PROGRAMME

AND

ABSTRACTS
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GENERAL INFORMATION

Local Organizing Committee
Iva Miranda Pires, Centro de Estudos Geográficos and Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal
Eduardo Medeiros, Centro de Estudos Geográficos, Portugal
Emily Lange, Centro de Estudos Geográficos, Portugal
Flávio Nunes, Universidade do Minho, Portugal
José Afonso Teixeira, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal
José Castro Serrano, Universidad de Extremadura, Spain
Luís Moreno, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
Paula Urze, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal

Venue
The “Borders and Borderlands: Today’s Challenges and Tomorrow’s Prospects”, the 2012 European Association of Borderland Studies Conference will take place in the University of Lisbon, in the Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning (IGOT).

Address for IGOT: Av. Prof. Gama Pinto, Lisbon

The Opening Session (13th September) will take place in the Auditorium 1 of the Faculdade de Letras/Faculty of Arts, University of Lisbon.

Address for Faculdade de Letras/Faculty of Arts: Alameda da Universidade, Lisbon

NOTE: This venue will only hold the opening session. All remaining sessions will be held in the Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning.

Public Transport

Getting to the University
The best way to get to the venue is by Metro/Underground, and the closest station is “Cidade Universitária”.

“Marquês de Pombal” metro station (cross between yellow and blue line) > 10 min > “Cidade Universitária” metro station (yellow line)
By Bus, there is the Bus 738 (Bus stop in front of SANA Lisbon Hotel) > 15 min > “Cidade Universitária” station

**Tickets**

Single metro ticket is 1,25€ (open 06h30-01h00)

Single bus ticket is 1,75€

A ticket for 24h travel that includes bus and metro usage costs 5€.

**Disclaimer:**

For any reason beyond their control, the Lisbon ABS 2012 Conference organizers have the right to cancel or change, without prior notice, the Conference events or schedules or other items related directly or indirectly to the Conference. The Organizers will not be liable for any loss, damage, expenditure or inconvenience cause to participants and their belongings either during or as a result of the Conference or as a result of such alteration or cancellation.
12th September
14H - 20H – PHD SESSION

Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, Lisbon University (Host Institution)

13th September
9.30 - 10H – OPENING SESSION

Auditório 1, Faculdade de Letras/Faculty of Arts, University of Lisbon

Prof. Teresa Barata Salgueiro
President of Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, Lisbon University (Host Institution)

Iva Miranda Pires
Local Organizing Committee

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly
Secretary of Association for Borderland Studies

10 - 13H – OPENING PLENARY SESSION
10 - 11H – “AGENDAS FOR FUTURE BORDER STUDIES”

David Newman
Dean of Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences - Ben Gurion University, Israel
Editor of Geopolitics

CHAIR: Iva Miranda Pires

COFFEE BREAK

11.30 -13H – “EU INTERNAL BORDERS VS. EXTERNAL BORDERS”

Erik Hagen & Bjorn Terje Andersen
Senior advisor & Programme Director Interreg Sweden-Norway - Hedmark County Council

James Scott
University of Eastern, Finland

CHAIR: Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly

14.30 - 18.30H – Parallel Sessions

Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, Lisbon University (Host Institution)

18.30H - 20.15H – PHD Session

Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, Lisbon University (Host Institution)

14th September
9.30 - 18.30H – Parallel Sessions

Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, Lisbon University (Host Institution)
18.30 - 19.30 – CLOSING PLENARY SESSION  
Auditorium Orlando Ribeiro, Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, Lisbon University

“TIME AND SPACE IN BORDERS RESEARCH”

Thomas Lunden  
Center for Baltic and East European Studies, Södertörn University, Sweden  
CHAIR: Martin van der Velde

19.30 - 20H – CLOSING SESSION

Diogo de Abreu  
Director of the Centre for Geographical Studies, University of Lisbon

Martin van der Velde  
Vice-President of Association for Borderland Studies

Paula Cristina Urze  
Local Organizing Committee

15th September

FIELD TRIP

8.00 – Departure from Lisbon

10.00 - 11.30H – Cross-Border Initiatives  
Committee for Coordination and Regional Development of Alentejo, Évora

“EUROACE: EUROREGION OF ALENTEJO-CENTRO-EXTREMADURA”  
Paulo Silva  
Department for Inter-regional Cooperation

“ATMTGLA: CROSS-BORDER ASSOCIATION OF THE ALQUEVA LAKE MUNICIPALITIES”  
Manuel Bento Rosado  
President of ATMTGLA

11.30 – 13.00H – Guided Tour of Évora  
UNESCO World Heritage

13.00 – LUNCH  
Convento do Espinheiro, Évora

17.30 – Olivença/Olivenza  
Ermida Ponte da Ajuda

Luis Alfonso Limpo Piriz  
Olivenza Library

18.30 – Elvas  
Fortified Border Town
# PhD Session 1 & 2 (PhD 1 & 2)

**12th September 2012 – 14h - 16.30h (PhD1)/17h - 19.30h (PhD2)**

*Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, University of Lisbon*

## Opening of the PhD session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Opening Words</th>
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</table>
| 14h00  | Iva Pires, Local Organizing Committee  
Ilikka Liikanen, University of Eastern Finland  
**CHAIR:** Eduardo Medeiros, Local Organizing Committee |

## Lecture Program

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Research institution</th>
<th>Commentator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.15h - 15.00h</td>
<td>Carsten Yndigegn</td>
<td>Protective borders and imagined communities - the rise of nationalist sentiments</td>
<td>University of Southern (Denmark)</td>
<td>Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15h - 15.30h</td>
<td>Jonathan Burrow</td>
<td>Researching the border in daily life: attempting to live the border users life as a double foreigner</td>
<td>University of Oulu (Finland)/Macquarie University (Australia)</td>
<td>Joni Virkkunen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.30h - 16h</td>
<td>Teresa González-Gómez</td>
<td>Cross-Border Cooperation and Social Capital: A comparative study of Southern Portugal/Spain and South Finland/Estonia border regions</td>
<td>University of Huelva (Spain)</td>
<td>Maria Amante</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16h - 16.30h</td>
<td>Henrik Nielsen</td>
<td>(Un)familiarity in border research</td>
<td>University of Eastern Finland (Finland)</td>
<td>Anssi Paasi</td>
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## Coffee-break

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<tr>
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<th>Title</th>
<th>Research institution</th>
<th>Commentator</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17h - 17.30h</td>
<td>Emily Lange</td>
<td>Cross-border Cooperation as a Development Opportunity. Conceptual Discussion and Introduction to the Galicia-North of Portugal Case Study</td>
<td>Centre for Geographical Studies, University of Lisbon (Portugal)</td>
<td>Akihiro Iwashita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.30h - 18h</td>
<td>Stanislav Domaniewski</td>
<td>Towards a More Open Border Between Russia and Poland? Taking a Step Forward in the Kaliningrad Oblast-Warmia Mazury Region</td>
<td>University of Eastern Finland (Finland)</td>
<td>Risto Alapuro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.00h - 18.30h</td>
<td>Natalia Taksami</td>
<td>Traditional vs. non-Traditional in Indigenous Communities in the Russian North</td>
<td>University of Eastern Finland (Finland)</td>
<td>Ilikka Liikanen</td>
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# PhD Session 3 (PhD3)

**13th September 2012 – 18.30h - 20.15h**

*Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, University of Lisbon*

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<tr>
<th>Hour</th>
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<th>Title</th>
<th>Research institution</th>
<th>Commentator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18.30h - 19.15h</td>
<td>Pauli Kettunen</td>
<td>The internal-external divide in the nationalisms of welfare and competitiveness</td>
<td>University of Helsinki (Finland)</td>
<td>Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.15h - 19.45h</td>
<td>Tatiana Tiaynen</td>
<td>Transnational Grandmothers and Family-Making between Russian Karelia and Finland</td>
<td>University of Helsinki (Finland)</td>
<td>Pauli Kettunen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.45h - 20.15h</td>
<td>Minna Viuhko</td>
<td>Are trafficked persons ideal or not so ideal victims?</td>
<td>University of Tampere (Finland)</td>
<td>Maria Lois</td>
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### Parallel Session 1 (PS1)

**Room 4 - A. Borderless Europe and the Borders of Comfort**

**Chair:** Martin van der Velde

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<thead>
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<th>Author(s)</th>
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<th>Case study</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serghei Golunov</td>
<td>Crossing the EU’s External Post-Soviet Borders: towards the Dialogical Approach</td>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>EU’s Eastern-Russia-Ukraine-Belarus-Moldova</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly</td>
<td>About the Life of Frontiers</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Theoretical discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emily Lange</td>
<td>Bordering the Issue of Borders in Europe: a Contribution to the Conceptual Discussion on Borders</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Europe</td>
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</table>

**Room 6 - B. Cross-Border Cooperation and territorial cohesion Governance**

**Chair:** Jason Ackleson

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<th>Research Institution</th>
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<tr>
<td>Edit Soós</td>
<td>The perspectives of European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation on Hungary’s External Borders</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Hungary-Serbia-Ukraine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carlos Marques</td>
<td>A cross-border territorial strategy to Mértola</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Portugal-Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Klatt</td>
<td>Models of Euroregion governance – institutional or networks?</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Denmark-Germany and Sweden-Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jason Ackleson &amp; Yosef Lapid</td>
<td>Effective Bi-national Border Security Governance</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>U.S.A.-Mexico</td>
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</table>

**Room 7 - D. Challenging Borders**

**Chair:** Ana Roque

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dorte Andersen</td>
<td>Who Borders and How?</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Slovenia-Croatia-Hungarian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ulvi Keser</td>
<td>The Walled and Bordered City of Cyprus; Nicosia</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antonio Pusceddu</td>
<td>After the border was open: Social processes in the Greek-Albanian borderlands</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Greece-Albania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedro Ferreira, Elvira Vieira &amp; Luís Domínguez</td>
<td>Citizens perceptions and attitudes towards cooperation in cross-border regions: the case of the Euroregion Galicia-North of Portugal</td>
<td>Portugal/Spain</td>
<td>Portugal-Spain</td>
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</table>
### Parallel Session 2 (PS2)
#### 13th September 2012 – 16.30h - 18.30h

**Room 4 - A. Borderless Europe and the Borders of Comfort**

**Chair:** Ilkka Liikanen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Paper</th>
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<th>Case study</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anaïs Marin</td>
<td>Challenging the notion of a “borderless” Europe: obstacles to and potential for cooperation across the EU’s Eastern borders with Belarus</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>EU’s Eastern-Belarus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Lois &amp; Heriberto Cairo</td>
<td>Border-Crossing and Transborder Mobilities: the touristic experience at the Spanish-Portuguese Border</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spain-Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>María Casas-Cortés, Sebastian Cobarrubias, &amp; John Pickles</td>
<td>The seahorse operation: implementing the eu strategy of migration routes management in North and West Africa</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Spain-Morocco-Mauritania-Senegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilkka Liikanen</td>
<td>EU common foreign policies and CBC in a Wider Europe</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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</table>

**Room 5 - E. Experiences learned from Cross-Border Cooperation**

**Chair:** Paula Urze

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamar Arieli</td>
<td>Borders of Peace in Policy and Practice</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Israel-Jordan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerhard Besier &amp; Katarzyna Stoklosa</td>
<td>Labour market migration in the German-Polish and in the Danish-German border-region</td>
<td>Denmark/ Germany</td>
<td>Germany-Poland-Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teresa González-Gómez</td>
<td>Symptoms of an affected cross-border cooperation: a comparative case study from discourse perspective of border regions Andalusia-Algarve-Alentejo and South Finland-Estonia</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spain-Portugal and Finland-Estonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Izotov</td>
<td>Tourism in the finnish-russian border: familiarity and unfamiliarity in cross-border interaction</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Finland-Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paula Urze &amp; Iva Pires</td>
<td>North of Portugal-Galicia Automotive Industry Network: Laying out the links of an emerging cross-border cluster</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Portugal-Spain</td>
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</table>

**Room 6 - B. Cross-Border Cooperation and territorial cohesion Governance**

**Chair:** Martin Klatt

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<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Imre Nagy</td>
<td>Geographical Aspects of IPA CBC Supported Cross Border Cooperation among Western Balkan Countries</td>
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<td>Western Balkan countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lefteris Topaloglou, Victor Cupcea, Dimitris Kalliolas &amp; Panagiotis Pantazis</td>
<td>Impacts of territorial cooperation on growth, economic flows and networking in old EU, new EU and non EU</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>European Union (old, new and non member states)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raffaella Coletti &amp; Filippo Celata</td>
<td>Cross-border cooperation along the EU's external border and the diversity of regionalization processes in the european neighbourhood</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>EU's external borders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jagrup Sekhon</td>
<td>Border Citizens: Experiences of Living at the Cutting Edge</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>India-Pakistan</td>
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Room 7 - D. Challenging Borders  
Chair: Pedro Ferreira

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jussi Laine</td>
<td>Conditions Change, the Map Remains: Russia in the Finnish Public (Sub-)consciousness</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Finland-Russia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Péter Balogh</td>
<td>Sleeping abroad but working at home. Is cross-border residential mobility a black sheep of transnationalism?</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Poland-Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bram Jansen</td>
<td>Aiding a disputed borderland: dilemmas of humanitarian programming and its effects on constituting the border between Sudan and South Sudan</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Sudan/South Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natalia Maksymowicz</td>
<td>Transgressing cultural borders and negotiating identity in divided region Cieszyn Silesia</td>
<td>Poland/Czech Republic</td>
<td>Poland-Czech Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saadet Ayman</td>
<td>The changed nature of open border policy: the turkish-syrian case</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Turkey-Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elvira Vieira, Luis Dominguez, Alicia Lamas &amp; Pedro Ferreira</td>
<td>The influence of INTERREG in cross-border regions: analysis of Galicia and Norte de Portugal</td>
<td>Portugal/Spain</td>
<td>Portugal-Spain</td>
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**Parallel Session 3 (PS3)**  
14th September 2012 – 9.30h - 11h

Room 4 - B. Cross-Border Cooperation and territorial cohesion Governance  
Chair: Glynn Custred

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<tr>
<td>Celso Cancela, Constantino Cordal, Luis Dominguez &amp; Enrique Varela</td>
<td>The formal and informal cross-border cooperation in Europe</td>
<td>Spain</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>José Gutiérrez, José Pérez, Francisco Jaraíz &amp; Jin Su Jeong</td>
<td>Cross-border cooperation processes in the Raya Central Iberica: opportunities and threats from the point of view of the population</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spain-Portugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xavier Oliveras &amp; Juan Manuel Trillo</td>
<td>Health cooperation regarding external and internal borders: a look to the Spanish context</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spain-France</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glynn Custred</td>
<td>Incentives and Obstacles to Co-operation on the United States-Mexico Border</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>U.S.A.-Mexico</td>
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Room 5 - C. Borderlands Development  
Chair: Iva Pires

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<tr>
<td>Paulo Alves &amp; Raquel Rego</td>
<td>The Interregional Trade Union Councils (IRTUC) and the cross-border workers: the case of the Galicia-Norte de Portugal IRTUC</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Portugal-Spain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angel Tsvetkov</td>
<td>Sociological research on the Balkans</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Balkans borders</td>
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<td>Aitzpea Leizala</td>
<td>Border tourism as a cultural challenge. Smugglers and shoppers: consuming the prohibited</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spain-France</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iva Pires</td>
<td>The Changing Role of the border: Spanish Investments in Alentejo Region</td>
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### Room 7 - D. Challenging Borders
Chair: Jonathan Burrow

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<tr>
<td>Tuulikki Kurki</td>
<td>“Poetry of the Two Karelias” - Co-operative Literature Seminar at the Finland-Russia National Borderland</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Finland-Russia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johanna Black</td>
<td>Affect, Blood, Borders and the Modern Nation-State</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Theoretical discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ana Roque</td>
<td>Mozambique in the early 20th century: borders as a source of knowledge and conflict</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Mozambique borders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jonathan Burrow</td>
<td>Going in and coming out the other side: the experience of the Hong Kong - Shenzhen (Guandong Province P.R.C) cross border journey and the impacts of regular users of the barrier within the city</td>
<td>Australia/Finland</td>
<td>Hong Kong-China</td>
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### Parallel Session 4 (PS4)
14th September 2012 – 11.30h - 13h

### Room 4 - B. Cross-Border Cooperation and territorial cohesion Governance
Chair: Flávio Nunes

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<tr>
<td>Teresa González-Gómez &amp; Estrella Gualda</td>
<td>Cross-border networks in informal and formal cooperation in the border regions Andalusia-Algarve-Alentejo and South Finland-Estonia</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spain-Poland and Finland-Estonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heidi Fichter-Wolf</td>
<td>Learning from Everyday Experiences in BorderUnis - Europeanization from Bottom up</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Germany-Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claire Colomb</td>
<td>The challenge of investigating policy mobilities and policy learning in European territorial cooperation projects</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Mediterranean Europe</td>
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### Room 5 - D. Challenging Borders
Chair: Oscar Jané

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keina Espiñeira</td>
<td>Narratives from the Margins. Life Stories of Clandestine Migrants Crossing the Tetuan-Ceuta Borderscape</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spain-Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anssi Paasi</td>
<td>The location of borders in the world of slow and fast geographies</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Theoretical discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Lundén</td>
<td>Informal cross-border-cooperation in the baltic sea area – identity and allegiance as a hindrance and possibility</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Sweden-Norway, Germany-Denmark, Estonia-Russia and Sweden-Finland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oscar Jané</td>
<td>Resilience and Identity of boundaries</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Theoretical discussion</td>
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### Room 7 - D. Challenging Borders
**Chair: Olivia Mena**

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### Parallel Session 5 (PS5)
**14th September 2012 – 14.30h - 16h**

**Room 4 - B. Cross-Border Cooperation and territorial cohesion Governance**
**Chair: José Teixeira**

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**Chair: Anne-Laure Amilhat-Szary**

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14th September 2012 – 16.30h – 18.30h

#### Room 4 - B. Cross-Border Cooperation and territorial cohesion Governance
Chair: Antoni Durà-Guimerà

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#### Room 5 - D. Challenging Borders
Chair: Anssi Paasi

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Chair: Joni Virkkunen

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ABSTRACTS

Parallel Session 1 (PS1)
13th September 2012 – 14.30h - 16h

Room 4 - A. Borderless Europe and the Borders of Comfort
Chair: Martin van der Velde

CROSSING THE EU’S EXTERNAL POST-SOVIET BORDERS: TOWARDS THE DIALOGICAL APPROACH

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Security is one of the top priorities of EU policy towards its external borders and also an important priority of the relevant countries’ policies towards their borders with the European Union. Rather strict visa regime and careful border patrolling are aimed to address efficiently such threats such as illegal and criminal immigration and smuggling. In the relevant official discourses it is stressed that border and immigration control serves as a barrier for law offenders but does not create any significant problems for law-abiding people, and also that border security policy is harmonically combined with cross-border cooperation, which blurs traditional international boundaries.

However, from the perspective of law-abiding travellers there is another set of relevant problems to be prioritized. Many of such travellers spend a lot of time and money for obtaining visas; find themselves in vulnerable position during border or customs control. Truck drivers are often have to wait in queues for customs control for hours and sometimes days, to experience extortion or deliberately faultfinding inspections by officers.

The problem is that the majority of law-abiding border crossers, solving their problems separately and being powerless against gatekeepers, cannot unite and become actors whose voices can be well heard. Furthermore, their perspective is not systematically taken into account by mainstream Border Studies theories, that are dominated by several post-positivist approaches: i.e. by post-modernism, constructivism, and critical studies. These approaches challenge ‘traditional’ international borders from various perspectives: post-modernism considers them losing importance or vacillating and multiplying; constructivism – just as a derivative of their meanings, critical research – as instruments of unjust exclusion of immigrants from poor countries. However, such approaches are usually focused on destructive criticism of current realities than on practical solution of existing problems. They also typically fail to take into account that be taken into account that decision-makers in the fields of border protection and immigration policies often have to deal with so-called ‘wicked problems’, having to choose among several ‘bad’ options. It gives such decision-makers a good reason not to pay much attention to destructive scholarly criticism, not accompanied by viable alternative proposals.

The dialogical approach underlying the proposed research is designed to deal with the mentioned conceptual vulnerabilities. In this context dialogue can be understood both broadly (as both verbal and non-verbal communication between actors), and narrowly (as communication, which quality to be measured against the ideal model, according to which it should be sincere, open, and co-operative). In the context of Border Studies, the pragmatist-dialogical approach is primarily about evaluation and improvement of dialogue between ‘gatekeepers’ and border crossers (with participation of intermediaries, including researchers), that allows to take into account the problems, which seem to be the most important both from ‘above’/’strategic’ and from ‘horizontal’ perspectives.

Geographically the proposed presentation will focus on issues related to crossing EU external borders with post-Soviet countries, viz. with Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova. It will cover typical problems faced by travellers (during visa application process and border crossing itself), the current state of dialogue on these problems between ‘gatekeepers’ and border crossers and, finally, ways to improve such a dialogue with the aim to solve or soften the mentioned issues.

Keywords: Border Studies, external borders of the EU, dialogic approach
Since the mid-1990s, borders within the European Union have become less and less of an obstacle that might confines people's movements to the territories of their own national states. Especially for people living close to those opened borders this might seem like a severe change in their environment: While their activity radius was formerly restricted by border crossing regulations, they are now able to cross the border freely without having to consider exemption limits for goods or to queue for passport control. Furthermore, they no longer live in the periphery of one nation state but can consider themselves in the center of a transnational space constructed by two or even more nation states. Still, current research leads to the conclusion that integration in border regions has been much slower and much less extensive than expected: People's everyday lives still seem mainly oriented towards their own nation state and there is little interaction between people on both sides of the border. This work aims at explaining why people seem to be hesitant to cross the border in everyday life.

It starts from the assumption that the opening of a national border, in the first place, does nothing more than to increase the opportunities that borderlanders have in organizing their everyday life: they have a wider cultural variety in their surroundings, a bigger labor market at their disposal or simply more shops to choose from. This contribution then distinguishes two factors that heavily influence how people react to this broadening of opportunities: first of all characteristics of the people themselves, their desires and ways of seeing the world, but also the specific spatial structure of the border region - not only comprising physical artifacts but also aspects of interaction as well as symbolic and regulational systems.

This work combines insights from sociological action theory, human geography and the sociology of space to disentangle the rather fuzzy and vague notions of hybridization and partial integration and provide a more nuanced view on integration processes in border regions: Based on about 30 interviews with borderlanders, conducted in three villages located immediately at the former inner German border as well as Germany's borders with the Netherlands and Switzerland, this contribution shows how people incorporate the neighboring country into their everyday lives in different ways. It emphasizes that we have to distinguish different dimensions of everyday life which show different patterns in border crossing behavior. On this basis it not only presents a typology of how borderlanders relate to the neighboring country but also suggests a differentiated perspective on the influence that several aspects have on people's border crossing behavior.

The considerations in this presentation are based on the work conducted within the research project "Reproducing National Borders" at the Department of Social Sciences of Carl von Ossietzky University Oldenburg, Germany.

**Keywords:** Everyday Life, Border Crossing, Horizontal Europeanization, Integration
BORDERING THE ISSUE OF BORDERS IN EUROPE: 
A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CONCEPTUAL DISCUSSION ON BORDERS

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Territorial borders have existed for millions of years. Defined, removed and re-defined, they accompany the history of civilization. In different moments in time and space, borders encompass a particular significance, meaning and purpose, reflecting the social, economical, cultural and political context that defines them, and that they end up conveying.

In Europe, the XXth century alone has seen remarkable changes in the concept and definition of borders. In the beginning of this century, borders represented very clearly the end of the sovereignty of one state and the beginning of another, presenting themselves as a barrier to the free flow of goods, capital and people. The second half of this century, though, brings forth the European Union, with revolutionary concepts of state borders, proposing that these should be permeable, and therefore, more symbolic.

Recent years have seen the rise in the debate of a ‘borderless Europe’ (or even ‘borderless worlds’), and a ‘Europe of States’ giving place to a ‘Europe of Regions’ – a result of 50 years of building a European union of States. However, earlier last year, Denmark’s move to reopen customs controls on its borders sent a shiver through the concept of the Schengen travel-free area, one of the European Union’s ideals and symbols.

This article aims to contribute towards the conceptual discussion of the changing meaning of borders, introducing some early definitions and concepts, but focusing mainly on more recent interpretations within Europe; also putting forward some reflexions on possible future trends.

Keywords: Borders, Concept, Borderless Europe

THE PERSPECTIVES OF EUROPEAN GROUPINGS OF TERRITORIAL COOPERATION ON HUNGARY’S EXTERNAL BORDERS

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Hungary is among the leading countries when it comes to European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC). Ten of them are based in Hungary and two has Hungarian partners (CoR, 2012). Although Hungary has a good reputation of EGTCs in the evaluation of the EU along the internal borders, the country cannot achieve the ambitious goals set at European level for the external borders.

The purpose of the present paper is to give an overview of the development of organic regions on the External borders, namely in the Hungarian-Serbian border area, and in the Hungarian-Ukrainian border area. What are the obstacles hindering collaborations?

The objective of the paper is not only to summarize the European and domestic legal norms, forums and institutions which can accelerate the political, economic and social networking of a border area, but also to draw attention to the problem, why the regional and local governments on the external border of the Union cannot achieve their aspirations?

Keywords: borders, cooperation, EGTC, regional and local governments

A CROSS-BORDER TERRITORIAL STRATEGY TO MÉRTOLA

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The idea of borders, on the one hand, suggests the notions of barrier and limit, division and discontinuity, divergence of centrifugal forces, on the other hand, increasingly raises the notions of permeability and passage, contact
miscegenation, convergence and cooperation. The problem of Portuguese and Spanish border regions, are of a structural nature and reveal its peripheral and marginal position both in the territory and in their national development processes. A cross-border strategy can help to minimize the negative effects of double periphery, earlier referred, and contribute to stopping the process of rural depopulation which has been subject to most of the regions at the borderlands constituting demographic, economic and social implications, creating numerous obstacles to the desired sustainable development. The ongoing development of the new Euro Regions (EUROACE and EUROAAA) provides in its strategies the establishment of a common territorial model between the autonomous region of Extremadura and Andalusia in Spain and several counties of Central and southern region of Portugal, among which is located the municipality of Mértola. One of the most relevant activities to be undertaken in the framework of these Euro Regions constitutes the elaboration of a cross-border strategy to the territorial development of the Low Guadiana Area.

**Keywords:** borderland, euro region, Guadiana, strategy, Mértola

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**MODELS OF EUROREGION GOVERNANCE – INSTITUTIONAL OR NETWORKS?**

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Euroregions exist across virtually all European border regions, and old ones like the Euregio have a history of more than 50 years. Their aims focus on advancing cross-border cooperation in general, and creating regional cross-border political institutions to govern cross-border cooperation in special. Over time, most euroregions have developed an institutional framework organizing their cooperation, usually based on an agreement between the partners’ administration. Usually, a board is heading the cooperation, supported by a small cross-border secretariat, and legitimized by a regional assembly of delegates from the members’ elected regional councils and non-political stakeholders. Since 2006, especially euroregions with French members have strengthened their institutional status using the new European legal instrument European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC).

In the Danish-German border region, though, the euroregion Sønderjylland-Schleswig decided to follow another path. After two external evaluations resulted criticism on the lack of the euroregion’s political institutions’ ineffectiveness, a restructuring took place in 2011. The regional assembly was dissolved and substituted with an annual stake holder conference designing an action plan for cross-border cooperation, which shall be implemented in the following year by the euroregional board. The board was revised, too, and now consists of representatives of the political members of the euroregion (four Danish municipalities, one Danish region, three German counties) and representatives of the Danish minority in Germany and the German minority in Denmark.

On the basis of data from many case studies, own field work during the Interreg II ex-post evaluation, a case study carried out in 2006 (Klatt and Herrmann 2011) and field work in the Sønderjylland-Schleswig region, my paper will analyze this new form for euroregional governance with the traditional, but also with more network oriented forms for cross-border regional governance common in Scandinavia, especially in the Swedish-Norwegian context, to come with some results were to place euroregional governance in the context of European multilevel governance (Hooghe and Marks 2003; Perkmann 2007), policy entrepreneurship (Perkmann 2007), transnational regionalism and cross-border integration (Schmitt-Egner 2001).

**Keywords:** Cross-Border Co-operation, European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation, Euroregion governance

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**EFFECTIVE BI-NATIONAL BORDER SECURITY GOVERNANCE**

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In the aftermath of the 9-11 attacks, effective border security governance has been generally recognized as a critical prerequisite for the successful provision of homeland security in an era of globalized threats. This paper is the outcome of a larger research project focusing on the interagency and international aspects of border security governance as key
but hitherto under-researched dimensions of homeland security policy. The paper approaches border security governance as essentially a risk management process that involves a mix of individual, public sector, and private sector actors operating at different geographic and functional levels. We engage this risk management process with a governance-oriented conceptual and theoretical framework. Central to this framework is the notion of trans-governamental networks (TGNs), innovative groups of state and sub-state actors working across both agency lines and international borders to solve common security problems. The paper offers a theoretical exploration of TGNs and proposes a framework for effective bi-national border security governance using this mechanism. In addition, the paper presents the preliminary findings of case study of a specific TGN relevant to border security governance in the U.S.-Mexico context: US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)-led Border Enforcement Security Taskforce (BEST) teams. BEST teams are a series of multi-agency groups developed as a comprehensive approach to identifying, disrupting, and dismantling criminal organizations posing significant threats to border security.

Keywords: security governance, cross-border cooperation

Room 7 - D. Challenging Borders
Chair: Ana Roque

WHO BORDERS AND HOW?
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“Just as none of us is outside or beyond geography, none of us is completely free from the struggle over geography. That struggle is complex and interesting because it is not only about soldiers and cannons but also about ideas, about forms, about images and imaginings.” - Edward Said in Culture and Imperialism

In our book, The Border Multiple – The Practicing of Borders between Public Policy and Everyday Life in a Re-scaling Europe, published by Ashgate 2012 we asked the question ‘who borders and how’? In its answers, the book shed light on ways to study borders, which transcends state centred and public policy approaches to re- and de-bordering processes in Europe and thereby engage a broader range of actors in the making of borders than is usually the case in border studies. As we see it, there is a need to emphasize how a diverse set of both human and non-human agents participate in the making of borders (Sandberg 2012, Häkli 2012) as well as the regulations and empowerment that can result from border activities (cf. Rumford 2006, 2008). This is also to say that borders are characterised as practices that situate and constitute in the everyday life performance of them (Galasinski and Meinhof 2002; Meinhof and Galasinski 2002; Meinhof 2002; Schultz et al. 2002; Pavlakovich-Kochi et al. 2004; Sandberg 2009), a dimension which opens towards an understanding of the complexity of bordering processes as well as the multiple ways in which borders become.

My paper takes the insights from The Border Multiple as its point of departure. Hence, the paper shed light on a set of border practices located in intersections between geopolitical decisions and the everyday life of people living on the Slovenian, Croatian, Hungarian border in the regions Medmure, Pomurska, Podravje, Zala and Vas. Due to the history of the regions, much of the reasoning guiding life here reach far deeper than the geopolitical decisions dividing it between three different states. Still – and perhaps therefore - geopolitics has a great impact on life in the regions. By appropriating what I call ‘an ethnography on the move’ following the (non)movements of actors in their creation of borders, I am able to capture multiple enactments of borders in the regions illuminating contradictions and conflicts generated in intersections between geopolitics and everyday life. The argument is that we need to take this multiplicity seriously and not just consider it as a relativity of diverse practices unrelated to each other. Rather, it must be understood as a multiplicity of enactments that intersect at a more general level thus creating conflicts between and even within individual actors (following Mol 2002).

Keywords: Border practice, Border multiple, Ethnography on the move, Conflict

THE WALLED AND BORDERED CITY OF CYPRUS; NICOSIA
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The island named Cyprus in the midst of the Mediterranean is known to be the island of the problems and the migrations throughout the history. Despite the fact that republic of Cyprus was founded in 1960, it didn't last so long and especially starting from 1960s, the capital city of the island, Nicosia is the walled and the bordered city blocking the people and their future as well. In addition to the walls, and the borders, what we come face to face there is “the Green Line” that borders all the island and Cypriot people too. This article will essentially focus on Nicosia city, Green Line, and Cypriot people having to live behind the walls and the borders for years.

**Keywords:** Cyprus, Nicosia, Green Line

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**AFTER THE BORDER WAS OPEN: SOCIAL PROCESSES IN THE GREEK-ALBANIAN BORDERLANDS**

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The paper explores the reconfiguration of the Greek-Albanian border in the interplay between local practices and national antagonisms. Beginning from tracing an historical framework of border relations and border-crossings, it highlights the complexities, tensions and ambiguities generated by the interplay between a local dimensions of transborder relationships, grounded in local familiar and collective memories, and the migration flows from Albania to Greece. Focuses on the local dimension of border relations after the reopening of the border in 1990, the paper analyses the dialectics between the spatial dimension of the international border and the social dimension of symbolic boundaries related to the cultural history of the Albanian and Greek borderlands. Finally, through the brief illustration of a case study, the paper attempts a discussion on the use of conceptual tools such as border, boundary and tidemarks, in order to provide understandings of the complexities generated by the interplay of local and national layers at international borders.

**Keywords:** anthropology, border, boundaries, tidemarks, ethnicity, Albania, Greece

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**CITIZENS’ PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS COOPERATION IN CROSS-BORDER REGIONS: THE CASE OF THE EUROREGION GALICIA-NORTH OF PORTUGAL**

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Cross-border regions in Europe, known as Euroregions, assume some goals such as the promotion of regional development and convergence with the more developed European economies, allowing a greater proximity between the policy makers, citizens and organizations who are supposed to benefit from those policies. Within this context, the need for cooperation among cross-border regions is of the utmost importance.

However, and as far as we know, there is still a lack of knowledge about citizens’ perceptions and attitudes about the cooperation between cross-border regions, namely the perception about their neighbour regions, the barriers they identify in the relation to their counterparts, the priorities policy makers undertake, and how they perceive the convergence of neighbour regions.

Based on this frame, the main goal of this study is to describe citizens’ perceptions and attitudes about cooperation in the Euroregion Galicia-North of Portugal and how they influence the perception of regional convergence.

**Keywords:** cooperation, euroregions, perceptions, attitudes, Galicia, North of Portugal
Lukashenka’s Belarus defies the assumption of a “borderless” Europe free of dividing lines. In fact, the EU-Belarusian border is a real fault-line, east of which the Western understanding of democracy – based on respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, political pluralism and the rule of law – is systematically distorted.

The alleged self-isolation of Belarus from the West also illustrates the failure of the EU’s European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and Eastern Partnership initiative (EaP) to tame reluctant neighbours. The on-going authoritarian backlash jeopardises hopes that Belarus ever joins the “ring” of well-managed (democratic) “friends” that the EU wishes to establish in its neighbourhood.

Belarusians perceive EU borders as a “Schengen curtain”. Their country’s borders with EU member states (Poland, Lithuania and Latvia) are not fully “alienated” however. An empirically-informed analysis of existing cross-border cooperation (CBC) projects reveals breaches in the wall. This paper focuses on two “de-bordering” processes which can potentially draw Belarus closer to the European realm: trans-border region-building - surprisingly enough, Belarus is involved in no less than four Euroregions with EU neighbours – and the adoption of visa-free local border-traffic agreements.

In facilitating CBC on consensual, mutually-beneficial issues, and people-to-people contacts, these dynamics might help the EU yield some results at “partnership-building” with Belarus, thus contributing to its Europeanisation-by-socialisation.

Keywords: Belarus, Euroregions, visa-free local border traffic, Eastern Partnership, de-bordering, boundary-making, transboundary water management, ecotourism

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BORDER-CROSSING AND TRANSBORDER MOBILITIES: THE TOURISTIC EXPERIENCE AT THE SPANISH-PORTUGUESE BORDER

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Some borders and borderlands have become a tourist attraction; their crossing has even become a final destination and a whole experience set for the tourist gaze. The transgression of a space classically understood and performed as liminal space gets part of tourism landscape, staged as place for intense experiences. The commercialization of a performance of crossing them for tourist (e.g. Finland-Russia, or Laos-Thailand) may become part of their exotization as peripheral sites; in the case of the EU interstate borders, institutional policies set borders as resorts, promoting narratives and exhibitions of border crossing practices affecting memories of transgression institutionally sponsored.

In this paper, we will present some experiences associated to borderwork between Spain and Portugal. Drawing on fieldwork conducted on transborder practices the aim is to analyze the political dimensions of border-crossing mobilities. Particularly, we will focus on the reconstruction of the smuggling practices as a heritageization narrative for tourism consumption. Intra-European borders become in this way pivotal spaces of integration, as place-makers of geographies of 'Europeanness' by re-ordering socioterritorial markers through tourism, showing the paradoxical elaboration of border as a heritated object.

Keywords: Border-crossing, Tourism, Portuguese-spanish border, Peripheries, Europeannes
This paper analyzes the spatial logics of EU border externalization practices in North and West Africa. We examine the Seahorse Operation, a set of transnationally coordinated border control projects and infrastructures implemented by the Guardia Civil of Spain. This operation serves as an implementation case of the Migration Routes Initiative, an approach toward migration management emphasizing interregional cooperation between designated origin-transit-destination countries. This initiative is touted as the organizing strategy of the Global Approach to Migration (GAM), the EU’s overarching framework toward migration policy. Border externalization includes the outsourcing of border control to the EU’s North African neighbors and neighbours-of-neighbors, as well as the spatial expansion of EU institutions and actors across those territories. It implies an expansion and reconfiguration of what is meant by border, where it is located, and how it is to be managed. We argue that Seahorse is a clear example of shifting migration policy that is re-articulating Europe’s relations with African countries, creating new geographies of integration and border management, and redefining the practices of territory and sovereignty in both continents.

Keywords: border externalization, routes management, international cooperation, bordering, North and West Africa, Spanish migration policy

EU COMMON FOREIGN POLICIES AND CBC IN A WIDER EUROPE
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The paper analyses conceptual shifts in the definition of EU policies of CBC in the context of the shaping of common foreign policies of the Union. The main focus of the analysis is on changes in the definitions of CBC from first INTERREG programmes to present-day European Neighbourhood Policies. The aim is to understand the conceptual shifts against the changing political contexts characterized by economic and social cohesion, pre-integration and finally deepening integration and the constitution of the political Union of the Lisbon Treaty.

In scholarly literature programmes of cross-border cooperation have been often analysed as the key element of the constitution of EU common policies for foreign affairs - even before the official institutional linking of the two. Often, CBC has been seen as an essential part of the shaping of new type of normative value based foreign policies that the EU represents. In contrast to military security dominated Cold War policies, the EU programmes of cross-border cooperation have been seen to represent “postmodern” or post-national security thinking seeking to exercise soft or normative power calibrated to the new “post-Westphalian” realities where territorial borders and their integrity no longer is in the centre of international relations.

From the perspective of conceptual analysis, these one-dimensional models of normative soft power and traditional hard power can be seriously questioned, and there is an obvious need for more nuanced approaches to the relationship between cross-border cooperation and broader architecture of international relations, especially in the context of the configuration of EU common policies for foreign affairs.

The main questions discussed are: What kind of discursive legacies - and maybe even institutional path dependencies - earlier CBC policy frames and policy instruments have left to present-day EU policies of external relations? How has EU rhetoric of cross-border cooperation corresponded to the ways of conceptualizing borders and cross-border relations in the neighbouring countries of Eastern Europe and the ex-Soviet Union? To what degree different actors have been - and are - speaking the same language and using common political grammars?

Keywords: Cross-border cooperation, European union, Common policies for foreign affairs, European neighbourhood
Room 5 - E. Experiences learned from Cross-Border Cooperation
Chair: Paula Urze

BORDERS OF PEACE IN POLICY AND PRACTICE
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The Israel-Jordan border is unique as a peaceful border within a conflict zone. This study points to the problematic state of affairs in the southern segment of this border, which arises in part from border management policy. The research into this case demonstrates the dominance of security considerations in determining policy and the problematic influence it has on interactions between civilians on either side of the border. This negative influence is brought to bear despite the centrality of cross-border interaction to the vision of good neighborly relations in the Israel-Jordan peace treaty of 1994 and despite the potential of cross-border cooperation in terms of human security and regional stability.

This article analyzes the development of civilian cross-border cooperation in the southern section of the Israel-Jordan border region, distinguishing between various interests and perspectives regarding the management policies of the border. The analysis projects the need for a more balanced policy, one attentive to local civilian needs and interests in appreciation of their potential contribution to regional interdependence, stability and security.

Keywords: human security, environment, conflict

LABOUR MARKET MIGRATION IN THE GERMAN-POLISH AND IN THE DANISH-GERMAN BORDER-REGION
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The German-Polish border-region has a long history of labour migration. Even in the 1960s, a considerable number of Polish workers - the majority of which were women - worked in large factories in the GDR. Truly free cross-border labour migration was resumed only after Poland’s entry to the Schengen area in December 2007. Since then, a large number of Poles work on the German side of the border, although not in the numbers originally expected by most and feared by some. Which challenges and problems does this case present? Do old stereotypes prevail Polish slackers? How are Polish workers received and treated in Germany?

In spring 2011, a new debate has been raging in Denmark about the costs of migration. The right wing populists seek to raise hopes that establishing restrictions on migration could present savings amounting to billions. Similar voices are making themselves heard in Germany, but do not meet the level of popular support to be found in Denmark. In both the “unwilling destinations of migration,” such reservations focus on immigration from non-Western countries. This paper quantifies the nature and scope of the requirement for integration and addresses the question of the demographic necessity of migration to both Schleswig-Holstein and South Denmark.

Keywords: Polish-German border region, German-Danish border region, labour market migration, tourism

SYMPTOMS OF AN AFFECTED CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION: A COMPARATIVE CASE STUDY FROM DISCOURSE PERSPECTIVE OF BORDER REGIONS ANDALUSIA-ALGARVE-ALENTEJO AND SOUTH FINLAND-ESTONIA
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With first community initiatives promoted in the EU, local and regional institutional actors responded to the attractive opportunity that gave them a new transnational role in politics. Currently there is not any questioning over the need to cooperate, but rather about how to do it. However, at the European level there is certain debate and concern that the impact of Interreg has gone from being a mean of cross-border development to an attractive target. Recommendations and best practices try to guide applicant institutions in the design and implementation of cross-border projects.

Despite this institutional evaluation the purpose here is to offer a more qualitative and micro-level evaluation that experts, daily working in cross-border projects, make about the implementation of cross-border cooperation respectively in two different border regions: The border regions of Andalusia, Algarve and Alentejo, and South-Finland and Estonia. This paper is based in a qualitative methodology with 44 semi-structure interviews to experts carried out in 2010/2011, analyzed with the support of the software Atlas.ti.

In the discourse appear certain common erratic tendencies, like hidden agendas and a worrying dependency on the European funds. They are considered like obstacles or symptoms of an affected cross-border cooperation. The direct assessments from professionals involved in cross-border cooperation at project levels can be complementary to more official evaluations.

**Keywords:** cross-border cooperation, border region, institutional actors, cross-border networks

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**TOURISM IN THE FINNISH-RUSSIAN BORDER REGION: FAMILIARITY AND UNFAMILIARITY IN CROSS-BORDER INTERACTION**

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This paper investigates the role of tourism in construction of (un)familiarity in a Finnish-Russian borderland – Karelia. From a historical perspective, it deals with a culturally homogenous space. More recently, this territory was divided by the border into two nation states that differ politically, ethnically and linguistically. Moreover, this article argues that, in the course of the Cold war, unfamiliarity was one of the tools used by the Soviet political elite for their nation identity construction project. However, after the collapse of the USSR, when the border regime was liberalized and cross-border interaction, including international tourism, began, familiarity became one of the key factors of the regional identity construction. The case of Sortavala, which this study focuses upon, allows us to analyze how identity was constructed in official and media discourses. Although familiarity in the local context is more prominent, unfamiliarity is also at stake, not only in a negative sense, but also from a sense of curiosity about historical ties between the different parts of Karelia. This paper contributes to an understanding of EU external bordering politics. It also highlights the role of local actors in the (re-)construction and (re-)interpretation of borders. Tourism is seen as one of the facets of local identity formation. This study attempts to understand tourism-driven cross-border region-building processes.

**Keywords:** familiarity, mobility, tourism, cross-border interaction, identity construction.

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This article raises some important questions about a recovery strategy on the border between Brazil and France through mechanisms that stimulate cross-border cooperation (CBC) between the state of Amapá, one of 27 federal units in Brazil, and French Guiana, one of four administrative units overseas France. To this end, the work is divided into three parts: the first evaluates the construction of a new geopolitics among these nations that occurs in a significant way since the dawn of the new century; second, analyzes the configuration of a new border condition in the state of Amapá as reflecting this new era; and finally, it raises some information about new plans for French Guiana in order to stimulate their actions of CBC with its border countries. The article concludes that in fact the border between France and Brazil is going through a time of
strategic recovery based on new geopolitics between those countries where cooperation is being built by difference, which imposed a new condition for the border state of Amapá, and as consequently, for French Guiana.

**Keywords:** Cross-border cooperation, Amapá, French Guiana

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**NORTH OF PORTUGAL-GALICIA AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY NETWORK: LAYING OUT THE LINKS OF AN EMERGING CROSS-BORDER CLUSTER**

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Since the first Euroregion was established at the late 50's several forms of cross-border cooperation have been developed across Europe. The cross-border cooperation, as part of a process of de-bordering has been supported by EU funds and programmes (namely INTERREG programmes) and territorial cooperation emerges as the third pillar of the Cohesion Policy for the period 2007-2013, along with convergence and regional competitiveness.

Since then cross-border cooperation has been growing but it has been mainly developed at an institutional level as among the economic actors barriers still remain that constrains more in-depth cooperation. The automotive sector in the North of Portugal is of very significant importance, particularly in sub-components, constituting one of the strongest industry agglomerations. Also in Galicia this sector has a relevant weight in the regional economy, especially since the PSA (Renault, Peugeot-Citroen) consortium located a factory there and led to the creation of a regional cluster of components producers, organized by CEAGA - automotive cluster. But there are some evidences that point to the emergence of cross-border cooperation among firms from both regions thus enlarging the geographical range of the cluster of automotive components.

This presentation aims to address the issue of cross-borders cooperation, in particular the relationships among companies located in the North of Portugal and Galicia in automotive industry based on the empirical results of an ongoing research project regarding the Inter-Firm Cross-Border Networks. More precisely, it discusses the possible emergence of an automotive cross-border cluster in the North of Portugal-Galicia region streamlined by OEM's (Original Equipment Manufacturer) located in the region or nearby, especially the large PSA plant located in Galicia.

Empirical data stems from two main sources: in depth interviews conducted with entrepreneurs and some key players in Portugal and a brief survey applied to them using a social network analysis.

**Keywords:** automotive industry, Galicia-North of Portugal, cross-border cluster

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**GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF IPA CBC SUPPORTED CROSS BORDER COOPERATION AMONG WESTERN BALKAN COUNTRIES**

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The present paper discusses contemporary cross border co-operation of Western Balkan countries in the region. The states, founded in the wake of the civil war in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Albania, had different tracks of development, and have been able to receive and use EU support unevenly. The implementation of EU regional policy is wearisome, especially long time is devoted to the preparation of documents, and practical implementation takes a long time, which may further be influenced by the EU accession level of states.
In our analysis we look at the spatial characteristics and coherence of the cross-border connections of the large region: what proportion of the region, its states and population received IPA CBC support, the readiness of the states with shared past to receive IPA CBC support, the extent of using the support and the cross-border cohesion building impact of these supports especially because some of the border regions are target areas of more than one IPA CBC Operational Programme.

The paper also presents some spatial characteristics and examples of prosperous cross-border networks of interested partners in West Balkan context. It shows how the actual value of obtained financial assistance was realized. The study follows up the added values of some successfully implemented projects (new qualitative and quantitative values generated since these projects ended).

**Keywords:** West Balkan, cross-border co-operation, border regions, IPA CBC

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**IMPACTS OF TERRITORIAL COOPERATION ON GROWTH, ECONOMIC FLOWS AND NETWORKING IN OLD EU, NEW EU AND NON EU**

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The current shifting from the “space of places” to the “space of flows” (Castells, 1997) within a globalised and interconnected world has increased the role of networks, co-operation and mobility. In the realm of ever greater competition, co-operation at localized territorial scales and among territorial units appears to be the main driving force for enhancing the competitive advantage of firms and territories by contributing to innovations which are of key importance for achieving sustainable growth and creating jobs. In the EU, given the high-level of political integration amongst the Member States, numerous rules and structures have been created to support territorial cooperation. The Europe 2020 strategy is linked to transnational territorial cooperation, especially through its third objective, aiming at inclusive growth and thereby contributing to the objective of territorial cohesion. The main aim of this paper is to examine the impacts of international territorial cooperation firstly on a series of themes related to development (i.e. growth, jobs and quality of life), secondly, on flows, (i.e. trade, FDI, commuting and migration) and thirdly on networking activities (i.e. joint spatial planning, building mutual trust etc). The actual empirical research has taken place within the framework of the TERCO project, which stands for “European Territorial Cooperation as a Factor of Growth, Jobs and Quality of Life”. TERCO is an ESPON Applied Research project under Priority 1 (2013/1/9), funded by the EU.

**Keywords:** territorial cooperation, INTERREG, growth, flows, networking

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**CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ALONG THE EU’S EXTERNAL BORDER AND THE DIVERSITY OF REGIONALIZATION PROCESSES IN THE EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD**

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The European Neighbourhood Policy is the container of several regionalization and bordering processes in the European neighbourhood: the bilateral relations in the framework of ENP are complemented by four regional strategies (Northern Dimension, Eastern Partnership, Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and Black Sea Synergy) and thirteen Cross-border Cooperation programmes. The sum of these initiatives makes up a complex strategy which contributes to the rebordering and rescaling of EU’s relation with its neighbouring countries, by promoting the construction of a multi-faced, multi-actor and “wider” Europe. The aim of the paper is to see how a single policy framework, the European Neighbourhood Policy, produces differentiated strategies, different bordering processes and different regionalizations. The paper focus mainly on two elements that differentiate European strategies towards different neighbouring regions: the conceptualization of border and the influence of Cohesion policy principles and narratives, with particular attention to the concept of territorial cohesion.

**Keywords:** Cross-border cooperation, Regionalization, Bordering, European Neighbourhood Policy, Territorial Cohesion
BORDER CITIZENS: EXPERIENCES OF LIVING AT THE CUTTING EDGE
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Borders across the world in general, and South Asia in particular, have always been sources of conflicts and confrontations. Being diverse in religion, language, culture etc. the nature of South Asian borders is unique. The fundamental conflict in the region is the result of post-colonial distinct identities; as in most of cases, the South Asian borders are illogical, arbitrary and ill defined. The imposing of the Radcliffe Line, which divided India and Pakistan in, has an intriguing role to play here. The post-partition history of India-Pakistan relations has been marred by various violent conflicts which have adversely affected the lives of people living in border areas in Indian Punjab.

Keywords: border, borderland, conflicts, migrations, zero line

Room 7 - D. Challenging Borders
Chair: Pedro Ferreira

CONDITIONS CHANGE, THE MAP REMAINS: RUSSIA IN THE FINNISH PUBLIC (SUB-)CONSCIOUSNESS
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History seems clear for it is written afterwards. Newspapers, however, provide us with an exceptional historical record detailing everyday life on a day-to-day basis in context specific manner. On the flipside, caution has to be exercised when they are used for historical research. Newspapers are not just intrinsically ephemeral in their nature, but they are also cultural artifacts; i.e. products of the culture it comes from. Producers of text use codes to limit the range of possibilities of meaning they are likely to generate when read by others, while to interpret texts appropriately the receiver has to be familiar with the codes used by the producer; i.e. the codes provide a framework within which text makes sense. In other words, understanding codes is part of what it means to be member of a particular culture.

Based on an analysis of a Finnish newspaper Helsingin Sanomat, itself as a significant factor in the Finnish society, this paper explores the attitudes and understandings Finns have expressed towards Russia, and earlier the Soviet union, as a neighbor and a partner. In order to discover how these perceptions have evolved with respect to the changing circumstances that govern interaction, the analysis covers a 20-year time period from 1990 to 2010. A total of 4688 opinion articles (editorials, op-eds and letters to the editor) devoted to the topic were collected for the purpose. The main focus is placed on the letters to the editor, as they are believed to form a sort of a Habermasian public sphere in which individual citizens choose to participate, in doing so compelling the public authority to legitimate itself before public opinion. Editorials and op-eds are included as many letters are written to comment on, correct, or criticize them, for which reason they have to be read and analyzed concomitantly.

Relying on social semiotics, the paper seeks to investigate human signifying practices in the specific social and cultural circumstances of the region and explains meaning-making as a social practice. It evaluates the manner in which the public opinion has evolved and been affected by the broader changes that have occurred at the border. Particularly, the letters to the editor develop a stark black-and-white dichotomy pitting us against them; the ‘we’ group gets attributed with positives qualities while criticism and negative characterizations are leveled against the ‘them’ group. In a binational context, these groups tend to collide with respective nationally groups, in so doing socially constructing national identities in much more mundane settings than the conventional accounts of national identity would inculcate.

Keywords: Finland, Russia, Newspaper, Social semiotics

SLEEPING ABROAD BUT WORKING AT HOME. IS CROSS-BORDER RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY A BLACK SHEEP OF TRANSNATIONALISM?
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SLEEPING ABROAD BUT WORKING AT HOME. IS CROSS-BORDER RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY A BLACK SHEEP OF TRANSNATIONALISM?
In contrast to cross-border commuting as well as international migration, the phenomenon of larger groups of people moving across a state border and commuting back for work or maintaining social ties is understudied (Gielis 2009: 605). In the few studies that exist on this rising phenomenon thus far, it has most often been labeled as cross-border residential mobility (CBRM) (Hui & al 2007 and 2011, Jagodic 2011, Hardi 2012). Conceptually, this development has by several scholars been approached from the perspective of transnational theory (Strüver 2005, van Houtum & Gielis 2006, Gielis 2009, Jagodic 2011).

The empirical study here considers the CBRM of Poles mostly from Szczecin, who have especially since 2007 been moving just across the German boundary to localities in Vorpommern (Lundén & al 2009, Balogh forthc.). My survey study shows that while some of these new settlers are integrating in the local societies, their clear majority keeps commuting back to Poland on an everyday basis to work, maintain social ties, and so on. Moreover, the reactions of the local German inhabitants are mixed at best.

Since the notion of transnationalism has substantially been widened in the past years, it is still possible to label some patterns of behaviour by these groups as transnational – with some risk of a conceptual inflation. As this study shows, while both Polish and German borderlanders are regularly crossing the physical boundary, they are much less frequently intersecting mental borders. Thus in this and perhaps also other cases, CBRM appears to be a specific form of international migration that allows for maintaining particularly intensive links with the country of origin.

Keywords: Cross-border residential mobility, Transnationalism, Distance, Polish-German border

AIDING A DISPUTED BORDERLAND: DILEMMAS OF HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMMING AND ITS EFFECTS ON CONSTITUTING THE BORDER BETWEEN SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN

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South Sudan became an independent country by separating from Sudan on July 9th 2011 after 22 years of war. The United Nations, international NGOs, and other international actors have arrived in great numbers to rebuild the country that is regarded as one of the most deprived and poverty stricken places in the world, and continues to experience widespread insecurity and armed conflict. Although there is a formal independence for South Sudan, the border demarcation between the two countries, most notably in the region of Abyei, has yet to be decided upon via a referendum in which the population will speak out about to which Sudan they wish to belong. Shortly before independence last year the region was invaded and de facto occupied by the northern army. Most of the population of Abyei fled south, as well as UN and humanitarian NGOs. An international settlement resulted in a transitional period in which the region would be demilitarized. As a result, the Abyei Area, as the disputed region is referred to, is currently monitored by an Ethiopian army contingent called the United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei (UNISFA) in anticipation of a permanent settlement between the two countries. Some commentators see in this a new Cyprus in the making, with UN forces separating the two countries at this particular flashpoint for years, possibly decades to come, and humanitarian agencies assisting the displaced for the unforeseeable future.

In this paper I am looking at the relation between humanitarian programming and the constitution of the new border from both a practical and a symbolic perspective. It is based on six months of fieldwork as part of a two-year post-doc in various locations in South Sudan, among which the Abyei Area and other concerned border regions, in which I interviewed humanitarian agencies, government representatives and people affected by the conflict. Humanitarian organizations label displaced people as refugees or IDPs, and assist them until they can go back to their ‘normal’ situation. How does this work out in a disputed area like Abyei? How does humanitarian programming contribute to affirm or challenge belonging, identities and place of the beneficiaries they serve, and how do they choose to cooperate with partners, and authorities on both sides of the border to negotiate this influence? How may assisting people serve political aspirations of the belligerent countries, for instance, the displaced population will be challenged to return to their areas even when still disputed, for the government of South Sudan needs a population in that area in order the substantiate their claim on it. In what ways do NGOs and the UN think about assisting in repopulating Abyei, offering food and housing and transport and as such playing a role in constituting the border? These questions will be dealt with in order to analyze the different ways agencies maneuver in the politically sensitive and confused disputed borderland.

Keywords: Anthropology, Forced migration, Conflict studies, Humanitarianism
The Cieszyn Silesia region has always been referred to by the term ‘borderland’. Unchangeably, it has been situated in a place where different nations, countries, cultures and religions meet. This can be easily noticed in its contemporary image, which has been shaped by Polish, Czech, Slovak, German, Austrian, and even Hungarian influences. What ceaselessly occurs in the geographical and social space of this borderland is the cultural clash, the interpenetration of cultural values and patterns, the exchange of lifestyles.

The centuries-old process of melting cultures has generated a specific culture in Cieszyn Silesia – of syncretic character and comprising various elements.

Until early nineties of the 20th it was a tightly closed border – crossing it was an exceptional situation and required overcoming numerous difficulties. Many years of isolation resulted in complete drifting away of both the bordering sides – Poles and Czechs, and it was impossible to notice any cooperation in the Polish-Czech borderland. It is often mentioned that the border does not only divide but can also link two social and cultural organisms. Nowadays, its inhabitants are making attempts to tie these torn threats together. Two separate societies with different values, norms and lifestyles have been formed on both sides of the borderline. The echoes of the previous integrity may only be found in the language and in these areas of life where tradition is often brought back.

Keywords: Cieszyn Silesia, Zaolzie borderland, the locals, cultural hybridyty

The Turkish-Syrian border once perceived as a gateway by Ankara into the Arab world diplomatically, economically and culturally has now become a key conduit for the Syrian opposition. Adopting a realist-constructivist approach the paper will explore the main determinants of Turkish foreign policy change with a particular emphasis on the critical relationship between foreign policy identity formation and power perceptions. It will also illuminate how this change affected people living borderlines of two states from a humanistic as well economic and trade relations perspective.

Keywords: refugees, regime change, shelter

The progressive integration of the European Union at various levels, especially within the euro area, has given to territorial cooperation a wide projection arising from the significant increase in the importance of EU regional policy. Territories which
a priori would be separated by physical boundaries, are now part of the same geographical area, with increasingly fewer factors separating them. The development of joint projects in a sharing scheme, between neighboring regions of different countries, as well as representing a sustainable and intelligent resource management, allows them to increase their potential for economic and social development. In this context the community Initiative INTERREG, which since 1990 has supported the efforts of trans-European cooperation, is one of the most important tools of fundraising for the execution of projects that without Community support would hardly.

With this study we intend to analyze the influence that the work developed under successive INTERREG (I, II and III), had on the development of areas of the northern Iberian borderline, specifically in the border regions of Galicia and Norte de Portugal, identifying among other factors, the characteristics of projects implemented and their management entities, distribution of funding approved, economic sectors most benefited, geographical and demographic changes of territories and major economic and social impacts. Our focus will be on the several generations of INTERREG designed to promote cross-border cooperation, focusing on the sub-program devoted to the border area of Galicia and Norte de Portugal.

**Keywords:** Cooperation, INTERREG, Galicia, Norte de Portugal

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**Parallel Session 3 (PS3)**  
**14th September 2012 – 9.30h - 11h**

**Room 4 - B. Cross-Border Cooperation and territorial cohesion Governance**  
Chair: Glynn Custred

**THE FORMAL AND INFORMAL COOPERATION IN EUROPE**

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The institutions have been building new realities of cooperation in Europe in recent decades, strategies that have led to the evolution of forms of exchange and cooperation among border regions, which, in some cases, such as the regions of Galicia and North of Portugal, have an ancient historical background. Cooperation translates as a kind of formal and informal practices that reinforce and consolidate institutional practices exchanges and interdependencies on both sides of a border community. All these formal and informal practices (tangible and intangible) are supported in the process of "Europeanization" (Closa, 2001; Morata, 2004; Schimmelfennig, 2009; Rojo, 2009) and reinforced through various public policies of territorial cooperation.

**Keywords:** Euro-region, formal and informal cooperation, EGTC, Galicia, North of Portugal

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**CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROCESSES IN THE RAYA CENTRAL IBERICA: OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE POPULATION**

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This paper presents the study of the situation and perception which are demonstrated by the resident population in the Spanish and Portuguese border. Specifically, municipalities of the Raya Central Iberica which belong to the regions of Extremadura (Spain), Alentejo and Centro (Portugal) are connected with the removal of the border and
have the main advantages and obstacles as well arising from this situation in a territory where the administrative boundaries are increasingly diffuse. In general, a methodology based on an exploratory statistical operation through the realization of an opinion survey addressed to the population who lives over more than fifteen years in these municipalities has been used to deal with this daily reality on the Spanish and Portuguese border. Therefore, the analyzed survey results allow us to approach to the knowledge of the family, social, labour and trade relations that occur between the inhabitants of this territory.

**Keywords**: cross-border cooperation, Spanish and Portuguese border, opinion survey, proximity border obstacles.

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**HEALTH COOPERATION REGARDING EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL BORDERS: A LOOK TO THE SPANISH CONTEXT**

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Borders delimitate political-administrative systems, which adopt particular and more than often different sets of rules and procedures dealing with different matters. Health is one of them, and it will be the focus of our paper. The aim is to show how borders regarding health can be or not overcome by means of cooperation. In this regard, our objective consist on demonstrating that in some contexts, as is the case in a semi-federal state as Spain, problems and solutions dealing with health and borders can be applied not only to external borders (between states) but also to internal borders (between autonomous regions). The paper should be structured in two main sections.

In the first one, we should firstly point to the different possibilities existing in the framework of the UE to cooperate in health matters: a) UE legal rules (Regulations 1408/71, 574/72; 883/04; 988/2009 and the 2011 Directive on cross-border healthcare; b) European Court jurisprudence; c) Bilateral state agreements. Secondly, we should focus to the Spanish context, where bilateral state agreements have been recently signed (Spain-France, 2008; Spain-Portugal, 2010). Thirdly, we should discuss particular case studies in both Spanish borders. In this regard, we could make a difference between what we can call first generation health cooperation agreements (providing services between countries) and second generation projects (common infrastructures), as is the case of the Cerdanya Cross-border Hospital, in the Pyrenees.

In the second section, we should turn to the internal Spanish context, where health services are provided by regional powers. There will be firstly a brief discussion on legal agreements that autonomous communities can sign. Secondly, different agreements and recent confrontations between contiguous regions will be discussed, focusing specially in the Catalunya-Aragon case.

All in all, the main argument of our paper is to show that health cooperation problems and solutions are quite similar no matter if we deal with external or internal borders, at least in a context of a semi-federal state as is Spain.

**Keywords**: Health, Border, Cooperation, Spain

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**INCENTIVES AND OBSTACLES TO CO-OPERATION ON THE UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER**

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This paper examines recent North American cross-border co-operation as well as some of the political, security, cultural and institutional obstacles that impede closer continental integration. The focus here is on the US-Mexican relationship and the disruptive and corrupting influence of the criminal syndicates that operate across their common border.

**Keywords**: North American integration, underdevelopment, organized Crime, US-Mexico border
The border regions tended to be neglected by the European countries and by the social actors for a long time, attitude that only changed with the deepening of the European integration process that implied the reinforcement of the cooperation between these regions. The trade unions do not stay apart from this process and a new kind of structure began to emerge in the 70s, the Interregional Trade Union Council (IRTUC). The purpose of this paper is to address some insights on IRTUC's institutionalization and activities. Based on a case study of the Galicia-Norte de Portugal IRTUC, through documental analysis and interviews with trade union officials, we will discuss its constitution, aims and organizational framework as well as its activities focused on the cross-border workers in a region where the migratory flows are traditionally very significant.

**Keywords:** border regions, migrant workers, trade unions, Interregional Trade Union Council.

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**SOCIOCOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE BALKANS**

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Sociological studies of the Balkans were marked by many multiethnic and national peculiarities, which are common for the region. Our attempts to expand the perimeter of the sociological research, often meet political and public incomprehension on the importance of sociological research for bridging the gap. I would like to present the importance of such studies for the region and its openness to the European political, economic and social realities in pushing the boundaries of future Europe, and also the problems that are most frequently met by researchers. Perimeters in our researches are The Balkans.

**Keywords:** borders, borderlands, language, sovereignty, sociological research, qualitative analysis, observation, Balkans-Bulgaria and Macedonia

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**BORDER TOURISM AS A CULTURAL CHALLENGE. SMUGGLERS AND SHOPPERS: CONSUMING THE PROHIBITED**

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Drawing from a multi-situated long term fieldwork in the Basque borderland, this paper addresses recent evolutions of border tourism, from shopping to the consumption of culture. The border between France and Spain is considered one of the oldest unchanged borders in Europe. It has also been an exceptional witness of the development of border tourism. The border is where stereotypes of the Other materialize: travel literature first and romanticism later portrayed the border as the gate to an exotized Spain by European writers and travellers alike. In the construction of such an image, the smuggler emerged as a key literary figure, whereas smuggling became a major economic activity in the border area. All through the 20th century, smuggling became one of the economic motors in the borderland area. However, as in many other contexts, the borderland was pretty much left aside by state authorities in terms of economic development. In the rural Basque
hinterland, smuggling and other activities derived or connected to it, like the ‘bentas’, multifunctional shops and restaurants built on the border line tuned this marginal area into a prolific and versatile economic one.

In the Basque borderland, where a shared cultural identity straddles the border, identity representations and social categorizations play a major role. This paper aims to explore the ways in which border tourism contributes to create cultural patterns of consumption based on identity representations. Among these, the figure of the smuggler merges today as main character to understand the cultural value related to a prohibited and prosecuted activity, turned today into a locally valued identity marker and an important element of heritage.

Border tourism has become at the turn of the century a major economic activity in the area, with the development of huge shopping malls along the border in the middle of the mountains. Together with this highly visible economic development, an interest process of patrimonialisation is taking place at the border: considered a significant part of local heritage, smuggling has been turned into a tourism attraction more directed towards cultural tourism than towards purely shopping oriented border tourism. As such, smuggling tracks and activities have been made visible, turning them into identity markers and tourist oriented consumption products.

**Keywords:** Smuggling, Border tourism, Heritage, Identity representation

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**THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE BORDER: SPANISH INVESTMENTS IN ALENTEJO REGION**

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In spite of being neighbours economic relations between Portugal and Spain weren’t relevant until recently partly due to some conflict and distrust that historically marked the relations between the two Iberian countries. As a consequence cross-border relations were not encouraged and border regions remained as forgotten territories by their respective dictatorial governments. Peripheral location, low population density, lack of infrastructures, low levels of social capital, ageing population are some of the characteristics of border regions.

The transition to democratic political regimes happened in Portugal in 1974 and one year later in Spain. It created not only the conditions for their joint EEC adhesion, in 1986, and for the subsequent economic integration but also the conditions for the deepening of political and economic relationships in the context of the Iberian Peninsula.

Trade and FDI become key elements in the process of market integration as soon as the border effect disappeared leading to substantial changes in the geography of Portuguese’s trade. A relevant one was the emergence of Spain as a main economic partner.

What consequences had this process of market integration in border regions?

Portuguese border region of Alentejo and Spanish Extremadura are the less developed in the Iberian Peninsula. In the past smuggling was a very important economic activity for poor populations with lack of offer of job opportunities and as a complement of small scale family agriculture.

The aim of this paper is to analyze the changing role of the borders had in the economy of Alentejo. Using Kratke’s typology of cross-border relations according to the geographical reach, namely long distance, whose impact doesn’t affect the border region, supra-regional which leaves out part of the border and regionally integrated between firms on both sides of the border, we will analyze recent Spanish investments in Alentejo region and its impact on local economy.

**Keywords:** Cross-border co-operation, Spanish investments, Alentejo
The paper discusses an annual literature seminar Poetry of the Two Karelias (Kahden Karjalan runous) that is a co-operation seminar between Finnish and Russian counterparts. The seminar, which has been held since 2004, is organized in turn in eastern Finland and in the Russian Karelia. It gathers writers, amateur writers, scholars, and readers on both sides of the national border.

The seminar organizers include cultural and educational actors. The main organizers in Finland are the liberal adult education and educational and guidance organizations, OK Studying Center and Union for Rural Education and Culture, writer association UKRI, and some departments in the University of Eastern Finland. The co-operative partners in Russian Karelia have been for example the University of Petrozavodsk and the town library of Sortavala.

The aim of the seminar is to make visible and audible the culturally multivoiced borderland between Finland and Russia. Its second aim is to develop the cultural co-operation across the border on grassroots level and to create discussion between artistic, scholarly, and amateur perspectives on contemporary themes. One very concrete example of the multivoiced character of the seminar is that the presentations can be given in Finnish, Russian, and Karelian language. From 2004 to 2001, several Russian and Finnish writers have given presentations in the seminar. This paper will discuss two writers who have moved from Russia to Finland: writer Arvi Perttu (b. 1961) and amateur writer Kristina Korotkih (b. 1982) who both publish in Finnish language.

The paper has three aims: first, discusses how these writers cross not only topographical but various cultural, symbolical and metaphorical borders in their work and literary works. The seminar Poetry of Two Karelias is one contemporary attempt to cross these borders. On the other hand, the paper discusses, what kind of borders emerge in co-operation and in writing? Thirdly, the paper discusses what kind of a literature field exists at the national borderland between Finland and Russia?

The paper is part of my larger study that focuses on the literary construction of the locality in the Soviet and post-Soviet Karelia in the north-western Russia. In the study, borderland is seen as a special case of locality which is discussed in anthropological and cultural terms. Borderland and locality are seen here as a place that is culturally and socially constructed in institutionalized forms of narration and visual representation in literature. In addition, locality refers also to a place that is constructed and signified through human action. Therefore, the locality refers also to the literature field at the national borderland between Finland and Russia which is constructed and maintained through literature practices (writing, publishing, and reading literature).

The paper is part of the research project Writing Cultures and Traditions at Borders financed by the Academy of Finland from 2010 to 2013. (For more information visit: www.uef.fi/wctb).

**Keywords:** Finland-Russia borderland, Scholarly and artistic co-operation, Literature seminar, Cultural studies

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**AFFECT, BLOOD, BORDERS AND THE MODERN NATION-STATE**

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This paper will explore the concept of blood as affective matter and as symbol, structured and shaped by, and endowed with the power to structure and shape, our social and political worlds. Blood frequently acts as symbol or metaphor for various social relations, borders, hierarchies and economies, but blood is politically and socially significant because as metaphor and symbol it is endowed with a socially and culturally constructed power to evoke and prevoke emotions, feelings, and physiological bodily responses. For example, we may know how blood is conceptualized “discursively” or “scientifically,” and through these conceptualizations, how blood structures social and political categories like “nation,” “family,” and “property,” but exploring the ways that we come to feel blood as power, as signifier, as boundary-marker, and as connector, will bring about a much more nuanced and deeper understanding of social and political relations and economies of blood.

**Keywords:** Affect, Nationalisms, Colonial Relations, Relations of Slavery
From the late 19th century on, Africa became a central issue in the European colonial discourse. Consequently the process of occupation and definition of the territories to be under European control turned out to be one of the major concerns of the western countries foreseeing a territorial occupation. To implement the colonial process Europeans forged new political African divisions while sketching and compromising the African future.

Knowledge and science were “engaged” in this process and considered indispensable to ensure the European appropriation process of the African territory and people. As a result, different scientific missions where created foreseeing a global knowledge on people, natural resources and on the potentialities of the new submitted areas. Within this scenario the missions for the delimitation and demarcation of the borders of each territory are somehow the best example of transfer of technology and scientific knowledge to the African space.

With this paper we intend to show how the border process in Mozambique was an incentive to the knowledge of the territory and an experiment campus for the new techniques and equipments, how this process became a source of conflict and how it became a constriction to the present day Mozambique sovereign country.

**Keywords:** Mozambique, borders, knowledge, border conflicts, identity

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**GOING IN AND COMING OUT THE OTHER SIDE: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE HONG KONG - SHENZHEN (GUANDONG PROVINCE P.R.C) CROSS BORDER JOURNEY AND THE IMPACTS OF REGULAR USERS OF THE BARRIER WITHIN THE CITY**

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Hong Kong’s MTR (mass transit rail) system promotes the journey by metro from Hong Kong to Shenzhen with images of smiling faces magically transported from Hong Kong streetscapes to Shenzhen attractions. Glossing over the fact that to get across you needed to exit the metro, present your passport or ID card and fingerprint to Hong Kong immigration walk one hundred meters across a bridge, identify yourself again to mainland Chinese Immigration enter a Shenzhen metro station (within the same complex) before you can actually reach the adverts destinations.

While the adverts promote the journeys of leisure, thousands of individual make cross border journeys for work, education or pleasure by rail or bus as part of their everyday routines. The border they cross is both the legacy of colonial history and the junction of contemporary territorial desires and economic pragmatism. The border separates the globally hyper connected former British colony of Hong Kong, with the manufacturing powerhouse of the Pearl River Delta a zone of phenomenal economic growth built on the mobilization of a massive domestic migrant labor force and informal Hong Kong knowledge and capital. The region is increasingly being promoted as a single booming metropolis, but in practice inhabitants are separate but equal, the crossing of the border made easy for some and difficult if not impossible for others.

This paper seeks to explore the, impact of the experience of crossing on frequent travellers. Based on my previous ethnographic field work and personal experience it will consider the implications on the individual of the constant and repeated sudden experience of difference. These differences are subtle centered on a fundamental change in rules that the barrier embodies. But not only do the “rules change” but the smells, dialect, and streetscape are subtly different.

Business transactions are different and travelers must adjust the way they behave to fit in. Through individual accounts of border users combined with the authors own experiences this paper will explore the impact on the individuals lived experience which are both creating greater integration but at the same time challenging the public narrative of a seamless experience.

Migration and cross cultural interaction are everyday features of the modern city, but how do you as a border crosser manage these contradictions in your daily life? How does the knowledge your movements are clearly tracked and monitored and that the right of movement you have may be different to your colleague’s, neighbors and friends?

**Keywords:** Hong Kong, China, Special Economic Zones, Everyday life, Border Users, Difference
Parallel Session 4 (PS4)  
14th September 2012 – 11.30h - 13h

Room 4 - B. Cross-Border Cooperation and territorial cohesion Governance
Chair: Flávio Nunes

CROSS-BORDER NETWORKS IN INFORMAL AND FORMAL COOPERATION IN THE BORDER REGIONS ANDALUSIA-ALGARVE-ALLENTEJO AND SOUTH FINLAND-ESTONIA

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The importance to foster border relations among the people dwelling in border regions seems a precondition for the future envision and success of cross-border regions and European Integration. Related studies to border relations remark the weakness of these informal border contacts and relations. However, weak ties might represent an opportunity for building bridges for interaction. At the same time, little has been said about the possible influence of informal relations or how they might play in the construction and performance of institutional cross-border cooperation. In this work we examine the nature of personal border networks of professionals working in cross-border cooperation and how they are interconnected with the institutional cross-border cooperation.

This paper is based on a qualitative research of two different border regions: Andalusia, Algarve and Alentejo (AAA), and South Finland and Estonia (SFE). The methodology is multi-method, using semi-structured interviews, with opened and closed questions were included, and also specific questions for applying social network analysis (SNA). During the fieldwork a total of 43 interviews were done to experts who worked in different institutions involved in cross-border projects. 34 out of 43 completed also a section in the questionnaire directed to apply a social network analysis. Conclusions point out different patterns of border relations in both border regions. In AAA most of cross-border relations are weak and related to their involvement in institutional cross-border cooperation. In SFE border relations rely also in personal reasons. Nevertheless, they all imply a significant value as opportunities for greater interaction.

Keywords: Border relations, networks, social capital, institutional cooperation, Estonia, Finland, Spain, Portugal

LEARNING FROM EVERYDAY EXPERIENCES IN BORDERUNIS – EUROPEANIZATION FROM BOTTOM UP

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The study of university cross-border collaborations at the German-Polish border aims to investigate their contribution towards Europeanization and spatial cultural changes in border areas. Europeanization understood as “…processes of construction, diffu-sion and institutionalization of formal and informal rules, procedures, policy para-digms, styles, ‘ways of doing things’ and shared beliefs and norms” (Radealli 2004) may be investigated by looking at everyday procedures. While actors involved in cross-border co-operations are negotiating and interacting, mutual learning processes concerning cultural differences between the institutions involved take place. Tentative convergences between different knowledge cultures appear which may indicate how a new ‘European culture’ could evolve.

Empirical results from the investigation of negotiation processes within these intercultural university cross-border constellations indicate that tentative approaches of cultural convergence evolve in small steps and often go unnoticed because of their oc-currences in specialised niches and within the context of daily routines. The aim of the research presented here is to identify those elements of cultural changes towards Europeanization. Knowledge gained within the process of how to encourage intercultural learning towards Europeanization will be of high value also for practitioners.
A conceptual framework for analysing these processes will be introduced that is based on theories of the social construction of reality and on communication theories. This is an attempt to understand and explain intercultural and institutional changes towards Europeanization from a bottom up perspective.

The presentation is based on former research and a recent project funded by the German-Polish Research Foundation (GPRF) with the title: “From German-Polish border space to a European landscape of knowledge – Institutional learning in cross-border collaboration in higher education and their contribution to Europeanization”.

**Keywords:** Intercultural and institutional learning, Europeanization from Bottom up, Cross-Border Cooperation Higher Education

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**TERRITORIAL COHESION TRENDS IN INNER SCANDINAVIA: THE ROLE OF CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION (INTERREG-A 1995-2010)**

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The past 17 years have seen substantial progress in the Swedish-Norwegian INTERREG-A programme, which has entered into its third generation (2007-2013), with the overarching goals of strengthening the attractiveness and competitiveness of the border region. This progress can be witnessed by the improved selectivity of the projects (fewer, with more funding and more focused on innovation) and the involved partners (increasing participation of universities and research centres).

However, in spite of the well-known maturity of this Nordic cross-border programme, many challenges lie ahead, as the Swe-Nor border region continues, in general, its territorial exclusion path, in the Scandinavian socioeconomic context, where the main urban agglomeration areas (Stockholm, Oslo and Gothenburg) take advantage of their competitive territorial advantages (human capital, knowledge centres, decision making structures, access to capital, accessibilities, etc.).

In this context, the main purpose of this article is to provide evidence in whether the territorial cohesion goal can be achieved in Inner Scandinavia (one of the three Swedish-Norwegian INTERREG-A sub-programmes) through the Cross-Border Cooperation process (INTERREG-A) interventions, in supporting territorial cooperation/governance, environmental sustainability, socioeconomic cohesion and a more articulated and polycentric development (the four territorial cohesion dimensions).

**Keywords:** Cross-Border Cooperation, Territorial Cohesion, Inner Scandinavia, INTERREG-A.

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**THE CHALLENGE OF INVESTIGATING POLICY MOBILITIES AND POLICY LEARNING IN EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION PROJECTS**

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This paper proposes a reflection around the methodologies and methods which can be used to investigate how policy ideas travel across borders amongst cities and regions which participate in European territorial cooperation projects (under the three strands of INTERREG). In an increasingly interconnected and globalized world, the increased circulation of knowledge and expertise and processes of emulation between urban and regional elites have led to a wide diffusion of urban policy ideas, models or techniques from one place to another. In the European Union, INTERREG, URBAN and URBACT programmes have facilitated and encouraged such processes. Yet these processes are, by nature, difficult to grasp, observe, track and follow. The establishment of causality between processes of ‘policy mobilities’, policy learning and policy change is a challenging task for urban and regional studies scholars. The aim of the paper is to discuss whether, and how, the circulation of policy ideas within European territorial cooperation projects and programmes can be investigated.

The paper first takes stock of recent debates and developments in two (broad) sets of disciplinary fields:
- i) urban geography, urban studies and planning studies, where there has been, in recent years, an increasing focus on the notions of ‘policy mobilities’ (Eugene McCann), ‘urban learning’ (Colin McFarlane) and what Kevin Ward terms the need for ‘relational comparative’ research;

- ii) the various approaches from political sociology, public policy, international relations and European studies which fall under the broad label of ‘policy transfer studies’.

The paper then reviews and assesses the research designs, methodologies and methods which have been used by various researchers to empirically investigate processes of cross-border and transnational ‘policy mobilities’ between local and regional actors involved in European territorial cooperation projects. The paper finally presents the mixed-method research design developed by the author in the context of a project entitled ‘Transboundary territorial cooperation, policy learning and the Europeanisation of urban and spatial planning policies in the Mediterranean area’, funded by a Marie Curie Intra-European Fellowship in 2010-2012. The preliminary results of the project will also be presented.

**Keywords:** policy learning, policy mobilities, policy transfer, European territorial cooperation, INTERREG, methodology.

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**Room 5 - D. Challenging Borders**

Chair: Henk van Houtum

**NARRATIVES FROM THE MARGINS OF LEGALITY. WHEN BORDERS TRANSCEND TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES. LIFE STORIES OF CLANDESTINE MIGRANTS CROSSING THE TETUAN-CEUTA BORDERLAND**

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One journey and multiple travels, from Morocco to Spain across the Tetouan-Ceuta borderland, an interesting space at the confluence of Southern Europe and Northern Africa.

Life stories of no-legal migrants arise us to a discontinuous border tension, the tension between outside-inside, inclusion-exclusion, life and death. Narratives and perceptions about where the borders are, about how border control is exercised, and about how identities change along the border crossings.

Is there a social classification, hierarchization and selection of people? Are borders unequal and discriminatory technologies of power? Are borders socio-territorial constructs where socio-spatial differences -cultural, racial, sexual, economical and epistemological differences- take shape?

This paper focus on how border control is exercised b/ordering bodies and minds according lines of difference. The Tetouan-Ceuta case arises m ultiple and flexible categories and values of being(s). We explore how this border, and this border control, affect on the identity of being migrant, and being illegal. Identities that not only respond to a matter of geographical mobility but that they are crossed by multiple hierarchies that classify people in the Capitalist and Colonial global order. Therefore we ask, Who is the no-legal migrant? What does mean to be an illegal?

**Keywords:** Illegal immigrant, Borders, Border control, Social identities

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**THE LOCATION OF BORDERS IN THE WORLD OF SLOW AND FAST GEOGRAPHIES**

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This presentation discusses the “location” of borders and (related) border producing practices in the contemporary world that is characterized by simultaneous the processes of globalization and border-crossings, nationalism and transnationalism, as well as securitization. The paper will scrutinize two overlapping modalities of borders that seem to characterize the contemporary world: discursive landscapes of social power and technical landscapes of social control. The former resonates with such political geographic notions as nation, national identity, nationalism and memory. The latter is related to state, sovereignty, citizenship, governance, security and control. Both modalities are historically and
spatially contingent and are in operation simultaneously, resonating with both territorial-national and more open relational spaces. Their simultaneous presence claims researchers to expand their concepts of both ‘borders’ and ‘bordering’. Both modalities destabilize and relocate the understanding of borders as mere lines on the ground but yet these modalities are a crucial part of contemporary boundary producing practices. This means that borders are simultaneously both mobile and not-so-mobile, reflecting both the slow and fast geographies characterizing the current world.

**Keywords:** Borders, Security, Identity

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**INFORMAL CROSS-BORDER-COOPERATION IN THE BALTIC SEA AREA – IDENTITY AND ALLEGIANCE AS A HINDRANCE AND POSSIBILITY**

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This paper discusses concepts of identity and spatial behavior in border areas with examples from north-eastern Europe. How are spatial identity and allegiance influenced by informal cross-border contacts? Most modern states try to make a nation out of its population, meaning, people’s national identity should be with the territorial state they live in. Strong efforts have to be made to make domestic contacts seem more natural than those to e.g. kin-ethnic groups beyond the border. This can be done through inclusion or exclusion. In border communities, people are confronted. Identification can become questioned, one reason being that border delimitations cut through areas populated by people of the same ‘nation of will’. Part of the “nation” is beyond their “nation state”. In most European states, boundaries are permeable, and feelings of loyalty may be vague or divided. But due to territorial changes and ethnic repopulation, other borderlands show an almost total division of ethnicity along the state border. While in such cases identity is clear-cut, a second generation of cross-border migrants may change or modify their allegiance. Territorial allegiance and ethnic identity is a learning process.

**Keywords:** Allegiance, border, boundary, ethnicity, Identity spatial behavior.

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**RESILIENCE AND IDENTITY OF BOUNDARIES**

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If we observe a border, are we seeing only lines? Understanding the border passes only by geopolitical boundaries as it has been established over the last century by the big states? So small new states have been taking up just following this model as the best. Should we emphasize the geopolitical boundaries such as main and more rational element, as the leading specialists understand the issue and still in recent years?

Short and oblique reflections lead us to talk about the resilience of the border and the identity of the border itself. The identity of the border is built on a skin, from vertical foundations until to become a micro world, where the local relief and reinventions are a sample of resilient adaptation or ability to overcome the existing boundary of the edge - that is physical, moral, psychological, commercial, historical or linguistic. The historical border concepts, political and social debate should not be this in itself, but instruments on which to observe better the world from the borders. In general, experts on the subject usually follow a clearly traditional terminology. Only recently, some have decided to transgress the logic of the names. Thus, some researchers talk about a "Boundary regime" to evoke what happens there - a “there” that alludes to both the local and the state as the centre to the periphery.

With this discussion we intend to understand the idea of identity and resilience of the border areas: the initial fact, which can appear or not, could be the trauma. The second element is peripheral, including the relationship with the centre of power, where the facts are micro and macro. And finally, we will see the trend of recent years in various disciplines to enhance the idea of border. The objective would be to have different skills to understand the evolution of societies on the borders and the importance of the critical history on the construction of the nation-State.

**Keywords:** Identity, Sovereignty, Nationalism, Cross-border
THE “ETHICAL APPROACH” IN BORDER RESEARCH: EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN PERSPECTIVES

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This paper will trace the emergence of ethics-based approaches to the study of borders and border regions. The main questions addressed by “border ethics” are those of the democratic governance of state borders as well as the ethical nature of ways in which borders are discursively and politically constructed. Among the main reasons for the emergence of this perspective have been significant “turns” in scientific outlook that more generally concern the social sciences and humanities – i.e. the greater significance attributed to cultural and socio-ethnic dimensions of societal transformation. In addition, eroding distinctions between domestic issues and geopolitical processes have highlighted the salience of borders in terms of human rights and individual freedoms. Finally, evidence from Europe and North America will be contrasted and compared in order to relate ethics-based approaches to shifts in major border discourses in both contexts.

Keywords: theory in border studies, border ethics, securitization, European borders, North America borders

BETWEEN SECURITIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION – CONTEMPORARY BORDER DIALECTICS

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During the 1980’s and 1990’s, the dominant border discourse focused on globalization, the opening of borders and the so-called “borderless” world. Since the events of 9/11 and the advent of the global terror discourse, we have witnessed a return to the notion of closed and sealed borders which act as barriers to the movement of “foreign” and “illegal” elements crossing the border as part of a renewed securitization discourse. This discourse is sometimes used as an excuse for reconstructing borders as a means of preventing the flow of immigrants or goods. But neither of these discourses is absolute. The contemporary world has to deal with the parallel discourses of “opening” and “closing” at one and the same time. This paper draws on recent research into borders to present a “state of the art” of contemporary border research and to pose the questions facing border scholars during the next decade.

Keywords: Globalization, Borderless worlds, Securitization, Border Reconstruction

MARCHING THE BORDER: PERFORMING THE BASQUE NATION THROUGH POLITICAL RITUALS

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Drawing from a long-term multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork in the Basque Country, this paper focuses on the performative power of political rituals carried out on and across the international boundary, analyzing its significance in the Basque nationalist agenda from an anthropological perspective. In the intricate arena of Basque politics, territory claims are a major issue, together with language and identity claims. Thought as a significant element of political divide, the border is highly contested among Basque nationalists. In the last decades, it has become too a major space for contest and political demonstrations. Crossing the border in everyday life is still not devoid of political implications. Today, both France and Spain belong to Schengen, but border controls are still frequent in the area, with intensified controls at specific dates. These comprehend demonstrations called on either side of the border, but also massively attended festivals in favour of Basque language held on the French side. In the last decades, crossing the border has
been incorporated to various political rituals. Since the 1990’s, demonstrations have been called by pro-independence parties from both sides of the border to march across the border on the Aberri Eguna, the National Day.

Every year, thousands of demonstrators cross the border on either direction, in a highly symbolic ritual. The march across the border becomes the metaphor of Basque unity. Crossing the border becomes then a powerful symbol of nation building, transcending state divides. However, political rituals do not systematically entail overcoming other deep rooted symbolic boundaries. National and local boundaries are still very much present.

**Keywords:** Border, National identity, Political rituals, Basque Country.

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**CONSTRUCTING AND CONTESTING THE 'TORTILLA WALL': POLITICS AND PRACTICES OF "DE-BORDERING" AND "RE-BORDERING" IN THE U.S.-MEXICO BORDERLANDS**

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The U.S. border fence with Mexico is an archetype in contemporary global border walling practices that is simultaneously symbolic and constitutive of changing conceptions of citizenship, sovereignty and nation-state. This structure offers a unique vantage point to look at the changing spatial configurations of the U.S.-Mexico borderlands into a militarized state of exception. The effectiveness of this technology of division is questionable, however, the rhetoric of illegality that it creates, has an expansive quality that is mobilizes a socio-political actions which cross citizens and non-citizens alike. In response, communities of conscience are finding creative ways to “de-border” and “re-border”—in the borderlands and beyond—with practices of hospitality and cosmopolitan imagination that reclaim notions of cultural citizenship, belonging and human mutuality.

**Keywords:** cultural citizenship, sovereignty, nation-state, "de-border", "re-border", border wall, U.S.-Mexico

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**Parallel Session 5 (PS5)**
14th September 2012 – 14.30h - 16h

Room 4 - B. Cross-Border Cooperation and territorial cohesion Governance
Chair: José Teixeira

**THE EVOLUTION PROTOCOLS OF CROSS BORDER COOPERATION IN THE EUROPEAN AREA: RESULTS IN THE SPANISH-PORTUGUESE REGIONS OF EXTREMADURA, ALENTEJO AND CENTRO**

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The European territory that we know today as a community space without barriers for persons and goods is the result of different mechanisms and cooperation initiatives initially issued in the mid-twenty century by a number of European countries, with the aim of launching a common area of work and collaboration between neighboring countries prior to the European Economic Community (EEC) and European Union (EU). In regard of the Council of Europe, founded in 1949, it was the starting point of this phenomenon of transnational cooperation within the European framework, giving a rise
to an important network amongst national, regional and local authorities, committed to the development and implementation of mechanisms for cross-border cooperation underway later. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the different cross-border cooperation agencies that interact in the Spanish and Portuguese regions, Extremadura (Spain), Alentejo and Centro (Portugal), as well as projects and financial instruments put in place from the different protocols and treaties of cross-border cooperation defined at European, Spanish and Portuguese and regional levels which have facilitated the development of this type of processes (INTERREG, POCTEP, and etc.).

**Keywords:** evolution protocol, cooperation treaties, cross-border cooperation, Spanish and Portuguese border, POCTEP

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**A CONTINUOUSLY AMBIGUOUS BORDER: BUILDING COOPERATION STRATEGIES IN THE CROSS-BORDER METROPOLISES OF BASEL AND GENEVA**

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The expansion of communication networks on global level offers original cooperation possibilities between territories likely to challenge the logic of proximity (Castells, 1996). The cross-border cooperations initiated in the seventies between neighbouring actors, located on both side of an international border, don’t seem to fall off. On the contrary, new initiatives have been elaborated this last decade, especially in Basel and in Geneva, both cities located on international borders, with urban peripheries overcrossing the boundaries. Our aim is to look after the specificities of cross-border metropolis according to the examples of Geneva and Basel.

Despite their small size, Basel and Geneva, are both “pole of excellence” (Lévy, 1995) on global level and are well connected to global networks. They satisfy all the conditions provided by Blotevogel and Danielzyk, of being metropolises (2009). The cross-border dimension brings some specificities: for instance, it significantly increases the level of complexity, especially on political level. Thus, metropolises are also political constructions.

The analysis of the development of institutional frames and cross-border development plans will help us to understand the intentions of public authorities, the core cities but also the cross-border peripheral authorities: german and French territories in Basel and French in Geneva. For example, the analysis of public transport network and plans show a high degree of integration, but also the difficulties to build a real cross-border metropolis. The issue is often to lean on a cross-border cooperation (proximity), to reinforce the competitiveness but also the readability on global, European and national level. The complexity of the strategy depends mainly from the size of the public authorities and the national territory with which they belong. In fact, while using the border as a resource, the public authorities are reinforcing its ambiguous and ambivalent character at local level.

**Keywords:** public authorities, levels, territorial strategies building, metropolis, Europe

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**BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY THROUGH CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION: CHALLENGES AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE IBERIC PENINSULA**

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This paper presents the first results of a research project entitled “Territorial co-operation in Spain and the EU: comparing institutional capacities for the governance of cross-border areas”, financed by the Spanish Ministry of
Science and led by a team of researchers from the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona with contributions of the University of Vigo and the University of the Basque Country. The project analyzed some of the Spanish experiences in cross-border cooperation (CBC) from the vantage point of the concept of institutional capacity-building. This concept refers to the ability to mobilize material, scientific, technological, organizational and institutional resources in order to develop new forms of effective governance (March and Olsen, 1995). Local and regional institutions participating in new programmes or experiments of cross-border cooperation need a certain institutional capacity to do so. But this capacity is also transformed through and as a result of the process of co-operation – through “learning (to work with others) by doing”. The notion of institutional capacity, in the context of cross-border cooperation, can thus be broken down analytically between two types of capacity:

- intra-institutional capacity, i.e. the capacity pre-existing within the organizations participating in CBC, which is gradually transformed through the process of cooperation;
- inter-institutional capacity, referring to the new forms of capacity which develop between organizations, or in new transnational institutions (e.g. EGTC), through CBC.

The development of these two forms of institutional capacity is influenced by institutional, political, economic and cultural factors which affect the participation of individual institutions in CBC and the relations between actors. Through a series of interviews with the key stakeholders involved in CBC on the Catalan-French border, Basque-French border, and Galician-Portuguese border, the project sought to analyze what factors are likely to favour, slow down or impede the construction of effective institutional capacity for successful outcomes of CBC.

**Keywords:** cross-border cooperation, institutional capacity, Spain, France, Portugal

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**DETERMINANTS OF CROSS BORDER SHOPPING.**
**EVIDENCE FROM A PORTUGUESE SMALL TOWN (ELVAS)**

José Teixeira
Geographic borders create a discontinuous tax treatment of retail sales and encourage cross-border shopping by residents of high-tax states. The introduction of the Euro in 2001 has led to increasingly comparable prices between Portugal and Spain, like in other European countries. Furthermore, there are more and more products that have the same brand names and similar quality available in the two countries. In spite of these new conditions, price differences still exist. With this being the case, the subject of cross border shopping takes on a new level of importance. Cheaper prices in the neighboring country can make cross border shopping attractive, particularly for those living in a border region.

The focus of this paper is to study the determinants of cross-border shopping by the residents of a Portuguese small border town (Elvas, 23000 inhabitants) in the nearest larger Spanish border city (Badajoz, 150.000 inhabitants). Elvas, a fortress city, is very close to Badajoz, distanced only by 20 km, and now linked by the highway Lisbon-Madrid. The two cities have a common story of cross border shopping, even in the dictatorial period when local economic relations and the smuggling were difficult. After the openness of the frontier and the consequent fall of customs control, the Portuguese consumers go to Badajoz to buy fuel and some food products, and Spanish people come to Elvas to buy “home clothes” (towels) and rustic artifacts. In recent years, the increasing differential in commodity tax rates between the two countries encourages Portuguese consumers to take advantages of lower after-tax retail prices by purchasing goods in Spain.

The empirical research supports the principal outcome of the theoretical literature: the low product prices, as a consequence of different fiscal policies, were the most dominant stimulus to induce consumers to purchase in the territory where the taxation is lower. However, factors like variety, exclusive nature of the item, availability, accessibility and “the pleasure of shopping” seem to affect cross border shopping behavior of residents in this small town. However, this phenomenon of cross-border shopping can place significant negative impacts on retail activities of
Elvas, such as diminishing retail sales and retail employment. Moreover, Elvas is now more dependent from Badajoz and the “economic frontier” between the two countries is no more coincident with the political border.

**Keywords:** Cross-border shopping, Borders, Fiscal Policy, Retail Prices

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**Room 5 - C. Borderlands Development**  
**Chair:** Anne-Laure Amilhat-Szary

**REGIONAL INCOME DIFFERENCES IN BORDERLANDS: A CONVERGENCE ANALYSIS**  
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We intend to answer questions like if geography influences the pattern of inequality, that is, if the standard of living varies from region to region, with special attention to the borders, and if it reveals the presence of spatial correlation. The aim of the paper is to study the regional income differences among the NUTs 3 regions of Portugal and Spain in the borderland of these two countries. After a brief introduction we evaluate the inequalities among borderland regions using information about per capita wages. Considering the neighbourhood relationships between the NUTs 3 regions located in the Portugal-Spain border it is possible to conclude that wages are spatially autocorrelated.

**Keywords:** borders; borderlands; income distribution; spatial correlation; Spain; Portugal

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**TRANSBORDER PRODUCTION NETWORKS: A CASE STUDY OF TEXTILE/CLOTHING/FOOTWEAR COMPANIES IN THE GALICIA/NORTH OF PORTUGAL EUROREGION**  
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After a short presentation of the main attributes that characterize these economic activities in the G-NP Euroregion it will be underlined business strategies differences, from both sides of this spanish/portuguese border, in this specific economic sector. Briefly it can be stated that those differences are mainly a result of a production specialization in the North of Portugal based on a traditional economic tissue composed by medium and small companies, in opposition to a high specialization of some biggest Galician companied in more value-added activities mainly related with branding and trading.

In order to explore the potential enclosed on those complementarities there has been some recent public efforts to promote and facilitate spatial clustering and interregional organizational dynamics in this Euroregion, aiming a deeper economic integration in this specific economic sector. The main aim of this paper is precisely to evaluate how transborder production networks have been structured across this border and if this new dynamic has been, in some way, helpful to create some competitive advantage for the economic activities located on both sides of the Galicia / North of Portugal border. Or, if instead, these transborder production networks have been playing a key role in propelling an even greater asymmetry in the spatial distribution of the chain value segments that characterizes this economic sector in this Euroregion.

To collect information in order to evaluate and discuss these trends and its implications, this study makes use of a qualitative approach through a set of in-depth interviews. Those interviews were undertaken both with company managers that are involved in common business projects across this border, as well as with institutional representative bodies of this economic sector. Those discourses were object of a content analysis methodology in order to make inferences from a collection of distinct experiences as well as expectations about how these transborder networks will evolve in the future.

**Keywords:** Transborder production networks, Euroregion, Cluster, Textile/clothing/footwear economic sector, Interregional economic integration
My presentation deals with an investigation of the Russian garrison community of the Vyborg fortress from the 1710s to the 1730s. The Vyborg fortress is located on the Karelian Isthmus. It was conquered from the Swedish Kingdom by Russians during the Great Northern War (1700-1721). The capture of Vyborg meant for Russians the acquisition of the key point on the Baltic Sea coast. It also meant that the position of Russians in Europe became stronger. Control over Vyborg provided for the protection of St. Petersburg against enemies’ attacks from the north-western border.

The Russian military contingents entered this border fortress immediately after its capture in the 1710. The garrison employees represented the unique social group. The members of the community were united by the social origin, economic position and common values that defined their behaviour patterns. This community was one of the most numerous in Vyborg in the first half of the 18th century. The constant service in Vyborg was executed by 2500-3500 people in the 1710s-1730s. There is no doubt that the presence of significant Russian military forces had radically changed the social situation in Vyborg. Thousands of people from Russia had followed the army; especially the soldiers’ wives.

Vyborg was the craft and trade centre of the east part of the Swedish Kingdom. The local community included people of different nationalities and cultural traditions. Swedish officers, German bourgeoisie and Finnish handicraftsmen lived in Vyborg. Most of them decided to stay in the town after the Swedish military defeat. Even Swedish military men and their families did not move from Vyborg.

Thus, in Vyborg over 1710s-1730s co-existed two communities separated by the language, culture, religion and even law. How representatives of these communities co-operated with each other? These social processes remain unexamined until now.

The purpose of the presentation is to examine the informal social connections between the Russian military officials and non-Russian local inhabitants. The main question of this research is to reveal the spheres in which the interaction between Russian officers, soldiers and local population was established and developed. I am applying the microhistorical approach to analyse the social network which was created by the garrison military men during the first years of the Russian presence in this borderland.

In my paper I will report the investigation results of the cases when the Russian garrison officers established related communications with families of the Swedish officers, while Russian soldiers, trying to facilitate own financial position, obtained the job on hiring, carrying out different civil duties. Thus, I consider the formation of the garrison employees’ social network which occurrence was promoted by two main tendencies: the matrimonial communications and soldiers’ work for the local population.

**Keywords:** Russia, Empire, Border, Fortress, Garrison, 18th century

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**DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPEAN CROSS-BORDER REGIONS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF QUANTITATIVE DATA AND ANALYSES – THE CASE OF ULYSSES**

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**Tobias Chilla**
Statistical data and quantitative analyses are traditional tools for regional planners in getting information about dynamics and development of their regions. Regional planning, on the other hand, is an activity that is typically managed and coordinated by nation states. European integration has in the last two decades awoken the need to extend regional planning activities across national boundaries. Cross-border regions in Europe have tackled planning issues across borders in various degrees, having the lack of appropriate data and analyses as a challenge.

ULYSSES is a research project that is financed by the ESPON programme (www.espon.eu). The main aim of the project is to conduct comprehensive territorial analyses for six European cross-border areas. Besides producing information on the development of the cross-border regions, the project pays particular interest to how local stakeholders can make use of the research results and thus influence the territorial performance of their regions. ESPON 2013 programme in general aims at supporting policy development in the European Union in relation to territorial cohesion by providing comparable information, evidence, analyses and scenarios on territorial dynamics and development in the Union. ULYSSES presents a “Targeted Analysis” type of ESPON project that has been initiated and is implemented in partnership with local stakeholders. The results of the study will be utilized by the stakeholders in strategic work carried out in the regions.

Research activities for ULYSSES started in the end of 2010 and the project will end in July 2012. Case study regions included in the project are:

- CS 1: Upper Rhine cross-border area along the land borders between France, Germany and Switzerland,
- CS 2: Cross-border area along the entire Spanish-French land border (Pyrenees),
- CS 3: Cross-border area along the land border between Greece and Bulgaria,
- CS 4: Cross-border area covering parts of Eastern and Northern Finland-Russian land border (Euregio Karelia),
- CS 5: Cross-border area along the borders between Poland, Germany and Sweden (Euroregio Pomerania), and
- CS 6: Extremadura/Alentejo on the border between Spain and Portugal.

Each cross-border region first undergoes a quantitative multi-thematic and multi-scale territorial analysis. It takes into consideration a range of important territorial issues and challenges pin-pointed by strategic European policy orientations, namely (1) territorial socio-economic dynamics including patterns of cross-border polycentric development, urban-rural relationship, accessibility and connectivity and effects of demographic change, and (2) territorial performance dynamics picturing the performance of the cross-border areas in relation to the revised Lisbon Strategy and the Gothenburg Strategy (economy and employment, research and innovation, social cohesion and environment).

In addition the project examines territorial governance and institutional performance of the cross-border regions in relation to spatial planning. Finally, the results of the multi-thematic and multi-scale territorial analysis and institutional analysis undergo SWOT analysis in order to determine future threats and opportunities of the regions and to relate the research results with policy structures and actions. Finally, policy options are given for the cross-border regions.

Analyses in ULYSSES are based on statistical data and indicators developed by previous ESPON projects. Complementary data has been collected from Eurostat and national statistical databases. In our presentation we will share our experiences about applying quantitative approach on studying border regions. We will also review general usefulness of applied research results in the context of cross border spatial development planning in EU internal and external borders. In order to do this, we will give examples from the case study regions.

Research group responsible for the execution of the project is following: Tecnalia, Spain (LP); Karlsruhe Institute for Technology (KIT), Germany; Democritus University of Thrace, Greece; Lappeenranta University of Technology, Finland; University of Aveiro, Portugal and the University of Luxembourg.

**Keywords:** cross-border territorial development, spatial planning, quantitative analyses, stakeholder participation
“ONE ISLAND, TWO COUNTRIES”: A SINO-RUSSIAN BORDERING DISPUTED SPACE

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A large delta between the Ussuri and Amur rivers is world famous for the seabed that was the source of serious challenges in Sino-Russian relations for centuries. The delta, almost 350 kilometers square and near Khabarovsk, a capital city of the Russian Far East, is called Bol’shoy Ussuriiskii in Russian and Heixiazi in Chinese. The delta that had been occupied by Russia since 1929 hindered Sino-Soviet negotiations on border delimitation during the 1960s by China’s strong claim on the delta. It finally triggered the Zhenbao/Damanski military clash in 1969.

In the late 1980s and the early 1990s, negotiations on border delimitation were resumed under Deng Xiaoping and Mikhail Gorbachev. Talks continued in a constructive way to overcome the past deadlock, but again the delta issue disturbed it. China and Russia agreed to disagree in the process and excluded the delta’s belonging from the 1991 Sino-Soviet eastern boundary agreement and shelved it for future negotiations.

The deal on the delta in November of 2004 between Hu Jintao and Vladimir Putin shook the world, however. Few expected a sudden solution to the most difficult challenges in the history of the Sino-Russian borderlands. The method for the solution sounded more provocative than the solution per se—dividing the disputed islands in half. This aroused many questions: How did they divide the space? Did they manage “one island” separately or jointly?

As for the future of the divided islands, it remains uncertain. Historical lessons on the Sino-Russian trans-border cooperation generally do not suggest a bright outlook for the divided spaces. For Russia and China, the border has not been a “tool” for cooperation between neighbors, rather, a kind of “fort” against a potential aggressor. Securing the border directly relates to security while economic benefit is often a secondary concern.

China and Russia officially “promote” the delta’s outlook of “One Island, Two Countries,” but the details have yet to be apparent. Will the project really go beyond the limitation of the current Sino-Russian cooperation? Could they manage a space divided after the border solution? The presenter discovers the realities on the spot from the local resources and the latest field research.

Keywords: divided islands, border delimitation, cross-border cooperation, Eurasia.

BORDERWORK – THE CASE OF POPULAR RESISTANCE TOWARD DEBORDERING THE DANISH-GERMAN BORDER REGION

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A dominant paradigm in border studies perceives borders as social constructions created through both institutional practices and everyday social interaction (Paasi, 1998, 2001). Although borders are socially constructed, the kinds of constructions take on different forms. State borders - or political borders - initiate and work in a complex set of relations with other types of borders such as cultural, linguistic, and economical. In political theory, borders are considered the outcome of institutional processes, often as a consequence of political power struggles, including wars.

The paper focuses on a specific case of introducing a Euroregion in the Danish-German border region. Two central concepts will be used in its analytical strategy. Firstly, the concept of unfamiliarity is introduced as a concept that addresses the mental categorisations that are created in interactions across borders. Secondly, the concept of ‘borderwork’ by Rumford (2008) is introduced as an analytic tool in order to identify processes of border constructions in individuals’ daily interaction. It is demonstrated how interplay between unfamiliarity and borderwork may contribute to explain the resistance towards cross-border interaction.

Further, it will be shown how a long historical legacy of nationalism and nationalist based otherness are still useful as a key factor in maintaining border perceptions. Finally, the analysis will draw attention towards the subtle mechanisms that contribute to maintaining borders as barriers in a formally debordered Europe.

Keywords: borderwork, nationalism, otherness, unfamiliarity
A STATE WITHOUT BORDERS, BORDERS WITHOUT A STATE: THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT AND BORDER STUDIES

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This paper examines the trajectory of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict with a focus on the almost unique nature of the “border” issue and how the “border” concept became critical in and, in many ways, defined the conflict. After a discussion of the origins of the “border” issue in the Israeli state and how it has been able to exist with no defined borders, the paper will focus on border violations by the Israeli state.

The birth of the Palestinian National Authority on August 1 1994 as a consequence of the 1993 Oslo Accords has created a new concept of borders, bordering and border violations in which the Israeli state has practiced across borders of a non-state entity. Those violations are a matter of record. Those violations have extended the “border” concept to include the creation of physical barriers (walls/fences), separating Israelis from Palestinians, but also Palestinians from Palestinians.

The paper interrogates border theory on the basis of the history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which demonstrates the need for more research about borders and bordering as pertains to a colonial-settler state.

**Keywords:** borders, bordering, border violations, Armistice Line, expulsion, ethnic cleansing, colonial-settler state, Israeli state, Palestinian National Authority

IDENTITIES AT THE PORTUGUESE-SPANISH BORDER

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In order to understand the construction and re-creation of identities of those who live on a section of the Portuguese-Spanish border, specifically that part of the frontier where the northern Portuguese region of Trás-os-Montes meets the Spanish region of Galicia, this paper examines and attempts to interconnect three elements: the theories used by social scientists concerning the concepts of ‘identity’ and of ‘borders’; the ideas (and stereotypes) of the ‘Other’ held by the Portuguese and the Spaniards throughout their history since the founding of Portugal in the twelfth century; and the ethnography, in both senses of product and of process, carried out by the author over the past two decades on the Luso-Spanish frontier. Based on long-term (since 1990) and on-going social anthropological research consisting of structured and semi-structured interviews with the inhabitants of three villages on the international border between Trás-os-Montes and Galicia, and through examining their feelings of proximity and asymmetry in relation to historical and contemporary processes of identity formation, this paper aims to show how the ‘lived’ everyday reality of people’s feelings of belonging and how they perceive and deal with their location on the Portuguese-Spanish border as an interstitial ‘place’ has been transformed in sometimes rather unexpected ways since the opening of the frontier in the framework of the process of European unification.

**Keywords:** Borders, Identities, Stereotypes of the “Other”, Schengen Agreement.

Parallel Session 6 (PS6)
14th September 2012 – 16.30h – 18.30h

Room 4 - B. Cross-Border Cooperation and territorial cohesion Governance
Chair: Evelyne Ritaine

LOOKING FOR NEW WAYS TO COOPERATE ACROSS BORDERS: THE CECICN INITIATIVE

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European territorial cooperation has become one of the main policies dealing with UE integration. Since the first Interreg programmes in the nineties until the current objective of the regional policy, different cross-border structures have been created in order to achieve better and more integrated relations across borders. These structures have spread all over the continent in the last years, with the incorporation into the EU of the new State members of Eastern Europe. Also, new legal instruments as the AECT offer renovated frameworks to cooperate. Due to the different and multiple cross-border bodies in the European context, which often overlap, initiatives tending to coordinate their work are welcome. The AEBR is perhaps the main overall European organisation fighting for the dialogue and cooperation between different cross-border bodies. There are also other recent initiatives trying to push further the role of cross-border and territorial cooperation in the frame of the European 2020 perspective. This is the case of the Conference of European Cross-Border and Interregional City Networks (CECICN), created in April 2010. CECICN gathers six structures belonging to different geographical contexts: Conference of Adriatic Atlantic Arc Cities, Iberian Network of Cross-Border Structures, Forum of Adriatic and Ionian Cities, Union of Baltic Cities, Medcities and the Mission Opérationnelle Transfrontalière. This paper will explore the reasons and objectives of such a new agreement, with help of theoretical aspects (network and scale perspectives; institutional capacity building; multi-level governance) and fieldwork (interviews with different actors belonging to CECICN members). How different structures and actors having particular cross-border and interregional interests meet in a larger agreement in order to achieve common goals is the key question for our research.

**Keywords:** Cross-border and interregional cooperation, CECICN, Multi-level governance, Networks.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNANCE, AND DEMOCRACY FOR AN ALPINE MACROREGION CONSTITUTING?

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The issue at stake, to be discussed within my proposed paper is as follows: How could a shared strategy for an Alpine macroregion be designed for this area situated at the intersection of various National planning models and institutional frameworks of the constituent States?

The first research Hypothesis is that a polycentric territorial framework, here potentially applied within the transalpine cooperation area, is a way to accommodate the various National planning designs and their various development strategies, for an effective transnational cooperation within this territory.

The first specific research question focuses on the setting of the institutional framework towards transalpine cooperation, which might lead to a coordination of the polycentric territorial framework, that is, to the conditions for a coordinated transAlpine macroregional governance.

The second Hypothesis is thus that the governance of an Alpine macroregion is based on intergovernmental cooperation between the interested Entities, such as the Convention for the Protection of the Alps already began to set up within its Alpine Conference and its Permanent Committee.

The Open Method of Coordination of the various National planning designs within the intergovernmental transAlpine cooperation leads, by hypothesis (the second hypothesis) to the accommodation of these various development strategies within a shared common strategy for an Alpine macroregion.

The second specific question focuses on the transAlpine cooperation legitimacy: What democratic form should the governance of an Alpine macroregion take?

The issue is here more largely about europeanisation and an European integration model. Thoughts about it may come down to the meaning attached to the European cohesion policy territorial dimension.

All said and done, the paper I put forward could be titled as follows: What transnational shared project for an Alpine macroregion, in relation with the European territorial cohesion? Should a new territorial framework be proposed as a new legitimate project for the Alpine territory?

**Keywords:** Alpine macroregion, planning doctrine and planning cultures, cooperation legitimacy, Regionalism – Federalism
EUROPEAN CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION OF THE FUTURE: CAPACITY-BUILDING AND THE PRINCIPLE OF "HORIZONTAL" SUBSIDIARITY

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Starting from a perception of cross-border territories being sub-systems, created by the respective national politico-administrative partners involved, the paper assesses how cross-border cooperation in Europe can be improved by a new approach of integrated capacity-building. Based on the seven central challenges that all cross-border territories in Europe are facing in practice, two central fields are interpreted in this regard: training/facilitating and interdisciplinary research. The paper concludes that a more effective cross-border policy-making of the future depends on “horizontal subsidiarity” as a new operating principle, to be developed as a part of a multi-level governance approach.

Keywords: border, future of cross-border policy-making, capacity-building, interdisciplinary research, training

COMFORT FOR WHOM? THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WALL: HYPER-BORDERING AND HUMILIATION

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As a political scientist, I would like to answer the following question: what are the political effects of hyper-bordering policies (empirically defined as cases of strengthened and militarized borders, generally named "walls")? My main topic should be to offer a new perspective on the politicization of the border, with a special interest on "the other side" of the border, the side which is constrained.

The first step of the presentation should be dedicated to agencies of hyper-bordering. We have to find criteria of distinction between bordering, re-bordering, hyper-bordering (Romero, 2008). The nature of the technological means used (material, virtual, territorial, bureaucratic) is a necessary but not sufficient parameter to establish it. We also need to take into account political criteria, i.e. exclusive political trends in internal politics; loss of symmetry in border management; asymmetric control technologies. In this part, I use Foucault’s concept of "political device" to bring together technological and political dimensions (Foucault, 2001). My hypothesis is that an asymmetric device upsets - on both sides - relationships among states as well as social representations (Bauman, 2002).

The second step of the presentation should be an analysis of interactions in a hyper-bordering situation, where "ordering" and "othering" are effective (Van Houtum, Van Naerssen, 2002). In internal politics, what are the political effects of assertiveness of identity and security, on the one side, of designation as otherness and risk, on the other? In diplomatic relations, how is the state sovereignty reaffirmed, on the one side, and denied, on the other? In the perception of the self, how can social actors interpret the assertiveness of freedom of movement and the dignity of a recognized status, on the one side, the restriction of freedom of movement and the humiliation of a suspected status, on the other? Here, I adopt a constructivist approach to investigate the collective representations triggered by such a hyper-bordering (Berger, Luckman, 1996; Honneth, 2008; Goffman, 1974).

In the presentation, I investigate different cases, as analyzed in my own research (Mediterranean cases), or studied by other researchers (USA/Mexico border, Israel/Palestinian Territories separation, India's borders). I call upon a "sociology of things" (Braverman, 2010; Latour, 1989) - videos, SafeView machines, computers, smarts cards, barriers, turnstiles, queues, etc. - which throws light on the inequality of both status.

Keywords: Border, Politics, Identity, Humiliation
**Room 5 - D. Challenging Borders**

**Chair: Anssi Paasi**

**LANGUAGE DIVIDED BY BORDER: BORDER AND LANGUAGE CONSCIOUSNESS AMONG HUNGARIAN MIGRANTS AND LABOR MIGRANTS BETWEEN THE SERBIAN-HUNGARIAN BORDERS**

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The presentation aims to map out the role and perception of languages and dialects in the (re-)defining processes of identification of the Hungarian minority migrants from Serbia towards Hungary. The research objective of the present study is to investigate whether linguistic variations have a detectable influence on the identification processes of Hungarian minorities depending on their patterns of migratory movements. The focus of the present study is to analyze what role language/dialect differences have in their region and border perception among those Hungarian minorities (from Vojvodina) who migrated to Hungary and permanently live there and those who commute between the two countries and regularly cross the border.

**Keywords:** border, linguistic/dialect differences, consciousness, migration vs. commuting

**AN ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM: WHERE IS THERE SPACE FOR LANGUAGE PRACTICES IN BORDER STUDIES?**

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Border scholarship often involves several languages, but language practices within the discipline itself have not been given the central place needed to ensure the high quality of communication required by the complex research issues border scholars address. After the introduction to this ‘elephant in the room,’ there is a cautionary tale about an unsatisfactory language practice followed by a consideration of ‘crisscross scholarship.’ This is a process by which a scholar transfers knowledge and experience acquired in one discipline, language, culture, or country into another and then back again in a modified way. Crisscross scholarship can in some circumstances contribute to and in others, hinder the quality of research communication. Next is a report on language advising and practices in an international border studies team that has conducted research in multilingual and multicultural Vojvodina, Serbia and neighboring Hungary. Conclusions are then drawn and suggestions made to improve the quality of research communication across the borders of language.

**Keywords:** language practices, (English) language support, Vojvodina (Serbian-Hungarian border region), linguistic security, managing languages, managing plurilingualism, crisscross scholar

**PERFORMING THE BORDER: SECURITY, SYMBOLISM AND DRAMATIZATION IN BORDER MANAGEMENT**

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Security emerged in the last years as an omnipresent concern for European governments resulting both in a re-conceptualization of borders and in an inflection on European border management policies. The European discourse on the importance of freedom of movement of people in the European space was accompanied by that of securitization, concentrating all the attention on European external borders.

My paper addresses the case of Portuguese internal border which is part of that political space imagined as Europe without borders but that also takes part in those processes of bordering practices that tend to characterize the present time, that is, part of the securitization process. An example was the temporary suspension of Schengen on the occasion of the 2010 NATO Summit that was held in Lisbon.
The summit, and the security apparatus imposed by it, gave the Portuguese internal border a visibility that the common citizen, particularly borderlanders, was not accustomed to anymore. During four days, old and new practices of border control were enforced and the border was displayed to citizens as an obstacle, not a space of encounter as it tended to be. It was once again the most important device for controlling the entrance in national territory, constructing as the ultimate device that allows inclusion and exclusion, its most classical attribute.

I wish to use this case of temporary Schengen suspension to address two strings: besides the obvious reiteration on the importance of borders, I will explore the ways through which the Portuguese State projected himself on public sphere through his discourse on national security and its relation with borders. An interesting way to do it was that of a display of border control taking place not only on the border site but on spaces that usually are not conceived as national borders. As said by some, in contemporary times we might find borders in very unusual places. This was the case. Lisbon became the border, as in those four days there was severe restrictions to movement in the city. I will depart by reflections of some theorists like Balibar or Rumford on the generalization and removal of borders from peripheries of nation-states to innumerous locations.

A second goal is to address the way in which the Portuguese state made use of a theatrical performance to guarantee that national security would be guaranteed. Additionally to regular and more normalized practices of informing the citizen that the border was to be closed for a brief period. I will use some political anthropology theory inputs that have explored the ‘power at scene’, such is the case of G. Balandier, V. Turner’s idea of dramas to explore the symbolic action of the State in border management.

My paper is based on content analysis of press coverage of the NATO summit, radio and television coverage of the event, especially the ones that were related to border control. Analysis corpus refers to material collected during October and November 2010.

Keywords: Portuguese Border, State Performance, Securitization, 2010 NATO Summit, Schengen Suspension, Symbolism

VISUAL TRANSGRESSIONS: THE PRESENCE AND ABSENCE OF THE SEPARATION WALL IN THE ISRAELI NATIONAL IMAGINATION

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This paper explores visual engagements with borders and separation in the context of the Israeli constructed separation wall in Palestine. The case of the separation wall in Palestine is one important manifestation of the visible presence of concrete borders on the geopolitical landscape. Yet, empirically, it has been shown that visual engagement with the separation wall is almost entirely absent from the Israeli national narrative. Therefore, the Israeli visual and physical disassociation and absenting of the wall is a key, I argue, to understanding the new phase of colonial relations that the Palestinians and Israelis are entering post the construction of the wall. These visual absenting tendencies lead to several questions to be further explored in this paper: In what ways is the separation wall, as border and as a violent structure, present (territorialized) in some spaces and absent from others? Epistemologically and empirically speaking, in what ways are borders lived far from the lines they are marked upon? I shall explore these questions through my visits to the wall sites, conversations with Israelis and Palestinians about the significance of the presence and absence of the wall, and through researching written material about the wall in Arabic, Hebrew and English.

I argue that given the close intimacy of colonial relations, absenting the evident and the visible becomes a central practice in the occupation as well as in national self fashioning in Israel.

Keywords: borders, separation wall, visual representations, time-space, Palestine, Israel

BRIDGE OVER TROUBLED WATERS: RECENT CHANGES IN BRAZILIAN POLICIES FOR BORDER REGIONS

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The aim of this paper is to discuss recent changes in governmental policies for Brazil’s external border regions. The political decision-making feeding these policies has evolved from strong to weak path-dependency, meaning that changes were initially strongly tied to the past (doctrines of national security) but are now opened to geopolitical and geo-economics alternatives that challenge a “closed space” nationalistic viewpoint. Grander, pragmatic but equally nationalist projects seem to be slowly replacing the traditional territorial approach to borders by a hegemonic outlook of the country’s projected future as a South American economic power. After a brief attempt to replace the old political discourses of national security by a timid albeit innovative “society-building” approach to border regions (1999-2008), we are now seeing a newer version of security discourses that ill-conceals the historic perception of borderlands as lawless, criminal ridden areas, and as a source of threats to internal security. At the same time the central governmental is intent in pushing forward ambitious transcontinental infrastructure projects (roads, energy) that leaps over border regions that are stagnant, both in a demographic and an economic sense. Both the revival of old perceptions and the surge of new projects are based on the principle that any strategy related to borders should be subordinated to a broader plan for the country’s economic development. So what we now have is a seemingly contradictory strategy for border regions: a linear territorial (defense and security of the national perimeter) strategy and a hegemonic (regional integration) strategy, perpendicular to the continental border. However interesting a geographical description of these new policies is, it lacks a broader vision of what is in stake. I draw from the proposition made by security analyst Didier Bigo that a transversal space is being delineated by the overlapping of international global cooperation and national sovereignty. Although Bigo’s proposal has Europe as reference, by extending his approach to the Brazilian case one can argue that a ‘geopolitics of security’ is emerging in the context of which borders are just a pawn.

**Keywords:** Brazilian International Borders, Border policies in Brazil, Security border, Geopolitics
Not only the regional dimension of the European integration but also the much less prominent European infrastructural politics must be taken into account. In the regions considered infrastructural planning has been pushing and inspiring the construction of regions, because it offers a chance (or an excuse) for changing spatial ideas and taking them out of an apparently definitive and indisputable national structure.

Considered within the categories of the nationstates the changes taking place seem almost revolutionary in scale and consequence. In a longer historical view they much more represent the return to a more fluent system with a stronger regional dimension.

This is a project-in-progress that draws on my own previous research with a regional approach to Danish-German history. Infrastructural and regional discussions of the pre-national period are combined with modern developments. The historical research is confronted with the arguments of the contemporary debate on crossborderregions and the importance of the politics of infrastructure in the European Integration.

**Keywords:** perception of space, nationstates, crossborder regions, infrastructure

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**FACING THE OTHERNESS AND THE FAMILIAR. CROSSING THE FINNISH-ESTONIAN BORDER**

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The aim of this study is to examine the travelling experiences of crossing the Finnish-Estonian borders. It focuses on Finns’ experiences of the border-crossing practices on Finnish-Estonian border and travelling in Estonia as a tourist. The time-span concerns the period before and after Estonia became independent in 1991. Consequently, the research concentrates on the period from the 1970’s Soviet Estonia till 2000’s independent Estonia.

Finland and Estonia are neighboring countries having a sea frontier (Gulf of Finland) between them. Historically countries have had vivid interaction and they have many similar cultural traditions. In consequence of the WWII Estonia was occupied by Soviet Union whereas Finland managed to preserve its’ independence. The WWII changed the interrelationship between neighboring nations. The relationship to the border changed too. The Finnish-Estonian border was closed and it was hard to cross. Estonia became almost unknown for Finns; it represented the otherness. Regular shipping across the Gulf of Finland starts in 1965 and after that it was again possible to travel to Estonia as a tourist. For Finns Estonia has been, and especially today is, among the most familiar countries to travel. Many Finns have relatives and friends there as well. Today the border has almost disappeared.

The study is based on oral history theory and methodology by using written documents as a research material. Central informants (research subjects) are people who are not usually participating in documentation of the past and official historiography. Memory and remembering are central concepts of the analysis. In 2010 Finnish Literature Society's Folklore Archive organized a national writing collection in Finland called “Across the Gulf of Finland” [Yli Suomenlahden]. This thematic writing collection was targeted at general public. The aim was to collect Finns’ oral history concerning their travelling experiences to Estonia across the Gulf of Finland. As a result the archive got 580 pages from 96 respondents. The authors are “ordinary people”, men and women, and they represent various social backgrounds. The narratives concentrate on e.g. border practices in Finnish-Estonian border and travelling experiences during and after the Soviet period. Most of the stories deal with the differences between the countries and the change from the Soviet regime to the time of independency in Estonia. I use these collected written narratives as a research material. My research questions are: What kind of memories and perceptions Finns have about the Finnish-Estonian border? How the border practices and travelling in Estonia have changed during their lifetime? The focus is on peoples’ experiences and on their own interpretations of the past and present.

**Keywords:** Finnish-Estonian border, experience, remembering, travelling

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**CONSTRUCTING AND RETHINKING BORDERS THROUGH MUSICAL CO-OPERATION IN TERRAS DE MIRANDA DO DURO (PORTUGAL)**

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Terras de Miranda do Douro is an area in the northeastern region of Portugal known as Trás-os-Montes, which is well known as a borderland between Portugal and Spain, with a characteristic local language (língua mirandesa) and culture. Throughout the XXth century, a number of scholars underlined its rural, peripheral, isolated condition, inspite of which cross-border cultural practices and dynamics (like smuggling) are well documented. Special mention can be made to the celebration of feasts and romerias where inhabitants from one and other side of the border would mix. Some local musical and chorographic practices traditionally share characteristics with those from bordering Spanish territories, like the playing of bagpipes (“gaita-de-foles”) or flute and drums, the singing of songs and ballads, or the dancing of stick dances. The establishment of Democracy in 1974 and the integration of Portugal in the European Union in 1986 progressively brought new ways of perceiving the border in this area. Since the 1990s, some important changes derived from urbanization and modernization had a noticeable impact in Terras de Miranda, and in the XXIst century cross-border cooperation became easier thanks to better communications and the support of supranational entities like the INTERREG program (European Community program to boost transnational cooperation and regional development). In that context, new external collaborations emerged, as well as hybrid musical forms. But at the same time, local culture, language, musical and chorographic practices associated with the old rural lifestyle gained visibility, increasingly preserved, reinvented and promoted.

The aim of this paper is to examine the ways in which a number of initiatives carried out through cross-border cooperation between local promoters (individuals, entities and institutions) and external agents within the XXIst century had an impact in ensuring the vitality of local music (especially bagpipe playing) and culture (the so called “cultura mirandesa”). The analysis of the contemporary practice and discourse around bagpipes, which was emblematized, standardized and -since 2007- known as “gaita mirandesa”, shows how musical practices are used as identity markers (Stokes 1997) which can contribute to constructing borders or for criticising them as something “artificially constructed”. Drawing on ethnomusicological fieldwork that I carried out in Terras de Miranda from 2007 to 2010, and also on archival and on-line research, this paper explores the potential of the use of musical expressions for the construction and the challenging of borders in the Iberian Peninsula.

Keywords: Music, Terras de Miranda do Douro, Cross-border cooperation, Challenging borders

ETHIOPIAN IMMIGRANTS FROM ENVIRONMENTALLY DEGRATED PLACES: CHALLENGING INTERNAL AND INTERNATIONAL BORDERS

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Ethiopia, the possible birthplace of humanity, has a long history on different migratory dynamics (being a transit context, sending and receiving migrants and refugees). This migration profile must be thought both specifically for this State as also contextually within the dynamics of the Horn of Africa. The State of Ethiopia, after the Italian occupation (1936-1941), has been the stage for many conflicts, both within the country (with the Derg military regime) as with neighboring countries (Somalia, Eritrea). Its regional context at the Horn of Africa also brings together increased problems of the social-economical, political and environmental spheres. Despite being difficult to separate these problems, there is evidence that rural out-migration in Ethiopia has been a response to ecological degradation processes and poverty in rural areas, as also that some of these population movements have been the last option to escape from death. Therefore, it is important to consider these migratory processes as some of the most important demographical tendencies of recent decades, while also being individual and family strategies for survival and livelihood improvement. These processes pose renewed questions while defying borders, both inside the State and internationally.

In this presentation we aim to demonstrate how Ethiopian immigrants living in Italy consider the importance of environmental changes in their contexts of origin to generate both internal and international migration paths for them and their relatives. Mapping these paths, we will try to understand the defied borders, not only at the political sense – for example questioning the (Il)legal status of these migrants while recapturing the discussion for the status of refugee due to environmental degradation processes – but also on a more cultural definition of borders. This last component is embraced on the methodological basis of our work, as we aim to acknowledge diversity, the subject and his narratives (instead of a static cultural concept) through the biographical narratives of these migrants. The border studies cross-disciplinary field is a privileged basis for this reflection while it encourages putting together problems related to migration, human rights, globalization, food/water security/soverignty and environmental problems.

Keywords: Environmental degradation, Ethiopian immigrants, Internal migration, Immigrants in Italy
EVERYDAY BORDERS AND INTERACTIONS IN THE SECURITIZED
FERGHANA VALLEY, CENTRAL ASIA

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Still 20 years after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Central Asian borders reflect the basic challenges and dilemmas of Soviet policy. Based on the artificial Soviet bordering exercises in the 1920’s, the Central Asian borders are still utterly confusing and contested, with exclaves and enclaves as well as complicated water, energy and other challenges especially in the highly contested Fergana Valley. Due to the Soviet legacy, the post-Soviet state-building and nation creation in Central Asia as well as the troubled inter-state relations in the region, large sections of internal and external borders of the region are neither delimited nor demarcated.

In the matter of one decade, the political meaning of borders grew as material representations of difference and national self-determination. They became symbols of independence and tools for political performance in Central Asian inter-state relations. The borders became very concrete lines of separation not only delimiting national territories but, simultaneously, restricting traditional cross-border interaction and trade. Through case studies at Tajik and Kyrgyz borders, the paper examines these everyday impacts of post-Soviet territorial delimitation. It aims to go beyond the currently widespread security paradigm restricting its perspective to border related threats, or “common threats and challenges” as expressed in the EU’s Strategy for a New Partnership with Central Asia, i.e. international terrorism, cross-border trafficking and illegal migration. It is those everyday borders that either stimulate or, if discouraged or interrupted, restrict the (legal) possibilities for development in entire regions. It is those everyday interactions that may build upon ancient inter-ethnic connections, or develop to chaos and conflict between groups or, in worst scenarios, between fragile states that the Central Asian states such as Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are.

Keywords: borders, everyday, interactions, Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, securitization
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Cross-Border Networks (PTDC/CS-GEO/100409/2008) is a research project funded by the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) which aims to systematize the knowledge on the economic integration process of the border regions in the Iberian Peninsula and examine these findings at length. The overall purpose is to understand the impact which the removal of the border (as a result of the EU membership of both countries) had on the integration of productive systems of two case studies: “North of Portugal–Galicia Euroregion” and “Extremadura–Alentejo”.

This conference was organized within this project as a forum to debate our findings and discuss the theme of borders with the borders academic community.

Coordinator: Iva Pires (im.pires@fcsh.unl.pt)

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