

## CALL FOR PROPOSALS

10<sup>th</sup> International Workshop for Young Scholars (WISH)  
10<sup>ème</sup> Rencontre Internationale des Jeunes Chercheurs (RIJC)

### **New Directions in EU and Global Risk Regulation**

#### **Regulatory Autonomy, Evidence-based Policymaking and International Regulatory Co-operation**

Organised by

*European Law Journal*

and

Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales (HEC), Paris, France

Centre for Research on Transnational Law (CTL),  
Peking University School of Transnational Law (PKUSTL),  
Peking University Shenzhen Graduate School

and partners

College of Europe, Bruges, Belgium

Centre d'Études et de Recherches Internationales et Communautaires (CERIC)

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The *European Law Journal*, HEC Paris and the Center for Research on Transnational Law (CTL), Peking University School of Transnational Law (PKUSTL), Peking University Shenzhen Graduate School, are welcoming proposals for presentation at the 10<sup>th</sup> International Workshop for Young Scholars (WISH)/10<sup>ème</sup> *Rencontre Internationale des Jeunes Chercheurs* (RIJC).

As more and more citizens come to reap the benefits of open trade on a global scale, as well as extended lifespan and high quality of life, they expect public authorities to deliver more protection against threats – whether industrial or natural – to health, safety and the environment. As a result, amid contemporary preoccupations with risks, countries around the world are increasingly confronted on a daily basis with decisions concerning risks posed by tradable products, their manufacturing processes and other natural or manufactured risks. In response they tend to adopt protective measures to their people and territories. While the most recent examples include import bans and restrictions on Japanese feed and food products in the aftermath of the incident at the Fukushima nuclear power station and on pigs following the appearance of the H1N1 pandemic, future risk regulatory actions are likely to address the hazardous nature of hydraulic fracturing (“fracking”), geo-engineering, nanotechnologies, food from cloned animals, and lab-grown meat – only to name a few. Collectively, this large body of legislation is often considered as risk regulation and represents today a constant feature of any legal order. Risk regulation regimes do not only exist at the level of individual countries but can also be found in the European Union, as well as in other advanced forms of regional integration, such as Mercado Común del Sur/Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC).

Due to the world’s contemporary interconnectedness, virtually all risk regulations are susceptible to affect trade across nations, and produce other unintended consequences, such as health, safety and environmental protection inequalities at population level. In these circumstances, the government of risk calls today more than ever for global governance solutions. Yet, risks are culturally constructed, socially contested, and differently perceived not only across societies but also across time and space. This poses to governments the challenge to rationalize decision-making while at the same time addressing consumers’ concerns and urgently call them to coordinate their regulatory actions at the global level. As a result, evidence-based tools, such as economic analysis and sound science, increasingly dominate – given their universal and cosmopolitan vocation – the risk regulatory process across the industrialized world and are spreading also among developing countries today. Yet – although on the rise – neither sound science nor economic analysis are saved from criticism. Likewise, the sources of their legitimacy – predominantly represented by the WTO Agreements, regional trade agreements and other major International treaties – are increasingly questioned today by the emergence of private forms of risk regulatory governance, such as private standards and certification schemes, which compete with traditional risk regulatory frameworks. In the meantime, new forms of international regulatory co-operation are negotiated at both bilateral (the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)) and plurilateral (the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP)) level, thus questioning the multilateral international trade regime.

In these circumstances the debate about how to balance the risk regulatory autonomy of states and their pursuit of trade liberalization calls for serious rethinking.

Against this backdrop, this call for proposals invites young scholars from universities and research institutions throughout the world to contribute to and to advance current thinking about the future of global risk regulation and governance. It encourages researchers from diverse national backgrounds and various academic disciplines to pool their knowledge in common discussion and analysis in order to explore both theoretical and policy-relevant issues concerning transnational law. The European Union, the United States, China and the BRICS serve as primary anchors for the discussion, but proposals are welcome from any young researchers who wish to contribute to our reflection on the role of other countries in the creation, development, use and future of global risk regulation.

The 10<sup>th</sup> WISH builds on the success of the previous WISH held annually since 2002. It offers outstanding young scholars an opportunity to present their best research work in a professional academic setting to an audience of other young scholars and more senior academics. Selected revised versions of the papers may be published in a special issue of the *European Law Journal* or in a bilingual edited book (Bruylant, Brussels) destined for an international readership.

Contributions are invited on relevant topics identified by the applicant, including the following themes:

#### **Global Risk Regulation and Domestic Institutions and Processes**

- How to source expertise (closed vs open source models, conflict of interest, etc)
- How to integrate expertise (institutional design issues)
- Multi-level Governance
- National competence and the outside world

#### **International and Regional Regulatory Cooperation and Risk Regulation**

- Promoting regulatory convergence under the TransPacific Partnership (TPP) and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)
- Regulatory cooperation in EU-China relations
- Role of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (the BRICS)

#### **Ensuring participation and accountability**

- The integration of non-legal expertise into risk policymaking and its main evidence-based methodological tools (regulatory impact assessment, cost-benefit analysis, precautionary principle, behavioral studies and randomized control trials)
- Public concerns
- Role of the media
- Management of scarcity

#### **Creating and Managing Transnational Risk Regimes**

- Overcoming the Public-Private divide
- Hard law and soft law in transnational risk management
- Role of domestic firms and governments
- The role of legal consequences of risk communication

### Adjudicating Transnational Risk Regulatory Disputes

- Actual and future trade disputes on food (GMOs, traditional foods, nanofoods, lab-grown meat), tobacco, alcohol and other risk substances, such as chemicals under both the trade and investment lens
- Actual and future disputes stemming from environmental issues such as climate change (extension of the European Emission Trading Scheme to the airline sector, etc.)

### Redefining and Reconciling the ‘Trade and...’ debate between Regulatory Autonomy, Evidence-based Policymaking and International Regulatory Co-operation

- Environmental, food safety and public health protection
- Social solidarity ethics
- Human rights

These examples are indicative, not exhaustive.

The Workshop will take place over one and a half days. It will comprise six panels (two per half-day). Each panel will include three presentations by young scholars. Another young scholar will serve as discussant. Each panel will be chaired by a senior scholar. Ample time will be left for discussion. The working languages are English and French.

If current applications for funding are successful, the organizers will cover relevant costs of travel and accommodation.

## GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSIONS

### 1. Submission of proposals

Proposals should be submitted by email to Alberto Alemanno, by **15 March 2014** at the latest (an email acknowledging the receipt of the submission will be sent out by **31 March 2014**). The email address is: [10wishec@gmail.com](mailto:10wishec@gmail.com)

Proposals may be submitted either in English or French. Only original papers are eligible for WISH participation. Proposals and, after selection, draft manuscripts may not be submitted to other journals or fora of publication in parallel.

Proposals must be written by doctoral candidates (or equivalent) who have not yet submitted their thesis or have been awarded their doctorate in the 12 months prior to **15 March 2014**. Papers co-authored with more experienced academics will not be considered.

Each proposal must contain the following information in order to be considered:

- A cover sheet with the title of the proposed presentation, the name of the proposer (first name, family name), the proposer’s institution, and full address, including email, telephone and fax.
- A 400 to 500 word summary of the proposed presentation.
- Proof from their university of their position as a doctoral candidate or that they

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were awarded their doctorate in the preceding 12 months.

- Proposals must be submitted in Word or RTF form.

## 2. Selection of papers

All proposals will be acknowledged.

Proposals will be examined by the Editorial Board of the *European Law Journal*.

(See the ELJ website: [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1468-0386/issues](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1468-0386/issues))

Letters of acceptance or rejection will be sent by **1<sup>st</sup> May 2014**.

## 3. Submission of completed papers

The authors of the selected proposals will be asked to prepare a completed paper for presentation at the Workshop. The deadline for receipt of the completed paper is **15<sup>th</sup> September 2014**.

Submission of a proposal constitutes a professional commitment to participate in the conference. Please submit a proposal only if you are seriously committed to completing the paper and participating in the conference if your proposal is selected.

## 4. Date of the conference

The conference will take place at HEC Paris in December, 2014 (date to be determined). The final programme of the Workshop will be distributed before 1st November 2014.

Further information about the 10<sup>th</sup> WISH/RIJC will be available on the WISH/RIJC website (under construction).

In the meantime, if you have any questions, please contact Cliff Wirajendi at [wirajendi@hec.fr](mailto:wirajendi@hec.fr)