the trends of saving food and limit the amount of unnecessarily purchased and then discarded food products. The gap between developing countries and developed countries is deepening. On the other hand hunger concerns both authoritarian countries, as well as those considered as a states with developed democracy, which proves the prevalence of this deadly phenomenon. The human right to food becomes a great challenge and there is a need to answer for questions: how to distribute food to reach to the needier sections of the population, how to shape the international fight against hunger and malnutrition, what actions must be taken by the international community to reduce the number of over 25,000 people, who die every day around the world from hunger and malnutrition and the associated complications in their own health.

**Religious Freedom**

The XII Report on Religious Freedom in the World 2014, produced by the Pontifical Foundation Aid to the Church in Need, highlights that respect for religious freedom in the world continues to decline. The report photographing the degree of respect for religious freedom in 196 countries, analyzing the violations suffered by the faithful of every creed and not only by Christians. Religious freedom is by its very nature a fundamental human right that must be guaranteed to all. But, he continues to record a violation of this right due to many factors. Persecution because of the violation of the law are due to Islamic extremism and the action of authoritarian regimes. The violence of a religious - that contribute significantly to the steady increase of migration flows - are linked to the decline of tolerance and religious pluralism. Furthermore, in various countries of the Middle and Far East begins to become apparent phenomenon of the so-called mono-confessional states, where the dominant religious group tries to prevaricate on minorities, imposing sharia or approving regulations such as the anti-blasphemy law. The recent statement of the Islamic State in Iraq is a clear example of this phenomenon.