European Yearbook of International Economic Law 2027

Open Call for Abstracts

The editors of the *European Yearbook of International Economic Law* (EYIEL) invite abstract submissions from scholars and practitioners at all stages of their careers for the 2027 edition.

This year's **Focus Section** will explore the theme: **Security in International and European Economic Law.** It proceeds from the observation that questions of global security are increasingly intertwined with international and European economic law. Changing geopolitical constellations, economic dependencies, armed conflicts and growing economic confrontation have brought economic, national and international security considerations to the forefront of international economic relations. At the same time, international and European economic law is increasingly employed to pursue security objectives, while economic measures and legal rules may contribute to cooperation, confrontation and conflict.

Against this background, the **Focus Section** seeks to examine the role of international and European economic law, including private law and private international law, in relation to contemporary global security challenges.

We particularly welcome contributions addressing – but not limited to – the following questions:

- How are changing conceptions of economic, national and international security reshaping international and European economic law?
- How does the emergence of new geopolitical constellations and rivalries affect the regulation of international economic relations in fields such as investment, trade and competition?
- How do trade wars and economic coercion challenge existing principles and rules of international and European economic law? What is the significance, if any, of instruments adopted to counter coercion?
- Under what conditions can unilateral sanctions be reconciled with international and European economic law, and what are the legal consequences of their increasing use?
- How should property rights and economic assets be protected in situations of armed conflict, including where states take measures affecting foreign-owned property?
- How should private law and private international law react to sanctions, export controls, investment screening and other security-related economic measures for cross-border contracts, corporate relationships, property rights and commercial transactions?
- How should choice-of-law rules respond where contractual or proprietary relationships are affected by sanctions, embargoes, asset freezes, export restrictions or other measures adopted for security reasons?
- To what extent should overriding mandatory provisions, public policy (*ordre public*) and other mechanisms of private international law enable courts to give effect to, or resist, the extraterritorial effects of foreign security and sanctions legislation?
- To what extent should security-related measures affect party autonomy in cross-border transactions in relation to choice of law, jurisdiction and dispute-resolution mechanisms?
- Which courts should have international jurisdiction over disputes arising from sanctions, asset freezes, trade restrictions or other security-related measures, and what challenges arise for the recognition and enforcement of judgments in such cases?
- How do overriding mandatory rules in intellectual property law operate where intellectual property protection intersects with security interests, public interests or armed conflict?

- What role can international and European economic law play in preventing, containing or defusing armed conflicts?
- Conversely, do rules or institutions of international and European economic law contribute to economic confrontation or exacerbate geopolitical conflict?
- How should international and European economic law respond to the growing use of economic instruments as means of pursuing security objectives?
- What tensions arise between economic openness, international cooperation and security interests, and how should international and European economic law address them?
- What does the concept of geoeconomics contribute to our understanding of international and European economic law, and does it require us to rethink established assumptions about the purposes, functions and operation of economic law?
- What are the broader implications of the securitisation of international economic relations for the rules-based international economic order and the relationship between economic openness, cooperation and security?

In addition to the **Focus Section**, the **General Section** of the EYIEL 2027 will feature contributions addressing **Current Challenges, Developments, and Events** in international and European economic law. We also welcome reviews of case law, legal practice and developments within international organisations.

Submission Guidelines

- **Abstracts should not exceed 500 words** and must clearly outline the central argument and significance of the proposed contribution.
- Please also include a short biographical note.
- Submissions should indicate whether they are intended for the **Focus Section** or the **General Section**.
- Please submit your abstract and biographical note in a single document by **15 December 2026** via email to: eyiel@leuphana.de.

Timeline

- **Notification of acceptance:** January 2027
- **Full papers due:** 30 April 2027
- Final submissions will undergo peer review based on the development of the argument outlined in the abstract.

Please Note

- Articles should be analytical in nature; descriptive pieces will not be considered.
- Contributions must retain relevance beyond the short term, in keeping with the Yearbook's nature.
- **Final submissions should not exceed 12,000 words**, including footnotes and references; shorter contributions are encouraged.
- All manuscripts must conform to EYIEL citation guidelines.

The editors welcome informal enquiries and are open to proposals on any topic within the field of international and European economic law. Please contact us at eyiel@leuphana.de with any questions.