



## Journal of Law, Market & Innovation

### Call for papers No. 2/2023

The [Journal of Law, Market & Innovation \(JLMI\)](#) is a joint initiative of the [Turin Observatory on Economic Law and Innovation](#) and the [Master in International Trade Law](#) (a post-graduate program jointly run by the University of Turin's Law Department and the International Training Center of the ILO in partnership with IUSE, UNCITRAL and UNIDROIT).

The JLMI is an open-access journal of the University of Turin that aims at fostering research with respect to the regulatory challenges posed by markets and innovation in our times. The JLMI facilitates interdisciplinary conversation on a range of research issues across diverse legal and economic topics.

**This Call concerns the 2/2023, to be published at the end of July 2023. Deadline: 8 Jan 2023.**

Along with Professors Riccardo de Caria and Cristina Poncibò, Co-Editors-in-Chief of the JLMI, this issue is also edited by Dr. Benedetta Cappiello (University of Milan).

### LAW, MARKET & INNOVATION OPEN CALL FOR PAPERS

The JLMI welcomes submissions on any of its areas of interest (for details, see [www.ojs.unito.it/index.php/JLMI](http://www.ojs.unito.it/index.php/JLMI)). Deadlines and publication policies are outlined below.

### THEMATIC CALL FOR PAPERS

#### ***Space laws and regulations. What role for public and private international law?***

The thematic call for papers of issue 2/2023 aims at gathering contributions that analyse **to what extent public, and private international law play, or might play an (increased) role in the regulation, and implementation of public and private space activities.**

As for the **public sector**, it is debatable whether, and at what degree, the framework of international law provisions will be applicable also to space activities. The recent UN Resolution no° 75/36 of 7 December 2020 on “responsible behaviour in space” will be taken as a point of reference. Its (ambitious) role is in fact to reopen discussions on space governance, on the regulation of space civil and military activities, and on what constitutes “responsible behaviour” in space.

As for the **private side**, a growing variety of private actors is getting involved in space activities. This raises several legal questions, which are still unanswered. Two should be considered in particular: 1) the need for space traffic management. The freedom to conduct space activities should in fact be rethought on the assumption that, as of today, the “space” is becoming increasingly congested. However, who is in charge of managing space traffic, and according to which laws, or regulations, is still uncertain; 2) the need for clarity in defining the contractual and non-contractual civil liability framework. What rules apply/should apply to private parties is still open to debate. To solve these issues, it is necessary to ascertain preliminarily whether the current systems of private, and private international law will find application, or whether new *ad hoc* provisions are needed at supranational level.

Two perspectives may be especially relevant:

- the role of space activities to rethink and reshape the **principle of state sovereignty**, as traditionally conceived;
- whether and how a **legislative intervention**, at any level, is needed to regulate innovation and technology in connection to private space-related economic activities.

The Editors invite submissions addressing the legal issues and challenges from the **perspective of public and private international law**, underpinning one or more of the following questions:

- How is the geopolitics of space evolving?
- What is the role of innovation and technology to implement space activities?
- How are space activities affecting the principle of state sovereignty?
- What is the role that international laws and regulations in space activities could play to increment, or to reduce international conflicts?
- Is there a (legally binding) way to ensure that the geostationary orbit will be equally shared among all sovereign states?
- What is the role of private international law with regard to space activities?
- How are innovation and technology contributing to increase private parties' economic opportunities in space?
- How could business transactions related to innovation and technology be pursued in space?
- How is the concept of private property changing with regard to "moon and space natural resources"?
- How can innovation and technology decrease space activities' environmental impact?
- How could innovation and technology increase the role of developing countries in space activities?
- Hard law vs soft law provisions: which ones should prevail?

The following **topics** may be taken into considerations among others:

- parallelism with other – somehow linked – fields of law, i.e., the international law of the sea, and the Antarctic Treaty System;
- space management traffic;
- data privacy / data sharing and data protection through (national) satellites: what normative way ahead?
- the moon as mankind heritage vs moon as *res communis omnium*;
- states' reliance on space, and space activities, for civil and military uses.

### **Submission guidelines**

Authors are invited to address questions and issues arising from the specific area of law relating to their topic. All types of legal approaches (e.g., public law, public international law, private international law, comparative private law, transnational procedural law, international arbitration, law and economics) will be considered for publication. However, please note that any analysis solely limited to a national legal system will fall outside the scope of the Journal. An international, supranational, comparative or transnational legal dimension is imperative.

The Board of Editors will select articles based on quality of research and writing, diversity, and relevance of topic. The contributions from the Alumni of the Master programme are particularly welcomed.

The novelty of the academic contribution is also an essential requirement. Prospective articles should be submitted in the form of abstract (around 800 words) or draft articles (see below) to [submissions.jlmi@iuse.it](mailto:submissions.jlmi@iuse.it) by **8 January 2023**. The Editorial Board plans to notify Authors on the outcome of the selection process by **15 January 2023**. Final articles shall be delivered by **15 April 2023** and should conform to the journal style guide that is based on **OSCOLA** ([link here](#); [short version here](#)). It is the Authors' responsibility to carefully align their paper to OSCOLA's criteria. Also, each accepted Author must guarantee **English proof reading** of their paper.

Typically, the JLMI accepts contributions within the range of 10,000 to 15,000 words, including footnotes, but both shorter and longer articles will be considered. Pre-selected articles will be subject to single-blind peer review. For further information, or for consultation on a potential submission, you can contact us by email at [editors.jlmi@iuse.it](mailto:editors.jlmi@iuse.it).