

*Democracy, Identity, European Integration*

These notions are among the key concepts for the future of all peoples that live in Europe. Democracy is a foundational concept for several reasons. First, it is a matter of fact that all political orders in Europe are democratic, a good functioning of democratic institutions is necessary for a valid process of decision making, concerning, among else, social justice, economic efficiency, etc. Second, democracy is a value by itself. Third, it is worth deserving to explore whether democratic decision making (as opposed to elitist expertism) contributes to the highest quality of answers relevant for the political societies of the people that live in them. Fourth, democratic participation contributes to the construction of a common political identity of a population. This is particularly important in multinational states, as well as in a regional association of states, like EU.

The issue of identity is interrelated to that of democracy, because some level of common political identity is required in order to obtain a common engagement of citizens in the political process of decision making, as well as the respect of the authority of democratic decisions. On the other hand, a relevant issue is how much democratic decisions must respect specific identities, for example in the form of exemptions from laws.

In the actual situation, and, as we wish, in the future EU, even in its more extended shape, democracy is and will be the common framework for political processes of the European states and European populations. Relevant questions are how to make it a more democratic framework. Democratization is one of the ways to form a common European identity, as well as to strengthen mutual sense of solidarity. It also a way to form a common framework, that respects specific identities.

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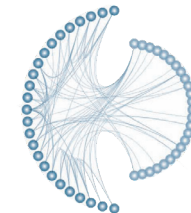
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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

*Democracy, Identity, European Integration*



MEĐUNARODNA KONFERENCIJA

*Demokratija, identitet, evropske integracije*

8-9th March 2013, Belgrade  
8-9. mart, Beograd

Institut za filozofiju i društvenu teoriju  
Kraljice Natalije, 45, Beograd, + 381 2646 242  
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## Dan 1. / Day 1.

8. Mart / March 8th

09.30 Otvaranje konferencije / Opening

Pozdravni govori / Welcoming speeches:

Petar Bojanić (Direktor Instituta za filozofiju i društvenu teoriju, Beograd / Director of the Institute of Philosophy and Social Theory, Belgrade)

Elvio Baccharini (Redovni profesor filozofije na Sveučilištu u Rijeci / Professor at the University of Rijeka / Faculty of Humanities and Social Science)

Milica Trifunović (Istraživač pri Institutu za filozofiju i društvenu teoriju, Beograd / Researcher at the Institute of Philosophy and Social Theory, Belgrade)

Moderator Jovan Babić

09.45-10.45 Chandran Kukathas (London School of Economics), "Antipolis"

10.45-11.45 Ivan Mladenović (University of Belgrade), "On the Priority of (Deliberative) Democracy"

11.45-12.00 Kafe pauza / Coffee break

Moderator Milica Trifunović

12.00-13.00 Emanuela Ceva (University of Pavia), "Toleration, Respect, and the Cultural Defense"

13.00-15.00 Ručak / Lunch

15.00-16.00 Michal Sladeček (University of Belgrade), "The European Memory and Identity as Reconciliation with the Past"

Moderator Nebojša Zelić

16.00-17.00 Fabienne Peter (University of Warwick), "Epistemic Circumstances of Democracy"

17.00-17.15 Kafe pauza / Coffee break

17.15-18.15 Snježana Prijic-Samaržija (University of Rijeka), "Epistemology and Democracy. Epistemological Benefits of Democratic Procedures"

## Dan 2. / Day 2.

9. Mart / March 9th

Symposium on J. Wolff's Ethics and Public Policy.  
A Philosophical Inquiry

Moderator Aleksandar Fatić

09.30-10.30 Jonathan Wolff (University College, London), "Précis to Ethics and Public Policy. A Philosophical Inquiry"

10.30-11.30 Enes Kulenović (University of Zagreb), "Political Philosophy and Public Policy: Six Models"

11.30-11.45 Kafe pauza / Coffee break

Moderator Snježana Prijic-Samaržija

11.45-12.45 Nebojša Zelić (University of Rijeka), "The Role of Ideal Theory in Public Policy Making"

12.45-13.45 Elvio Baccharini (University of Rijeka), "Ethics and Public Policy. The Role of Public Reason"

13.45-15.45 Ručak / Lunch

Moderator Ivan Mladenović

15.45-16.45 David Owen (University of Southampton), "Demos problems in the European Union"

16.45-17.45 Miriam Ronzoni (Technical University of Darmstadt), "Republicanism, Democracy, and the European Union"

17.45-18.00 Kafe pauza / Coffee break

18.00-19.00 Opšta diskusija / General discussion

Demokratija, identitet, evropske integracije su ključni pojmovi kada je u pitanju budućnost stanovništva evropskog kontinenta. Demokratija je fundamentalan koncept iz više razloga. Prvo, svi politički režimi Evrope su demokratije. Dobro funkcionisanje demokratskih institucija je neophodno kako bi proces donošenja političkih odluka koji obuhvata probleme kao što su društvena pravda i ekonomska efikasnost, bio legitiman. Drugo, demokratija sama po sebi predstavlja izvesnu vrednost. Treće, važno je istražiti da li demokratski način odlučivanja (za razliku o elitističkog ekspertizma) doprinosi najkvalitetnijem rešavanju problema u političkim zajednicama. Četvrto, demokratska participacija doprinosi stvaranju zajedničkog političkog identiteta stanovništva. Ovo poslednje je od posebne važnosti u multinacionalnim državama kao i u regionalnim savezima država kao što je EU.

Pitanje identiteta je povezano sa problemom demokratije. Određena mera zajedničkog identiteta je potrebna kako bi se stvorilo zajedničko angažovanje stanovništva u političkom procesu donošenja odluka kao i u procesu poštovanja tih odluka. S druge strane, relevantno pitanje je i koliko demokratske odluke moraju da poštuju različite identitete, u smislu izuzimanja pojedinih identiteta iz zakonskih odluka.

Kako trenutno stvari stoje, EU (u svom sadašnjem i u svom budućem proširenom obliku) jeste i biće zajednički okvir za političke procese evropskih država i evropske populacije. Važno pitanje je kako EU učiniti demokratskijom što je povezano sa stvaranjem zajedničkog evropskog identiteta, kao i ojačavanjem zajedničkog osećaja solidarnosti. Demokratizacija EU predstavlja zajednički okvir koji poštuje različite specifične identitete.