



NEWS

CALL FOR PAPERS:
“SHAPING THE FUTURE OF EUROPE”
(CONFERENCE – SALZBURG, 27-28 FEBRUARY 2020)
DEADLINE: 1 SEPTEMBER 2019

EUROPEAN PAPERS

The **3. Tagung junger Europarechtler*innen – 3rd Young European Law Scholars Conference** invites Young European Law Scholars, i.e., scholars who have not yet secured a full professorship, but also young scholars from related disciplines such as political science, sociology, economics, and philosophy for a debate on how to shape the future of Europe. The Conference will be held on **Thursday 27th – Friday 28th of February 2020** at the **University of Salzburg**.

Young scholars are invited to propose ideas and to discuss their views on how to shape the future of Europe. This warrants a forward-looking conceptual analysis on how to properly address Europe's internal and external challenges and a bold and visionary approach. Instead of proposals that focus on current shortcomings, submissions that propose new, hands-on approaches to tackling Europe's challenges in an innovative and future-oriented way, or pieces that revisit existing but promising approaches that were never put into practice are encouraged. Additionally, while asking ourselves which shape the future of Europe should have, we also need to inquire how EU law would be studied in the future. Therefore contributions on how and in which direction legal scholarship itself should develop are also welcome.

If you are interested in joining the debate on Shaping the Future of Europe, please submit **an anonymised abstract (max 600 words) and a short CV until 1st of September 2019** to yels2020@sbg.ac.at on any aspect of the overall topic. Contributions may be submitted and presented in German, English or French. You will receive a response by the 30th September 2019. If selected, you will be asked to submit a short paper of maximum 6000 words by the 14th of February 2020 for circulation amongst speakers and commentators of the conference.

Selected presentations receive the benefit of discussion by established commentators, namely: Ségolène Barbou des Places (Sorbonne Paris 1) – Catherine Barnard (University of Cambridge) – Enzo Cannizzaro (Sapienza Università di Roma) – Stefan Griller (University

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of Salzburg) – András Jakab (University of Salzburg) – Dmitry Kochenov (University of Groningen) – Panos Koutrakos (City University of London) – Sonja Puntscher Riekmann (University of Salzburg) – Kirsten Schmalenbach (University of Salzburg).

The papers will be published – subject to a positive outcome of the peer review process – in a **Special Section of a forthcoming Issue of *European Papers***.

For further details, see the [Call for Papers](#).

Call for Papers

Shaping the Future of Europe

*3. Tagung junger Europarechtler*innen – 3rd Young European Law Scholars Conference*

The *3. Tagung junger Europarechtler*innen – 3rd Young European Law Scholars Conference* invites Young European Law Scholars, i.e., scholars who have not yet secured a full professorship, but also young scholars from related disciplines such as political science, sociology, economics, and philosophy for a debate on how to shape the future of Europe. The conference will be held on Thursday 27th – Friday 28th of February 2020 at the University of Salzburg.

Topic

Once again, Europe is at a crossroads: Although there is regular talk of crisis, trust in the European Union remains stable and there is a strong upwards trend regarding its positive image (the latest Standard-Eurobarometer 90 shows a record high). Nonetheless, Europe faces many internal and external challenges, such as Euroscepticism, the return of nationalism, societal and technological developments, climate change, terrorism, and an ever-changing global political, economic and societal landscape, and may be in need of structural modifications. It is precisely against this backdrop that we pose this question: What should these modifications look like, and, more generally, how should we shape the future of Europe?

We invite young scholars to propose ideas and to discuss their views on how to shape the future of Europe. This warrants a forward-looking conceptual analysis on how to properly address Europe's internal and external challenges and a bold and visionary approach. Instead of proposals that focus on current shortcomings, we encourage submissions that propose new, hands-on approaches to tackling Europe's challenges in an innovative and future-oriented way, or pieces that revisit existing but promising approaches that were never put into practice. Additionally, in asking ourselves how we ought to shape the future of Europe, we also need to inquire how we will be studying EU law in the future. We therefore also welcome contributions on how and in which direction legal scholarship itself should develop.

Topics of interest for submission include (but are not limited to):

- *The Future of Europe's Constitutional Framework*: with the internal market in place, the days where the European Union merely focused on economic integration are long gone. Does the EU need to be more than that? Remembering Walter Hallstein's idea of a community of values: Is it promising to bring new(er) ideas such as a union of values, a social union, a political union, a solidary union or a union of redistribution to life? Does the EU need a common set of values? (How) should they be enforced? In what areas should the Member States be solidary (e.g. unemployment, refugees, banking union)? What are the requirements for "deserving" solidarity? What governance structures are necessary to enable new "unions"? What are the legal and political limitations of these new(er) approaches?

- *The Future of Economic and Monetary Integration in the EU:* the Common Market and the Economic and Monetary Union are prime examples of the potential of European (economic) integration, albeit with an ever-present need for reforms and further progress. How should we deal with the individual challenges to (the future of) economic integration within the EU as outlined above (digitalization, ‘social Europe’, tech conglomerates)? What are the arguments pro and contra economic integration? Do we need more/less economic integration? Is it necessary to change the EU Treaties in that regard? How should the future of EU economic integration develop more generally?
- *The Future of EU External Relations:* the European Union has managed to establish itself as a genuine global actor on the international scene. Yet, global problems such as climate change and transnational crime and terrorism have yet to be addressed adequately, not least by the EU. How should the EU position itself in the ever-changing international landscape? Should the EU, when tackling external challenges such as climate change and migration, hold fast to multilateralism, or should it act unilaterally? How could such unilateral action look like? Is it possible to tackle Europe’s external challenges without bending/abandoning the EU’s values?
- *The Future of EU Defence Policy:* Recently, Jürgen Habermas, one of the most renowned European intellectuals, publicly appealed for a European Army. Does the appeal for a European Army point to another truly European constitutional moment? Does the EU need a European Army or should it focus on its soft power? How could/should a European Army look like? Could there be repercussions regarding the EU’s most important foundational idea: peace? Could the Europeanization of Member State armies be a promising alternative or complement to a European Army? What are adequate short-term developments of the Common Security and Defence Policy? How should cybersecurity and artificial intelligence be dealt with under the Common Security and Defence Policy?
- *The Future Methods of the European Legal Discipline:* a variety of approaches to study the phenomenon of the law of the European Union coexists. In asking ourselves how we ought to shape the future of Europe, we also need to inquire how we will be studying EU law in the future. What approaches are we currently using? Should we continue to use them? Should we use them differently? What approaches/instruments have we not used to date? Why? Should we use new approaches/instruments? Do we tend to use approaches selectively depending on the subject matter? Is that a problem?

Commentators and Publication

Selected presentations receive the benefit of discussion by established commentators, namely: **Ségolène Barbou des Places** (Sorbonne Paris 1) – **Catherine Barnard** (University of Cambridge) – **Enzo Cannizzaro** (Sapienza Università di Roma) – **Stefan Griller** (University of Salzburg) – **András Jakab** (University of Salzburg) – **Dimitry Kochenov** (University of Groningen) – **Panos Koutrakos** (City University of London) – **Sonja Puntischer Riekmann** (University of Salzburg) – **Kirsten Schmalenbach** (University of Salzburg).

The papers will be published – subject to a positive outcome of the peer review process – in a special issue of [European Papers](#).

Submissions

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Organization

Sandra Hummelbrunner (University of Salzburg) / Lando Kirchmair (University of Salzburg/Bundeswehr University München) / Benedikt Pirker (Université de Fribourg) / Anne-Carlijn Prickartz (University of Salzburg) / Isabel Staudinger (University of Salzburg)