



ANNUAL SUMMER SCHOOL ON NATIONAL MINORITIES

Europe's Non-Kin-State Minorities:
Profiles and Realities

23–28 August 2026 | Flensburg, Germany



EUROPEAN CENTRE
FOR
MINORITY ISSUES

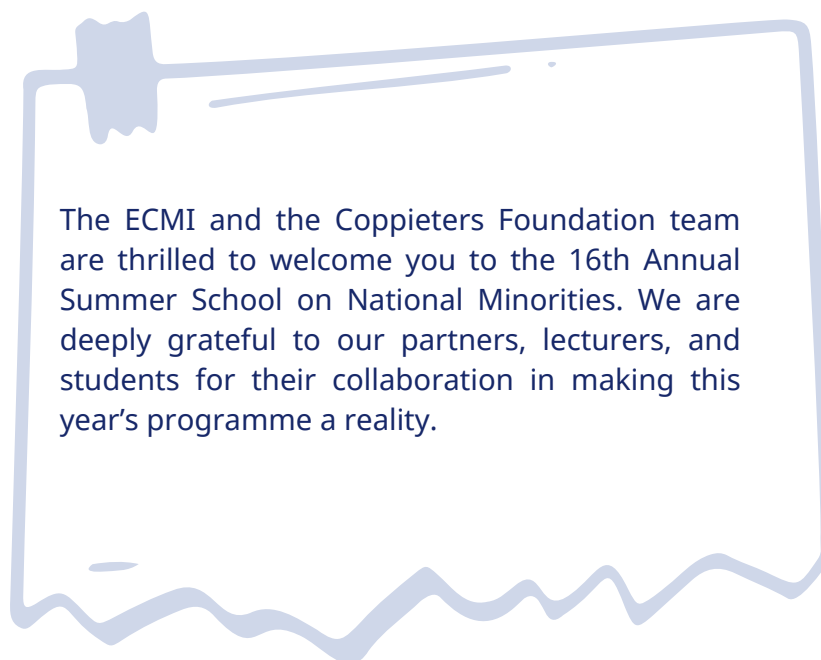


CONTENT

Welcome	3
Background on this year's topic	3
About the ECMI	4
About the ECMI Summer Schools	5
Partnerships	6
About the Coppieters Foundation	6
About the venue	7
About Flensburg	7
Accommodation & Getting Around	8
Daily timetable	10
Summer School Team	12
Lecturers & Speakers	14
Synopsis of the 2026 Summer School	21
Participants	29

This Summer School is a joint initiative of the European Centre for Minority Issues and the Coppieters Foundation. This event is financially supported by the European Parliament. The European Parliament is not liable for the content of the conference or the opinions of the speakers.

WELCOME TO THE 2026 SUMMER SCHOOL ON NATIONAL MINORITIES!



BACKGROUND ON THIS YEAR'S TOPIC

While kin-state politics have garnered significant scholarly and political attention (including the 2025 Summer School organised by the ECMI and the Coppieters Foundation), numerous minority communities in Europe do not benefit from the backing that kin-states provide and vary in size, territorial concentration, and legal standing. Non-kin-state minority (NKSM) groups include territorially organised minorities (e.g. Catalans, Basques, and Corsicans), territorially concentrated but minoritised groups (West Frisians), small and endangered minorities (Sorbs and North Frisians), dispersed communities (Roma and Sinti), and Indigenous peoples (Saami and Greenlanders).

This Summer School will examine these five types of NKSM, allowing for a comparative assessment of how linguistic vitality, social cohesion, access to education, and relations with the state are shaped in the absence of a kin-state. Among other topics, Summer School participants will learn about the role of Europeanisation and international organisations in advancing the rights of NKSM.

Get ready for an exciting and enriching experience at the 2026 Summer School on National Minorities!

ABOUT THE ECMI

EMBRACING DIVERSITY SINCE 1996

At the ECMI, we believe that diversity makes the world vibrant and exciting. Founded in 1996 by the forward-thinking governments of Denmark, Germany, and Schleswig-Holstein, our mission is clear: to promote respect for diversity across all sectors of society. From addressing majority-minority issues to fostering cooperation and understanding, we are dedicated to championing unity in diversity like never before!

BRIDGING THE GAP - THEORY MEETS PRACTICE

We don't just dwell in the ivory tower of theories. We're all about action! We excel at connecting theory and practice, research and politics, and bringing mainstream politicians together with passionate minority activists. Our secret? A blend of interdisciplinary theoretical and empirical studies combined with a wealth of practical activities and initiatives.

“We believe that through heightened awareness of minority rights and minority issues among all relevant actors, we can facilitate respect for diversity in all aspects of society.”

ABOUT THE ECMI SUMMER SCHOOLS

Since 2011, the ECMI Annual Summer School has trained over 320 young scholars and practitioners from Europe and beyond. Participants have enhanced their knowledge of diversity management, border region challenges, and human and minority rights. Held in Flensburg, the Summer School introduces attendees to the rich history and achievements of the German-Danish border region of Schleswig-Holstein, fostering cooperation and networking among participants and local, regional, and international partners.

The Summer School also ventures beyond Flensburg, having been organised in locations such as Brussels, Berlin, Oñati (Basque Country), and Belgrade. This approach allows us to engage with areas where minority policies are actively shaped and implemented, bringing us closer to students and practitioners. This continuous evolution keeps the Summer School dynamic and exciting.

Our cooperation with ECMI alumni is vibrant and ongoing, involving the alumni network in various ECMI activities, publication series, projects, and information exchange.



PARTNERSHIPS

For the past 16 years, the ECMI Summer School has been organised in collaboration with various regional institutions in the Danish-German border region, as well as other esteemed organisations. Our strong supporters from previous years include the University of Flensburg, the City of Flensburg, the Regional Government of Schleswig-Holstein in Kiel, the Robert Bosch Foundation, the Akademie Sankelmark, the ZEIT Stiftung Ebelin und Gerd Bucerius, the office of the Schleswig-Holstein Minister-President, and the Jaruplund Højskole.

The 2026 Summer School is a joint initiative of the ECMI and the Coppieters Foundation, with financial support from the European Parliament for the 8th consecutive year, and is hosted by the Danish Central Library, Sydslesvig.



ABOUT THE COPPIETERS FOUNDATION

The Coppieters Foundation is a think tank focused on European affairs. It develops innovative ideas and produces knowledge on managing cultural and linguistic diversity, collective and minority rights, multi-level governance, decentralisation, state and constitutional reform, statehood processes, self-determination, migration, peace studies, and the protection of human rights in Europe.

The foundation aims to influence the decision-making process at the European level and create a legal framework that better protects diversity, equality, and anti-discrimination of minority groups. It also strives to enhance the implementation of the principle of subsidiarity and the right to self-determination.

Its goals include driving the EU towards a more democratic institutional structure that respects the collective rights of unrecognised European peoples, serving as a platform for dialogue between academia, European institutions (the European Parliament, the European Commission, and the Committee of the Regions), and other political actors. The foundation transforms scientific knowledge in political science, economics, sociology, philosophy, and history into actionable concepts for political decision-making. It also supports the European Free Alliance by providing politically relevant concepts, ideas, data, and knowledge for both institutional and non-institutional actions.

ABOUT THE VENUE

The lectures and workshops will be hosted by the Danish Central Library in Flensburg, in its picturesque Blå Sal conference room. The library was founded in 1891 and is located in the heart of Flensburg's old town. Due to shifting borders throughout history, the city of Flensburg has been and remains a "city of two cultures". The coexistence of the German and Danish minorities on both sides of the border is considered to be one of the most successful models for minority protection throughout and beyond Europe and its border regions.

As part of the research cooperation between the Danish Library in Flensburg and the ECMI, the library facility also hosts the ECMI Library, a specialised collection of over 3000 academic publications and books on minority issues.

For further information about the venue, please visit: <https://www.dcbib.dk>

ABOUT FLENSBURG

Flensburg is located in Schleswig-Holstein, the land between two seas. With over 90,000 inhabitants, it is the state's third-largest city. It is also Germany's northernmost city, with Denmark right across the border. Flensburg marks the westernmost point on the Baltic Sea, nestled at the inland tip of the Flensburg Fjord. Inhabitants and visitors alike enjoy relaxing summer days at Flensburg's several beaches, and mild but stormy winter days. A bit further out, the beautiful coastlines just outside the city also make for inviting outings.

Flensburg is quickly evolving into a major city. It offers everything you would expect of a modern northern German university town: affordable accommodation, a lively cultural scene, extensive shopping opportunities in the city centre and wider area, an increasingly sustainable infrastructure that is nevertheless growing with the town, and close ties between business and research.

Notwithstanding this impressive progress, Flensburg is and remains a compact and friendly city offering a high quality of life. Downtown, you can stroll through picturesque shopping streets and colourful medieval lanes that bear witness to Flensburg's history as a major port and trading hub. Enjoy a cosy hot drink in a café, sample the seafood down at the harbour, or simply bask in the sunshine, take in the fresh air, and watch the sailboats moving along the wide blue horizon of the Flensburg fjord.

ACCOMMODATION & GETTING AROUND

Travelling to Flensburg is straightforward, with several convenient options by air, train, and coach.

OPTION 1: VIA HAMBURG (RECOMMENDED)

The easiest and most common route is to fly into Hamburg Airport (HAM) and continue to Flensburg by regional train.

From Hamburg Airport to Hamburg Altona

IMPORTANT: Please note that trains between 23 August – 1 September 2026, trains to Flensburg will depart from and arrive at **Hamburg-Altona instead of Hamburg Central Station**. Take **S1** from the airport directly to Hamburg-Altona. The S1 departs every 10 minutes, and the journey takes approximately 40 minutes (make one change at Berliner Tor to S1 again). If you arrive at Hamburg Central Station, take S1 to Hamburg-Altona. The Schleswig-Holstein Ticket is valid on the S-Bahn in Hamburg as well as on regional trains throughout Schleswig-Holstein, where Flensburg is located.

From Hamburg to Flensburg

From Hamburg-Altona, take the **RE7** regional train to Flensburg. The train normally departs every hour. Please note that the RE7 is often coupled with another train travelling to Kiel. The trains separate in **Neumünster**, so make sure you are seated in the carriage travelling to Flensburg. The journey takes approximately 2 hours.

Schleswig-Holstein Ticket

The Schleswig-Holstein Ticket is the most economical option for most participants. It:

- is valid on regional trains (RE, RB and S-Bahn), but not on ICE or IC trains;
- includes public transport in Hamburg;
- can be purchased from ticket machines at Hamburg Airport or via the DB Navigator app;
- allows up to five people to travel together on a single group ticket, making it a cost-effective option if you coordinate your journey with other participants. Learn [here](#) about the SH Ticket.

Travel Tips

We strongly recommend downloading the **DB Navigator app** before travelling. It provides live departure information, platform changes, delay notifications, and alternative routes in case of disruptions. Please note that major engineering works are currently underway on sections of the Hamburg–Flensburg railway line. Check the latest travel information before your journey. Latest updates can be found [here](#).

You can find a detailed map for Option 1 [here](#).

Travelling by FlixBus

FlixBus also operates services between Hamburg and Flensburg, including some direct connections from Hamburg Airport. Coaches arrive at Flensburg Central Station, from where accommodation and the Summer School venue are easily accessible.

OPTION 2: VIA COPENHAGEN

Participants may also fly into Copenhagen Airport (CPH).

From Copenhagen, you can travel to Flensburg by train (with one or several changes), or by FlixBus. Travel time is generally around 3–4 hours, depending on the connection.

OPTION 3: VIA BILLUND

Another alternative is to fly into Billund Airport (BLL) in Denmark. From Billund, Flensburg can be reached by regional bus and train connections or by coach. Travel times vary depending on the connection, so please check schedules in advance.

ACCOMMODATION

Participants

Flensbed Hostel

Bahnhofstraße 28, 24937 Flensburg

+49 (0)461 80 72 85 10

<https://www.flensbed.de/>

Check-in is available from 15:00. Check-in instructions will be shared separately.

Speakers

Hotel am Fjord

Wilhelmstraße 1, 24937 Flensburg

+49 461 86080

<https://www.hotelamfjord.de>

Check-in is available from 15:00. Reception is open 24/7.

GETTING TO THE SUMMER SCHOOL VENUE

Please note that the opening day of the Summer School (23 August) will take place at the ECMI (Schiffbrücke 12, 24939 Flensburg). All sessions from 24 August onwards will be held at the Danish Central Library (Norderstraße 59, 24939 Flensburg), in the Blå Sal conference room located on the first floor.

The Danish Central Library is approximately a 20-minute walk from Flensbed Hostel through Flensburg's pedestrian city centre (15 minutes away from Hotel am Fjord on foot).

16TH ANNUAL SUMMER SCHOOL ON NATIONAL MINORITIES
EUROPE'S NON-KIN-STATE MINORITIES: PROFILES AND REALITIES
DAILY TIMETABLE

DAY 0

Sun 23/8

ECMI

Orientation

16:00-17:00

Welcome

Icebreakers and introduction to the programme
Summer School Team

18:00

International Evening

17:00-18:00

Opening Talk

Germany-Denmark border region
Martin Klatt (ECMI)

DAY 1

Mon 24/8

Danish Library

Conceptual foundations

9:00-9:30

Official Opening

Marta Bainka (Coppieters Foundation), Vello Pettai (ECMI), Jens M. Henriksen (Danish Central Library, Sydslesvig)

9:30-11:00

Lecture: Non-kin-state Minorities: Conceptual Introduction
Vello Pettai (ECMI)

C O F F E E B R E A K

L
U
N
C
H

11:15-12:45

Lecture: The Protection of Non-Kin-State Minorities under International Law: A European Perspective
Ljubica Djordjevic (ECMI)

13:45-15:15

Panel Discussion: Institutional Perspectives on Non-Kin-State Minorities

Panellists: *Bahne Bahnsen (FUEN), Vera Skvirskaja (University of Copenhagen), Sonja Wolf (Schleswig-Holstein State Chancellery), Mirjam Vellinga (Afûk)*
Mod.: *Vello Pettai (ECMI)*

C O F F E E B R E A K

15:30-17:00

Group Work on NKSM Cases

1. Gagauz in Moldova; 2. Romansh in Switzerland; 3. Ladins in South Tyrol; 4. Ruthenians; 5. Greenlanders.
Summer School Team

DAY 2

Tue 25/8

Danish Library

Territorially organised minorities (Type 1)

Territorially concentrated but minoritised groups (Type 2)

9:30-11:00

Lecture: Varying institutional support without a kin-state: The rights of Catalan speakers in Spain across internal political boundaries
James Hawkey (University of Bristol)

C O F F E E B R E A K

L
U
N
C
H

11:15-12:45

Lecture: Self-determination without a kin-state: Wales after Brexit
Simon Hobson (New Wales)

13:45-15:15

Panel Discussion: Recognition and Self-Determination Without a Kin-State

Panellists: *James Hawkey (University of Bristol), Simon Hobson (New Wales), and Marta Bainka (Coppieters Foundation)*
Mod.: *Viktoria Aygül (ECMI)*

C O F F E E B R E A K

15:30-17:00

Group Work on NKSM Cases

Summer School Team

17:15

Flensburg Walking Tour

Martin Klatt (ECMI)

DAY 3

Wed 26/8

Danish Library

Small and endangered minorities (Type 3)

Dispersed communities (Type 4)

9:30-11:00

Lecture: Upper and Lower Sorbian communities in Germany: Challenges and Realities
Alena Paulik (ZARI project Domowina)

C O F F E E B R E A K

L
U
N
C
H

11:15-12:45

Lecture: North Frisian in Germany: The ethnolinguistic vitality of an endangered non-kin-state minority language
Ruth Kircher (ECMI)

13:45-15:15

Lecture: The Roma Experience of Minority Status. Towards Decolonising Perspectives in Europe
Iulius Rostas (Eötvös Loránd University)

C O F F E E B R E A K

15:30-17:00

Lecture: The Roma Experience of Minority Status. Towards Decolonising Perspectives in Europe (cont.)
Iulius Rostas (Eötvös Loránd University)

DAILY TIMETABLE

EXCURSION DAY TO FÖHR

DAY 4 Thu 27/8 <i>Local realities</i>	8:00-9:20 Bus to Dagebüll		13:45-15:30 Visit to the Dr.-Carl-Häberlin-Friesen-Museum
	9:30-10:25 Ferry to Föhr	L	15:30-17:20 Free time
	10:40-11:20 <u>Ferring Stiftung</u> , Guided Tour	U	17:40-18:30 Ferry to Dagebüll
	11:20-11:40 Talk by Robert Kleih, Ferring Stiftung Chairperson	N	18:30-19:40 Bus to Flensburg
		C	
		H	

DAY 5 Fri 28/8 <u>Danish Library</u> <i>Indigenous peoples (Type 5)</i> <i>Group Presentations and Closing</i>	9:30-11:00 Lecture: Repatriation, Recognition, and Rights: Crimean Tatars in Independent Ukraine <i>Elmira Muratova (ECMI)</i>		13:45-15:15 Final Group Presentations <i>Summer School Team</i>
	COFFEE BREAK	L	COFFEE BREAK
	11:15-12:45 Group Work on NKSM Cases & Finalisation of Presentations <i>Summer School Team</i>	U	15:30-16:30 Evaluation and Certificates <i>Summer School Team</i>
		N	18:30 Farewell Dinner <u>Vertigo Restaurant</u>
		C	
		H	

DAY 6
 Sat 29/8

 Departures



EUROPEAN CENTRE
 FOR
 MINORITY ISSUES





VIKTORIA AYGÜL (SHE/HER)

Viktoria Aygül is a Researcher at the European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI). Her research interests include cultural memory, democratic attitudes and media discourse in post-Soviet societies. She employs quantitative and qualitative methods in order to examine the relationship between historical narratives and democratic resilience.

She is currently pursuing a PhD at Europa-Universität Flensburg, where her dissertation explores the role of cultural memory and Soviet nostalgia in shaping political trust among Russian-speaking minorities in Latvia.

Viktoria holds a Bachelor's degree in International Relations and a Master's degree in Diplomacy of the Russian Federation and Foreign Countries from Saint Petersburg State University, as well as a Master of Arts in European Studies from Europa-Universität Flensburg, Germany. She is fluent in Russian, English, and German and good command of Turkish.



AZIZ BERDIQULOV (HE/HIM)

Aziz is a Researcher at the ECMI. His main research interests include nation-building, political mobilisation, official recognition, and socio-economic participation, particularly in post-Soviet countries. Aziz helped establish links between the ECMI and several organisations and research institutes, including the American University of Central Asia and the OSCE Academy in Bishkek. He is one of the coordinators of the ECMI Summer School and was involved with the ECMI Spring School. He is also the Assistant Editor of the [Journal on Ethnopolitics and Minority Issues in Europe \(JEMIE\)](#).

Aziz is a PhD candidate at the Europa Universität Flensburg under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Vello Pettai and Prof. Juldiz Smagulova. In his doctoral project, he looks at the impact of the introduction of the Latin alphabet in Kazakhstan on national minorities.



HANA KRESO (SHE/HER)

Hana Kreso is the coordinator of the Coppieters Foundation, a Brussels-based think tank focused on European affairs. The foundation develops new ideas and produces knowledge on the management of cultural and linguistic diversity, collective and minority rights, multi-level governance, decentralisation, state and constitutional reform, statehood processes, self-determination, migration, peace studies, and the protection of human rights in Europe.

She obtained a Master's in International Relations at IBEI in Barcelona and a double Master's in European Union Studies from LUISS in Rome and the European College Foundation of Parma. She also holds a degree in Law from Parma University in Italy.

Hana began her career working for non-profit organisations in Catalonia, the Netherlands, and Brussels, focusing on sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility.



VELLO PETTAI (HE/HIM)

Prof. Dr. Vello Pettai was appointed Director of the ECMI in May 2019 and assumed the position in March 2020. Prior to that he was Professor of Comparative Politics at the University of Tartu, where he worked on topics ranging from ethnic politics to democratisation to transitional justice. His research has appeared in a range of international academic journals including Nations and Nationalism, East European Politics and Societies, Nationalities Papers and Europa Ethnica. From 1997 to 1999 Pettai served as Chair and Representative of the President of Estonia to the country's Roundtable on National Minorities, where he led a series of initiatives related to Estonia's compliance with the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities as well as the problem of stateless children.

His experience in leadership positions includes serving as acting dean as well as head of his department at the University of Tartu. From 2006-2012, Pettai also served as Vice-Chair of the Executive Committee of the European Consortium for Political Research. Vello Pettai obtained his PhD in Political Science from Columbia University (USA) and has twice been DAAD Guest Professor (at Leuphana University Lüneburg and Friedrich Schiller Universität Jena). He speaks six languages, including Estonian, German, French, Russian and Latvian.



LJUBICA DJORDJEVIĆ (SHE/HER)

Dr. Ljubica Djordjević is Senior Researcher and Head of the Justice and Governance Cluster at the European Centre for Minority Issues. A constitutional lawyer by training, her research focuses on European and national minority protection frameworks, the implementation of minority rights, international monitoring mechanisms, and minority language rights. More recently, she has explored the relationship between minority protection and broader societal integration.

She has coordinated and contributed to numerous international projects on minority protection and governance, including the GIZ-funded project *Minority Protection for EU Accession* and the COST Action *ENTAN – European Non-Territorial Autonomy Network*. Her work has included project coordination, training and capacity-building activities, academic publishing, and the organisation of international workshops and exchanges.



BAHNE BAHNSEN (HE/HIM)

Bahne Bahnsen is vice president of the Federal Union of European Nationalities (FUEN). At FUEN, Bahne serves as a speaker of the Non-Kin-State Working Group founded in 2017 and representing 43 member organisations across 35 countries. He is a prominent representative of the Frisian ethnic group in Germany, a former long-time chairman of the Friisk Foriining, where he has been advocating for the rights, culture, and language of the Frisian minority.



SONJA WOLF (SHE/HER)

After finishing her studies at Europa-Universität Flensburg in European Studies, Sonja worked at the European Centre for Minority Issues between 2013 and 2021. During that time, she researched minority communities across Europe with a special focus on minorities in border regions and monitored developments in minority policy in the German-Danish border region. She also began working on a PhD dissertation during that time, which focuses on the role of minorities in regional development in border regions.

Since 2021, Sonja has been working at the Schleswig-Holstein State Chancellery as a desk officer for minority policy. In this position, she supports the state government in implementing and developing its minority policy with a special view to the North Frisian community and the community of Low German speakers. Her tasks include developing measures that translate policy into practice, maintaining communication with the stakeholders, monitoring minority-related developments in Germany and Europe and advising the government on current issues and challenges regarding the minorities and language communities.



VERA SKVIRSKAJA (SHE/HER)

Vera Skvirskaja is an anthropologist specialising in post-Soviet societies, minorities, migration, and coexistence. She has conducted long-term ethnographic fieldwork in Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Russia, the Caucasus, and among diasporas from these regions. Vera's research explores political and moral economies, transnational networks, and informal practices shaped by economic and everyday strategies, as well as propaganda, public diplomacy, and cultural diplomacy.

She served as Editor-in-Chief of the peer-reviewed *Copenhagen Journal of Asian Studies* from 2019 to 2023, and has recently co-authored *Afterlives of Urban Cosmopolitanism: Muslim Asia and Its Non-Muslim Diasporas* (University College London, in press).



MIRJAM VELLINGA (SHE/HER)

drs. Mirjam Vellinga (1972) studied Frisian language and literature at the University of Groningen (RuG). She is working at the Afûk since 1998 and is the manager of the language promotion division at Afûk. With her team, she designs language strategies and promotional campaigns for the Frisian language (Frysk, spoken in Fryslân in the north of the Netherlands) for different target groups and domains, including the private and public sector, health care, media and education. Specific fields of interest: language awareness, linguistic assertiveness, new speakers, intergenerational language transmission, international collaboration and exchange.

She has a large international network in the field of culture, media and education focused on co-official, endangered, indigenous, regional and minority languages. She is one of the vice presidents of ELEN (European Language Equality Network) and a member of the NPLD (Network to promote Linguistic Diversity).



JAMES HAWKEY (HE/HIM)

James Hawkey is Associate Professor (Reader) in Linguistics and Catalan Studies at the University of Bristol (UK), where he has worked since 2014. His research adopts a holistic approach to sociolinguistics, with an emphasis on mixed-methods approaches to language attitudes and ideologies, language variation and change, and issues of language and migration. His work has been published in several leading journals, including *Journal of Sociolinguistics*, *International Journal of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism*, *Language Policy*, *Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development* and others.

His first monograph appeared with Palgrave Macmillan in 2018, and was entitled *Language Attitudes and Minority Rights: The Case of Catalan in France*. He is currently writing his second monograph, under contract with Routledge, entitled *Language Variation in a Fragmented Community: Style and Ideology among Speakers of Esperanto*.



SIMON HOBSON (HE/HIM)

Simon Hobson is a Welsh political commentator, public speaker and activist whose work focuses on nationalism, minority rights, constitutional reform, and the Welsh diaspora. His writing examines Wales as a stateless nation within the United Kingdom through transnationalism, and comparative politics, exploring how language, identity, and political agency are shaped in the absence of sovereign statehood.

Alongside his writing interests, Simon is immersed in initiatives that strengthen connections between Wales and its global diaspora. He and 'New Wales', which Simon co-founded, seek to promote informed debate on Wales' constitutional future. His work, and that of New Wales, bridges scholarship, politics and public engagement, encouraging comparative perspectives on minority nations and self-government.



MARTA BAINKA (SHE/HER)

Marta Binka (PhD) is a sociologist and political scientist. She is a Bureau member of Coppieters Foundation and a former Bureau member of European Free Alliance. She is an Upper Silesian and has been involved in regional movements for almost 15 years. Her areas of interest include minority rights, especially the right to self-identification.



ALENA PAULIK (SHE/HER)

Alena Paulik is a research associate in the ZARI project (Network for Sorbian Language and Regional Identity) at Domowina (Association of Lusatian Sorbs) and a PhD candidate at Technische Universität Dresden. In her research, she focuses on Upper Sorbian language revitalisation and virtual language communities, bringing together perspectives from Sorbian Studies, Slavic Studies, and sociolinguistics.

Drawing on her experience as an Upper Sorbian speaker, she explores the role and mechanisms of virtual communities in language learning, language use, and community building among new speakers of Upper Sorbian.

She holds an MA in Slavic Studies from Leipzig University and previously worked as a research assistant in the SMiLE project (Sustaining Minoritised Languages in Europe), where she conducted qualitative sociolinguistic fieldwork and contributed to research on the revitalisation of the Sorbian languages.



RUTH KIRCHER (SHE/HER)

Ruth is a Senior Researcher at the ECMI in Flensburg and an affiliated Associate Professor at Concordia University in Montreal. As a sociolinguist with a specialisation in multilingualism and minority languages, she is particularly interested in phenomena relating to language endangerment, maintenance, and revitalisation. Specifically, her work focuses on language attitudes and their influence on linguistic/social behaviour, language policy and planning at the societal level, as well as family language policy and intergenerational language transmission. She also examines how these phenomena are influenced by majority-minority intergroup relations. Ruth's research experience comprises a range of contexts in North America and Europe. Much of her current work examines North Frisian – an endangered minority language spoken in the district of Nordfriesland, in the Germany-Denmark border region. She is the author of numerous academic journal articles and book chapters, and the co-editor of *Research Methods in Language Attitudes* (Cambridge University Press, 2022).

She places a high value on knowledge translation and has disseminated research results to non-academic audiences by, for example, co-authoring research reports for policy makers and language planners, advising governments on their strategies for minority language promotion, and co-designing a successful minority language promotion campaign involving citizen engagement.



IULIUS ROSTAS (HE/HIM)

Dr. Iulius Rostas (he/him) is a Visiting Professor at the Eötvös Loránd University (ELTE) in Budapest (Hungary) and the National University of Political Studies and Administration (Romania) and has taught courses on racism at the University of Stuttgart and Dortmund University of Applied Sciences (2021-2024). Between 2016 and 2019, he served as Chair of Romani Studies and Assistant Professor at Central European University. Previously, he was an Affiliated Fellow with the Institute for Advanced Studies at CEU and Visiting Lecturer at Corvinus University of Budapest. Dr. Rostas is the editor of "Ten Years After: A History of Roma School Desegregation in Central and Eastern Europe" (CEU Press, 2012) and in 2011 he published "Social Inclusion or Exclusion: the Rights of Persons Living with HIV in Moldova" (Cartier Publishing, 2011).

He is the founding Editor-in Chief of the Critical Romani Studies journal (crs.ceu.edu). He authored "A Task for Sisyphus: Why Policies towards Roma in Europe Are Failing" (CEU Press, 2019), and co-authored "Ungleiche Teilhabe" (Springer, 2025). Recently, he co-edited "Racism and Romani Studies: Challenging Academia, Policy and Representation" (Springer, 2026).



ROBERT KLEIH (HE/HIM)

Robert studied Scandinavian Studies, Frisian Studies, and European Ethnology at the universities of Kiel and Växjö. After earning his master's degree in 2016, he worked as a research assistant in the Department of Frisian Studies at the universities of Flensburg (2016–2021) and Kiel (2021–2023). Since 2024, he has served as chairman of the board of the Ferring Stiftung in Alkersum on the island of Föhr.

His research focuses on sociolinguistics and the relationship between language and identity in North Frisia, language prestige, as well as migration studies and minority studies. His dissertation examines North Frisian emigrants to New York City and also addresses issues in the fields of cultural studies and diaspora studies.

Since 2024, the Ferring Stiftung has focused its work on digitisation and the development of educational materials for Frisian language instruction. As a result, the first North Frisian online translation tool (German–English–Fering) was launched in April 2025 (www.auersaater.de), and an online dictionary was expanded to include Föhr Frisian (Fering) and Amrum Frisian (Öömring) (www.friesisch.net). Further work on creating online corpora of contemporary spoken language is already underway, and the Ferring Stiftung is experimenting with text-to-speech programmes for Föhr Frisian.



ELMIRA MURATOVA (SHE/HER)

Elmira Muratova is a Visiting Researcher at the European Centre for Minority Issues, Germany. Before that, she was an Associate Professor in the Department of Political Science and International Relations, Taurida National University, Ukraine. Muratova has served as a Research Fellow at the University of Kansas, University College London, Humboldt University in Berlin, and Charles University in Prague. From 2009 to 2014, she provided policy analysis and consultations to the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities.

She gained her PhD in Political Science (Taurida National University, 2005) and works at the intersection of political science and cultural anthropology. She has published widely on Crimean Tatars' identity, collective memory and Islam. She is the co-editor of the volume *Minorities at War: Cultural Identity and Resilience in Ukraine* (Routledge, 2025) and *Humanitarianism from Below? Universalism and the Politics of Inhumanity* (UCL Press, 2026).



MARTIN KLATT (HE/HIM)

Since September 2022, Martin Klatt has been the head of the research cluster Minority Issues in the Denmark-Germany Border Region at ECMI. He has also coordinated the Horizon Europe research project Borders Shaping Perceptions of European Societies (B-SHAPES) at the University of Southern Denmark's Centre for Border Region Studies (2023-2026). Before joining ECMI, Martin Klatt was a researcher at the Centre for Border Region Studies at the University of Southern Denmark (2001-2022). His research fields are nationalisation processes, minority accommodation and cooperation in European border regions, with a strong focus on the Danish-German border region and its national minorities.



SYNOPSIS OF THE 2026 SUMMER SCHOOL

The following part of the brochure presents the abstracts of academic lectures and presentations delivered by some of our guest speakers. [Reading materials are available here.](#)

Non-kin-state Minorities: Conceptual Introduction

Vello Pettai

Monday 24 August | 9:30-11:00

National minorities exist in a variety of different configurations. They can be larger or smaller in number, compactly settled or more dispersed, ethnically akin to a majority population or starkly dissimilar. A further major distinction lies in whether a minority has an external homeland or kin-state, i.e. a country that has a majority of the same ethnicity and which could be seen as a protector of the minority's well-being. This summer school will look at non-kin-state minorities (NKSM), meaning groups that do not have such benefactors. This means that particularly within their community they must maintain their cultural-linguistic-religious vitality largely on their own. But also in international relations they must defend their own status and place. At the same time, this does not mean that the other distinctions mentioned earlier do not apply either. Hence, in this lecture we will look at NKSMs which are larger and smaller, more compact and more dispersed, ethnically unique and alike. These categories will help set the stage for the week's profiles of individual NKSM and what makes each situation special.

Recommended reading

- Anderson, A. B. (2017, September). *Ethnic minorities and minority rights in Europe: Theoretical typologies* (ECMI Working Paper No. 99). European Centre for Minority Issues. <https://www.ecmi.de/publications/ecmi-research-papers/99-ethnic-minorities-and-minority-rights-in-europe-theoretical-typologies>

The Protection of Non-Kin-State Minorities under International Law: A European Perspective

Ljubica Djordjević

Monday 24 August | 11:15-12:45

The notorious lack of a definition of 'minority' at the international level reflects both the conceptual difficulties of capturing the diversity of groups living in minority situations and the historical and cultural differences in the understanding of minorities across the globe. The concept of a 'national minority' is closely associated with the European historical experience of state formation, border changes, and the protection of populations separated from their kin-state. Outside Europe, where historical developments were shaped primarily by colonisation and decolonisation, legal and political debates have tended to focus more on ethnic groups and indigenous peoples.

Without delving into the definitional debate, this presentation explores the capacity of international, and more specifically European, minority protection regimes to respond to the diversity of minority groups, their interests, and their needs. If the dominant rationale for minority protection remains stability and security, does this imply a greater focus on demographically larger and politically better organised groups, as well as those supported by a powerful kin-state? If the human dimension is to be the leading one, with the protection of human rights and human dignity as guiding principles, where does this leave smaller minorities without a kin-state?

The presentation focuses on minorities without a kin-state, a highly diverse category that includes groups with different historical trajectories, identities, and aspirations. It examines the challenges related to their formal status, the diversity of their interests and claims, and the extent to which existing minority protection regimes are capable of accommodating them. Particular attention will be paid to whether minorities lacking a kin-state face structural disadvantages in comparison with groups that benefit from external political support. The analysis will focus primarily on the European framework, most notably the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, while also drawing on relevant developments within the United Nations system as a point of reflection.

Recommended readings

- Henrard, K. (2013). Minorities, international protection. In *Max Planck encyclopedia of public international law*. Oxford University Press.
<https://opil.ouplaw.com/display/10.1093/law:epil/9780199231690/law-9780199231690-e847>
- Ringelheim, J. (2010). Minority rights in a time of multiculturalism: The evolving scope of the Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities. *Human Rights Law Review*, 10(1), 99–128.
- Castellino, J. (2010). The protection of minorities and indigenous peoples in international law: A comparative temporal analysis. *International Journal on Minority and Group Rights*, 17(3), 393–422. <https://doi.org/10.1163/157181110X512142>
- Kempin Reuter, T. (2009). Dealing with claims of ethnic minorities in international law. *Connecticut Journal of International Law*, 24(2), 201–237.
- Bauwens, F. (2010). *Minorities in contemporary Europe: Still bargaining chips in international diplomacy?* Western Political Science Association Annual Meeting Paper. SSRN.
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1583002

Panel Discussion: Institutional Perspectives on Non-Kin-State Minorities

Panellists: Bahne Bahnsen (FUEN), Vera Skvirskaya (University of Copenhagen), Sonja Wolf (Schleswig-Holstein State Chancellery), Mirjam Vellinga (Afûk)

Moderated by Vello Pettai

Monday 24 August | 13:45-15:15

Following the opening lectures on the conceptual foundations of non-kin-state minorities, this panel brings together practitioner, academic, and governmental voices to explore how NKSM realities are perceived from different vantage points. Panellists will reflect on advocacy, academic, and policy approaches to minority protection in the absence of a kin-state. Moderated by Vello Pettai (ECMI), the discussion sets the stage for the week by highlighting the diversity of institutional and lived engagement with NKSM issues across Europe.

Group Work #1: Introducing the Cases

Monday 24 August | 15:30-17:00

Following the day's lectures on NKSM conceptual foundations and international legal protection, participants are divided into five groups, each assigned one case representing a distinct type of non-kin-state minority: the Gagauz in Moldova, the Romansh in Switzerland, the Ladins in South Tyrol, the Ruthenians, and the Greenlanders. Groups begin building a working profile of their case, drawing on the day's lectures to identify the key questions their minority group raises around institutional support, recognition, and vitality in the absence of a kin-state.

Varying institutional support without a kin-state: The rights of Catalan speakers in Spain across internal political boundaries

James Hawkey

Tuesday 25 August | 9:30-11:00

Catalan is spoken by around ten million people across Spain, France, Italy and Andorra, with the majority of its L1 and L2 users found in Spain. Catalan speakers in Spain perhaps sit uncomfortably within the definition of 'non-kin-state minority', since the language benefits from a great deal of institutional support at the regional level, as a co-official language of the autonomous communities of Catalonia, Valencia and the Balearic Islands, as well as a recognised language in the autonomous community of Aragon. Although there is no independent state where Catalan is an undisputed majority language, these autonomous communities retain a great deal of political independence and influence, particularly in the domains most associated with language rights, such as education and the media. This being said, there are sizeable differences regarding the rights of Catalan speakers depending on the autonomous community in question, and this will be the focus of my interactive session.

I will first present a historical overview of the minoritisation of Catalan in Spain, as well as the establishment of the system of autonomous communities, and how this may encourage us to nuance our existing definitions of (non-)kin-state minorities. I will then discuss the vitality of the Catalan language in Spain, demonstrating how this is entirely contingent on the relevant autonomous community and associated institutional support of the language in that territory. Finally, I will give a current view of the language rights of Catalan speakers, asking how people navigate their membership of a linguistic minority without a kin-state, and exploring what supra-national bodies and institutions they are able to draw on.

The session will be interactive, consisting of both lecture-style teaching and a range of group activities. Students will undertake close-readings of official language policy texts from different sub-national polities (Catalonia, Valencia and the Balearic Islands) to compare how the experiences of non-kin-state linguistic minorities can vary within the same country.

Recommended readings

- Ali, Farah and Carol Ready. 2021. Integration or assimilation? A comparative intertextual analysis of language policy in Madrid and Catalonia. *International Journal of Language and Law* 10: 24-47. DOI: [10.14762/jll.2021.024](https://doi.org/10.14762/jll.2021.024)
- Byrne, Steven, Aleida Bertran and Anna Tudela Isanta. 2024. Continuity and change: Language ideologies of Catalan university students. *Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development* 45: 3995-4010. DOI: [10.1080/01434632.2022.2134880](https://doi.org/10.1080/01434632.2022.2134880)
- Lledó-Guillem, Vicente. 2023. The glottopolitics of Països Catalans in the Valencian elections of 28 May 2023. *JUST: Journal of Language Rights and Minorities* 2: 158-186. DOI: [10.7203/just.2.27141](https://doi.org/10.7203/just.2.27141)

Self-determination without a kin-state: Wales after Brexit

Reassessing kin-state theory through the Welsh experience of Brexit

Simon Hobson

Tuesday 25 August | 11:15-12:45

The concept of the kin-state is central to research on nationalism and minority rights. Most theories assume that national minorities have an external homeland that can support them through diplomacy, culture, and political representation. Wales is different. It is recognised as a historic nation with its own language, democratic institutions, and a large global diaspora, but it has no sovereign kin-state to represent its interests internationally. Brexit has made this situation more visible. The United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union removed important political and financial links for Wales while also creating new opportunities to debate Wales' constitutional future. This lecture uses the Welsh experience to reconsider the relationship between kin-state theory, minority rights, and self-determination.

The lecture examines how the absence of a kin-state has influenced Welsh cultural, social, economic, and political development. It combines personal experience with recent research to explore Welsh language policy, devolution, constitutional change after Brexit, and the limits of the United Kingdom's asymmetrical constitutional system. It also considers how Welsh diaspora communities, sub-state diplomacy, and international partnerships have become increasingly important in promoting Welsh interests abroad.

The lecture argues that Brexit has changed the meaning of living without a kin-state. On the one hand, it has exposed the risks faced by a nation that cannot represent itself internationally. Wales has lost direct access to many European political networks and funding programmes while remaining dependent on decisions made by the UK Government. On the other hand, Brexit has encouraged new discussions about Welsh self-determination, strengthened the role of diaspora networks, and increased interest in Wales' international profile.

The lecture concludes by asking whether these new forms of international engagement can provide effective alternatives to the traditional kin-state model or whether Brexit has shown that sovereignty remains necessary for the full protection of minority nations. The Welsh experience offers a new perspective on wider debates about kin-state theory, minority rights, constitutional change, and the future of stateless nations.

Compulsory reading (chapters on constitutional principles, fiscal powers, international representation, options for reform)

- Independent Commission on the Constitutional Future of Wales. (2024, January 17). Final report. Welsh Government. <https://www.gov.wales/independent-commission-on-the-constitutional-future-of-wales-final-report>

Recommended readings

- Readings by Laura McAllister, Michael Keating, Richard Wyn Jones and others saved in the Readings folder.

Panel Discussion: Recognition and Self-Determination Without a Kin-State

Panellists: James Hawkey (University of Bristol), Simon Hobson (New Wales), and Marta Bainka (Coppieters Foundation)

Moderated by Viktoria Aygöl

Tuesday 25 August | 13:45-15:15

Building on the day's lectures on Catalan speakers in Spain and Welsh self-determination after Brexit, this panel brings a third case into the conversation: the Silesian minority in Poland, whose contested recognition status offers a further lens on what it means to assert identity without kin-state backing. Panellists James Hawkey (University of Bristol) and Simon Hobson (New Wales) draw on their academic and advocacy work with Catalan and Welsh communities, while Marta Bainka (Coppieters Foundation) speaks to the Silesian experience both professionally and as a member of the community herself. Moderated by Viktoria Aygöl (ECMI), the discussion offers participants a comparative, case-grounded complement to the morning's theoretical framing, spanning territorial minorities with three distinct trajectories of recognition and self-organisation.

Group Work #2: Deepening the Profiles

Tuesday 25 August | 15:30-17:00

Groups reconvene to continue developing their case profiles, this time informed by the day's lectures on varying institutional support and self-determination without a kin-state, as well as the afternoon panel. Participants are encouraged to draw comparisons between their own case and the day's material, refining their analysis of rights, protection mechanisms, and relations with the host state.

Upper and Lower Sorbian communities in Germany: Challenges and Realities

Alena Paulik

Wednesday 26 August | 9:30-11:00

This lecture introduces the Upper and Lower Sorbian communities in eastern Germany as a case study for examining how a small non-kin-state minority in Europe seeks to maintain and adapt its linguistic, cultural and institutional infrastructure, amid changing societal and linguistic realities. After a brief overview of the historical and sociolinguistic background of the Sorbian communities, the lecture will focus on the institutional structures that support Sorbian language and culture, including education, media, cultural institutions, and political representation. Particular attention will be paid to the different sociolinguistic realities of Upper and Lower Sorbian and the resulting differences in revitalisation efforts and challenges, while also addressing the growing role of new speakers, community participation and questions of identity. The Sorbian communities are officially recognised and supported by the German state and maintain a dense network of institutions. Nevertheless, language transmission and acquisition as well as financial pressures continue to pose significant challenges for the long-term vitality of the language communities and their institutions, prompting the development of new revitalisation approaches. The Sorbian case highlights both the opportunities created by state recognition and support as well as the challenges that arise in the absence of a kin-state, including the need to adapt existing structures to the needs of contemporary Upper and Lower Sorbian communities.

Recommended reading

- Dołowy-Rybińska, N., & Ratajczak, C. (2024). The Dynamics of a Triangle of Agency: Sorbian Language Policy. In M. S. Linn & A. Dayán-Fernández (Eds.), *Agency in the Peripheries of Language Revitalisation: Examining European Practices on the Ground* (pp. 62–83). Multilingual Matters & Channel View Publications. <https://doi.org/10.2307/jj.22452322.8>

North Frisian in Germany: The ethnolinguistic vitality of an endangered non-kin-state minority language

Ruth Kircher

Wednesday 26 August | 11:15-12:45

Frisian used to be spoken throughout a large part of Northern Europe. Today, there are only three remaining Frisian language areas: Fryslân, a province in the north of the Netherlands, where West Frisian is spoken; the Saterland, a municipality in the north-west of Germany, where the only surviving variety of East Frisian is spoken; and Nordfriesland, Germany's northernmost district, where North Frisian is spoken. The primary focus of this session will be on the latter. With only about 4,000–5,000 speakers, North Frisian is considered severely endangered. The session will begin with a historical overview of its minoritisation, to provide the context for many present-day issues in the speaker community. It will be examined why – despite the presence of more than 450,000 West Frisian speakers across the border in the Netherlands – North Frisian speakers are categorised as a non-kin-state minority. Subsequently, the current ethnolinguistic vitality of North Frisian will be discussed, taking account of the three interrelated sets of socio-structural variables that Giles and colleagues identified as key for a minority language's maintenance and revitalisation: demography, institutional support, and status. The discussion of demography will detail debates about speaker numbers and the effects of migration.

Additionally, it will highlight that, for endangered non-kin-state minority languages like North Frisian, particular attention needs to be paid to processes relating to the increase of speaker numbers – such as intergenerational transmission to infants/toddlers in the home. The discussion of institutional support will include not only institutions specific to Nordfriesland but also institutional links between all three remaining Frisian language areas. Finally, the discussion of status will consider North Frisian speakers' language rights, providing insights into whether and to what extent they can rely on state, federal, and super-national legislation or treaties when navigating their linguistic lives. The session will be interactive, consisting of both lecture-style teaching and a range of group activities.

Recommended readings

- Admiraal, F., Langer, N., & Terhart, L. (2019). *Measuring effectiveness – a study on changes in minority language use and perception due to revitalisation efforts, with evidence from North Frisian*. Smithsonian Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage: <https://folklife.si.edu/smile/north-frisian>
- Hawkey, J., & Langer, N. (2016). Language policy in the long nineteenth century: Catalonia and Schleswig. In C. Russi (Ed.), *Current trends in historical sociolinguistics* (pp. 81-107). De Gruyter. https://api.pageplace.de/preview/DT0400.9783110488401_A33996170/preview-9783110488401_A33996170.pdf
- Litty, S.M., Kircher, R., & Terhart, L. (2026). Minderheitensprache, heritage language oder Familiensprache? Überlegungen zur Sprachbegrifflichkeit am Beispiel des Nordfriesischen. *Sprachpolitik & Sprachenpolitik*, 1, 146-175. https://doi.org/10.14618/spr_1_2026_litt

The Roma Experience of Minority Status. Towards Decolonising Perspectives in Europe

Iulius Rostas

Wednesday 26 August | 13:45-15:15 & 15:30-17:00

This presentation examines the Roma experience of minority status in Europe through a critical, decolonising lens. Roma constitute Europe's largest transnational minority — an estimated 10–12 million people with a presence spanning over 600 years — yet they remain without a kin-state and face poverty rates exceeding 80%. Drawing on Rostas (2022) and Shahabuddin (2023), the talk first interrogates competing definitions of Roma identity (biological, genetic, self-identification, and ascription), arguing that self-identification is the

appropriate rights standard, while ascription best explains how discrimination operates in practice.

The presentation then applies McDougall's (2006) and Marko's (2019) four-pillar framework for minority rights — existence, non-discrimination, identity protection, and effective participation — to assess where international norms have and have not served Roma communities. Each pillar reveals structural limitations rooted in antigypsyism: unpunished violence and statelessness, persistently high levels of public prejudice, the erosion of Romani language and cultural institutions, and participation channels (national-minority status, political parties, NGOs) that remain fragile or unrepresentative. A comparative analysis with national minorities such as Hungarians in Romania shows why frameworks built for kin-state minorities fit Roma poorly.

Building on this diagnosis, the presentation turns to decolonial critiques of minority rights discourse, presenting both the case for reframing Roma exclusion through a colonial lens and the strongest scholarly objections to that move — before proposing practical implications for education, political representation, economic justice, cultural rights, and legal empowerment. The session closes with discussion questions on representation, the state's dual role as oppressor and guarantor, and the transferability of decolonial theory to the European context.

Recommended readings

- Rostas, I. (2019) *A Task for Sisyphus: Why Europe's Roma Policies Fail*. Budapest: CEU Press. Chapter 1.
- Rostas, I. (2022). *Roma Participation as a Challenge for Minority Norms*. In *Minority Rights and Liberal Democratic Insecurities* (pp. 189-214). Routledge.
- Shahabuddin, M. (2023) 'Decolonising Minority Rights Discourse'. *International Journal on Minority and Group Rights*, 30, pp. 931–979.

Excursion Day to Föhr: Local Realities

Thursday 27 August | 8:00-19:40

Building on the day's lecture on the ethnolinguistic vitality of North Frisian, participants travel to the island of Föhr for a day of immersion in the North Frisian context. On the island, the group is welcomed by the Ferring Stiftung for a guided tour encompassing its radio station, library, and archive, followed by a talk from Ferring Stiftung chairperson Robert Kleih. The visit continues at the Dr.-Carl-Häberlin-Friesen-Museum, offering a deeper look at Frisian heritage and history.

Repatriation, Recognition, and Rights: Crimean Tatars in Independent Ukraine

Elmira Muratova

Friday 28 August | 9:30-11:00

The lecture examines the history and evolution of relations between the Crimean Tatars and the Ukrainian state in the post-Soviet period. It begins with a brief historical overview of the Crimean Tatars – the indigenous people of Crimea – addressing such aspects as their ethnogenesis, the Crimean Khanate, the first annexation of Crimea in 1783, and the 1944 deportation. The main focus of the lecture is on the repatriation of the Crimean Tatars and the policies of the Ukrainian state regarding the recognition of their collective rights in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. It also discusses the challenges faced by the Crimean Tatars after the annexation of Crimea in 2014, including repression and forced displacement. The lecture concludes by discussing the changes that have occurred in Ukrainian state policy toward the Crimean Tatars, particularly shifts in national policy and public attitudes within Ukrainian society.

Recommended readings

- Mikelic, Veljko. 2013. "Housing, Land and Property Issues of Formerly Deported Peoples (FDP's) in Crimea". Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2309340> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2309340>
- Mirimanova, Natalia. 2013. "Political Participation and Representation of Crimean Tatars and Other Formerly Deported People (FDPs): Needs Assessment". Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2309399> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2309399>
- Muratova, Elmira. 2025. "Memory of Forced Displacements in the Discourse and Coping Strategies of Crimean Tatars in Post-2014 Crimea." Nationalities Papers. Special Issue. 1-17. <https://doi.org/10.1017/nps.2024.54>

Group Work #3: Finalising and Presenting

Friday 28 August | 11:15-12:45 & 13:45-15:15

On the final full day, groups complete their case profiles, integrating insights gathered across the week's lectures and panels, and finalise their 15-minute presentations. Each group presents its findings to the full cohort in the afternoon session, followed by feedback, evaluation, and certificate distribution.

USEFUL CONTACTS

European Centre for Minority Issues (ECMI)
Kompagnietor
Schiffbruecke 12
24939 Flensburg

Phone: +49 461 141490

Web: www.ecmi.de

Email: info@ecmi.de

Find us on    

Coppieters Foundation
Boomkwekerijstraat 1, 4
1000 Brussels, Belgium

Tel. +32 (0)2 513 72 24

Email: info@ideasforeurope.eu

Website: ideasforeurope.eu

Find us on   

For all the updates from the course, please use **#SUSNM26** on Facebook and LinkedIn.

EMERGENCY CONTACTS:

Aziz Berdiqulov: +49 16098658708

Viktoria Aygöl: +49 1520 9432309