



IIAS

International Institute
of Administrative Sciences

CALL FOR PAPERS

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Improving Administrative Sciences Worldwide

2011 International Congress of IIAS Lausanne, Switzerland 4-8 July 2011

The International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) in close collaboration with the Institut des Hautes Etudes en administration publique (IDHEAP) is organizing its 2011 International Congress to be held in the IDHEAP premises in Lausanne, Switzerland. The congress is open to Young Researchers/PhD Students in public management, as well as to contributors from different disciplines. You are invited to present your current research and studies examining public management and in particular on the following main theme:

Global Problems and National Regulations: Challenges to Regulatory Strategies

Globalization has become an integral part of our daily lives. For better or worse, ordinary citizens the World over have come to be touched by some phenomenon or event beyond their frontiers. Trade and investment flows over the last decades have generated huge benefits in terms of employment and poverty reduction in many parts of the globe. At the same time, widespread perception of the disruptions, diseconomies and other disadvantages of globalization have been given concrete form, in the last year alone, by financial/economic crisis, the threat of pandemics, environmental disasters, major migrations, or the complex negotiations around responsibilities and solutions at the Copenhagen Conference on climate change. The World community is directly affected. Social conflicts abound. Other countries are seen as being responsible. Governments are pushed into the front line.

In the face of such challenges to public policy, ensuring the quality of a country's laws and regulations, based on the principles of effectiveness, transparency, neutrality, efficiency and accountability, made and applied under the rule of law, is a key dimension. In many countries, better regulation has received inadequate attention. One reason for this is that regulatory reforms are complex because they involve a wide range of actors in many interlocking sectors of activity. However, more than ever today, they are complicated by the international dimension. While these are the kinds of improvements that can have substantial payoffs in terms of government effectiveness, market performance, and external relationships, they are intrinsically hard for governments to organize and manage.

Against these backgrounds, it is proposed that the overarching theme for the Lausanne congress in 2011 should focus on "Global Problems and National Regulations: Challenges to Regulatory Strategies," in which a central feature will be that of how best to deal with the challenges of global interdependence. To do this in sufficient depth, there will be

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three subthemes covering areas of international regulatory interdependence of very actual significance. These themes tend to have cross cutting administrative issues of improving regulatory quality. They would have international implications for many member states and organization affiliated with the Institute.

Sub-themes of the Congress

1. Water Use and International Management

The issue is proposed in the light of growing importance of water supply and management in different parts of the world. For many years, the water supply has been regarded as given and free. However, the shortage of water has often generated serious domestic and international conflicts. The water management seems thus to entails administration of water sharing regulations and pricing. It also embraces water project investment procedures and mobilizing expertise. The water management is inextricable from building administrative capacities, which are frequently required for negotiation of international water sharing agreements. The issue is an indispensable part of public management and government governance capacities.

2. Migration and Trans-national Challenges

Concomitant with the rise of globalization, many countries have been witnessing the rapid flows of population across their borders. The extent of population movements has no longer come under the effective control of government. Increasingly, different states have become aware of the need of structuring administrative services to manage and regulate immigration flows (employment, housing, social security etc). They have also been feeling an urgent necessity of synchronizing the growing immigrations with a diversity of indigenous social needs. In those countries where the outflow of populations has been the problem, the government has found itself to deal with the societal and family problems left behind by workers emigrating abroad. Building the administration's knowledge of these flows, and the capacity to negotiate with sending or receiving countries, as well as emerging diasporas, are some of the eminent issues relative to this subtheme.

3. New Trajectories to the Rising Need of Regulatory Regime

Public trust in government has been in decline in a large number of countries. One of the root causes for this phenomenon frequently lies in inefficient and ineffective use of regulations over many social issues by government. The Lehman Brothers fiasco in 2008 was one of the good examples. At the aftermath of this crunch, various governments have been required to control and regulate financial transactions in different sectors of the respective regions. If the issue is left unattended, there has been a growing fear that the fiscal crisis of international magnitude will soon reappear and bring another melt down of the fiscal health of many states. In view of these issues, the sub-theme will first focus on an organizational dimension of legal and regulatory procedures. This includes such pertinent agendas as how best to incorporate quality principles into new laws and rules. The issues will also accounts for international obligations and implications of these national regulatory regimes. In addition, the section will generate discussions



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on a central function of managing and coordinating regulation; distribution of regulatory authorizes between levels of government; organization of the external relations function to handle international regulatory affairs effectively; and finally controlling private sector responsibilities.

Prof. Dr. Geert Bouckaert

Rapporteur General

President of IIAS Programme and Research Advisory Committee (PRAC)

KEY REQUIREMENTS

- Papers can be accepted in English or French.
- Papers must directly address one or more aspects of the congress theme
- In line with the aims of the IIAS papers must have a scientific character (explicitly party political or overtly ideological papers are not suitable)
- An abstract of not more than 350 words must be submitted by the deadline of **31 January 2011**. It should be sent to the Rapporteur General of the Congress, Professor Geert Bouckaert (Geert.Bouckaert@soc.kuleuven.be), **with a copy to IIAS headquarters** (a.deboeck@iias-iisa.org)
- The team of rapporteurs will consider the abstracts and suggest to the authors ways of improving the papers, and increasing their relevance for the congress. Authors will then be asked to submit a revised abstract **by 7 March 2011**. When the revised abstract is received a decision will be taken as to whether the paper is accepted for a presentation at the congress, or whether, instead of presentation, it will be simply listed on the congress website. This decision will be communicated to the authors by the IIAS.
- Final papers should normally be of between 4000 and 8000 words – further details on the format shall be sent accordingly.

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