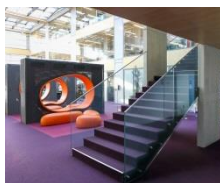




**SZÉCHENYI
EGYETEM**
UNIVERSITY OF GYŐR



Twenty Years in the European Union

4th EU Business Law Forum

Call for papers

Széchenyi István University | Faculty of Law and Political Sciences |

Centre for European Studies |

Hybrid conference |

4 October 2024 | Győr | Hungary

The conference is carried out within the research stream of “Jean Monnet Module on EU Business Law” (EUBLAW) funded by the Erasmus+ Programme



Erasmus+

Call for papers

The Centre for European Studies (CES) of Faculty of Law and Political Sciences of the Széchenyi István University is proud to present a call for papers for the 4th EU Business Law Forum. The Forum is part of the 'Jean Monnet Module on EU Business Law' (EUBLAW) project funded by the European Commission's Erasmus+ Programme. The main aim of the 2024 Forum is to discover the effects and current state of EU Business Law in light of the EU enlargement processes taking place since 2004.

Background

On 1 May 2004, ten countries became Member States of the European Union resulting the most extensive enlargement of the integration. The new Member States from the former 'Eastern Bloc' have managed a slight political transition since the late 1980s and the autocratic political systems as well as the state controlled, centrally planned economic structures were replaced by new regimes based on democracy, rule of law and market economy principles. Parallel to this, they defined the accession to the European integration as one the main goals in their external relations. The accession criteria were defined by the Copenhagen European Council in 1993, which did not merely set economic requirements for the states wishing to join, but also meant political conditions. After the conclusion of the accession negotiations, the 2003 meeting of the European Council, also held in Copenhagen, approved the accession of the Baltic States, the Central and Eastern European countries with Cyprus and Malta. 2004 was only the first step in the enlargement process. In 2007 and 2013 new countries joined and today nine countries are recognized as candidates for membership of the European Union.

Over the past twenty years, the 'new Member States' joined since 2004 successfully integrated into the internal market of the European Union, which has resulted in unprecedented development in their economies. The dismantling of the borders not only improved the productivity indicators of the whole European Union, but as result of their participation in the institutions, the integration as a political community could also expand. However, the economic and political crises of the past two decades and the responses in several Member States questioned the effective enforcement of the duty of sincere cooperation. There are different motivations and political fault lines behind the Eurosceptic attitudes appearing in these Member States, nevertheless some of them might jeopardise the common Union goals.

Concept and main topics

The main purpose of the Forum is to identify the relevant aspects of EU Business Law in the ten Member States and shed light on its **legal, political, economic and social implications**. Even though the focus of the Forum is primarily set on the current state of the legal framework, the Organising Committee of welcomes paper proposals from varieties of disciplines including **not only law, but also economics, international relations and political sciences**. The focus of the papers is not restricted to the viewpoint of the countries joined after 2004. Larger perspectives could also bring important issues into the discussion of the Forum, therefore **applicants from other Member States and candidate countries are invited to take part in the call**.

The focus areas of the Forum include **but are not limited to** the following main themes:

Section 1 – National economic policies in the new Member States

The Treaties define economic policy as coordination between Member States, based on the internal market with the setting of common objectives, and it is needed to be implemented in accordance with the principle of an open market economy based on free competition. Within the EU law framework, the determination of economic policies falls under national competences, which enables the creation and maintenance of individual models in case of e.g. tax regulations or state subsidies. The aim of the section is to examine to what extent these policies are compatible with the common EU objectives.

Section 2 – Free movement of persons and services between East and West

Out of the four fundamental freedoms, perhaps the free movement of persons led to the most specific solutions and consequences in case of the Member States acceded in 2004 and after. A large number of their nationals take up work in the older Member States, which has induced new responses connecting to the sustainability of the host states' social systems. Relating to the free movement of services, the adoption of the Services Directive in 2006 was a significant innovation for the newly joined states, being intended to facilitate not only such cross-border activities, but also the simpler creation of business entities. Both freedoms were affected by the reform of the Posted Workers Directive, which generated resistance in some of the ten Member States.

Section 3 – Interregional cohesion and cooperation

The European Union has defined economic, social and territorial cohesion as a policy aiming to reduce disparities between the levels of development of various regions, with special regard to cross-border areas. Given that larger part of the territory of the new Member States falls within the scope of cohesion policy, the section intends to examine how this objective was realised in their case, especially with regard to the experiences related to the EU types of business entities and cross-border, interregional common projects.

Section 4 – EU external trade policy and interests of the new Member States

Common Commercial Policy is an exclusive competence of the EU, whose scope was further expanded by the Treaty of Lisbon covering trade in goods, services, commercial aspects of intellectual property, and foreign direct investment. Through this mandate, the EU plays a decisive role in the formation of trade policy at global level as well, especially within the WTO, where the EU is engaging in efforts to resolve the current institutional crisis around the dispute settlement mechanism. Moreover, the Russia-Ukraine war has also been severely affected global trade, and the EU faces many challenges as a result: trade reallocations, sanctions mechanisms, and the long term EU-Ukraine trade relations within the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area implies the EU external trade policy and the interests of the Member States.

Submission guidelines

The Organising Committee invites both junior and senior scholars – including PhD students – to participate to the call for papers of the 4th EU Business Law Forum. Paper proposals should be prepared for anonymous review, must not exceed 300 words and should be submitted in DOC or PDF document to the Organising Committee at ces@sze.hu. The deadline for submission is **22 September 2024**. In addition to the abstract, a separate document should be enclosed with information on the name, affiliation, contact details and short CV of the author. Proposals will be selected on the basis of the submitted abstracts and successful applicants will be informed by 25 September 2024. No conference fee is applied.

Publication of the papers

The Organising Committee will give the opportunity to all participants to submit their papers to 'EU Business Law Working Papers' series. Moreover, selected papers will be published in an edited and thematic volume in both hard copy and e-book format by the end of 2024.

Timeline

- 24 September 2024 – Deadline for submission of abstracts
- 27 September 2024 – Notifications sent on the accepted papers
- 4 October 2024 – 4th EU Business Law Forum
- 1 November 2024 – Submission of the final paper versions for publication

Organising Committee

The convenors of the conference are the members of the Centre for European Studies:

- László Milassin JD, PhD (former head of the Centre and Jean Monnet Chair holder)
- Judit Glavanits JD, PhD (head of department, associate professor)
- Balázs Horváthy JD, PhD (head of the Centre, associate professor)
- László Knapp JD, PhD (vice-dean, associate professor)

Venue

The Forum will be organised as **hybrid conference** accommodating both in-person and online presentations. The event is hosted by the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences of Széchenyi István University. The Széchenyi István University is a leading higher educational centre in the North Transdanubian region in Győr, in the middle of a 'triangle' between Bratislava, Budapest and Vienna. Benefiting from its advantageous location, Győr has become a significant industrial, trade and business centre of Hungary. The industrial park of Győr gives place to the plant of Audi Hungaria Motor Kft, which operates the largest car engine factory in the world and also hundreds of suppliers in the field of the automotive industry are established in the agglomeration of the town.



Contact and information

All questions and inquiries regarding the 4th EU Business Law Forum should be sent to ces@sze.hu, the Committee makes every effort to respond all questions as soon as possible. More information on the Faculty and Győr is available at http://dfk.sze.hu/en_GB/home and <https://hellogyor.hu/en-US>.