

TITLE OF THE ARTICLE

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we will observe the incongruence between the opinions expressed by the European Court of Human Rights, the Advisory Committee of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the Venice Commission in regard to the issue of guaranteeing the right to education of persons belonging to national minorities. We will analyze the legal and para-legal (sociological or historical) arguments on which is based each of these positions, suggesting solutions that tend to reconcile the three positions by recognizing the supremacy of the European Court and the need to rally non-jurisdictional mechanisms to the standards drawn by European Court. We will also review the implications that the doctrine of the living instrument and the margin of appreciation of the States have on the subject.

KEYWORDS: *the rights of persons belonging to national minorities; the doctrine of living instrument; the States' margin of appreciation; consensus; incongruence;*

Introduction (Methodological framework, literature review)

1. Title of the Section

The protection of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities is special in the broader scope of the international protection of human rights. First of all, because it is improbable the criterion of numerical weight and non-dominance – minorities are numerically inferior compared to the majority population and, as a rule, hold a non-dominant position; the case of multi-ethnic States in which ethnic groups are representative at the governmental level reconfigures the minority problem¹.

Concluding remarks

Bibliography

* First author is ...
Second author is...

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