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## **III. Wissenschaftsethik**

# Überblick

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- 1. Wissenschaftliches Fehlverhalten**
- 2. Wissenschaft und Aktivismus**
- 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit**

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

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## Einleitung

 South China Morning Post

China / Science 26.08.2023

**Germany's University of Erlangen-Nuremberg stops accepting state-funded Chinese students and researchers over spying fears**



Süddeutsche Zeitung 18.07.2023

**Die Hochschule Bielefeld gründet einen Ableger in China. Trotz der zunehmenden Kontrolle Pekings über Bildungseinrichtungen versprechen die Deutschen, dass "Wissenschaftsfreiheit großgeschrieben wird".**

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

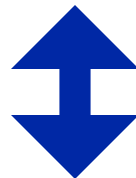
## Einleitung



EUROPE

17.12.2018

Interview: Leading Swiss university seeks closer ties with China's academia



NZZ 21.01.2024

**«China Day» an der Universität Zürich:  
kritische Fragen unerwünscht**

Nach fünf Jahren sprach erstmals wieder ein chinesischer Botschafter an der grössten Hochschule der Schweiz. Diese wollte einen offenen Austausch sicherstellen.

“Die Studierenden des Weiterbildungsprogramms ... seien kurz vor Beginn ... instruiert worden. Es habe Druck von der Botschaft gegeben, heisst es aus Studentenkreisen.”

“Die Universität Zürich ist ein Ort des offenen Austauschs», hatte der Prorektor der Universität, Christian Schwarzenegger, im Vorfeld gegenüber der NZZ bekräftigt.»

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit...

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#### ... als Menschenrecht



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Artikel 19:

“Everyone has the **right to freedom of opinion and expression**; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to **seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.**”

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit...

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#### ... als Menschenrecht



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Artikel 26:

**“Everyone has the right to education.”**

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), General Comment 13: The Right to Education, E/C.12/1999/10, 1999, para. 38:

„the right to education can only be enjoyed if accompanied by the **academic freedom** of staff and students.”

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

## Stand der wissenschaftlichen Freiheit 2023

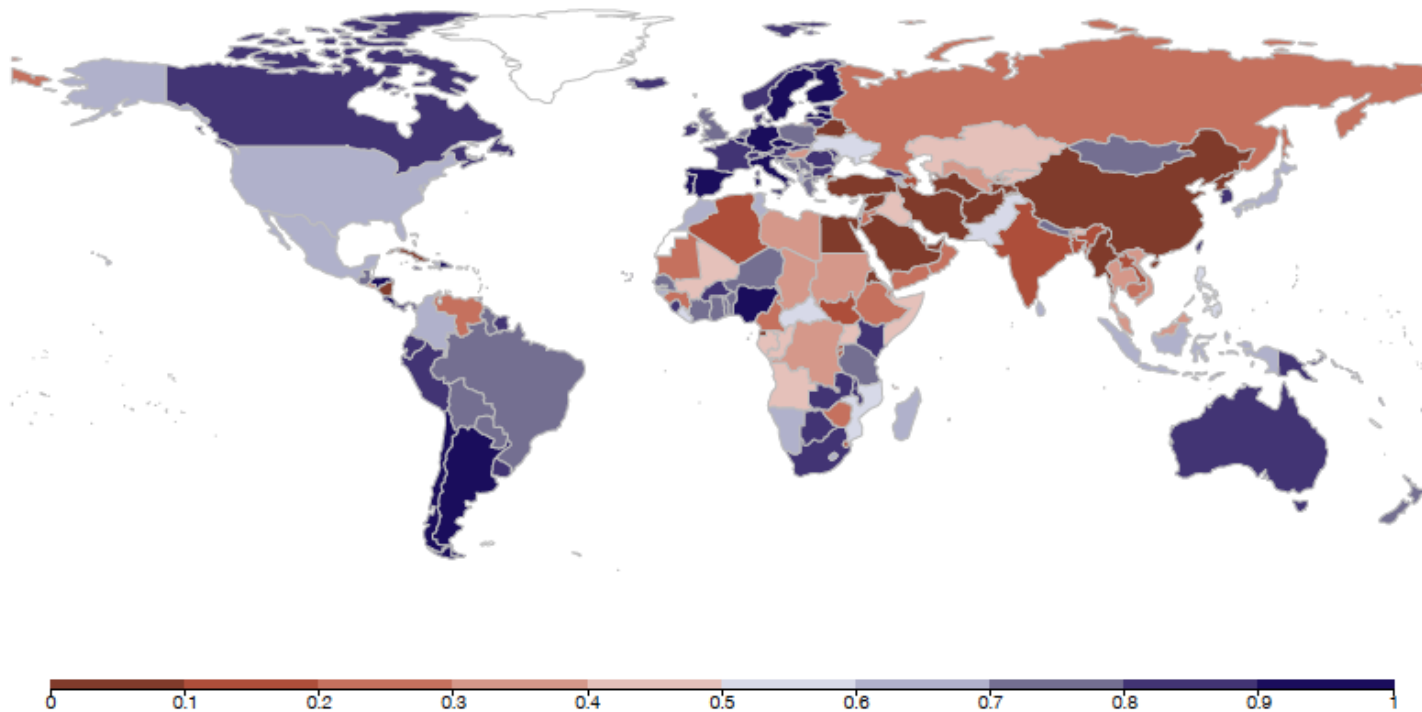


Figure 1: The State of Academic Freedom in 2023 (0–1, low to high)

Quelle: Academic Freedom Index – Update 2024. Retrieved from: [https://academic-freedom-index.net/research/Academic\\_Freedom\\_Index\\_Update.pdf](https://academic-freedom-index.net/research/Academic_Freedom_Index_Update.pdf)

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

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## Stand der wissenschaftlichen Freiheit 2023

### 5 Indikatoren für wissenschaftliche Freiheit:

1. Freiheit der Forschung und Lehre
2. Freiheit des akademischen Austauschs und der Verbreitung
3. Institutionelle Autonomie
4. Integrität des Campus
5. Freiheit der akademischen und kulturellen Ausdrucksfreiheit

**Datenerhebung:** Über 2050 Wissenschaftler bewerten jeden Indikator auf Länderebene auf einer Skala von 0 bis 4

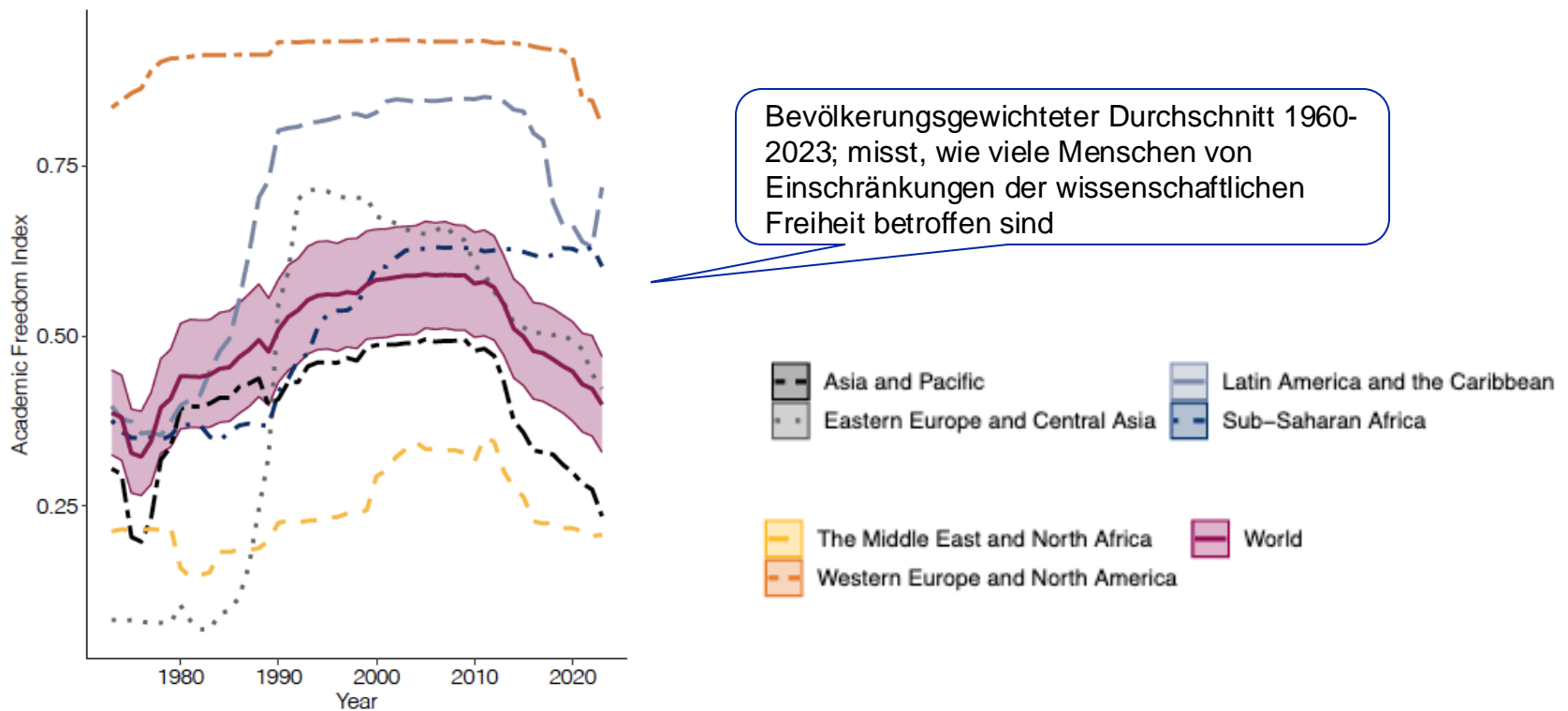
**Aggregation:** Antworten werden mit bayes'schem Messmodell zu Indexwert zwischen 0 (vollständige Einschränkung) und 1 (vollständige Freiheit) aggregiert

Quellen: Pemstein, Daniel, Kyle L. Marquardt, Eitan Tzelgov, Yi-ting Wang, Juraj Medzihorsky, Joshua Krusell, Farhad Miri, and Johannes von Römer. "The V-Dem Measurement Model: Latent Variable Analysis for Cross-National and Cross-Temporal Expert-Coded Data." In *V-Dem Working Paper No. 21. 9th Edition, 2024*. Spannagel, Janika, and Katrin Kinzelbach. "The Academic Freedom Index and Its Indicators: Introduction to New Global Time-Series v-Dem Data." *Quality & Quantity* 57 (2023): 3969–89. doi:10.1007/s11135-022-01544-0



### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

## Historische Entwicklung der wissenschaftlichen Freiheit



Quelles: Academic Freedom Index – Update 2024. Retrieved from: [https://academic-freedom-index.net/research/Academic\\_Freedom\\_Index\\_Update.pdf](https://academic-freedom-index.net/research/Academic_Freedom_Index_Update.pdf)

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit...

... in unterschiedlichen politischen Systemen

		Host Country	
		Democratic	Autocratic
Home Country	Democratic	✓	<p>Examples: Confucius Institutes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ China Scholarship Council etc. Students studying in Western Countries</li><li>○ PR China representatives' speeches at Western Universities</li><li>○ Confucius Institutes (i.e. public educational and cultural promotion programs) working with partner institutions such as universities in the host country.</li></ul>
	Autocratic	Academic actors from autocratic regimes in Western countries	

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit...

... in unterschiedlichen politischen Systemen

		Host Country	
		Democratic	Autocratic
Home Country	Democratic	✓	Western academic actors in autocratic regimes
	Autocratic	Academic actors from autocratic regimes in Western countries	✗

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

## Zensur in China

FINANCIAL TIMES 18.08.2017

Cambridge University Press limits access to articles in China

06.11.2017

Chinese censors issue fresh warning to foreign publishers after Springer Nature pulls articles

 South China Morning Post

NEWS

January 4, 2019

REPORTERS  
WITHOUT BORDERS  
FOR FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

China censors British academic publisher

04.01.2019

SPIEGEL ONLINE

China geht gegen deutsche Forscher vor

31.07.2019

Chinas Kommunisten versuchen, unliebsame Forschung zu unterdrücken. Auch deutsche Dozenten sind betroffen - selbst hierzulande. Berliner Politiker zeigen sich entsetzt.

 THE LONDON SCHOOL  
OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE

24.04.2020

Chinese state censorship of COVID-19 research represents a looming crisis for academic publishers

NZZ 26.01.2024

«China Day» an der Universität Zürich:  
kritische Fragen unerwünscht

Quelles: <https://www.ft.com/content/81a2531a-8406-11e7-94e2-c5b903247afd>

<https://www.scmp.com/news/china/society/article/2118580/chinese-censors-issue-fresh-warning-foreign-publishers-after>

<https://rsf.org/en/news/china-censors-british-academic-publisher>

<https://www.spiegel.de/wissenschaft/mensch/china-geht-gegen-deutsche-forscher-vor-politiker-in-berlin-empoert-a-1279526.html>

<https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2020/04/24/chinese-state-censorship-of-covid-19-research-represents-a-looming-crisis-for-academic-publishers/>

<https://www.nzz.ch/zuerich/chinas-botschafter-an-der-uni-zuerich-kritische-fragen-unerwuenscht-ld.1776005>

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

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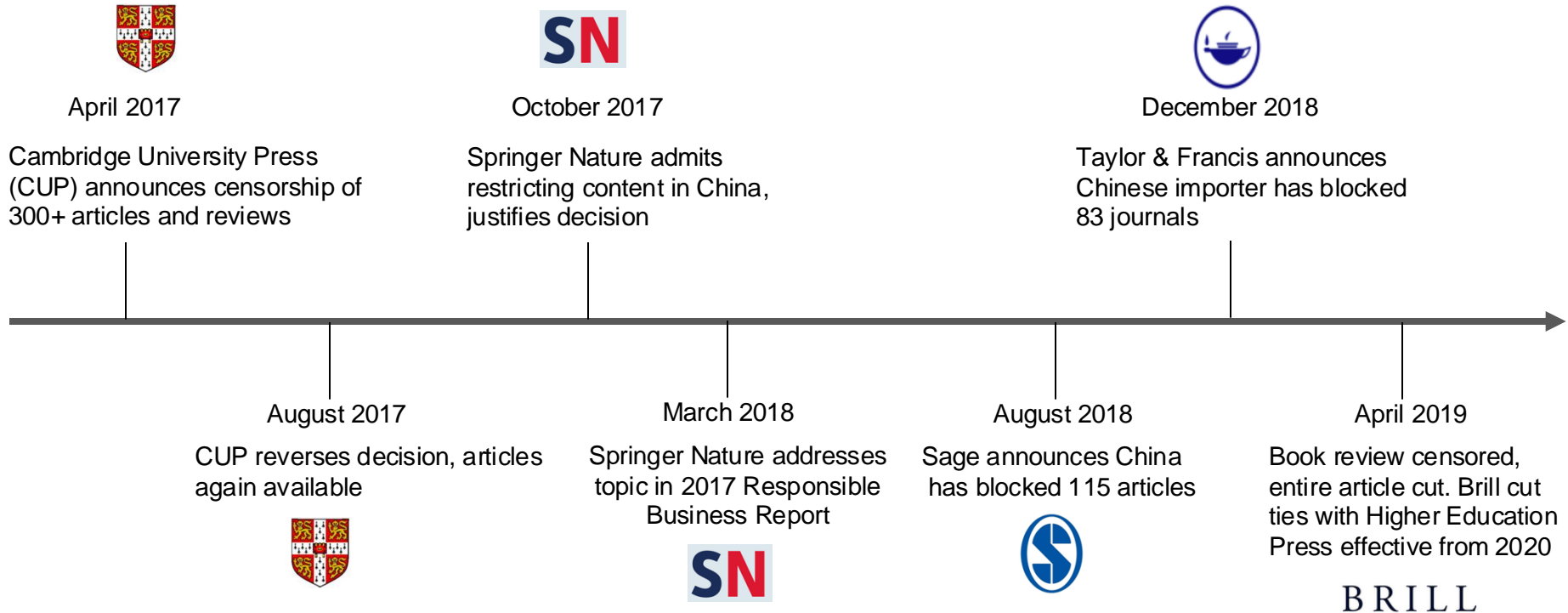
## Zensur in China: Der Fall CUP

- 18.08.2017: Cambridge University Press (CUP) kündigt die **Zensur von mehr als 300 Forschungsartikeln und Rezensionen** an.
- Diese wurden von der CUP-Website in China auf Ersuchen der chinesischen Staatsverwaltung für Presse, Veröffentlichung, Radio, Film und Fernsehen unzugänglich gemacht.
- Die gesperrten Inhalte betrafen Themen wie Tiananmen, die Kulturrevolution, Tibet, Xinjiang, Hongkong und Taiwan.
  - Die Sperrung basierte offenbar auf einer sehr einfachen Suche nach Schlüsselwörtern und beschränkte sich auf die Titel und Zusammenfassungen von Artikeln.
- Nach internationalen Protesten von Akademikern stellte CUP die gesperrten Artikel schließlich wieder ein.
  - Die Artikel scheinen ab 2020 noch zugänglich zu sein.

*Quelle: Wong, M., & Kwong, Y. (2019). Academic Censorship in China: The Case of The China Quarterly. PS: Political Science & Politics, 52(2), 287-292.*

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

## Zensur in China: Weitere Fälle



Quelles: <https://www.thebookseller.com/news/cup-under-fire-removing-articles-chinese-journal-614811>  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-40998129>  
<https://www.hongkongfp.com/2018/10/21/chinese-censors-highlight-fundamental-flaws-academic-publishing/>  
<https://group.springernature.com/de/group/media/press-releases/springer-nature-publishes-first-group-wide-responsible-business-/15568998>  
<https://www.indexoncensorship.org/2018/08/china-blocks-index-on-censorship-articles-in-sage-journals-database/>  
<https://rsf.org/en/news/china-censors-british-academic-publisher>

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

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## Zensur in China: Der Fall Springer Nature

### Complying with local rules and regulations

As a global publisher, we must take account of the local rules and regulations in the countries in which our authors live and in which we distribute our published content, including local distribution laws that can be applied in certain countries.

This has meant, for example, that access to a small percentage of our content, via our platforms and products, is limited in Mainland China and, during 2017, some of our authors and editors contacted us to express their concerns about this. When access to content is restricted, that content remains accessible and can be shared, used and reused by colleagues and the rest of the academic community in all the other markets where it is distributed, and can

also remain accessible via some of our partners' platforms, as is the case today in Mainland China. Our action was taken to safeguard access to more than 99% of our content, because we believe it is in the long-term interests of our authors, our customers, the scientific community and the advancement of research that the vast majority of our content continues to be accessible in Mainland China. We have and will continue to work with the Chinese regulators and other authorities to minimise the content affected. The fact that we need to comply with such local laws regarding the distribution of our content has no influence on our editorial policies or judgements on the content we publish; this is decided independently on the basis of the integrity and significance of the research alone, without any external bias or limitations.

*Quelle: Springer Nature's 2017 Responsible Business Report, S. 15 (veröffentlicht am 28.3.2018)*

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

## Zensur in China: Der Fall Springer Nature

Interessanterweise werden im Bericht 2018 weder China noch andere Beschränkungen ausdrücklich erwähnt...

### Responsible business practices

#### Code of Conduct

Springer Nature considers compliance with the laws and regulations that impact our business to be an essential part of acting responsibly. This means that:

- we will adhere to all applicable laws, even if this involves a business disadvantage
- where national laws are more restrictive than our internal policies and guidelines, national laws take precedence. Equally, where local laws are less restrictive, we expect our employees and other representatives to follow our own codes and global policies.

#### Und jetzt?

Das Thema der Einhaltung von Gesetzen und Vorschriften wird in den Berichten über verantwortungsbewusstes Wirtschaften 2021 und 2022 nicht ausdrücklich angesprochen.

Es wird stattdessen im Verhaltenskodex des Unternehmens angesprochen, und zwar mit genau demselben Wortlaut.

**...wurde das Problem gelöst?**



### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

## Zensur in China: Der Fall Springer Nature

S. 5 1.1 Risks Relating to our Market and Business

*1.1.7 Any failure to attract and retain a large number of high quality editors, editorial board members, and peer reviewers may significantly negatively impact our operations.*

Furthermore, we may not be able to source or retain a sufficient number of individuals to provide peer review services due to boycotts related to current or any future limitation of our content provided in certain countries, including China, in order to comply with local laws and regulation. These circumstances may in turn lead to a substantial reduction in the overall number of submissions to our journals and potential reputational harm.

S. 10 *1.1.17 A deterioration of our brands and reputation, for example due to our compliance with government orders to limit the distribution of our content, would negatively affect our ability to remain a trusted source of information and our relationship with customers and contributors.*

The reputation of our publications could suffer in the future, or we may not be able to maintain the high-quality of our books and journals. For example, members of the scientific community may prefer to publish their work with non-profit publishers. This risk may increase following our initial public offering. Our reputation as a publisher in general may suffer due to negative publicity related to any limitation of content. For example, in China a recently launched online petition calls upon academics to no longer provide peer review services to publishers which have limited their content. This petition has led to negative publicity and may negatively affect our brand reputation.

S. 11 *1.1.19 boycotts which may adversely impact our operating performance and/or revenues.*

Quelle: Springer Nature's 2018 IPO Prospectus, S. 5-11 (veröffentlicht am 25.4.2018)

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

## Zensur in der Wirtschaftsethik?

Journal of Business Ethics  
All Volumes & Issues

Volume 79, Issue 3, May 2008  
ISSN: 0167-4544 (Print) 1573-0697 (Online)

In this issue (11 articles)

OriginalPaper  
**Enhancing Business Ethics: Using Cases to Teach Moral Reasoning**  
Loren Falkenberg, Jaana Woiceshyn  
» [Download PDF](#) (85KB) Pages 213-217

OriginalPaper  
**Just Doing Business or Doing Just Business: Google, Microsoft, Yahoo! and the Business of Censoring China's Internet**  
Gary Elijah Dann, Neil Haddow  
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Report  
**Online Auction Fraud: Ethical Perspective**  
Alex Nikitkov, Darlene Bay  
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Accounting & Finance  
**Compliance with Mandatory Environmental Reporting in Financial Statements: The Case of Spain (2001–2003)**  
Irene Criado-Jiménez, Manuel Fernández-Chulián...  
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### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit



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### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

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#### Taktiken der Zensur

- Die chinesische Zensur nutzt die Geschäftstätigkeit der großen Verlage aus:
  - Drohungen eingeschränkten Marktzugangs (Einschränkung der Inhalte in China),
  - gezielte Kündigung von Abonnements (Zensur durch Paywall),
  - Aufbau von lukrativen Partnerschaften mit chinesischen Institutionen (Loubere, 2020, S. 243).
- Die Folgen:
  - Die chinesische Zensur ist letztlich in den Verlagen selbst verankert

**THIS CONTENT IS NOT  
AVAILABLE IN YOUR COUNTRY.**

*Quelle: Loubere, N. (2020). The New Censorship, the New Academic Freedom: Commercial Publishers and the Chinese Market. Journal of the European Association for Chinese Studies, 1, 239–252.*

*Siehe auch: Wright, Avouris, Frost & Hoffmann. (2022). Supporting Academic Freedom as a Human Right: Challenges and Solutions in Academic Publishing, The International Journal of Human Rights, 26, 1741–1760.*

### **3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit**

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**Wie reagiert die Wissenschaft im Westen?**

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

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#### Typische Reaktion der Verlage

- **Hoppla...**
  - Im Fall Brill: “dismay and confusion over how it could happen, followed by assurances that something will be done” (Loubere, 2020, p.245).
- **Es ist ein freier Markt!**
  - “To be clear, Taylor & Francis does not participate in censorship in China, or anywhere else. The ability to sell publishing services, or any other services, into China is controlled by import agencies. They have the right to select what they would like to import” (Taylor & Francis, 2018, in Loubere, 2020).
- **Das ist doch gar nicht so schlecht... (wir opfern einige wenige, um die vielen zu retten)**
  - Springer Nature: “restriction of access” only concerns “a small percentage of our content” (Springer Nature, 2018).

*Quellen:*

Loubere, N. (2020). *The New Censorship, the New Academic Freedom: Commercial Publishers and the Chinese Market*. *Journal of the European Association for Chinese Studies*, 1, 239–252.

Taylor & Francis Social Sciences and Humanities Library Statement. (published December 20, 2018). Retrieved from <https://newsroom.taylorandfrancisgroup.com/taylor-francis-social-sciences-and-humanities-library/>.

Springer Nature's 2017 Responsible Business Report, p. 15 (published March 28, 2018)

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit...

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#### ... durch Verlage schützen?



- “SAGE will **not comply** with any **demands that it block or remove content** from the journals’ platform.”
- “However, in China, content is locally hosted through one of the local agents (CNP), and censors may simply require that CNP take down any articles which are viewed as breaching Chinese guidelines.”
- “SAGE will not be able to prevent any such acts. Since this is the case, **individual societies and editors have a choice** about how to handle the possibility that content from their journal may be censored.
  - Focus on **dissemination** and **opt in to the China package**. This comes with a **risk that some articles may be removed** from the local platform.
  - Focus on **product integrity** and **opt out of the China package**. This **prevents blocking at the article level, but removes the remaining articles** that would otherwise be disseminated in China.”

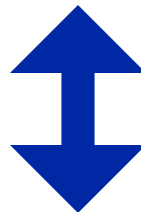
### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit...

## ... durch Universitäten schützen?

 South China Morning Post

China / Science 26.08.2023

**Germany's University of Erlangen-Nuremberg stops accepting state-funded Chinese students and researchers over spying fears**



Süddeutsche Zeitung 18.07.2023

**Die Hochschule Bielefeld gründet einen Ableger in China. Trotz der zunehmenden Kontrolle Pekings über Bildungseinrichtungen versprechen die Deutschen, dass "Wissenschaftsfreiheit großgeschrieben wird".**

"Die Hochschule Bielefeld gründet einen Ableger in China. Trotz der zunehmenden Kontrolle Pekings über Bildungseinrichtungen versprechen die Deutschen, dass 'Wissenschaftsfreiheit großgeschrieben wird'".

Quellen:

<https://www.scmp.com/news/china/science/article/3232339/german-university-stops-accepting-state-funded-chinese-students-and-researchers-over-spying-fears>

<https://www.sueddeutsche.de/politik/hochschule-bielefeld-hainan-1.6042233>



### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit...

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## ... durch Zivilgesellschaft schützen?



### Resisting Chinese Government Efforts to Undermine Academic Freedom Abroad

*A Code of Conduct for Colleges, Universities, and Academic Institutions Worldwide*

Large numbers of students, scholars, scientists, and professors from China now study or work at colleges and universities abroad. In recent years, Chinese government authorities have grown bolder in trying to shape global perceptions of China on campuses and in academic institutions outside China. These authorities have sought to influence academic discussions, monitor overseas students from China, censor scholarly inquiry, or otherwise interfere with academic freedom.

Quelle: [https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/supporting\\_reQuelles/190321\\_china\\_academic\\_freedom\\_coc\\_0.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/supporting_reQuelles/190321_china_academic_freedom_coc_0.pdf)

### **3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit**

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**Wie *sollte* die Wissenschaft im Westen reagieren?**

**Kann Political CSR und Deliberation dabei helfen?**

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

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#### Political CSR

- **Political CSR** is ‘an extended model of governance with business firms (responsibly!) contributing to global regulation and providing public goods’ (Scherer & Palazzo, 2011, p. 901).
- **Politics** (in our view) refers to three aspects (Scherer et al. 2014, 2016; Scherer, 2018):
  - (1) **deliberations about collective issues**, decisions and rules (inclusion and argumentation; Habermas, 2022);
  - (2) the production of **public goods** (and avoidance of public bads); and
  - (3) the contribution to or impact on **social welfare**.

Do good and avoid harm for people and planet, even in the context of autocratic regimes?

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

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#### Deliberation

- **Deliberation:** “debate and discussion aimed at producing reasonable, well-informed opinions in which participants are willing to revise preferences in light of discussion, new information, and claims made by fellow participants” (Chambers, 2003, p. 309).
- **Deliberative capacity:** “the extent to which a political system possesses structures to host deliberation” (Dryzek, 2009: 1382)
  - **Authenticity:** the extent to which reflection is non-coercively induced to enable the better argument to prevail without use of force,
  - **Inclusiveness:** the extent to which the potential interests of actors affected by a decision are represented in related deliberations,
  - **Consequentiality:** the extent to which deliberative processes impact collective decisions and social practice.

**Deliberation in the context of autocratic regimes?**

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

#### Deliberation in Autokratien?

	Constraints on deliberation	Responsibility of Western actors?
Authenticity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coercion and use of force by autocratic regime (e.g. sanctions)</li> <li>▪ State censorship, control on information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Create protected spaces for deliberation outside of autocratic context</li> <li>▪ Increase transparency, reduce power in favor of argument, notably in communication</li> </ul>
Inclusiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Power asymmetries, state interests overrepresented</li> <li>▪ Limitations on pluralism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Include and grant equal voices to actors from home <u>and</u> host country</li> <li>▪ Look for critical voices in civil society</li> </ul>
Consequentiality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tight governmental control, limited room for maneuver</li> <li>▪ Governmental co-optation of CSR for own agenda</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Elaborate alternatives to consequently implement outcomes of deliberation</li> <li>▪ Be aware of government agenda</li> </ul>

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

## Deliberation in Autokratien?

	Constraints on deliberation	What can/should publishers do?
Authenticity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coercion and use of force by autocratic regime (e.g. sanctions)</li> <li>▪ State censorship, control on information</li> </ul>	<p>Use home country context as forum to be open and reflexive on the academic censorship issue</p>
Inclusiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Power asymmetries, state interests overrepresented</li> <li>▪ Limitations on pluralism</li> </ul>	<p>If a direct inclusion of affected stakeholders is not possible (e.g. Chinese academics in China), look for their representatives and public opinion in home country</p>
Consequentiality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tight governmental control, limited room for maneuver</li> <li>▪ Governmental co-optation of CSR for own agenda</li> </ul>	<p>Make deliberation outcomes transparent. Provide choices to individual societies and editors (see e.g. Sage)</p>

## Q & A

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□ **Ihre Fragen?**

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

## Zensur in Wirtschaftsethik: Weitere Beispiele

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Google, Human Rights, and Moral Compromise

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Judith Schrempf-Stirling

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#### Zensur in Forschung und Lehre

- Im Jahr 2021 deckte ein Bericht der NGO Human Rights Watch das Ausmaß der Unterdrückung durch China an australischen Universitäten auf. Diese Unterdrückung betraf nicht nur chinesische Studierende in Australien, sondern auch westliche Studierende und Lehrkräfte.
- In dem Bericht wird zum Beispiel Folgendes hervorgehoben:
  - Die chinesische Regierung überwacht an australischen Universitäten Studierende vom chinesischen Festland und aus Hongkong.
  - Selbstzensur ist bei akademischem Personal üblich, das sich nicht ausreichend geschützt fühlt, um kontroverse Themen rund um China zu diskutieren.
- Der von Peking ausgeübte Druck auf australische Universitäten ist kein Einzelfall
  - Einem Artikel in der Times zufolge hat die Kommunistische Partei Forschern im Vereinigten Königreich, die sich kritisch über die chinesische Führung äußerten, die Visa entzogen

Quellen: <https://www.hrw.org/report/2021/06/30/they-dont-understand-fear-we-have/how-chinas-long-reach-repression-undermines>;  
<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/beijing-leans-on-uk-dons-to-praise-communist-party-and-avoid-the-three-ts-tibet-tiananmen-and-taiwan-mdt3vjnb6>

### 3. Wissenschaftliche Freiheit

## Zensur in Forschung und Lehre: Der Fall der Konfuzius Institute

- Konfuzius-Institute sind öffentliche Bildungs- und Kulturförderprogramme, die in der Regel mit Partnereinrichtungen wie Universitäten im Gastland zusammenarbeiten. Ziel ist es, die chinesische Sprache und Kultur zu fördern und den kulturellen Austausch zu unterstützen.
- Seit 2020 werden die Programme von der Chinese International Education Foundation, einer nicht-staatlichen Stiftung, durchgeführt. Zuvor wurden sie von Hanban, einer der chinesischen Regierung angeschlossenen Organisation, finanziert und organisiert.
- Im Jahr 2019 wurden die Konfuzius-Institute vor allem in Australien kritisiert, weil man befürchtete, dass sie von der chinesischen Regierung als Propagandainstrumente eingesetzt werden und eine Bedrohung für die akademische Freiheit darstellen.
  - Australische Universitäten haben Vereinbarungen unterzeichnet, die ausdrücklich besagen, dass sie sich der Entscheidungsbefugnis Pekings über die Lehre unterwerfen müssen.
  - Lehrassistenten werden von der chinesischen Regierung auf „gute politische Qualität“ und Liebe zum „Mutterland“ geprüft.

Quellen: <https://sites.gold.ac.uk/confucius-institute/new-developments-for-global-confucius-institutes/>

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-07-17/confucius-institute-teachers-must-love-the-motherland/11299744>

<https://www.smh.com.au/politics/federal/universities-must-accept-china-s-directives-on-confucius-institutes-contracts-reveal-20190724-p52ab9.html>

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## Positive Beispiele



### Academic Freedom Guidelines and Best Practices

Prepared by the [OAH Committee on Academic Freedom](#)



### 1940 Statement of Principles on Academic Freedom and Tenure

with 1970 Interpretive Comments



National Council of  
Teachers of English

### Guidelines for Dealing with Censorship of Instructional Materials

Date: July 31, 2018

*Quellen:* <https://www.oah.org/about/governance/policies/academic-freedom-guidelines-and-best-practices/>;  
<https://www.aaup.org/report/1940-statement-principles-academic-freedom-and-tenure>;  
<https://ncte.org/statement/censorshipofnonprint/>