The 6th UKTPO Annual Conference

Whose Rules Rule:
The future of trade cooperation

December 6, 2023
Chatham House
London SW1Y 4LE
Welcome to this year’s UK Trade Policy Observatory Annual Conference, the sixth in our series of annual academic conferences that offer a mixture of in-depth analysis of trade issues as well as discussions around trade policy.

This year’s theme is *Whose Rules Rule: The future of trade cooperation*. Countries’ choices about who they trade with, and how they trade, are dictated increasingly by concerns about national security, climate change and human rights. This leads to fragmentation of supply chains, which businesses must navigate. It also raises questions about the effectiveness and legitimacy of using trade policy to support, or even export, particular values and objectives. Meanwhile, digital technologies are revolutionising the way we trade, creating critical challenges for international cooperation. In response to these trends, this year’s conference focuses on regulatory conflict and cooperation across borders. It highlights issues for supply chains, in FTAs, and through plurilateral and (dare we hope) multilateral cooperation.

We are delighted to have put together an exciting, interdisciplinary programme of papers which touch upon these issues in a variety of ways. We look forward to welcoming you for the conference and for some stimulating and spirited discussions.

Michael Gasiorek  
Professor of Economics  
Director, UKTPO

Ingo Borchert  
Reader in Economics  
Deputy Director, UKTPO

Emily Lydgate  
Professor of Law  
Deputy Director, UKTPO

@UK_TPO #UKTPOConference #UKTPO6
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SESSION DETAILS

INTRODUCTION 09:30 – 09:45

Welcome and introduction by Michael Gasiorek.

SESSION 1 09:45 – 11:00 - SUPPLY CHAINS.

Chair: Maria Savona

CHANGING PARADIGMS ON CRITICAL RAW MATERIALS – SECURITY, STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Presenter: Sunayana Sasmal

Abstract: Critical raw materials (CRMs) are necessary to support the green transition, and as a result, demand has been burgeoning and will continue to do so. CRMs are finite and unequally distributed between resource-rich (largely developing) and resource-hungry (largely developed) countries. This gives rise to an asymmetric dynamic of mutual dependency: developed country importers must secure their supplies of CRMs, and developing country exporters must ensure that export and development of CRMs does not result in exploitative practices and benefits their domestic economies.

This paper first maps trade policy mechanisms through which both exporting (resource-rich) and importing (resource-hungry) countries have adopted a competitive, rather than cooperative, approach to achieving these twin goals: export restrictions and trade remedies that fragment, rather than facilitate, CRM supply chains. It then examines ways in which countries are using trade policy tools to secure supply of CRMs, including FTAs, Accession Protocols and soft law agreements. In both contexts, a fundamental dynamic that emerges is that developing countries have tremendous leverage, which provides the potential for them to negotiate equitable forms of trade and investment policies and cooperation. The paper evaluates one such approach for furthering development gains: the use of performance requirements, such as agreements to invest in value-added activities. While largely prohibited under WTO law, performance requirements are increasingly emerging through other instruments, such as soft law cooperative agreements, suggesting the need for a more development-friendly interpretation of WTO provisions on investment.

THE PAST, PRESENT, AND POTENTIAL OF ECONOMIC SECURITY.

Presenter: Mona Paulsen

Abstract: This project responds to industrial economies’ ever-frequent invocation of economic security to indefinitely justify activities that impair other states’ trade within the post-war global economic order. It makes two crucial contributions to the discourse. The first is to disprove contentions that Cold War-era trade institutions are no longer fit for purpose. It will show why governments planned for supply security in the post-war global order through richly detailed archival research. This paper also investigates the underexplored influence of the Korean War upon GATT contracting parties and reveals the importance of equitable distribution of strategic materials in what one US congressperson called a ‘super-government’ cartel. It redescribes the contingent character of these legal structures, showing the functions (and limits) of economic planning and military preparedness when governments and firms – fresh off the Second World War experience – demanded economic security and access to strategic supplies. The second contribution is normative – showing the potential to bring economic security strategies to existing WTO institutions. This paper suggests a framework that dissects economic security into four categories and explains how governments can – and should – address security ambitions without abandoning coordination and collective goals for the future.
PLENARY PANEL 11:30 – 12:30 - THE FUTURE OF REGULATORY TRADE COOPERATION

Chair: Emily Lydgate
Panellists: Creon Butler, Ignacio Garcia Bercero, Fiona Smith, Graham Zebedee

SESSION 2 13:30 – 15:00 - REGULATORY ISSUES IN FTAs

Chair: Minako Morita-Jaeger

WHERE TECHNICAL MEETS POLITICAL: THE COMPLEXITY OF THE EU CBAM IN NORTHERN IRELAND.
Presenters: Xinyan Zhao & Dongzhe Zhang
Abstract: The European Union (EU) started the transitional period of its Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on 1 October 2023. The EU CBAM will influence UK-EU trade. This article sheds light on the issue it raises regarding Northern Ireland: the balance between the EU’s climate goal and Northern Ireland citizens’ economic rights. It points out that Northern Ireland raises the most complex of UK-EU trade issues in the EU CBAM era and discusses both ideal and suboptimal solutions to facilitate seamless trade and effective climate cooperation.

THE DUTY TO COOPERATE UNDER FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS: FROM SYMBOLS TO LEVERS IN THE CREATION OF NEW RULES
Presenters: Ana Peres & Gregory Messenger
Abstract: Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) often include references to cooperation in the field of environmental protection, frequently placing it in the wider context of multilateral environmental agreements or frameworks. However, cooperation commitments in treaties have long been dismissed as symbolic or ornamental, lacking sufficient detail to make them meaningfully enforceable, or lacking effective compliance mechanisms. Taking one specific area of cooperation, the regulation of fisheries subsidies, this paper argues that a patchwork of commitments under FTAs has created new concrete legal obligations for parties to ratify the new WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies (AFS). Additionally, in some instances, such an obligation also extends to the duty to negotiate a comprehensive upgrade of the AFS. The analysis builds on theoretical accounts of public international law to examine the legal value and implications of including a duty to cooperate in FTAs. Drawing on a comprehensive analysis of over 40 UK FTAs, the paper categorises the different types of legal obligations FTAs create. In this sense, it identifies obligations to ratify, obligations to negotiate, and obligations to contribute to the building of regulatory frameworks. As UK agreements incorporate elements from the EU and US FTAs, it serves as an excellent case study that provides insights into a much larger selection of FTAs. The paper’s findings have significant implications for reappraising the influence and effect of commitments to cooperate under FTAs, their links to non-trade treaties, and the overlap between multilateral, regional, and bilateral agreements in shaping ongoing and future negotiations for future rules in the global trade system.

MEASURING REGULATORY INTENSITY AND ITS EFFECTS.
Presenters: Mattia Di Ubaldo & Michael Gasiorek
Abstract: Regulatory requirements are an important determinant of production and thus trade patterns. The effects can be complex as the requirements that firms and/or products must comply with can either hinder or stimulate international trade. Adherence to specific standards can result in extra costs and act as non-tariff barriers (NTBs) to trade; alternatively, production and labelling requirements can facilitate entry into a market or reduce information costs. This paper analyses the complex relationship between trade and regulation, by constructing a novel set of indices of EU ‘regulatory intensity’ at the HS 6-digit level along three dimensions: product standards, conformity assessment, and compliance. For this purpose, machine learning and text-analysis tools are used on a core set of Regulations and Directives. This analysis will test the responsiveness of EU trade with both EU and non-EU countries to regulatory intensity by estimating a gravity model with a stringent set of fixed effects. Higher regulatory intensity deters EU imports from non-EU countries, both in absolute terms and relative to intra-EU trade, across all three areas of standards, conformity assessment, and
compliance. Higher compliance requirements also affect intra-EU trade. The negative trade effects are driven by non-EU countries at the extremes of the income per-capita distribution, i.e., low- and high-income countries, and by products characterised by higher complexity.

SESSION 3  15:30 – 17:00 – MULTILATERAL/PLURILATERAL COOPERATION

Chair: Ingo Borchert

DO THE STRICTEST RULES RULE? IP PROTECTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN TIMES OF EVER-INCREASING GLOBAL COMPLEXITY
Presenter: Henning Grosse Ruse-Khan

Abstract: The paper has a focus on the dense network of multilateral, (mega-) regional, and bilateral trade and investment agreements relating to intellectual property (IP) protection and its interface with public health, in particular access to medicines and other medical technologies. It uses the example of the WTO TRIPS Covid Waiver as well as ongoing negotiations on its extension beyond vaccines to cover other medical technologies, as well as ongoing negotiations for a ‘Pandemic Treaty’ held at the World Health Organization (WHO) to discuss norm overlap, complexity, regulatory cooperation and conflict in the fields of international economic law and policy.

This paper will review the interaction between the TRIPS Waiver agreed at the 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12) and other existing commitments most WTO Members have undertaken to protect IP rights under international IP, trade and investment treaties. The allowances to waive specific aspects of IP protection in relation to the TRIPS provisions on compulsory licensing (set out in Article 31 TRIPS) raise questions as to how this multilateral allowance can be effectively utilised in light of overlapping commitments at regional or bilateral level. Such overlaps might hinder an implementation of the waiver in domestic law, thus preventing the policy goal of facilitating access to medicines. Similar questions arise in the ongoing discussions at the WTO for an extension of the TRIPS MC12 Waiver to cover medical technologies beyond vaccines.

DATA DYSPHORIA: THE GOVERNANCE CHALLENGE POSED BY LARGE LEARNING MODELS.
Presenter: Susan Ariel Aaronson

Abstract: One year has passed since Chat-GPT took the world by storm. This article focuses on governance of the data supply chain—the data collected and then utilized to train large language models (LLMs) such as Chat-GPT. These large language models are built on proprietary data, personal data and web-scraped data. Some of this data is obtained without deployer regard to existing law, an IPR and personal data enforcement problem. But LLM developers profit from governance gaps. For example, individuals who prepare material for open-source sites such as Wikipedia or Redditt are unprotected and uncompensated. Moreover, developers often don’t reveal their algorithms or how they obtained certain datasets. Hence, users and regulators don’t know if the underlying dataset is accurate, complete, or representative.

The author uses qualitative methods to examine these data governance challenges. She finds that while some policymakers are responsive to rising concerns, they do not seem to be looking at these issues in a systemic manner that can evolve as the technologies change over time.

COOPERATIVE TRADE POLICY AND DISPUTES UNDER THE GATT-WTO
Presenters: Meredith Crowley & Pauline Wibaux

Abstract: This paper investigates the practice of trade policy cooperation among WTO members from 1989 to 2019 through an analysis of temporary, time-varying tariff changes permitted under the WTO’s Agreement on Antidumping. Our starting point is the terms-of-trade theory of trade agreements developed in Bagwell and Staiger (1990). The theory predicts that tariff increases imposed in response to increases in import volumes that are relatively rare and that occur in sectors with relatively inelastic export supply and import demand, are
more likely to be cooperative and, consequently, less likely to elicit a challenge at the WTO dispute settlement body or a retaliatory tariff hike by a trading partner.

This empirical analysis proceeds in two steps. First, it follows Bown and Crowley (2013) and empirically evaluates the Bagwell and Staiger model’s ability to explain antidumping tariff increases using a panel of trade policy changes and product level trade flows for 12 countries over 1989-2019. In particular, it examines the extent to which antidumping can be understood as a “cooperative” tariff increase - i.e., an increase in a tariff above a trade agreement’s contractual level in order to manage import pressure so as to prevent the country from permanently defecting from the agreement.

The second part of this analysis examines the functioning of WTO dispute resolution through the lens of antidumping policy and investigates if the trading partners of the US and EU were more or less likely to file WTO disputes in response to ostensibly “cooperative” antidumping policies. To implement this analysis of responses to antidumping, this paper estimates discrete choice models in which the trading partners’ possible responses to an antidumping duty by the US (EU) are to do nothing, to respond unilaterally with an antidumping duty against the US (EU), or to file a WTO dispute. The analysis of cooperation among the EU and its trading partners yields puzzling results. The main finding is that the EU’s trading partners are more likely to file disputes against EU antidumping measures that are ostensibly more cooperative.
WHO’S WHO OF THE SIXTH UKTPO CONFERENCE
(in alphabetical order)

Susan Ariel Aaronson is a research professor of international affairs, director of the Digital Trade and Data Governance Hub, and co-PI of the NSF Trustworthy AI Institute for Law and Society, where she directs work on data and AI governance. Aaronson is also a cross-disciplinary fellow at GW’s Institute for International Economic Policy, the Institute for International Science and Technology Policy and the Sigur Center for Asian Studies. She is also senior fellow at the Centre for International Governance Innovation. Aaronson’s focus is on, amongst other topics, mapping data sharing, mapping data used for generative AI, the policy response to generative AI and how AI is changing international trade.

Ingo Borchert is a Reader in Economics at the University of Sussex Business School, Deputy Director of the UK Trade Policy Observatory (UKTPO), and a Member of the Leadership Group of the Centre for Inclusive Trade Policy (CITP). He has served as an Economist at the World Bank from 2008-11, co-created the global “Services Trade Policy Database”, jointly published by the World Bank and the WTO, and the “International Trade and Production Database.” He is a recognised expert in international trade in services and has published in leading academic journals on the international integration of services markets. His expertise also encompasses digital services, cross-border data flows and structural gravity modelling. He has advised the UK House of Lords on services trade and has given evidence before UK House of Commons committees and the Trade and Business Commission. He holds a PhD in Economics and Finance from the University of St.Gallen, Switzerland.

Creon Butler leads the Global Economy and Finance Programme at Chatham House. He joined the institute in 2019, since when he has written and published on a wide range of global economic policy issues, including the interaction between macroeconomic policy and climate change, sovereign debt distress, the challenge of funding global health priorities, and the long-term implications for the international economic system of the pandemic and the war in Ukraine. Before joining Chatham House, Creon served in the UK Cabinet Office as director for international economic affairs in the National Security Secretariat and G7/G20 ‘sous sherpa’, advising the UK Prime Minister on global economic policy issues. Creon first joined the Cabinet Office in 2013 as director in the European and Global Issues Secretariat and designed the UK’s global Anti-Corruption Summit in May 2016. He was also the British deputy high commissioner in New Delhi from 2006 to 2009 and has served in senior positions in HM Treasury and the Bank of England.

Meredith A. Crowley is a Professor of Economics at the University of Cambridge, a Fellow of St. John’s College Cambridge, and a Research Fellow at the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR – London). Her research, focused on international trade, multinational trade agreements, and trade policy, has been published in numerous peer-reviewed journals including the American Economic Review and the Journal of International Economics. She has appeared or been cited in over 100 print and broadcast media outlets including the BBC, The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Economist, The Financial Times, The Guardian, The Telegraph, The Times and National Public Radio (US). Dr. Crowley received her MPP from Harvard University and her PhD in Economics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Ignacio Garcia Bercero is Director in charge of Multilateral Affairs, Strategy and economic Analysis at DG Trade in the European Commission. Active at the European Commission since 1987, from 2012 he was Director responsible for overseeing EC activities in the fields of Neighbouring Countries, US and Canada. He was Chief Negotiator for the TTIP negotiations. Between 2005-2011 he was director in the areas of Sustainable Development, Bilateral Trade Relations (South Asia, South-East Asia, Korea, EuroMed and the Middle East). Mr Garcia Becero was also the Chief Negotiator for the EU-Korea and EU-India Free Trade Agreements. Before that, he was head of unit for WTO Dispute Settlement. He has written several papers and publications on WTO matters, Safeguard Measures, Trade and Competition, Dispute Settlement and
Regulatory Cooperation. In 2020, he completed a fellowship at Saint Anthony’s College (Oxford), where his research focused on WTO reform. Since 2021, he has been Visiting Professor at the University College London and Visiting Senior Fellow at LSE ideas. Mr Garcia Bercero holds a Law Degree from the Law Faculty of Universidad Complutense, Madrid and a Master of Laws Degree (with Distinction) from University College, London.

Michael Gasiorek is the Director of the UKTPO, Co-Director of the Centre for Inclusive Trade Policy (CITP), Professor of Economics at the University of Sussex and former Managing Director of a University spin-out company, InterAnalysis. He is a specialist in international trade policy and regional integration with a keen interest in the policy relevance of his work. He has extensive experience in modelling the impacts of changes in trade policy and recent research has focussed on Rules of Origin, regulatory intensity, how firms engage in international trade, the impact of Brexit on UK manufacturing, and on firms in Northern Ireland, and the impact of Generalised Scheme of Preferences on developing country trade. He has published widely in both books and journals, such as the European Economic Review, World Economy, Economic Policy, European Journal of Political Economy, Journal of Common Market Studies, Applied Economics and the European Economy. He has been responsible for the delivery of numerous reports and training programs on trade-related issues inter-alia for the UK governments, the European Commission and the World Bank.

Henning Grosse Ruse-Khan is a Professor of Law at Cambridge University, and a Fellow at King’s College (Cambridge). He is currently visiting fellow at the Weizenbaum Institute (Berlin) and Global Hauser Professor at New York University. His research, teaching and expert advice focuses on International and European Intellectual Property (IP) protection and development issues, World Trade and Investment Law, with a specific interest in law and technology, as well as interfaces among different legal regimes and private orders in international law. He has also served as a legal expert for the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) as well as other national and international institutions.

Emily Lydgate is a Professor of Environmental Law at the University of Sussex, Deputy Director of the UKTPO, and a member of the Leadership Team at the Centre for Inclusive Trade Policy (CITP). Her research focuses on the intersection of environmental regulation and economic integration, in particular the interrelation between trade agreements, agricultural production and climate policies in the EU and UK. She is currently a Specialist Advisor to the EFRA Committee (UK House of Commons) and has provided expert testimony for several UK Parliamentary Committees on implications of exit from the EU. She holds a PhD from King’s College London and an MSc (with distinction) from Oxford University. She has also consulted at the United Nations Environment Programme’s Economics and Trade Branch, where she acted as a WTO liaison.

Dr Gregory Messenger is Associate Professor at the University of Bristol Law School and a trade law and policy specialist. He is Co-Director of the Trade & Public Policy (TaPP) Network and Co-Director of the University of Bristol Centre for International Law. His work focuses on the intersection between trade law and economic diplomacy, in particular the use of trade law instruments to support public policy objectives including protecting health, supporting climate policy, and sustainable development.

Dr Minako Morita-Jaeger is a Senior research fellow in International Trade of University of Sussex Business School, a Policy Research Fellow of the UK Trade Policy Observatory (UKTPO) and a Research Fellow of the Centre for Inclusive Trade Policy. She is a frequent speaker at international conferences organised by governments, think tanks and business organisations. Her areas of expertise include: Free Trade Agreements, WTO, services and digital trade, UK trade politics, and Asia-Pacific trade policy. Prior to her research work in academia from 2010 at the London School of Economics (LSE) and the University of Sussex, she gained practical experience as an economic affairs officer at the United Nations Conference on Trade and
Development in Geneva, as a World Trade Organization (WTO) services trade negotiator at the Japanese Delegation to the international organisations in Geneva, and as a principal trade policy analyst at the Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) in Tokyo.” She holds a PhD in International Relations from the LSE, an MA in European Economic Studies from the College d’Europe and an MA in International Law and Economics from the World Trade Institute.

Dr Mona Paulsen is an Assistant Professor at the London School of Economics and Political Science Law School. She specialises in international trade law and economic security, in addition to research and teaching interests in international investment law, international development, and international political economy. Currently, she is evaluating the multilateral trading system’s ability to accommodate WTO members’ security concerns with economic integration within today’s geopolitical environment. In addition to her research, Dr Paulsen serves on the editorial board for the World Trade Review.

Dr Ana Peres is a Lecturer in Law at the University of Sussex and a sociolegal researcher with expertise in International Trade Law. Ana’s research explores how emerging economies are redesigning the legal and institutional trade frameworks – both multilaterally and plurilaterally – in the current geopolitical context. Ana is currently a Parliamentary Academic Fellow working with the Economic Policy and Statistics research section at the House of Commons Library. Ana holds a PhD from King’s College London and an MPhil from the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Sunayana Sasmal currently serves as a Research Fellow in International Trade Law at the UKTPO. Previously, she has held research roles with the Indian Government’s trade-advisory think tank Centre for WTO Studies and with the Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment and has interned at the WTO Legal Affairs Division. She has also been a consultant for the World Bank and Tulip Consulting. She holds an LL.M. from Columbia Law School, New York, where she was a Jagdish Bhagwati Fellow, and a B.A., LL.B. (International Trade and Investment Law Hons.) from National Law University, Jodhpur. Trade, climate and sustainability interlinkages have been her predominant interests in the recent past.

Maria Savona is Professor of Economics of innovation at SPRU, Science Policy Research Unit at the University of Sussex, UK and Professor of Economics at the Department of Economics and Finance at LUISS University, Rome. She was previously at the University of Cambridge, UK, Universities of Strasbourg and Lille 1, France. Her research focuses on the effects of technical change and innovation on employment and wage inequality; innovation and industrial policy; barriers to innovation; the structural change of the sectoral composition of economies, particularly the emergence of global value chains in services. More recently, she works on the economics and governance of data and digital trade. She has led and co-led research grants funded by the EC, ESRC, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Greater London Authority, IDRC. She is co-investigator for the Sussex ESRC Centre for Inclusive Trade Policy and the H2020 PILLARS (Pathways to Inclusive Labour Markets).

Fiona Smith is currently Professor of International Economic Law at the School of Law, University of Leeds and Associate Director of the University of Leeds Global Institute for Food and the Environment (GFEI), where she directs multidisciplinary research on International AgriFood Supply Chains. Fiona has previously held positions at University of Warwick, UCL, Leicester University and the University of Sheffield. Her published research focuses on international trade law in the World Trade Organization (WTO), and she has a specialist interest in international agrifood trade. She has spoken about her research around the world and at several law schools in the USA, including University of Minnesota, University of Michigan, and Boston College Law School. Fiona has worked extensively with government (UK and EU) and with the third sector advising on aspects of international agrifood trade, particularly in the context of the UK’s exit from the EU. She has given expert evidence before the House of Commons International Trade Committee, the Committee for Environment and Rural Affairs.
(EFRA), the UK Trade and Agriculture Commission, the National Food Strategy for England, and the Committee on the Future Relationship with the European Union. Fiona was Special Adviser to the UK House of Lords EU Energy and Environment Sub-Committee and to the UK House of Commons International Trade. She is currently a member of the UK Department of Business and Trade’s Expert Steering Group on the UK’s trade strategy in the G7, G20 and the WTO.

**Mattia Di Ubaldo** is a Research Fellow in Economics at the University of Sussex Business School, and a fellow of the UK Trade Policy Observatory. His current research spans several areas: EU trade policy effects on trade and non-trade policy objectives; deep trade agreements; Brexit and its impact on firms and workers. He holds a PhD in Economics and an MSc in International Economics from the University of Sussex and a BA in International Relations from the University of Rome "La Sapienza".

**Pauline Wibaux** is an Economist in the International Trade Analysis division at CEPII. Her research interests focus on Trade policy, International political economy and Geoeconomics.

**Dongzhe Zhang** is a Research Fellow in the University of Sussex Business School and a fellow of the Centre for Inclusive Trade Policy. His research focuses on the relationship between UK firms’ productivity in different regions and trade, on climate change and trade policy, firms’ quality choice in trade, and the impact of the FDI motivations on target firms’ performances. He holds an MSc in Business, Finance and Economics and a PhD, both from the University of Sheffield.

**Xinyan Zhao** is a postdoctoral research fellow at the Centre for Inclusive Trade Policy at the University of Sussex. He specialises in international trade law and policy, with a particular focus on trade and sustainable development. Xinyan holds a PhD in International Economic Law from the University of Lausanne.

**Graham Zebedee** is currently on sabbatical, but until recently was a Director working on trade policy in the Department for International Trade/Department for Business and Trade, where he led several trade negotiations, including for a free trade agreement with Japan and for UK accession to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP).
CONFERENCE LOGISTICS

Venue information
Chatham House, 10 St James’s Square, London, SW1Y 4LE
Enter the building from the main door on St James Street.

The main conference will take place in the Joseph Gaggero Hall, lower ground floor.
Lunch takes place in Neil Malcolm room on the ground floor.

Directions
The nearest tube stations are Piccadilly Circus (please note it has no step-free access) which is on the Piccadilly and the Bakerloo Underground lines, and Green Park (with step-free access), served by the Jubilee, Piccadilly and Victoria lines.

From Piccadilly Circus: Follow Regent Street southwards towards Pall Mall and take the first road on the right called Jermyn Street. Duke of York Street is the second road on the left and leads to St James’s Square. Chatham House is on your right.

From Green Park: Follow Piccadilly towards Piccadilly Circus and take the second right onto St James’s Street. Take the first left onto Jermyn Street, then take the third right onto Duke of York Street which leads to St James’s Square. Chatham House is on your right.

Parking
There are two on-street Blue Badge bays designated for disabled use directly in front of the entrance. In addition, there is on-street meter parking lining both sides of St James’s Square, allowing up to four hours of parking at a time.

Conference contact
You can contact Rachel Ruiz Macpherson on 07052 542658 or email uktpo@sussex.ac.uk prior to the conference. On the day, please contact Rachel on the number above or Chatham House Switchboard on 020 7957 5700 and ask for either Rachel Ruiz Macpherson or Sarah Okoye.
THE UK TRADE POLICY OBSERVATORY

Established in 2016, the UK Trade Policy Observatory (UKTPO) is an interdisciplinary independent expert group of researchers based at the University of Sussex, covering all aspects of trade, aimed at bringing an objective view to trade policy debates and policymaking processes. We conduct independent original research on trade, provide impartial, evidence-based advice and commentary, and offer extensive training on trade and trade policy. The Observatory also produces Briefing Papers, a blog and a podcast series.

CONNECT WITH US

The UKTPO offers a wide range of expertise and services to help support government departments, national and international organisations and business to strategise and develop new trade policies in the post-Brexit era. Visit our website for the latest Briefing Papers, our blog and podcast series.

If you wish to subscribe to our newsletter and hear about our latest news and publications, send us an email with your name and affiliation to uktpo@sussex.ac.uk.