The Impact of Economic Crisis and Foreign Debt on Human Rights

VIII. Annexes:
Report on the third edition of the Global Classroom on 11-15 May 2015, programme, list of participants and bios of lecturers and experts

The Global Classroom is a yearly event gathering students and professors from the six Regional Master’s programme of the Global Campus (GC) and international experts. This event is normally connected to the Global Campus Research Programme, a research project based on the collaboration among researchers from the different GC Regional Masters’ programmes. The insights and conclusions from the event are therefore integrated in the research and further enrich the final findings. The opportunity to engage in research, share findings with others and to engage in discourse as colleagues is formative for students and stimulating for academics. For 2015, the research topic allowed participants to explore the impact of economic crisis and foreign debt on human rights in their respective regions and the program was a coordinated effort by the following Regional Master’s Programmes:

• The CES Programme (Regional Master Programme in Human Rights and Democratisation in the Caucasus);
• The E.MA Programme (European Master Programme in Human Rights and Democratisation);
• The ERMA Programme (European Regional Master’s Programme in Democracy and Human Rights in South East Europe);
• The LAT.MA programme (Master in Human Rights and Democratisation in Latin American and the Caribbean);
• The LLM Programme (Master in Human Rights and Democratisation in Africa);
• The MHRD Programme (Master in Human Rights and Democratisation in the Asia-Pacific region);

The methodological challenge for researching this topic laid in allowing the different regional teams to focus on issues particular to their region while still creating a unifying framework. The research team came up with a methodology focusing on the principal actors or players in the field, the norms and processes affecting the dynamic between economic crisis, debt and human rights, and finally the impact and recommendations to decision makers. Modern expressions of the human development framework, such as Development as Freedom by Amartya Sen, also served as a conceptual nexus for the research, linking economics, debt and the impact on human rights. Each researcher decided to focus on a specific perspective ranging from the austerity measures in Europe to an assessment of impact on Eastern Partnership countries, to the impact of the crisis on the development of workers’ rights in Asia, to the reduction of donor aid and social economic rights in Africa, to the impact on South East Europe and the new social unrest in the region. The final product of this process are well-researched, academic articles which are published electronically here on this web site.
As for the Global Classroom on the impact of foreign debt and economic crisis on human rights, it opened on Monday 11 May 2015 at EIUC and was marked by the presence of high-level experts such as Prof. Cephas Lumina, former United Nations Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights (2008-2014). In his keynote speech, Prof. Lumina described the relationship between sovereign debt and human rights and then presenting the United Nations Guiding Principles on Foreign Debt and Human Rights, which he elaborated during his time as the UN Independent Expert.

Prof. Lumina pointed to the extensive evidence of the impact of foreign debt on human rights, including the fact that scarce national resources from fundamental programmes of education, health, housing, water and sanitation and public infrastructure are diverted to debt servicing, thus significantly reducing the capacity of governments to establish the conditions for the realization of human rights and undermining national development. In addition, the conditions which countries have to meet to secure new loans or to qualify for debt relief often compel further reductions in government spending on basic social services.

While conditionalities such as austerity measures, privatization of State-owned enterprises, structural reforms, financial sector liberalization and trade liberalization hypothetically aim to promote economic growth and to restore the debt repayment capacity of indebted countries, studies indicate that such conditionalities often have a negative impact on the realization of human rights in the longer term and that they have contributed to poverty and inequality in many countries.

The Guiding Principles, which emerged as an outcome of a broad consultation process that included regional consultations in 2010 through 2012 and which was endorsed by the Human Rights Council on 18 July 2012, provide an important normative framework to guide international and national policies on sovereign debt and related issues. The Guiding Principles elaborate various measures that are designed to ensure that states’ debt obligations do not undermine human rights, including such safeguards as requiring that any new loan is genuinely needed and does not infringe human rights, or prohibiting the sale of debt on the secondary markets to holdout creditors in order to prevent such creditors (termed “vulture funds”) from claiming extortionate profits from indebted countries.

There are both challenges and opportunities relating to implementation of the Guiding Principles. A few points are worth mentioning in regard to challenges include:

• Firstly, in line with the resolution requesting their elaboration, the Guiding Principles are voluntary and do not create binding legal obligations. Nevertheless, it is expected that states and other stakeholders will alter their policies, regulations and practices on sovereign debt and related issues in line with the Principles so that the fulfilment of debt obligations does not impair the capacity of governments to establish the conditions for the realization of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights.
• Secondly, it should be understood that there are competing international legal obligations that may produce conflicting obligations for governments. For example, the international legal frameworks on trade, finance and taxation still largely serve to protect private interests as opposed to human rights.

• Thirdly, the Principles were endorsed by the Human Rights Council, not by consensus, but by a vote of 31 member states in favour, 11 against and five abstaining. This vote is broadly reflective of the differences of opinion between the western and non-western Member States of the UN Human Rights Council (and the Commission on Human Rights, before it) concerning treatment of foreign debt as a human rights issue. The western Member States of the Council, while acknowledging that excessive debt burdens pose an obstacle to development, have generally been hostile to the idea of foreign debt being examined from a human rights perspective. Conversely, the non-western countries see the debt framework as a significant impediment to the realization of human rights and, therefore, a human rights problem.

Many western countries (many of which are lenders to developing countries and members of the Paris Club) oppose consideration, by the Human Rights Council, of sovereign debt as a human rights issue, arguing that that body was not the “appropriate” one to address the debt problem. Finally, it is worth noting that these same States have never contested the competence of the various UN human rights treaty bodies to address the impact of foreign debt and related policies on the realization of human rights.

In the second session of the event, a panel of experts from academia and leading civil society organisations such as the Center for Economic and Social Rights and AFRODAD, highlighted some of the responses at both national, regional and international level to the human rights related challenges posed by foreign debt and economic crisis.

**Daniel Kampel, Prof. of LAT.MA programme** and former advisor to the Board of Directors of the National Bank in Argentina, drew attention to the fact that the recent crisis has made clear that there is no international lender of last resort and that there is no international bankruptcy mechanism for sovereign states. The example of Greece that after five years from the first bailout is back to the verge of collapse was self-explanatory.

**Alexandra Ivankovic Tamankovic**, author of a study commissioned by the EP-LIBE Committee on the impact of economic crisis on human rights in seven Member States, illustrated how, despite the differences in the national approaches and legislation, the measures applied to the economic crisis were very similar and that vulnerable groups were disproportionately affected by public cuts. Some of the measures can be even considered as unconstitutional, such as the shutting down of the national broadcasting company in Greece.

**Fanwell Bokosi, Director of Afrodad**, underlined that whenever there is an economic crisis, we witness curtailments and violations of human rights. Many examples of countries in Africa such as Malawi, which is spending more on debt repayment than on healthcare, indicates that the debt restructuring was decided as a necessary measure even though it violates human rights.
This is partly due to the fact that the rights of creditors often have predominance over the rights of citizens. He also questioned the transparency of international financial institutions such as the IMF, and noted that it lacks the proper expertise to deal with human rights, and that in questions of internal governance countries such as USA and UK hold the higher weight in terms of power and decision-making. The challenge seems to be not only technical but also discursive. Economics, human rights and democracy are not separate but intertwined fields, therefore citizens should push governments to establish mechanisms to respect human rights, including responsible borrowing and holding institutions accountable.

Gaby Ore Aguilar, Director of the CESR, underlined the work of her organisation in researching the impact of the economic crisis on economic and social rights, advocating and supporting national accountability efforts andformulating alternatives and specific policy recommendations for human rights-centered policy alternatives, including tax policy. When focusing on fiscal policies in economic crisis it was revealed that:

- Austeresocial spending was favored over the creation of a progressive and broad based tax regime;
- This resulted in fewer resources available to maintain essential public services, deepening social inequalities; and that
- Budget cuts also undermined democratic accountability because of mistrust in the government.

In gathering evidence, CESR generated a methodological framework based on a four-dimensional approach, called OPERA. Using this methodology, CESR has presented evidence of the infringement of socioeconomic rights at the international level to UN Special Rapporteurs and then to the regional human rights bodies like the Council of Europe. As a result of this process, the Commissioner of HR at the Council of Europe issued an issue paper “safeguarding HR in times of crisis”. At the domestic level, CESR brought the same evidence to the National HR Institutions and to domestic courts.

The following days of the Global Classroom were devoted to the interventions and presentations of the researchers and of the students of the different Regional Master’s programmes.

**Eastern Partnership programme (CES)**

Prof. Vahan Bournazian, Coordinator of the GC research programme and Professor at Yerevan State University, presented the overall GC research methodology and research exploring the nexus between economic crisis, foreign debt and the impact on human rights as it has manifested in the Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries since the beginning of the 2007/8 “global crisis.”
The case studies presented sought to explore the extent and legitimacy of borrowing in EaP countries, the impact on human rights of economic crisis and/or debt, and the degree to which national debt frameworks comply with the UN Guiding Principles on Foreign Debt and Human Rights. Since EaP countries are still in many ways economies and democracies in transition from the Soviet experience, it was valid to explore to what extent the global economic crisis affected foreign public debt, and to consider if there were also other extraneous factors which contributed to the increase in debt experienced.

For instance, the role of economic crisis in creating Armenia’s debt situation seems clear considering the timeframe of events: the drop in GDP, the deficits in current account balances, and budget deficits due to reduced revenues and increased social expenditure. However, other factors were also at play regarding the amount of debt accumulated. One source blames the government for compounding the debt problem because it refuses to allow currency devaluation, thus making exports more costly and less competitive internationally, resulting in current account imbalances, which results in external public borrowing to replenish central bank reserves. Of particular concern is also government borrowing from Russia and the issuance of Eurobonds (at less than favorable rates) because such funds carry no restrictions on how they are used. Also, an example of secret borrowing with questionable motives came to light last year when Armenia ceded to Russia its last remaining interest in the national supply system of natural gas in exchange for cancelling a debt to Russia, of which no one knew, and which had accrued because Armenia had subsidized gas prices during an election period. Such issues increase debt and compound the effects of debt servicing on the provision of socioeconomic rights.

The cases of other EaP countries presented by the students, such as Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, indicate that these states also struggle to create a realistic balance between borrowing, debt servicing and the protection and promotion of rights, especially socioeconomic rights.

**The Latin American programme (LAT.MA)**

The presentations by the Prof. Daniel Kampel, Prof. of the LAT.MA programme and Researcher of the GC research programme and the students illustrated the regional phenomena that occurred during the 1980’s external debt crisis, the so-called “lost decade” in the region.

The cases of four countries were presented: Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico. Such countries were chosen due to their possibility of becoming indebted internationally from the 1970s onward; countries with smaller economies were not considered profitable and hence were not invested upon.
The causes of the debt crisis in Latin American countries can be traced back to the following factors:

- Between the mid-1950s and the mid-1960s countries in the region suffered from frequent balance-of-payments crises associated with stop-and-go cycles. Voluntary funding was unavailable.
- The first oil shock in 1973: high liquidity petrodollar recycling and aggressive bank lending policies by American and European institutions.
- The countries followed debt-prone (and unsustainable) macroeconomic programs — which essentially combined the openness of the capital account and some sort of fixed exchange rate arrangement that appreciated the real exchange rate.
- The rise in the international interest rates in 1979 and the decline in the terms of trade, which deeply affected both the balance of payments and the fiscal accounts.

The debt crisis of the 1980s halted growth for almost seven years. Growth was resumed only after some favorable changes in the international context and some sort of debt restructuring program relieved the debt burden.

**Asia-Pacific programme (MHRD)**

The students of the MHRD programme highlighted that 2008 global financial crisis weakened the West’s economic presence in the Asia-Pacific region and worsened the smaller Asian economies’ structural dysfunctions. The affected Asian countries have strong market dependency that makes them rely on foreign loans and investment. Despite the diversity of contexts across the region, a common feature was the absence of human rights dimension in regional trade and investment relationships.

As one of the least affected countries, China exploited this opportunity to issue loans to its regional partners and has become the largest creditor in many of SEA countries. Chinese loans have negative impact on the recipient countries’ human rights situations because they neither entail human rights protocols nor conform to international human rights standards.

A developed country can influence the regulation in the developing countries using the debt mechanism. It becomes a vicious cycle, where the developing country should pay the debt, not only by giving back the money, but also through the provision of low wages to employee, privatization of public utilities, and elimination of the rights of indigenous people. In Indonesia, after 16 years of reform order and four presidential successions, the foreign debt is not reducing, but in fact growing.
There were regulations on the liberalization of energy sources such as oil and gas (Law 22 of 2001 on Oil and Gas), electricity (Law 20 of 2002 on Electricity), water (Law 7 of 2004 on Water Resources), and foreign investment (Law 25 of 2007 on Foreign Investments) which actually regulate the public utilities.

Australia, on the contrary, was largely able to withstand damaging effects of the GFC. Economic growth declined in 2008 but not as deep in comparison to recession levels. There were two substantial policy initiatives thanks to a stimulus package: government guarantee of bank deposits, and immediate cash payments made to low-income households to stimulate spending. In 2009 there was a further 47 billion economic stimulus package.

In Sri Lanka in 2012 foreign debt increased significantly to US 37 billion, foreign debt reached US 39 billion. The main reasons for foreign debt crisis was ignorant and unlimited increase of foreign indebtedness and current account-deficit from Mexico to Asia Pacific. The impact of the crisis led to a reduction of Public expenditure, privatization of public industries, and reduction of expenditure on health services and increase of Government revenues.

Dr. Matthew Mullen, teaching at the University of Mahidol-Thailand, and researcher of the GC research programme, highlighted that Asia has infamously gained status as the ‘World’s Factory’, characterized by an oversupply in low-skilled and underpaid wage labor working in immiserating conditions, deprived of essential opportunities for political organising or the right to freedom of association. Economic crises and sovereign debt have compounded these conditions, including the crisis of labor protection in the region.

There are countless examples in Asia and throughout the world of states sacrificing the interests of citizens to satisfy the whims of the market. Yet, power is constantly shifting, and this is manifested in many ways. There is hope for accomplishing labor protection in ways never before possible.

European Programme (E.MA)

Dr. Lisa Ginsborg, Researcher of the GC Research programme, illustrated the Complex legal architecture of austerity measures and mechanisms. The austerity measures adopted by European states have been criticized, not only for being ineffective at stimulating economic growth, but also for their severe impact on a number of international human rights standards, particularly in the area of economic and social rights, while also affecting a number of civil and political rights.
There are five different legal mechanisms to provide financial assistance to EU Member States:

- balance of payments loans for non-Eurozone states;
- bilateral loans between states;
- The European Financial Stability Mechanism (EFSM), created as a temporary mechanism under EU law in 2010 by a European Council Regulation, guaranteed by the European Commission and backed by all EU Member States;
- The European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF), created as a temporary crisis resolution mechanism in 2010, but this time only by the Euro area Member States; and
- The European Stability Mechanism (ESM), created in 2012 as a permanent crisis resolution mechanism for the countries of the Euro area, and as a separate international organization.

The creation of the EFSF, the EFSM and the ESM have raised questions and doubts regarding the transparency and accountability of these mechanisms. For instance, the ESM is governed by a Board of Governors and a Board of Directors, who have full decision making powers and also appoint a Managing Director. The Board of Governors, is formally the main decision-making body of the ESM, composed of Governors appointed by each Member State, who must be members of the government with responsibility for finance, and in practice coincide with the Ministers of Finance of each Eurozone state. The voting rights of each ESM Member are equal to the number of shares allocated to it, in practice giving three states the right to veto (Germany, France, Italy). A few commentators have written in detail about the lack of democratic legitimacy of the ESM decision-making structure and its accountability in the domestic political realm.

Austerity measures adopted by European states as a result of the crisis have generally included severe cuts in public social spending, social security benefits and social protection programs including pension schemes and labor market reforms and deregulation. Both in Spain and in Greece austerity measures led to social protests and demands for political change.

Furthermore, comparing the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) and the European Court of Justice (CJEU), it can be observed that while the ECtHR has been willing to take up the issue of human rights violations resulting from the imposition of austerity measures, the CJEU has refused to engage in the question of whether Union law has been breached by the EU or its Member States.

There are basically two main streams of ECtHR cases that are related to the economic and financial crises. First, the Court has recently dealt with cases directly concerning austerity measures in the area of social security adopted by the States with the purpose to relieve their difficult financial situation caused by the crisis.
Second, from a long-term perspective, we may observe case law dealing with poverty, housing rights, and detention conditions, older cases concerning cuts in social security or even freedom of expression.

So far, in all the cases before the CJEU, the court found that it had no jurisdiction and thus no competence to rule over the preliminary references from Romanian and Portuguese courts regarding fundamental rights’ challenges relating to bailout measures. Nevertheless, human rights violations have occurred.

**South East Europe programme (ERMA)**

**Dr. Rachel Kurian, Professor at ERMA and Researcher of the GC research programme**, depicted the impact on human rights that the transition from socialism to capitalism had on Western Balkan countries and in the aftermath of the Global Financial crisis of 2008. The region, devastated by ethnic and nationalist conflicts in the 1990s, also experienced market-oriented economic restructuring, under pressure from donors and in order to meet the criteria for European accession.

The EU membership criteria guarantee democracy, free market economy, etc. and they also push for market reforms. So the focus has been on macroeconomic stabilisation, price liberalisation, enterprise reform. The region which did not have enough exposure before, after 2009 felt dramatically the effects of the financial crisis.

The subsequent credit crunch from Western lending institutions as well as falling income from exports forced local governments to reduce further fiscal deficits and commercialize social services, while developing so-called ‘activation’ policies to ‘encourage’ people to take up employment. Such policies also triggered protest marches and demonstrations by individuals, civil society groups and trade unions against governments and their international and local supporters.

Some of the root-causes can be traced back to chronic problems in many Balkans countries, for instance the high public spending adversely connected to the high trade and current account deficits especially in the case of Serbia. And all of these problems are being made worse by the crisis such as the unequal access to health services for all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina due to decentralized health care and health insurance systems. Current health care services recognize citizen rights only based on territorial belonging and these rights are not transferable throughout the country. In Macedonia the curb on unemployment these last years masked a reform which gave preference to flexibility over security in the labor market, de facto undermining the demand for favorable work conditions for all.
African programme (LLM)

Whereas the negative effects of Global Financial Crisis (GFC) in the West for the citizens were severe, evidence from South Africa, DR Congo, Kenya and Nigeria, shows that the crisis went as far as threatening the very existence of major sections of the African population. This is particularly true where the GFC converged with food shortage and domestic political turmoil, as was the case in the case studies presented by the students. Dealing with the aftershocks of the crisis and preventing future recurrence should therefore be a priority for governments and human rights advocates on the continent.

Dr Nicholas Orago, from the LLM programme and Researcher of the GC research programme, pointed out that GFC is partly to blame for poor progress in achieving the MDGs because of the reduction in resources for the realisation of rights.

But major reasons for poor performance by Sub-Saharan countries (SSA) in the realisation of SERs (achievement of MDGs) is due to:

- A lack of concern for the poor people – non-existent or poorly structured social safety nets;
- Less than 20% of the poorest quintile in SSA access any form of social assistance as compared to 50% in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, as well as 55% in Latin America and the Caribbean;
- Lack of political will for increased social spending & general human development (poor health & education infrastructure & insufficient manpower).

The impact of GFC on SSA was not immediate: the financial sector in SSA is less developed & thus less integrated with the global financial markets. The GFC led to reduction of internal & external revenue, FDI and ODA, and thus constrained growth and development. As a result, SSA economies declined from 6.9% in 2007 to 5.5% in 2008, then to 3.5% in the first half of 2009, and finally to 1.6% by the end of 2009.

On the last day of the event, before the concluding remarks, students engaged in a Moot UN Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights thanks to the coordination of Dr. Agatha Hauser from Poznan University in Poland. The exercise was based on the concluding observations of the Committee on how Portugal respected the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, following the implementation of austerity measures. Students learned more in detail about the work of the Committee and the challenges to put pressure on institutions at the national level for ensuring the compliance with the Covenant.
Finally, during the concluding session of the event, Prof. Bournazian highlighted the need to demystify part of the discourse around the economic crisis and debt and to rethink the connection between economy, human development and human rights. Human development constitutes the enhancement of the capabilities and freedoms that the members of a community enjoy and human rights represent the claims that individuals have to secure these capabilities and freedoms. To counter the argument that economy is not about human rights, human development can represent a bridge between the two and contribute to a shift in the general approach and for shaping more effective measures against the effects of economic crisis and debt.
THE GLOBAL CLASSROOM

THE IMPACT ON HUMAN RIGHTS
OF FOREIGN DEBT AND ECONOMIC CRISSES
THE GLOBAL CLASSROOM
The impact on human rights of foreign debt and economic crises

The Global Classroom is an activity designed to strengthen the integration of the Master’s Programmes and Diplomas in Human Rights and Democratisation of the Global Campus.

After the first and second edition of the Global Classroom in 2013 and 2014, this year’s edition from 11 to 15 May 2015 will enhance discussion and explore broadly the nexus between foreign debt or economic crisis and human rights in a global perspective.

The event will be strongly connected to the GC Research Programme, another main activity of the Global Campus, which will provide an in-depth analysis of the same topic through the lenses of the different macro-regional perspectives. The discussion of the Global Classroom will therefore feed into the Research programme and further enrich the overall final conclusions and recommendations.

While the first day of the event is devoted to an introduction to the topic and to presenting different perspectives from the State’s and civil society’s point of view, the rest of the week focuses on the presentation of reports providing specific case-studies and the main findings of the regional reports of the GC research programme.

PROGRAMME
11th - 15th May 2015

**Monday 11th May**

09.15 - 09.30
**Welcome and introduction**
- Veronica Gomez, Vice-President of the Global Campus
- Valentina Abita, Project Manager of the Global Campus

09.30 - 10.30
**Speech: The UN Guidelines on foreign debt and human rights and main challenges**
- Dr. Cephas Lumina, Former UN Independent Rapporteur on the effects of foreign debt on human rights

10.30 - 10.45
Coffee Break

10.45 - 11.45
**Panel discussion on the responses to the impact of external debt and economic crisis on human rights**
Panellists:
- Dr Daniel Kampel, Economist and Researcher, Former Advisor to the Board of the Central Bank in Argentina
- Aleksandra Ivankovic, Senior Legal Adviser at Milieu Belgium
- Gaby Oré Aguilar, Deputy Executive Director of the Center of Economic and Social rights
- Dr Fanwell K. Bokosi, Executive Director of the African Forum and Network on Debt and Development

11.45 - 13.00
Discussion

13.00 - 14.30
Lunch

14.30 - 15.30
**Presentation of the research objectives of the GC research programme the impact on human rights of foreign debt and economic crises and Impact of the economic crisis and foreign debt on human rights in the Eastern partnership countries**
- Prof. Vahan Bournazian, Coordinator of the GC Research programme and professor of the CES programme

15.30 - 15.45
Coffee Break

15.45 - 16.45
**In-depth cases and historical background of the Eastern partnership countries**
Presentation by the students

16.45 - 18.00
**Recommendations, conclusions and discussion**
- Prof. Vahan Bournazian, Coordinator of the GC Research programme and professor of the CES programme

19.30 - 20.30
Dinner
## Tuesday 12th May

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.30 - 09.45</td>
<td><strong>Summing up of the previous day</strong>&lt;br&gt;- Dr. Matthew Mullen, MHRD Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.45 - 10.45</td>
<td><strong>Challenges of an Incomplete Framework for Sovereign Debt Restructuring: a Human Rights and Development Perspective</strong>&lt;br&gt;- Dr. Daniel Kampel, LAT.MA programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.45 - 11.00</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 - 12.00</td>
<td><strong>In-depth cases and historical background of Latin America and the Caribbean region</strong>&lt;br&gt;Presentation by the students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00 - 13.00</td>
<td><strong>Discussion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00 - 14.30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30 - 15.30</td>
<td><strong>Contesting market-based human rights advocacy: the rising importance of collective action in the World’s Factory</strong>&lt;br&gt;- Dr. Matthew Mullen, MHRD programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.30 - 15.45</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.45 - 16.45</td>
<td><strong>In-depth cases and historical background of the Asia-Pacific region</strong>&lt;br&gt;Presentation by the students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.45 - 18.00</td>
<td><strong>Discussion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.30 - 20.30</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Wednesday 13th May

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.30 - 09.45</td>
<td><strong>Summing up of the previous day</strong>&lt;br&gt;- Dr. Lisa Ginsborg, EMA Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.45 - 10.45</td>
<td><strong>The impact of the economic crisis on human rights in Europe and the accountability of international institutions</strong>&lt;br&gt;- Dr. Lisa Ginsborg, EMA Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.45 - 11.00</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 - 12.00</td>
<td><strong>In-depth cases and historical background of the European countries</strong>&lt;br&gt;Presentation by the students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00 - 13.00</td>
<td><strong>Discussion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00 - 14.30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30 - 18.00</td>
<td>Tour to Torcello island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.30 - 20.30</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thursday 14th May

09.30 - 09.45  Summing up of the previous day
  - Dr. Rachel Kurian, ERMA Programme

09.45 - 10.45  Violent Transitions: Debt, Economic Restructuring and Human Insecurity in South Eastern Europe
  - Dr. Rachel Kurian, ERMA Programme

10.45 - 11.00  Coffee break

11.00 - 12.00  In-depth cases and historical background of South Eastern Europe
  Presentation by the students

12.00 - 13.00  Discussion

13.00 - 14.30  Lunch

14.30 - 16.45  The global economic crisis and its impact on the realisation of socio-economic rights in Sub-Saharan Africa
  - Nicholas Wasonga Orago, LLM Programme

16.45 - 17.45  In-depth cases and historical background of Sub-Saharan Africa
  Presentation by the students

19.30 - 20.30  Dinner

Friday 15th May

09.30 - 09.45  Summing up of the previous day
  - Dr. Nicholas Orago
  - Valentina Abita, Project Manager of the Global Campus

09.45 - 10.30  MOOT Committee on economic, social and cultural rights
  - Dr. Agatha Hauser, Poznań Human Rights Centre Adam Mickiewicz University

10.30 - 10.45  Coffee break

10.45 - 13.00  Presentation of the conclusions of the MOOT Committee

12.00 - 13.00  Closing remarks and Evaluation of the Classroom

13.00 - 14.30  Lunch

14.30 - 19.30  Free time

19.30 - 20.30  Dinner
# THE GLOBAL CLASSROOM
The impact on human rights of foreign debt and economic crises

## List of Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNSAM</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lenin Miranda Maldonado</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:lmm_ecuador@hotmail.com">lmm_ecuador@hotmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocio Comas</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rociocomas@yahoo.com.ar">rociocomas@yahoo.com.ar</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana Ixchel Mata Rodriguez</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:anamatar@gmail.com">anamatar@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guilherme Daltrozzo Corte</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:guilhermedcorte@gmail.com">guilhermedcorte@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Kampel</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td><a href="mailto:danielkampel@gmail.com">danielkampel@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E.MA</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sara Pastor Alonso</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sarapastoralonson@hotmail.es">sarapastoralonson@hotmail.es</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athanasia Georgopolou</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:georgopoulou.athanasia@gmail.com">georgopoulou.athanasia@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carina Zehet</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zehetmaiercarina@gmail.com">zehetmaiercarina@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viktor Kundra</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:viktor.kundra@gmail.com">viktor.kundra@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisa Ginsborg</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Lisa.Ginsborg@EUI.eu">Lisa.Ginsborg@EUI.eu</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LLM</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grace Mukulwamutioyo</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gracemukulwamutiyo2@gmail.com">gracemukulwamutiyo2@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patel Khuraisha</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:khuraisha786@gmail.com">khuraisha786@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macaulay Chairman Okoloise</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chairmanokoloise@yahoo.com">chairmanokoloise@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Kahuthia Murimi</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:edukahos2005@yahoo.com">edukahos2005@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Orago</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nicholasorago@gmail.com">nicholasorago@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ERMA</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kenan Bejtic</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bejtic.kenan@gmail.com">bejtic.kenan@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marjan Icoski</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:marjan_icoski@yahoo.com">marjan_icoski@yahoo.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleksandra Savevska</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:aleksandrasavevska@gmail.com">aleksandrasavevska@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomáš Jungwirth</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:tomas.jungwirth@gmail.com">tomas.jungwirth@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel Kurian</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kurian@iss.nl">kurian@iss.nl</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MHRD</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diah Nur Eko (Mius) Sari</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dsar5016@uni.sydney.edu.au">dsar5016@uni.sydney.edu.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyu Fan</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bfan7398@uni.sydney.edu.au">bfan7398@uni.sydney.edu.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillip Wardle</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pwar9514@uni.sydney.edu.au">pwar9514@uni.sydney.edu.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Chaminda Janesh Athukorala</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dath4136@uni.sydney.edu.au">dath4136@uni.sydney.edu.au</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Mullen</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td><a href="mailto:matthew.john.mullen@gmail.com">matthew.john.mullen@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CES</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bogdan Banjac</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bogdanbanjac@gmail.com">bogdanbanjac@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mane Torosyan</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:manetorosyan@gmail.com">manetorosyan@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jolita Staselyte</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jolita.staselyte@gmail.com">jolita.staselyte@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olga Chertilina</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chertilina.olga@gmail.com">chertilina.olga@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vahan Bounazian</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bournazian@gmail.com">bournazian@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPERTS</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cephas Lumina</td>
<td>Expert</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cephas.lumina@gmail.com">cephas.lumina@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaby Oré Aguilar</td>
<td>Expert</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gore@ces.org">gore@ces.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanwell Kenala Bokosi</td>
<td>Expert</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fanwell@afrodad.co.zw">fanwell@afrodad.co.zw</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandra Ivankovic</td>
<td>Expert</td>
<td><a href="mailto:alexandra.ivankovic@milieu.be">alexandra.ivankovic@milieu.be</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veronica Gomez</td>
<td>GC Vice-President</td>
<td><a href="mailto:veronica.f.gomez@gmail.com">veronica.f.gomez@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The impact on human rights of foreign debt and economic crises

**Experts’ Bios**

**Fanwell Kenala Bokosi**
Dr. Fanwell Kenala BOKOSI is the Executive Director at AFRODAD since November 2014; he is responsible for the overall development and delivery of the organisation’s policies and programmes. He also served as the Policy Advisor (Economic Governance and Development) for AFRODAD between December 2009 and January 2013. Dr BOKOSI holds a doctorate in Economics from the University of Kent (UK) as well as a BSc and an MSc in Agricultural Economics from the University of Malawi.

As the Executive Director of AFRODAD, a Pan-African organisation that operates in 23 countries in the continent, he is responsible for the implementation of policies set by the Board of Trustees as well as annual goals and objectives, and financial, programme and administrative management of the organisation. He is a thorough researcher, data analyst and a versatile project manager. He taught in many economics courses at the University of Kent, London School of Accountancy and Management, the Collaborative Masters programme in Economics at the University of Zimbabwe in 2011. In 2014 he taught a PhD course in Quantitative Analysis of Development Policy for the Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR) in Malawi. Dr Bokosi is an experienced manager in economic development. He has worked at middle to senior management levels in Malawi, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe, and Liberia among others in international development organisations such as Save the Children UK, The Hunger Project, ActionAid International and the Council of NGOs in Malawi. His experience and skills include excellent understanding of economic development; policy and advocacy, economic research, economic governance, project management; budgeting and budgetary control; financial and accounts management; monitoring and evaluation systems and procedures; organisational/institutional capacity building; rights based approach to development and liaison with partners including implementing agencies, donors and government; proposal writing and appraisal, and human resources management among others.

**Aleksandra Ivankovic-Tamamovic**
Aleksandra Ivankovic-Tamamovic is international human rights lawyer, with specialisation in European human rights and human rights of women. Aleksandra started her career in transitional human rights institutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina and at the University of Banja Luka. She also worked on the overall reform of the constitutional and legal system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, working for the Office of the High Representative where she also became involved with the taxation reform. Aleksandra continued in this area with work at the EU Customs and Fiscal Assistance Office on the institutional and legislative reforms which brought about the introduction of the VAT system in Bosnia and Herzegovina. She obtained a Master’s degree in International Human Rights Law from the University of Oxford and then spent four years in Strasbourg, France, working as a lawyer in the Registry of the European Court of Human Rights. Aleksandra also acted as an external expert of the Council of Europe in a number of their projects in several CoE Member States, including Armenia, Bulgaria and Serbia, and has co-authored a couple of CoE reports on the implementation of human rights in Serbia and Armenia. Furthermore, Aleksandra obtained a Diploma on Equal Status and Human Rights of Women from the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in Lund, Sweden and is currently attending a two year Women’s Human Rights Training Institute (2013-2015) on violence against women, their sexual and reproductive health, rights and employment discrimination.

**Gaby Oré Aguilar**
Gaby Oré Aguilar is Deputy Executive Director at CESR. Before joining CESR she worked as a program strategy consultant for international organizations and philanthropies in Europe. Previously, she worked as a grantmaker with the Ford Foundation in Santiago, Chile; she established and coordinated the Latin America Program of the New York-based Center for Reproductive Rights; and worked as an attorney and
human rights educator at the Instituto de Defensa Legal based in Lima. Gaby is a Board member of the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture Board and an invited lecturer at the EJUC Master on Human Rights and Democratisation in Venice and other universities. She has researched and developed methodological guidelines for conducting case study analysis on the relevance of human rights for local communities in the context of globalization (University of Antwerp) and has conducted research and published on socio-economic rights, social justice and equality issues in conflict situations. She holds an LLM from Columbia University Law School, where she received the International and Comparative Law Diploma awarded with honors by the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law. She earned a JD and a BA in Political Science from the University of San Marcos, Lima and a Diploma in Gender Studies from the Catholic University, Lima.

Cephas Lumina
Prof. Cephas Lumina is a Full Research Professor of Public Law in the Nelson R Mandela School of Law at the University of Fort Hare in East London, an Extra-Ordinary Professor of Human Rights Law at the University of Pretoria and an Advocate of the High Court of Zambia. Professor Lumina holds a PhD in International Human Rights Law from Griffith University in Australia and has more than 26 years’ legal practice, research and university lecturing experience in several countries. From March 2008 to May 2014, he served as the United Nations Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights. In that capacity, he undertook numerous country visits, conducted analytical thematic studies, engaged in advocacy, raised public awareness, consulted with various stakeholders (including UN bodies, governments, international and regional organizations and civil society organizations), provided advice for technical cooperation concerning the effects of foreign debt and related financial policies on the realization of human rights and contributed to the development of international human rights standards, including the UN Guiding Principles on Foreign Debt and Human Rights (“the Lumina Principles”) which he elaborated and which were endorsed by the United Nations Human Rights Council in June 2012. Professor Lumina is a member of the editorial boards of the International Human Rights Law Review and African Yearbook of International Humanitarian Law and he has served as a referee for several international journals and publications, including the Global Corruption Report.

GC Lecturers’ Bios

Vahan Bournazian
Vahan Bournazian is Associate professor at the Yerevan State University. He has taught law and human rights in Armenia for the past 10 years. He has participated in human rights investigative missions in Mexico, Guatemala, Cuba and Iraq. He also serves as a legal researcher and consultant for both local and international organizations on topics related to Armenia and the region. He served on the OSF Armenia Board from 2012-13.

Lisa Ginsborg
Dr. Lisa Ginsborg holds a Ph.D. in Public International Law from the European University Institute (EUI) in Florence, Italy. Her Ph.D. thesis The New Face of the Security Council since 9/11: Global Counter-Terrorism, Human Rights and International Law focused on the UN Security Council’s Counter-Terrorism Committee and Al-Qaeda Sanctions Committee. During her doctoral studies, she was a Visiting Doctoral Researcher at New York University (NYU) School of Law and a Visiting Researcher at the Sydney Centre for International law at the University of Sydney. Before starting her Ph.D. Lisa worked for three years in the legal department of the International Secretariat of Amnesty International (2006-2009). She has also worked in the NGO Liaison Office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (2005-2006). Lisa holds an LL.M in Comparative, European and International Laws from the European University Institute (EUI) and an M.Sc. in Political Sociology from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). Her research interests include human rights, international organizations and counter-terrorism.
Veronica Gomez
Veronica Gomez is the co-Director of the International Centre for Political Studies at the University of San Martin (UNSAM) in Argentina, and a lecturer of the Global Campus of Human Rights. She has been a Principal Human Rights Specialist at the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States in Washington DC (1998-2009) and a Senior Adviser at the Human Rights Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina (2010-2011).

Agata Hauser
Researcher. PhD in Law (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland, 2013). Lecturer at the Constitutional Law Department of the Adam Mickiewicz University. Her research focuses on judicial protection of individuals by the Court of Justice of the EU and the European Court of Human Rights, as well as interactions between the EU and the Council of Europe and application of the EU law by national courts of Member States. Between 2008-2009 she was a clerk at the administrative court.

Daniel Kampel
I hold a degree in Economics and a Master on Economic Policy from the University of Buenos Aires. I am an associate researcher at CEDES (Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad). I also work as an independent consultant and advisor to different state areas, such as the Ministry of Economy and the Chamber of Representatives of the Argentine Congress. I worked previously in the financial system, as an advisor to the Board of Directors of the state-owned Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires (1999-2003) and the Central Bank of Argentina (2004-2011). I teach economics at undergraduate and graduate levels in different universities in the Buenos Aires area, including the University of San Martin, the University of Lomas de Zamora and the University of Bologna at Buenos Aires).

Rachel Kurian
Rachel Kurian is Assistant Professor in International Labour Economics at the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in The Hague. She has degrees in Mathematics and Economics, and has studied at the University of Madras (India), Jawaharlal Nehru University (India), University of Delhi (India), University of Cambridge (UK) and University of Amsterdam where she completed her PhD in 1989. Dr. Kurian’s interests lie in the arena of migration, human rights, poverty, gender, trade unions, and labour (including child labour) in the context of economic restructuring - a focus which is reflected in her publications and current curriculum. Her wide-ranging interest and expertise is corroborated by extensive field experience in Asia (Sri Lanka, India, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and South Korea), Latin America (Colombia, Peru, Chile and Ecuador), the Caribbean (Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados) and Africa (Mauritius, Tanzania).

Matthew Mullen
Matthew Mullen, Ph.D. is a lecturer at the Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand. He has published on oppression and resistance, transitional justice, structural and cultural violence, international human rights law, corporate accountability, and Burma/Myanmar. He is soon to release a book entitled Pathways that Changed Myanmar: Form Bullets to Bribery. His most recent publication is “Getting Serious about the Human Right to Play” which was published in the Asia-Pacific Journal of Sport and Social Science, Vol. 3 Issue 2, August 2014.

Nicholas Wasonga Orago
Dr. Nicholas Orago is a passionate and committed human rights advocate. His main area of specialty is economic and social rights. Apart from his research exertions, Dr. Orago has worked extensively in the area of human rights, starting as legal and research assistant at the Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA-Kenya); as a research assistant at the Research, Policy and Legislation Department of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights; as a protection assistant at the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); and as a gender based violence field advisor at the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Dr. Orago is currently a lecturer at the School of Law, the University of Nairobi. His areas of research include constitutional interpretation, comparative constitutional law, international human rights law, international humanitarian law and gender equality.