



FP7-PEOPLE-2012-IRSES

LIBERALISM IN BETWEEN CHINA AND EUROPE

LIBEAC

WORKSHOP ON POLITICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF LIBERALISM

IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Workpackages 2 & 4 – Beijing, China

22nd July 2013, 9:00 – 12:30 am

Consortium :

Aix-Marseille University (AMU), France

University Institute of European Studies (IUSE), Turin, Italy

Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

Resurgences, Marseille, France

Peking University, Beijing, China

Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

Hokkaido University, Hokudai, Japan

Presentation

The LIBEAC project is among the few elite projects selected by the Research Executive Agency (REA) of the European Commission inside the Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7-PCRD). Inside the 2007-2013 50 billion euros FP7-PCRD, LIBEAC belongs to the category PEOPLE-IRSES project. This 588,000.00 IRSES project officially started the 1st January 2013 and finished the 31th December 2016. It aimed at improving international mobility of researchers among the world and especially between European countries (in the current case France, Italy and Czech Republic) and Third Countries partners countries (in the current case China) in order to foster the emergence of multidisciplinary and multicultural research network.

Short Summary:

Liberalism has, since earlier than the Enlightenment, implied at least the following two components: a component of economics and one of politics. Economic liberalism (at least in some of its most representative brands) assumes that the less the economy is controlled by the state, the more efficient auto-regulated free markets can be in terms of production and distribution of goods. Political liberalism, again at least most generally, assumes that the more citizens are free from control by the state, the more creative, responsible and auto-disciplined those free individuals can be in terms of production and diffusion of ideas and innovation. Economic liberalism may therefore, under given circumstances, equate to “Capitalism”; Political Liberalism may, also under given circumstances, equate to “Democracy”.

Inasmuch as some regard Liberalism as indeed being a Western Ideology, some structural correlation is often assumed between Economic Liberalism and Political Liberalism, as well as between Capitalism and Democracy: it goes at a par with the assumption that the more developed the economy in one country, the freer the persons living in this country. Now, does Liberalism truly work as a Western Ideology? And, in any case, is this correlation stable, in particular in the case of non-Western economies? Japan has been the first example, in the Meiji times, to face this dilemma. South Korea and Taiwan followed. And China is the most significant example in our times. If Liberalism works both at the level of expected economic welfare for the people and of political rights that it endows people with, shall we expect to observe such correlation in China as well? Is China an exception to the general “rule”, regarding its peculiar cultural background (notably its Confucian heritage) or is China a counter-example demonstrating that there is nothing as such a Rule, i.e. that the correlation between economic and social liberty purported by Liberalism is merely a matter of belief?

This symposium is participated by researchers belonging to the Framework of European Union Research Executive Agency IRSES Project “Liberalism in Between Europe And China” (LIBEAC) coordinated by Aix-Marseille University.



8:00 - 8:30 Registration

9:00 – 9:30 Introduction

Jean-Yves HEURTEBISE, LIBEAC Global Vice-Coordinator at Aix-Marseille University (CEPERC-UMR 7304), France

Paolo FARAH, LIBEAC Research Team Coordinator at University Institute of European Studies (IUSE) in Turin, Italy

PANEL

9:30 – 10:00

Jean-Yves HEURTEBISE, LIBEAC Vice-Coordinator at Aix-Marseille University (CEPERC-UMR 7304), Affiliate Scholar, Kotzmetski Global Collaboratory, Stanford University, & Visiting Assistant Professor at National Dong Hua University

“Modernization Theory and Liberalism in China”

10:00 – 10:30

Paolo FARAH, Edge Hill University, Department of Law & Criminology (United Kingdom), LIBEAC Research Team Coordinator at University Institute of European Studies (IUSE) in Turin and EU Commission Marie Curie Fellow at Peking University School of Government

“Globalization, Liberalism and Western Concepts of Intellectual Property Law : A Need of Protection of the Rights of Indigenous People and the Cultural Diversity in Contemporary World”

10:30 – 11:00

Jean-Sébastien GHARBI, Aix-Marseille University (GREQAM-UMR 6579), & Marie Curie Fellow at Peking University, School of Government:

“Political Philosophy and Public Economics, A Comparative Analysis of Their Relation in the Eastern and Western Liberal Thoughts”.

11:00 – 11:30

BAI Guimei, Peking University, School of Law:

“The So-called Bilingual Education in Xinjiang Minority Autonomous Region”

11:30 – 13:00

Round table and comments:

Paolo FARAH LIBEAC Research Team Coordinator at University Institute of European Studies (IUSE) in Turin

Jean-Sébastien GHARBI, Aix-Marseille University (GREQAM-UMR 6579)

BAI Guimei, Peking University, School of Law

Jean-Yves HEURTEBISE, LIBEAC Vice-Coordinator at Aix-Marseille University (CEPERC-UMR 7304)

ZHU Tianbiao, Peking University, School of Government.

This workshop has been organized in partnership with:



With the support of gLAWcal – Global Law Initiatives for Sustainable Development (United Kingdom) and the European University Centre of Peking University (China)



This workshop is held at Peking University School of Government



The School of Government of the Peking University is located in the Leo KoGuan Building 廖凯原楼.

The address is Northern Zhongguancun Road 中关村北大街

Take the subway Line 4 to East Gate of Peking University, Exit A.

For any information about the LIBEAC project and its objectives, please visit the website www.libeac.org or the blog <http://paolofarah.wordpress.com/collaborative-research-projects>