Differences and discontinuities in a
"Europe without borders"

4-7 October 2016
University of Luxembourg
Belval Campus
Partners

Association for Borderlands Studies

University of Luxembourg

Faculty of Language and Literature, Humanities, Arts and Education

Research Unit IPSE – Identities, Politics, Societies, Spaces

UniGR-Center for Border Studies

University of the Greater Region

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(Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research, Luxembourg)

Thomas Stumm
(Association of European Border Regions, Germany)

Jacques Teller
(University of Liège, Belgium)

Christian Wille
(University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg)
Welcome to the Europe Conference 2016 of the Association for Borderlands Studies at the University of Luxembourg

Dear conference participants,

Welcome to the University of Luxembourg and to the Europe Conference of the Association for Borderlands Studies. The University of Luxembourg is a multilingual European research university. We are a young institution, proud of our personal atmosphere, close to European institutions, innovative companies and the financial sector. With nearly 6,200 students and about 1,600 employees from all over the globe, we offer a unique mix of international excellence and national relevance, delivering knowledge for society and businesses.

Hence, it is by our geographical location and our official mission that the University of Luxembourg has a natural and intrinsic interest in Border Studies and related topics such as multilingualism, diversity or mobility. For the University this is not only a research field but an everyday reality of strategic importance: over 60% of our University staff members originate from the Greater Region, many of whom commute to their workplace every day by crossing borders. Luxembourg itself and namely the University are often referred to as ‘mini Europe’ where a multicultural spirit and multilingual communication inspires our working and living.

The Greater Region also plays an important role for the University’s strategy which clearly states the University’s European Mission as one of three pillars of strategic action. Hence, the cross-border network of the University of the Greater Region (UniGR) plays a crucial role in supporting the University in its aim to be a privileged location for Border Studies in Europe and beyond. I am sure that events such as the Europe Conference of the Association for Borderlands Studies will further increase the University’s visibility in this research field and that your contribution will impact its international recognition.

I address my special thanks to the representatives of the Association for Borderlands Studies for their financial contribution, to the colleagues of the UniGR-Center for Border Studies for their support in the organisation and warmly to my colleagues Birte Nienaber and Christian Wille for the coordination and organisation of the conference.

I wish you an inspiring conference and a pleasant time in Luxembourg and the Greater Region,

Sincerely,

Prof. Dr. Rainer Klump. President of the University of Luxembourg
Welcome to the Europe Conference 2016 of the Association for Borderlands Studies

It is a pleasure to greet all participants in the Association for Borderlands Studies European Conference ABS “Differences and discontinuities in a “Europe without borders”.

I would like also to congratulate the organizers at the University of Luxembourg for this successful call on a highly relevant topic. As the recent events in Europe as well as more globally indicate, borders remain very much on the agenda.

This Europe conference bring together scholar to share their ideas on differences and discontinuities so evident in the current climate in which the logics of the borderless world and the world of border challenge one another. On this occasion, the ABS will meet once again its mission of bringing together experts on border studies to share and discuss the most controversial issues, a reflection of the problems that are experienced in the different borders.

The ABS has distinguished itself by being at the forefront of trends according to the times in the world, particularly internationalization. This has been reflected in the growth of its membership, but especially the origin of its participants from almost every continent, who have been integrated into this scientific community. The ABS is working hard to provide a platform for the exchange of ideas on border related issues in the broadest sense and it encourages debates both amongst scholars as well as within society.

Undoubtedly, this growth also brings new challenges to be faced and lead in the coming years. One of the biggest challenges, I think, will be to answer to the current needs of higher education. The ABS must go beyond bringing together partners and associates and legitimize the new knowledge generated through its Journal of Borderlands Studies, which is extremely important. We invite you all to help us in this process.

The congregation of experts is a platform for meetings to be more fruitful to form research networks, which already exist, but may need to make them more visible and encourage them to create mechanisms for sharing and / or funding sources between groups of institutions. Another major challenge will be to take advantage of new virtual technologies and to bring to the classroom courses taught by members with more experience and recognition in the ABS. These courses, besides fostering interdisciplinary integration, could also strengthen approaches and quantitative and qualitative methodologies in border studies. Surely, this will mean more effort and dedication of those who integrate the ABS, which will be rewarded to the extent that we contribute to it.

I believe that this conference will intensify the multidisciplinary dialogue that is needed to better understand the evolving border concept as well as its application for research, teaching, as well as policy oriented purposes. As the call underlined, a border studies approach that seeks deeper reflection on categories of difference and discontinuity resulting from various economic, institutional, political and social processes is crucial in advancing our understanding and to better understand the complex climate we currently live in.

Welcome every one and I wish all of you a very successful conference!

Dr. Patricia Barraza. President of the Association for Borderlands Studies
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Differences and discontinuities in a “Europe without borders”

With the abolition of regular border controls in Schengen Europe, and the fall of the iron curtain, the field of Border Studies has opened up new objects of research and has experienced a noticeable development boost. Although the initial focus was on freight, services, capital and passenger traffic, and the resulting questions in relation to spatial, political, cultural and social aspects, this was followed by social constructivist approaches and relational thinking. The idea of a “borderless world” has become popular, with a certain sensibility for the processes of “new border demarcation”.

The conference aims at further expansion of this sensibility and reinforced attention to the processes of demarcation, for there are not only radical cultural and political changes in Europe, but also concerns to open up differences and discontinuities:

– as resources e.g. as driving forces for exchange, movement and learning
– as instruments e.g. in critical power perspectives on governance and marginalisation
– as materialisation e.g. in social, aesthetic or spatial manifestations.

The conference aims to intensify this multidisciplinary dialogue with an orientation that understands differences and discontinuities as resulting from economic, institutional and social processes, and through a border studies approach that seeks deeper reflection on categories of difference and discontinuity. The focus then is on mobility, diversity, responsibility and change, with differences as well as discontinuities considered through a spatial, social and temporal perspective.

Mobility and Multilocality

Mobility has long been considered as a central characteristic of the social reality of life. Mobilities can be examined within different thematic structures, where they can be discussed as circular, unidirectional, or consecutive movements. With regards to cross-border mobilities, streams, borders and differences can turn out to be central driving forces for movements and spatial continuities. Equally they can limit cross-border mobilities and (re-) produce discontinuities. Therefore, emphasis needs to be placed on the consistency of borders being viewed as either permeable or resilient. Both of these borders characteristics can be understood as the result of powerful instrumental acting as well as, paradoxically, expressions of social practice in cross-border regions. Thus, the gained permeability of European borders can encourage spatial continuities whilst, simultaneously, borders can recover their resistance. This divergent dynamic can be lead back to differences and discontinuities which can, however, as driving forces for mobility, lose their attraction due to practised mobility and familiarity. Furthermore, differences and discontinuities can be observed in scope of themes where mobilities effect the emergence of new spatial configurations. Such spatial emergences resulting from multilocality in cross-border contexts, are often described as social spaces, spaces of borders, functional spaces and the like. This in turn can cause new border demarcations. This refers to an often neglected reciprocal relationship between the overcoming of differences and discontinuities through mobility in creating (new) differences and discontinuities.
Multilingualism and Diversity

The term of diversity is spread in different scopes and always related to plurality and dealing with difference. Thereby we can differentiate between perspectives of outward demarcation, an internal differentiation or a productive-creative recombination of differences. In the context of cross-border regions, the focus is mainly on linguistic and cultural diversity in social and cultural studies. Depending on the research context, they can be seen as resources or as powerful instruments.

Diversity as a resource is relevant when – territorial as well as non-territorial – cross-border regions are considered as places of interactions of distinct systems, codes, linguistic and cultural repertoires where differences liquefy and form creative alliances. From this perspective, cross-border areas are privileged contexts to study (cultural or linguistic) forms of betweenness and they can give information about dynamic developments on superior spatial levels. Diversity as a powerful instrument is taken into account when differences are projected and used to establish (social) discontinuities. Similarly, strategic negation of diversity e.g. through (cultural or linguistic) normalization can be seen as a powerful practice. These processes that aim at the construction of (cultural and linguistic) borders or the homogenisation of (cultural and linguistic) diversity can be studied through discursive media attributions and/or social practises as well as in a diachronic and synchronic perspective.

Growth and Sustainability

For some years now capitalist market systems have been criticised while the interest in alternatives to growth based economic models has increased. In this context, as well as under the impression of current economic- and structural crisis cities, regions and citizens are increasingly searching for more sustainable approaches. This development is called “transition” and not only marks a break in the handling of environmental and energy political questions, but is confronted with specific conditions in border regions. Cross-border sustainable transition processes need to overcome discontinuities that result from e.g. differences of systems, political cultures or a complex situation of involved actors. Simultaneously, there is enormous potential for the development of innovative approaches in cross-border regions due to the diversity of strategies, initiatives, actors and structures based on differences. Therefore, the study of sustainable transition in cross-border regions can discuss differences and discontinuities as a specific challenge, but also as opportunities for creative-productive solutions.

Instability and Change

The categories “instability” and “change” form their own scope in spite of their transversal character. The discussion of “instability” and “change” aims to contribute to a stronger theorisation within border studies. Following diverse developments in different disciplines, we can discuss models and methodologies that deal with the conceptualisation and exploration of discontinuities and transformation in time (change), as well as with processes of subversion and destabilisation (instability). Both categories describe differences and discontinuities as dynamic processes that are essential for theory-based research of borders phenomenon, and realities of life under increased conditions of contingency.
## Conference Programme – Scheme

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<td>8:30 am Coffee</td>
<td>9 to 9:45 am Welcome</td>
<td>9 to 10:30 am Paper sessions</td>
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<td>9:45 to 10:45 am Keynote lecture</td>
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**Excursions**

- 8 am Start of registration
- 9 to 10:30 am Paper sessions
- 10:30 to 11 am Coffee break
- 11 to 12:30 am Paper sessions
- 12:30 to 1:30 pm Lunch buffet
- 1:30 to 2:45 pm Concluding podium discussion
- 2:45 to 3:00 pm Coffee break
- 3 pm End
Conference Programme – Keynote Speakers

Ulrike Hanna Meinhof
(University of Southampton)

Cultural diversity and the discursive (de-) and (re-) construction of borders

The talk focuses on the ways in which geopolitical and psycho-social processes of bordering, de-bordering and re-bordering interact/ have interacted in creating different scenarios for relations between European citizens. The talk will draw on three historical periods that affect(ed) the ways in which perceptions of “the others” were or are being articulated in everyday communication: the cold war period marked by new borders as a result of the division between East and West along the so-called Iron Curtain; the period from German unification onwards to the huge expansion of the European Union between 2004 and 2015; and the current period marked by anti-EU campaigns in several European countries, that could threaten the very fabric of the European Union. Whilst from a geo-political point of view these periods could be defined as waves of constructing, deconstructing or reconstructing borders, people’s discourses reflect more complex and more problematic interdependencies of de-bordering and re-bordering where cultural identity and the right to belong are constructed through a whole set of national, ethnic, religious, linguistic and other less visible borderlines. The talk will conclude by offering a case-study based on collaborative work with migrant populations that focused on discourses of integration as one of the key terms through which the need for intercultural cooperation and the European ideal of “unity in diversity” was adopted and modified in public and everyday discourses.

Anne-Laure Amilhat Szary
(Grenoble-Alpes University)

Can we go on talking borders while people die crossing them? Knowledge, Politics, Advocacy, the new dilemmas of border studies

The borders we have been studying for 20 years have now come up to the front of media scene. Not a day without referring to their crossing or closing up in the press, TV, radio, internet.... Are our efforts to analyse and categorise taken into account or not? How do we work in that direction and what are the common obstacles to be overcome for border studies to ensure a better outreach of their results? These are the hot questions that my talk will try to address because this time we cannot say we did not know.
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Conference Programme – Per day

Subject to change

4th of October | Tuesday

4 pm Start of registration
Audimax (Maison du Savoir)

5 to 7 pm Grand opening
Audimax (Maison du Savoir)
Rainer Klump (President of the University of Luxembourg)
René Collin (Representative of the Summit of the Greater Region)
Jussi Laine (Representative of the Association for Borderlands Studies)

6:45 pm Reception

5th of October | Wednesday

8 am Start of registration
8:30 am Coffee
Audimax (Maison du Savoir)

9 to 9:45 am Welcome
Audimax (Maison du Savoir)
Georg Mein (Dean of the FLSHASE)
Paul Fryer (Association for Borderlands Studies)
Birte Nienaber (Organizing committee)

9:45 to 10:45 am Keynote lecture
Audimax (Maison du Savoir)
Ulrike Hanna Meinhof (University of Southampton):
Cultural diversity and the discursive (de-) and (re-)construction of borders

10:45 to 11:15 am Coffee break
Audimax (Maison du Savoir)

11:15 to 12:15 pm Keynote lecture
Audimax (Maison du Savoir)
Anne-Laure Amilhat Szary (Grenoble-Alpes University):
Can we go on talking borders while people die crossing them? Knowledge, Politics, Advocacy, the new dilemmas of border studies

12:15 to 1:30 pm Lunch buffet
Audimax (Maison du Savoir)
I Change and instability

Session 1: The changing role of the border
Chair: Nathalie Roelens (University of Luxembourg)
The changing dynamics of cross-border links in the "peripheral centre". Ethnography of borderlands at the time of turmoil
Ignacy Józwiak (University of Warsaw)
The border as a central concept for self-identification of Russian and Ukrainian cross-border regions
Valentin Babintsev (Belgorod State University), Viktor Sapryka (Belgorod State University), Olga Zvyer-yeva (Karazin Kharkiv National University)
Euroregions as "borderscape": stable cross-border regionalism or instable elite phenomenon?
Martin Klatt (University of Southern Denmark)

II Growth and sustainability

Session 1: Transborder spatial planning
Chair: Andrea Hartz (AGL - Applied Geography, Landscape, Urban and Regional Planning)
Spatial planning for border regions: different planning problems – different planning styles?
Karina Pallagst (University of Kaiserslautern)
A Europe without borders? Planning cross-border flows in strategic spatial visions
Anna Growe (University of Heidelberg)
Diversity, dynamics and difficulties of cross-border cooperation in European border regions since the 1950s: an interdisciplinary geographical-historical analysis
Birte Wassenberg (Institute of Political Studies of Strasbourg), Bernard Reitel (University of Artois)

III Multilingualism and diversity

Session 1: Documenting diversities
Chair: Ingrid de Saint-Georges (University of Luxembourg)
Documenting linguistic diversity at the Spanish-Portuguese border: the project FRONTESPO
Xosé-Afonso Alvarez-Pérez (Universidad de Alcalá)
Regional ethnic diversity and its impact on civil society and quality of governance
Wojciech Opiola (University of Opole)
Luxembourg: a segmented, multilingual Job Market
Andreas Heinz (University of Luxembourg)

IV Mobility and multilocality

Session 1: Conceptualizing “Schengen”
Chair: Grégory Hamez (University of Lorraine)
Passport and Mobility at Spain’s border with France, 1966-1978
Ariela House (Universitat de Barcelona)

3 to 3:30 pm Coffee break
Audimax (Maison du Savoir)
### 3:30 to 5 pm Paper sessions | 4th floor (Maison du Savoir)

#### I Change and instability

**Session 2: Deconstructing the border I**
- **Chair:** Birte Wassenberg (Institute of Political Studies of Strasbourg)
- **The “Europe without borders” discourse – betwixt between illusion and reality?**
  - Carsten Yndigegn (University of Southern Denmark)
- **Multiscalar production of borders: re-reading the Finnish-Russian interphase**
  - Jussi Laine (University of Eastern Finland)
- **Prejudice and science: overview of border studies following a bibliometric approach**
  - Grégory Hamez (University of Lorraine)

#### II Growth and sustainability

**Session 2: Logics of cross-border regional development**
- **Chair:** Rachid Belkacem (University of Lorraine)
- **Local varieties for global challenges: a note on innovation based development in the Danish-German border region**
  - Birgit Leick (University of Bayreuth)
- **The role of logistics firms for regional economic development of border regions: the case of the Saar-LorLux region**
  - Joshua Bechtold (Saarland University)
- **Comparing Euroregional projects for sustainable development: a global view on CBC in the European Union**
  - Antoni Durà-Guimerà (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona), Francesco Camonita (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona), Matteo Berzi (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona), Andrea Noferini (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

#### III Multilingualism and diversity

**Session 2: Bordering and Languages**
- **Chair:** Peter Gilles (University of Luxembourg)
- **Dynamic encounters between asylum applicants and the multilingual society of Luxembourg – linguistic repertoires built with truncated competences?**
  - Erika Kalocsányiová (University of Luxembourg)
- **Borders and linguistics: an interdisciplinary insight in the language mixing on the German-Polish border**
  - Dagna Zinkhahn Rhobodes (European University Viadrina Frankfurt)
- **Betweenness and the emergence of order**
  - Konstanze Jungbluth (European University Viadrina Frankfurt), Florian Dost (European University Viadrina Frankfurt), Nicole Richter (European University Viadrina Frankfurt)
### IV Mobility and multilocality

#### Session 2: Borders and mobile young people
Chair: Jacques Teller (University of Liège)

- Multilocality and cross-border mobility of students in Basel
  Cédric Duchêne-Lacroix (University of Basel)

- What borders do young mobile Europeans perceive in Europe? Constructions of mobile young people
  Claude Haas (University of Luxembourg), Ute Karl (University of Luxembourg), Emilia Kmiotek-Meier (University of Luxembourg), Volha Vysotskaya (University of Luxembourg)

- Breaking through borders: routes, resources, modes and infrastructures of (im)mobility in Higher Education
  Ingrid de Saint-Georges (University of Luxembourg)

#### Session 5: Migrations and bordering processes
Chair: Birte Nienaber (University of Luxembourg)

- Mobility and borders at scale: Georgia between European and non-European space
  Edward Boyle (Kyushu University)

- The changing mobilities of central Asian labour migrants in Russian cities
  Paul Fryer (University of Eastern Finland)

- Cross-border forced migration and living between cities: Young Syrien adults in Beirut
  Lucas Oesch (University of Luxembourg)

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5:30 pm Departure from the Belval Campus to the boat trip around Schengen (end: 10:30 pm)

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### 6th of October | Thursday

**Excursions**

Detailed information about the programme can be found on the next page.
All excursions will take place on Thursday, the 6th of October 2016. They are part of the conference programme and will cover a number of destinations in the Greater Region SaarLorLux – each focussing on a different topic.

**Re- and De-Bordering in the Warndt**

**Organiser:** Hans Peter Dörrenbächer  
(p.doerrenbaecher@mx.uni-saarland.de)  
**Destination:** Warndt (Saarland/Germany)  
**Date:** 6th of October 2016  
**Time:**  
- Start: 10 am at Esch-Belval – Uni Luxembourg  
- Across: 10:30 am at Luxembourg-City – main station  
- End: 6 pm at Luxembourg-City – main station / 6:30 pm at Esch-Belval – Uni Luxembourg  
**Fees:** 20 € (including bus transfer & packed lunch)

**Summary:**

The Warndt, the ancient hunting ground of the princes of Saarbrücken, was repeatedly the object of political conflicts between Germany and France. However, it was also a region with intensive economic cooperation and transboundary interconnection between both states, especially within the energy industry. This made the Warndt a region with mutual re- and de-bordering. Early development of intensive commuter interconnection between Lorraine and the Saar region began during the mining of hard coal. After the two world wars, national borders separated the Warndt and the mining of hard coal in France took place below the border in the Saar region. The arrangement of the so-called “Warndt-Frage” was an essential part of the Saar-agreement that resulted in the reannexation of the Saarland to the Federal Republic of Germany by law in 1957. Due to the intensification of the French-German friendship after the 1950s and the signing of the Elysée-Treaty in 1963, the mining companies in Saarland and in Lorraine had established a trans-border compound chemical industry. However, this compound industry was of a short duration. Although mining activities in Saarland and Lorraine have ended, today there are still different forms of cross-border relationships that can be attributed to a common economic history in the Warndt region. During the field trip the different forms of the re- and de-bordering in the Warndt region will be tracked.

The fieldtrip will start at the former “SaarLorChemie” industrial site near to the city of Völklingen (Saarland/Germany). The next stop will deal with the restrucruration of the Rossel valley which has been damaged by mining (Saarland/Germany) and chemical industrial (Lorraine/France) activities. Next stops will be in the border village “Dorf-im-Warndt” and at the former coal mine “Bergwerk Warndt” which was the result of the Saar-agreement. Subject to weather conditions we will take a short walk to the vista-point at the sandpit (“Carrière”) of Freyming-Merlebach right on the German-French border. We will see the chemical industrial complex of Carling, a part of the former transboundary SaarLor chemical industrial network, as well as the fermentation plant “Méthavalor” in Morsbach-Marienau (Lorraine/France) processing French and German biowaste. The fieldtrip will end at Carreau Wendel, site of the former Wendel coal-mining complex, and today of the Wendel Museum “les Mineurs” (“The Miners”).
**Border Voices: Photography, Music and Stories**

**Organiser:** Astrid M. Feliner (fellner@mx.uni-saarland.de)
**Destination:** Saarbrücken – “Nauwieser Viertel” (Saarland/Germany)
**Date:** 6th of October 2016
**Time:**
- Start: 8:30 am at Esch-Belval – Uni Luxembourg
- Across: 9:00 am at Luxembourg-City – main station
- End: 6 pm at Luxembourg-City – main station / 6:30 pm at Esch-Belval – Uni Luxembourg
**Fees:** 52 € (including bus transfer, events & lunch at “Café Kostbar” with 1 drink)

**Summary:**
This excursion involves a trip to Saarbrücken to the “Nauwieser Viertel,” where you will have the opportunity to visit a photo exhibition by renowned US-Mexican border artist David Maung and talk to the artist, attend a multimedia performance by artists of Syrian-Palestinian and Kurdish background, and watch the documentary Smajl. Lunch will also be provided.

**Detailed description:**

**10:30 am:** Photographic Exhibition by David Maung. Your trip will begin with a visit to the Nauwieser Neunzehn Gallery and David Maung’s photo exhibition “So far from God, so close to the United States.” After a presentation by Maung in which he shares his personal and professional insights as a Tijuana-based US photojournalist living and working in the US-Mexico borderlands, you will be able to talk to the artist.

**12:30 am:** Lunch will be provided Café: Café Kostbar (www.cafekostbar.de)

**2 pm:** Multimedia performance by artists of Syrian-Palestinian and Kurdish background. The organizational team is very keen to provide a space for the experiences of those upon whose backs multiple dialogs of borders are carried. In this respect, we are honored to be joined by Ghassan Nadora (painter), Salah Aldin Khaled (poet and diarist), and Abdul Sudutt (Baglama musician). Together they will present their personal border-crossing stories through a multimedia performance, incorporating poetry, music, and art. Ghassan Nadora’s art work will also be on display.

**3:30 pm:** Screening of the documentary: Smajl (Philipp Majer and Zymryte Hoxhaj) The screening presents the work of local creative professionals Philipp Majer and Zymryte Hoxhaj. Both are Saarbrücken based: Philip is a filmmaker and Zymryte a graphic artist. Smajl is the story of Zymryte’s father: “In 1970, Kosovar Albanian Ismajl “Smajl” Hoxhaj only came to Germany to buy a tape recorder. But it is only now — more than 40 years later — that he left Germany to go back to Kosovo as a pensioner. In the meantime, he has bought many tape recorders, started a family and, as a political activist, fought passionately for the independence of Kosovo far from his actual home. The documentary tells the story of Smajl — A story of homesickness and home, of conflicts with his children and the dream of a patriot. It is the story of a migrant worker in Germany.” For more info go to: http://smajl-film.de/
After the screening, there is still some time for a walk around Saarbrücken before the bus will take you back to Luxembourg.
Luxembourg – Looking behind the scenes of the world’s largest cross-border investment funds centre

Organiser: Sabine Dörry (doerry@liser.lu)
Destination: Luxembourg-City (Luxembourg)
Date: 6th of October 2016
Time:
- Start: 10 am meeting at Luxembourg-City – main station
- End: 5 pm at Luxembourg-City – main station
Fees: 19 € (including packed lunch)

Summary:
This field trip explores the workings, traits and consequences of the Luxembourg’s financial centre, often referred to as the world’s largest cross-border financial centre for investment funds.

Among its most fundamental characteristics is its significance as the dominant job motor in the border region, along with all its socio-economic implications and consequences. For example, the Luxembourg economy attracts more than 165,000 cross-border commuters every work day, a large part of it accounting for financial service workers travelling from Belgium, Germany, and France. The border of the small Grand Duchy, however, plays an ambivalent role. On the one hand, it helps to valorise economic disparities on both sides of the border, on the other, it presents a need for cross-border harmonisation processes.

Besides the border’s economic reasoning, the field trip will primarily explore why Luxembourg is such an important site for financial services and how the making and distribution of financial products exploit some of the most inimitable Luxembourg’s features; that is the increasingly blurred cultural, political and language borders to its neighbouring regions and peoples.

The field trip further engages with the historical roots of the Kirchberg Plateau, structurally a highly interesting area that today hosts the majority of organisations from both the global financial industry and the European Institutions. This is yet another place in Luxembourg-City where traditional borders.
The coordination between public transport and urbanization processes in a metropolitan trans-border context: The case of the southern part of the province “Belgian Luxembourg” in the Greater Region

Organiser: Jean-Marc Lambotte (jm.lambotte@ulg.ac.be)  
Hubert Maldague (hubert.maldague@ulg.ac.be)

Destinations: Kleinbettingen (Luxembourg), Arlon, Viville, Habay-la-Neuve, Libramont, then Athus and Aubange (Belgium) and also Longwy (France).

Date: 6th of October 2016

Time:
• Start: 8 am at Esch-Belval – Uni Luxembourg
• Across: 8:30 am at Luxembourg-City – main station
• End: 5 pm at Esch-Belval – Uni Luxembourg / 5:30 pm at Luxembourg-City – main station

Fees: 40 € (including bus transfer, lunch & documentation)

Summary:
The main goal of the trip is to highlight the lack of coordination between the public transport offer and the urbanization, which generated in the last few decades a high car dependency, when referring to trans-border travel towards Luxembourg-City. Given this high growth of the traffic flow, important traffic jams are induced nowadays during peak hours.

Another goal of this trip is to show the current dynamics regarding both the coordinated development of a trans-border railway offer towards Luxembourg-City, and also important residential development projects in the proximity of train stations, that are located in the south of the Belgian Province of Luxembourg.

During the trip, these dynamics are addressed through new projects presented by speakers who are directly involved; whether it’s about projects that just started or projects that are scheduled to start in the near future. The view of the Belgian local authorities on the subject is also approached.

Starting from Belval and Luxembourg-City (train station district), the itinerary will go through the train station districts of Kleinbettingen (in the Grand Duchy), Arlon, Viville, Habay-la-Neuve, Libramont, then Athus and Aubange (in Belgium) and also Longwy (in France). Beside the train stations of Kleinbettingen and Viville, important urbanization projects are presented throughout the trip; these projects are located in the proximity of train stations.

To a large extent, these compact urbanization projects that are often concentrated on train station districts are clearly distinguishable from the way that new urbanization has been usually produced during the last five decades, in this area of the Greater Region.

The trip is also the occasion to identify different problems that slow down the growth in the use or strengthening of cross-border rail services (pricing, technical compatibility issues, approval procedures, non-symmetrical flows, distance from other major urban centers that generate massive traffic flow, etc.).
Border Crossings and Liminal Walks

Organiser: Sonja Kmec (sonja.kmec@uni.lu)
Destination: Rodemack (France), Arlon (Belgique)
Date: 6th of October 2016
Time:
  • Start: 9 am at Luxembourg-City – main station
  • Across: 9:30 am at Esch-Belval – Uni Luxembourg
  • End: 6 pm at Luxembourg-City – main station / 6:30 pm at Esch-Belval – Uni Luxembourg
Fees: 25 € (including bus transfer & packed lunch)

Summary:
The borderlands situated at today’s confines of Luxembourg, France and Belgium are the destination of this excursion. We will cross timezones and linguistic landscapes, starting with the Gallo-Roman settlement of Dalheim (guided tour by Andrea Binsfeld, professor in Ancient History at the University of Luxembourg). We will then drive across today’s border to the picturesque Renaissance village of Rodemack (free stroll). After lunch we will move to the 20th century and visit a well-preserved site of the Maginot line, an elaborate defensive barrier stretching over 720 km, constructed in the 1930s by the French to prevent German military invasion (in vain, as the German army marched through Luxembourg and Belgium in May 1940). Passing by the nuclear plant of Cattenom (one of the many lining the French border) and the petrol stations, which are characteristic of Luxembourg’s side of the border, we will drive to Arlon, a city of Gallo-Roman origins as well, which was later part of Luxembourg and was designed – after the partition in 1839 – as entrance gate to Belgium and capital of the “province du Luxembourg”. A “beer tasting” of locally-crafted brews may conclude the excursion.

Walking shoes are recommended, as are warm clothes (inside the fortification, temperatures are ca. 10°C).

The bus will drive us back to Luxembourg-city, where we will arrive around 6 pm and then to Esch-Belval. If you wish, you can spend the evening in Luxembourg-city and take the train back.

For more information, please contact the organizer: Sonja Kmec (sonja.kmec@uni.lu)
8 am Start of registration
4th floor (Maison du Savoir)

9 to 10:30 am Paper sessions | 4th floor (Maison du Savoir)

I Change and instability

Session 3: Deconstructing the border II
Chair: Marie-France Gaunard-Anderson (University of Lorraine)
Borders in the field of tension between IGOs and states: a comparison of the European Baltic Sea Region and the South China Sea Region of Southeast Asia
Martin Kerntopf (Ernst Moritz Arndt University Greifswald, Historical Institute, IRTG “Baltic Borderlands”)

Transformation of state space and its de- and re-bordering effects
Katharina Koch (University of Oulu)

Uses of mobile digital media among French cross-border commuters in Luxembourg
Corinne Martin (University of Lorraine)

Session 5: The making of borderlands
Chair: Peter Dörrenbächer (Saarland University)
The research project “Contact Zones. Cultural practices in the German-Czech-Polish borderland” – an interim report
Uta Bretschneider (Institute of Saxon History and Cultural Anthropology), Sarah Kleinmann (Institute of Saxon History and Cultural Anthropology)

Continuity or discontinuity of cross-border regions? Rescaling processes in the Cross-Channel Euroregion and the Upper Rhine region
Pauline Pupier (Laboratoire Discontinuités, Université d’Artois)

Creating Eurocities in a “Europe without borders”: the case of Eurocity Chaves-Verín
Iva Pires (New University of Lisbon), Emily Lange (New University of Lisbon)

II Growth and sustainability

Session 3: Institutional aspects and dynamics of cross-border cooperation
Chair: Karina M. Pallagst / Beate Caesar (University of Kaiserslautern)
The European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC): towards a supraregional scale of governance?
Case study: Greater Region SaarLorLux
Estelle Evrard (University of Luxembourg)

Institutionalizing (cross-border) citizenship on subnational level – The European Grouping of territorial Cooperation (EGTC) as a new regional space for participatory and functional governance in Europe
Peter Ulrich (European University Viadrina Frankfurt)
III Multilingualism and diversity

Session 3: Bordering processes in European history
Chair: Martin Klatt (University of Southern Denmark)
Borderland studies, child studies, Europeanisation: a new encounter
Machteld Venken (University of Vienna)
Diversity and differences at the Polish-German borderland
Beata Halicka (University of Adam Mickiewicz Poznan)

IV Mobility and multilocality

Session 3: Integration dynamics and cross-border labour mobility
Chair: Christian Wille (University of Luxembourg)
Continuity over de border: Luxembourg and Lorraine
Kenmei Tsubota (Institute of Developing Economies)
Economic impact of the cross-border work on the communes of residence: example at the French-Luxembourgish border
Isabelle Pigeron-Piroth (University of Luxembourg), Rachid Belkacem (University of Lorraine)
Everything fine at the EU international borders? A critical reflection on the resilience of cross-border regions in relation with integration dynamics and Europeanisation context
Frédéric Durand (Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research), Antoine Decoville (Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research), Knippschild Robert (Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development)

10:30 to 11 am Coffee break
4th floor (Maison du Savoir)
I Change and instability

Session 4: Border work
Chair: Frédéric Durand (Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research)
Border knowledge: an ethnomethodological approach to borderwork in interaction
Dominik Gerst (European University Viadrina Frankfurt)
Towards reflexive governance of border control: technology, difference and discontinuity on the fringes of “Europe without borders”
Blagovesta Nikolova (University of Namur)
Shaping (im)mobility: borders, camps, and non-state actors
Amanda Da Silva (University of Liège)

II Growth and sustainability

Session 4: Opportunities and experiences in cross-border governance processes
Chair: Kirsten Mangels (University of Kaiserslautern)
Borders as a creative resource
Martin van der Velde (Radboud University Nijmegen)
Institutional similarity and variety in the governance of cross-border markets: the case of a tourism cross-border region
Dani Blasco (University of Girona), Jaume Guia (University of Girona), Lluís Prats (University of Girona)
Energy-governance in border regions: the convergence of French and German models of local power generation to an effective energy cooperation
Frédéric Marsal (Saarland University)

Session 5: Local and transnational aspects of cross-border transport
Chair: Markus Hesse (University of Luxembourg)
The reinforcement opportunities of a cross-border train connection: the example of the railway between Liège (Belgium) and Maastricht (Netherlands)
Jean-Marc Lambotte (University of Liège), Pierre-François Wilmotte (University of Liège), Bruno Bianchet (University of Liège), Mark Keppens (Arcadis Belgium), Mario Cools (University of Liège), Henri-Jean Gathon (University of Liège)
Leading trans-European networks beyond borders: Lyon-Turin project between metropolitan transnational network and cross-border territoriality
Kevin Sutton (Grenoble Alpes University), Marie-Christine Fourny (Grenoble Alpes University), Pierre-Antoine Landel (Grenoble Alpes University), Kirsten Koop (Grenoble Alpes University)
European cross-border transport – opportunities of new governance styles?
Beate Caesar (University of Kaiserslautern)
III Multilingualism and diversity

Session 4: Border identities
Chair: Astrid Fellner (Saarland University)
Lost in translation? Contact zones and border identity at the German-Polish border
Martin Barthel (University of Eastern Finland)

Place identity and regional bonds in twin-villages at the German-Luxembourg border
Katharina Engelhardt (University of Kaiserlautern)

Guarding the frontier: being a policeman at the Spanish-Moroccan border
Alicia Español (Universidad de Sevilla), Mercedes Cubero (Universidad de Sevilla), Manuel L. de la Mata (Universidad de Sevilla), Andrés Santamaría (Universidad de Sevilla)

IV Mobility and multilocality

Session 4: Cross-border dwelling and non-work related activities
Chair: Cédric Duchêne-Lacroix (University of Basel)

Dwelling trends in border regions – towards an inter-urban discourse analysis
Nathalie Christmann (University of Luxembourg)

Moving from region into region: the everyday practice of cross-border dwelling in the Greater Region SaarLorLux
Elisabeth Boesen (University of Luxembourg)

Cross-border activity-travel patterns for non-work related activities: the Luxembourg residents perspective
François Sprumont (University of Luxembourg), Isabelle Pigeron-Piroth (University of Luxembourg), Viti Francesco (University of Luxembourg)

12:30 to 1:30 pm Lunch buffet
Maison du Savoir (room tbc)

1:30 to 2:45 pm Concluding podium discussion
Maison du Savoir (room tbc)
Frédéric Durand (Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research)
Astrid Fellner (Saarland University)
Grégory Hamez (University of Lorraine)
Martin Klatt (University of Southern Denmark)
Ulrike Meinhof (University of Southampton)
Martin van der Velde (Radboud University Nijmegen)

2:45 to 3:00 pm Coffee break
Maison du Savoir (room tbc)

3 pm End
Conference Venue
The conference takes place at the Belval Campus of the University of Luxembourg.
Belval, one of the largest and most ambitious current urban renewal projects in Europe, is located about 20 km from Luxembourg City, 3 km from Esch-sur-Alzette (the country’s second largest town) and just 500 m from the French border. The huge site of 120 hectares brings together academic research and teaching, work and leisure, urban living and culture, thus making Belval an exciting place to work, study and live.
The conference sessions take place in the Maison du Savoir which has two main entrances. Please enter via the one called “Auditoires”.

Address
Université du Luxembourg
Belval Campus
Maison du Savoir
2, avenue de l’Université
L-4365 Esch-sur-Alzette

Public transportation
From the central station to Belval Université
From the central train station, take the train direction Rodange Gare and get off at Belval-Université. The train circulates every 15 minutes and takes around 30 minutes to arrive.

From the airport to Belval-Université
From the airport (first) take a bus to the central train station. Bus n° 16 circulates every 10 minutes and bus n°29 circulates every 15 minutes. Both lines take around 20 minutes to arrive at the Gare Centrale (central train station). From there take the train direction Rodange Gare and get off at Belval-Université. The train circulates every 15 minutes and takes around 30 minutes to arrive.
For further information: http://www.mobiliteit.lu

Conference Secretariat
For any organisational question please contact
Tobias Härdter
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Phone 0049 (0) 681-30 24 094

Local organisation Team
Birte Nienaber
(University of Luxembourg)
Christian Wille
(University of Luxembourg)
## Paper abstracts

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Paper abstracts
I Change and instability
The changing dynamics of cross-border links in the “peripheral centre”. Ethnography of borderlands at the time of turmoil

Ignacy Józwiak, Centre of Migration Research (University of Warsaw)

This paper explores the significance of the state border in the daily life of the borderlanders, the inhabitants of the Transcarpathia region in Western Ukraine. It offers an insight into the region which has been affected by the “Europeanization” (due to its geographical location and historical legacies) of the border regime on the one hand. The region, as much as a whole Ukraine has been also changed by armed conflict in Donbass region in Eastern Ukraine, Russia’s seizure of Crimea in 2014 and the continuous political crisis and economic recession in the country as a whole on the other. My study points to the practices of utilization of border and cross-border links along with the changes the patterns for doing so have undergone together with the Ukrainian crisis.

After Ukraine’s Western Neighbors joined the EU (in 2004 and 2007), their cross-border links gained their new factors and dynamics. Integration and dismantling of the borders within the EU has been accompanied by strengthening those along its Eastern limits. However, the emergence of the new Iron Curtain (or a Velvet One) (see: Follis 2012) with its border entanglements, surveillance technologies and passport-visa systems does not mean the complete vanishing of mobility and cross-border links (Follis 2012; Simonyi, Pisano 2011; Kiiskinen 2013). The state borders’ impact on the life of the borderlanders is conditioned by the economic situation in the countries on its both sides as well as with bilateral and international regulations regarding passport - visa - work-permit regime. The latter also influences the intensity of cross-border contacts, family life and friendships for the inhabitants of both sides of the border (see for example: Donnan, Wilson 2010). What is more, political breakthroughs, economic recessions and armed conflicts worldwide tend to result in increased mobility and so is the case with Ukraine, where circa 1 500 000 of people from Crimea and Donbass have left their homes heading abroad or to other regions of Ukraine. These numbers add to the millions of Ukrainian citizens who had already been working abroad prior to the eruption of the current turmoil (Düvell, Lapshyna 2015; Leontiyeva 2014). In the face of political crisis and economic recession, Ukrainians face even greater pressure to migrate while in the country’s Western borderlands an increased utilization of already existing cross-border links can be observed.

The proposed paper is based on my fieldwork in Transcarpathia (Zakarpatska Oblast - the Western region of Ukraine, which borders Romania, Hungary, Slovakia and Poland) conducted between 2009-2011 as well as the one scheduled for Summer 2016.
The Border as a Central Concept for Self-Identification of Russian and Ukrainian cross-border regions

Valentin Babintsev (Belgorod State University)
Viktor Sapryka (Belgorod State University)
Olga Zvyeryeva (Karazin Kharkiv National University)

Russia-Ukraine relations had been ambiguous even before the crisis of 2014-2015. The contradictions may deepen with aggravation of Russia-Ukraine relations. So, Russian and Ukrainian cross-border regions witness a unique situation. Though they continue cooperation, the volatile political situation triggers new geopolitical configurations often undermining joint projects.

Besides, Russian and Ukrainian border zones see the development of new identities, built on the concept of the “new border” which represents a socio-cultural barrier and an interaction channel.

We tackle the perception of the border by the residents of Belgorod (Russia) and Kharkiv (Ukraine) cross-border regions which formed the Slobozhanschina Euroregion in 2003.

The polls conducted among the residents of these regions (2010, 2011), and expert surveys (2012 – 2014) revealed that the border was perceived by most of them from the practical, not a cultural point of view.

Until recently, residents of both regions were interested in the cross-border cooperation (46% against 29% in 2011) and did not view the border as a big obstacle. 53.6% of respondents saw the future of cross-border interaction mainly in economic cooperation.

Yet, the “border-zone” factor plays an increasingly significant role for the population’s self-identification. According to the poll conducted in 2012 among the Slobozhanschina Euroregion residents, 55.1% of them perceive themselves as cross-border inhabitants. Still, 42.3% of the respondents did not notice this peculiarity, which proves that the cross-border identity is not fully formed.

62.4% of the respondents stated that the status of a cross-border region influenced their quality of life, naming education and culture as benefiting spheres. 34.8% of the respondents think that integration processes should ensure heritage preservation, i.e. safeguard the common identity. Still, according to the poll conducted in 2011, a number of respondents found that “conflict situations due to extremism and xenophobia” (11.39%) and “linguistic bars” (5.12%) emerged with the border delimitation. This implies the emergence of a gap in the cultural and civilizational identities of the residents of both regions.

Another demarcation line in border perception is the age of the respondents: elderly citizens (42%) who lived in the USSR tend to feel constrained by the border, while young people take it for granted (28.4%).

Thus, the border factor was not a significant obstacle for the Slobozhanschina Euroregion residents. Largely it routed in the common cultural and civilizational identity based on the common history (especially for the elderly). Yet, there is a widening gap between cultural and civilization identities of both nations. Though new identities will not annihilate cooperation, especially in economy, they will complicate it. If until recently the common identity was a certain mediator for cooperation, in future there will be a need for new ways to reconcile interests.
Euroregions as “borderscape”: stable cross-border regionalism or unstable elite phenomenon?

Martin Klatt (University of Southern Denmark)

Border regions reflect social processes of Europeanization and give rich empirical material to assess the creation of new borderscapes in Europe. In my paper I will illustrate the resilience of historical, nationally interpreted borderscapes against attempts to reconstruct them into a more integrative, European “cross-border scape”, as well as the vulnerability of these reconstructions in times of crisis, on the basis of the Danish-German border region Schleswig. Here, the attempt to establish a reunited return to history Euroregion Schleswig in 1997 on the basis of a narrative of reconciliation resulted in a partial fiasco, when unexpected Danish popular resistance demonstrated the pertinent competition of national narratives interpreting the region’s joint history (Klatt, 2006b, Klatt, 2006a, Yndigegn, 2012).

Since the Millennium, though, pragmatic cooperation, an increase in cross-border commuting and manifold cross-border activities co-financed by Interreg have supported the political narrative of increasing cooperation, identity alignment and a continuous road forward to an integrated cross-border region. This narrative of continuous cross-border progress came to a stop by the events of autumn 2015, though, when the Danish-German border region became part of the “refugee highway” from the Balkans to Sweden. The very different discourse on the refugee problem in Denmark and Germany and the reintroduction of border controls by Denmark in January 2016 resulted in a nationally framed debate. While most Danish stakeholders expressed understanding for the measure, it was met with sharp to hysterical criticism by regional German politicians and other German stakeholders, even though their factual effect on daily lives is minimal.

Furthermore, there are other indicators that contradict the positive narrative of cross-border integration: at the latest European elections as well as the Danish national elections of June 2015, the Eurosceptic Danish People’s Party had its best results in the border precincts, up to 40% in certain towns. The Danish – Schleswig-Holstein agreement which finally solved the more than a decade old issue of beer can deposit for beer and soft drink cans bought in the border shops and then exported to Denmark was challenged by the new Danish government and seems unworkable even before in force. Furthermore, the Danish Region South Denmark has discussed stopping two of the cross-border cooperation “lighthouses”, the agreement to send patients to cancer therapy in Germany and the cross-border emergency helicopter service, in a round of public savings.

The development of the Danish-German case might be more distinct, but is nonetheless representative for European border (and cross-border) regions. While European metropolises develop into thriving cosmopolitan post-nation state societies, this is not necessarily the case at the EU’s internal borders, where crisis strengthens forces working for a re-bordering and even cross-border protagonists suddenly acknowledge a lack of understanding of the neighbor. It demonstrates that both cross-border institutional and personal networks are unstable and powerless in a discourse dominated by security issues. A discourse, which is similar in all European countries, but still predominantly happening within the framework of and dominated by the prevalent holder of power in Europe, the nation states. The role of regional (sub-state) cross-border governance within the multilevel governance frameworks of the EU (Hooghe and Marks, 2003, Marks et al., 1996, Blatter, 2004) has to be re-evaluated much more critically, as its limitations become visible more clearly in the moment of crisis.
The "Europe without borders" discourse – betwixt between illusion and reality?

Carsten Yndigegn (University of Southern Denmark)

Having the European construction, and that being the outcome of European integration, as a controversial goal, the idea of a European unification paired with internal debordering has been an indubitable vision. Whether being a grand illusion or just an implication of permissive consensus, it is inevitable that that the conceptual framework around European identity building is challenged, maybe even eroded. Democratization, mobility and immigration, social Europe, external borders, and now even internal rebordering, all add fuel to the fire that threatens the pragmatic-visionary transformation of the European continent since WWII.

The paper will discuss the vision of "Europe without borders" drawing on past and present pan-European thinking, ideal-normative constructions, and at the same time underlining the historic pragmatism driving transformative thinking in the past as well as today. Key aim will be a discussion about the epistemological shortcomings behind the attempt to propose and establish transnational visions of European identity.

Whether idealistic or pragmatic, and whether being a historical parenthesis or a new civilizational higher stage, the vision of a united Europe without borders is currently challenged on almost all dimensions of the framework of the European Union. Whether being caused by inevitable nationalism, new nationalism, or anti-transnationalism, will be a core discussion in the paper.

Finally, the paper will address these problematics outlined within a larger framework of borders, globalisation and cosmopolitanism. This includes key concepts of rights to rights, recognition and exclusion, territorialisation, and citizenship.
Multi-scalar Production of Borders: Re-reading the Finnish-Russian Interphase

Jussi Laine (University of Eastern Finland)

The present geopolitical situation has made the debate on borders, their functions and significance, increasingly prominent. The once so prominent debordering rhetoric has succumbed to more realist notions, underlining the increasing instability and change in the world system. The mounting velocity and volatility of globalisation have shaken the previously stable border concept, but the globalised world is far from a borderless world. Even in Europe, at the heart of the “borderless world,” various processes of rebordering have overshadowed the earlier integrative momentum. While we can certainly see institutional crumbling of borders, compaction of cross-border social relations, increased interdependence and cross-border activities, and the intensification of flows, the scalar model of identity and society remains primarily anchored in national space both at theoretical and popular levels. This paper uses the border between Finland and the Russian Federation as an example of the multidimensional and multi-scalar character of borders. It sheds light on the continuing relevance of borders in a “Europe without borders,” and demonstrates how the recent geopolitical situation has brought up the need to critically re-read and understand borders as resources in terms of the exercise of power, the management of conflict, cross-border co-operation, and the everyday negotiation of borders by local actors. It is argued, based on both historical considerations and an analysis of the more recent course of events, that various symbolic and material forms are associated with borders, functions, and locations, the maintenance or alteration of which is grounded in particular socio-cultural, political, economic, legal, and historical settings that entangle themselves with negotiations between different actors, and not only the state. The paper departs from the theoretical premise that we are, on the one hand, witnessing an escalating disjuncture between the apparent complexity and differentiation of borders in global politics, while, on the other, we are witnessing the obvious simplicity and lack of imagination with which borders and bordering practices continue to be treated. It seems, therefore, that there is a need to rethink the way in which we think about borders to openly acknowledge their practically and ethically equivocal character. Borders should not be seen as fixed or as something that must be necessarily overcome, but rather as an evolving construct that has both merits and problems that must be constantly re-evaluated. This is essential, for borders are institutions and symbols that are produced and reproduced in social practices and discourses. Borders do not pre-exist, but they are always an outcome of social and political processes: change the process and you change the border.
Prejudice and science: overview of border studies following a bibliometric approach

Grégory Hamez (University of Lorraine)

Objectives
The scientific field of border studies is growing and diverse. Several scientific disciplines contribute and it is not easy to sketch a general structure. With a bibliometric orientation, the paper aims at providing an overview of current strands of research. The objectives are:

- To show which are the main scientific disciplines in the field of border studies (e.g. between geography, history, political science, sociology, etc.),
- To stress the main orientations followed in the research articles (inferred from the key words)
- To map the countries whose borders are the more studied throughout the world.

Methodology
The data mainly come from the EBSCO database (Academic Search Premier). After an exhaustive extraction of the bibliographic data, the analysis focused on the key-words cooccurrences and on the geographic reference. Three softwares have been used, Ucinet to display the graph of key-words, VOSviewer to visualize the bibliometric networks, and Philcarto to map the most-studied places.

Moreover, a comparison has been made with Francis, a bibliographic database taking into account references in languages other than English (33% in French, 33% in English, 10% in German, etc.).

Main results
A first result lies in the thematic diversity of scientific articles in the field of border studies. Although the main strand remains on the political and geographic nature of borders, a growing strand is related to social and symbolic borders. As a consequence, sociology and anthropology are more and more represented.

A second result can be found in the map of the countries whose borders are widely studied in the scientific literature. This highlights a prejudiced perspective, where borders of the English-spoken countries as well as borders offering a political interest for the USA or the United Kingdom are very much studied in the EBSCO database – and the other spaces are seen with a shortsightedness. In this respect, the comparison with the Francis plurilanguage database provides a complementary perspective.

The paper concludes with questions on the consistency between the scientific mainstream strands of science, which are expressed in English, and the essential nature of borders which can be expressed in a huge variety of other languages. Finally, the paper stresses the advantages and drawbacks of the bibliometric approach.
Borders in the Field of Tension between IGOs and States: A comparison of the European Baltic Sea Region and the South China Sea Region of Southeast Asia

Martin Kerntopf (Ernst Moritz Arndt University Greifswald, Historical Institute, IRTG “Baltic Borderlands”)

This paper suggests the consideration of borders and their heightened permeability as result of norm diffusion and transmission by IGOs. This paper would like to contribute in the form of an International Relations constructivist approach (Cooper/Perkins 2012:56-57).

IGOs are created with a certain set of tasks and capabilities in order to serve the needs of their member states and to address problems and situations that single states could not handle effectively on their own. Herein belongs the increasing number and scope of global issues, ranging e.g. from global warming, to financial stability, and international terrorism. What is common, is that they rely on a certain set of inherent norms that have been introduced by the founding states. Norms are here not only understood as mechanisms that inform state behavior, but also that redefine state interests and thus constituting state identities (Acharya 2014:3). This also extends to the development of collective identities across the IGO membership base and also implies, that IGOs act – both internally and externally – as norm transmitters (Greenhill 2015:19). In this sense, IGOs not only establish certain expectations about the behavior of actors, but also “teach” their states how to comply with potentially new sets of norms, interests, and identities (Epstein 2012; Acharya 2014:21).

The central assumption is that the IGO approach towards borders largely depends on the kind of IGO. That is: economic centered IGOs, with their focus on things such as the exchange of goods and an accessible labor market, have a far stronger interest to create more permeable borders than military centered IGOs, which would see them more likely as a potential security risk. A possible alternative assumption is the perception of IGOs as bureaucracies, which tend to handle problems with a “one mean fits all problems” approach (Barnett/Finnemore 1999, 2004; Hawkins et al. 2006). Different border configurations among their member states, which might cause long-term concerns and disputes do not fit within this perception, thus inter-member borders are to be increasingly formatted to a similar pattern. Both assumptions however relate to a certain power struggle between state and IGOs, which could intensify through external shocks and diverging interest priorities.

The Baltic Sea Region of the European Union and the South Chinese Sea Region of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations are despite their spatial distance rather similar: Both share the experiences of a systemic divide during the Cold War and in both regions the states have a history of longstanding maritime-economic cross-border relations (North/Kronenberg 2015; Owen 2014). This project is set to unravel different developments of border phases and the influence distinct kinds of IGOs have on these phases and how they thereby compete with state power and interest.
Differences and discontinuities in a “Europe without borders”

Katharina Koch (University of Oulu)

Recent events such as the crisis in Ukraine and the large numbers of refugees arriving at the European external borders have once more challenged and changed the discourses towards border cooperation, border controls, state sovereignty and the political as well as the economic stability of the EU. During the last decades, the EU went through a process of integration and transition, leading eventually to the removal of internal border controls within the Schengen area. At the same time, external border controls towards the neighbouring countries were reinforced due to the EU’s member states demands for territorial and economic security. In addition, the EU established neighbourhood cooperation programmes, the latest one the European Neighbourhood Instrument 2014-2020 (ENI), which funds regional external cross-border cooperation (CBC). Researchers (Popescu 2008; Brenner 2004; Johnson 2009) have conceptualised the spatial understanding of these new regions that are dominated by the European agenda of regional development in the peripheral areas of the Union. Previous research (Bialasiewicz et al 2012; Börzel & van Hüllen 2014) has explored the inclusionary and exclusionary mechanisms of these programmes, leading to an understanding of a territorial space in which authority is overlapping, sovereignty is shared between the different scales and new borders are established that are charged with social and cultural differences. The paper contributes to the debate on de- and re-bordering by asking how the cross-border cooperation programmes create new territorial spaces that are not demarcated by strict state borders. Moreover, it asks how changing discourses affect the EU’s efforts to create an efficient and integrative union of states that are still underlying the territorial structure of a Westphalian state order. The analysed ENI programmes are located in the Northeast of Europe and focus on the cooperation between Finland and Russia. The results of the paper, based on a discourse analysis and empirical data in form of interviews, reveal that the regional ENI CBC programmes mark a territorial space in which stakeholders have the potential to overcome territorial borders but instead a membership space with clearly defined boundaries develops. However, this process creates friction and resistance between conflicting interests that are highlighted during geopolitical development such as these witnessed during the last year.
Uses of mobile digital Media among French cross-border commuters in Luxembourg

Corinne Martin (University of Lorraine)

Our proposal focuses on the impact of a digital border related to mobile media practices of French cross-border commuters in Luxembourg. There has been a significant increase in cross-border mobilities. Yet, a real digital border remains, due to roaming between EU countries (until 2017), since the emergence of mobile phones 20 years ago. How have frontier workers managed to maintain a constant connection to their network of personal and professional contact and to get news beyond their borders? How does this socio-technical configuration affect their media practices? Which news columns related to Luxembourg are they particularly interested in? What forms of hybridization exist between digital and traditional media to compensate for the regrettable lack of cross-border information in the press and on radio and TV?

A typology of media practices is outlined, and put into perspective with the social representations by the frontier workers of the border, of the Greater Region in relation to the position they occupy socially, professionally and culturally. The methodology is qualitative: semi-directive interviews (N=20, 10 women, 10 men) addressed all the media practices of the informants (via smartphones /computers /tablets) as well as their personal experience as a cross-border commuter.

The first group, called "The tunnel effect", is composed of commuters who take advantage of the digital border to try to reconstruct a boundary between their professional and private life: they build up virtually no social and cultural life in Luxembourg. Thus, their media practices are focused on French and international news, with access to only a few local news items for Luxembourg.

The second group called "The ambivalent" is made up of liberal professions but also of former commuters who have become recent residents of the Grand Duchy. The opinions they claim, typical of those of migrant workers, are characteristically ambivalent and paradoxical. Indeed, although they appear to have a real integration strategy, they still often feel like foreigners in Luxembourg, and their media practices remain limited to news from their country of origin.

Regarding the third group called "The cultural resources", they perceive and experience the Greater Region as a real resource base, especially in terms of cultural resources. Their cultural practices follow a cumulative logic and allow them to exploit all the resources of the area. Their media practices are clearly different from those of the other two groups, as they actively seek cultural information. It goes without saying that ICT’s, including Twitter, have become indispensable for access to cross-border information, absent from the mainstream media. Hence, this information search has led them to develop a critical outlook on the media they manage to bypass and from which they are not displeased to break away. Do these individuals represent the pioneers of how mobile communication might be used in the years to come?
The research project “Contact Zones. Cultural practices in the German-Czech-Polish borderland” – an interim report

Uta Bretschneider (Institute of Saxon History and Cultural Anthropology)
Sarah Kleinmann (Institute of Saxon History and Cultural Anthropology)

Throughout the border areas of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Poland and the Czech Republic, many transnational initiatives are active. The research project “Contact Zones. Cultural practices in the German-Czech-Polish borderland” located at the Institute of Saxon History and Cultural Anthropology, aims to document this current transnational phenomenon. Our efforts focus on mutual influences as well as on forms of cooperation and exchange. Therefore, the research project looks at items including: concrete actions, projects and initiatives, their structures and modes of action – especially in the areas of culture and sport, as well as socio-political commitment. The methods used to obtain this information include interviews, questionnaire surveys, participatory observation and media analysis. We are particularly interested if there are any borders/limits throughout such activities, and, if this is the case, how they are drawn and crossed. We wonder if perhaps the border area offers, instead, certain freedoms and possibilities. Furthermore, we would like to know which importance the history of the region has for those who are active and how history plus remembrance are constituted within these contact zones. How is the representation of the present time negotiated? Who “owns” sovereignty in interpretation? What is the meaning of material or non-material artefacts of cultures of remembrance?

The border areas of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Poland and the Czech Republic could be understood and analyzed as “contact zones”, as well as the transnational initiatives themselves. The concept goes back to Mary Louise Pratt and her studies of social encounters in colonial contexts. “Contact zones” not only make an assignment to region, they also describe primarily social spaces, constructs, where different cultures clash, collide or maintain relationships with each other. Pratt’s concept of “contact zones” does not only consider equal but also asymmetrical or hierarchical relationships and also takes into account ongoing impacts of exposure to political violence.

The presentation, held as an interim report, gives an insight into the research project, its actual status, outstanding issues and methodological as well as theoretical approaches. We would be glad to discuss our work with the audience.

Keywords

Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, contact zone, transcultural cooperation, memory, history, World War II

7th of October
9 to 10:30 am
Session I.S5 – the making of borderlands
Maison du Savoir (4th floor)
Continuity or discontinuity of cross-border regions?  
Re-scaling processes in the Cross-Channel Euroregion and the Upper Rhine region

Pauline Pupier (Laboratoire Discontinuités, Université d’Artois)

Since the first INTERREG programming period in 1990-93, cross-border cooperation has experienced both a proliferation –increase of the initiatives– and an extension –enlargement of the eligible areas. Eurometropolis, Internationale Bauausstellung, Eurodistrict, Cross-Channel Euroregion, Métropole des deux rives... the names of cross-border initiatives given these last 25 years sound ambitious. In terms of representation, they promise flagship projects, innovative structures of governance or iconic visions of a future integrated territory. However, these ambitious names do not always last and seem to belong to the trendy vocabulary of public policies: some of these names appeared recently, others disappeared after several years. How effective are these cross-border projects? Can we find permanent governance systems, stable networks of actors, durable planning strategies beyond this apparent branding policy?

In this paper I would like to test the idea of a “Europe without border” and precisely of “urban areas without border”. I question the continuity of perimeters and the strength of partnerships in two emblematic cross-border regions. The French-Belgian-British border on the one side, and the French-German-Swiss border on the other side, offer a long tradition and a very wide diversity of cross-border institutionalized cooperation. A socio-historical approach (based on a corpus made of statutes and strategic documents of cross-border structures) should confront these areas to the general trend of proliferation and extension. Do the temporal evolutions of perimeters and partnerships confirm this initial hypothesis?

On the opposite, two processes might counter this trend. Metropolitanization could concentrate cross-border cooperation within urban areas of the border region, weakening large scaled cooperation or enlarging small scaled cooperation. And growing euroscepticism, especially in the United Kingdom and in the Swiss Confederation, could downsize cross-border cooperation. An analysis of relevant projects and production in the cross-border areas and a set of interviews with key actors of the cross-border cooperation will verify this second hypothesis of re-scaling.

This paper is a part of my PhD research focusing on the political construction of cross-border metropolitan regions in Western Europe. I am comparing political strategies, rescaling and citizen involvement in 2 cross-border regions: the former Cross-Channel Euroregion (UK-BE-FR) and the Upper Rhine (DE-FR-CH). In both regions, my researches are focusing on the Eurometropolis Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai, the agglomeration Strasbourg-Kehl and the Trinational Eurodistrict of Basel, which can be considered as cores or centres of cross-border metropolitan regions. In this context, this paper aims to point out discontinuities as resulting from political and institutional processes. Therefore, I would like to contribute to the discussion about “instability and change” with a temporal perspective.
Creating Eurocities in a “Europe without borders”: the case of Eurocity Chaves-Verín

Iva Pires (New University of Lisbon)
Emily Lange (New University of Lisbon)

The majority of world population lives in cities and urban population is expected to increase during this century. Cities all over the world face economic, social, environmental and planning challenges. Various cities located in border regions realized that a collaborative relationship could be more effective in addressing these, especially within the European Union where cross-border cooperation (CBC) is encouraged and funds are available to support common projects. However, territory today has become more complex, which means borders are also complex areas. From simultaneous but conflicting tendencies such as border permeability to increased securitisation, we also have an increased number of actors, and a shift from the monopoly of State in global territorial aspects.

The need for discussing national borders and cities in this context is imperative. Reviewing the concept and effort towards European integration is also important, as borders have been presented as “laboratories” for this integration. From peripheral territories, these could become central points within their territories. Regional Policy aimed to encourage this movement, namely through CBC, and more specifically through a series of institutional directives and community funding programmes. Eurocities were one of these suggestions. The idea that two border towns/cities with a certain degree of proximity, separated by a political border, could join forces and seek to become a unit would be one of the best examples of a “laboratory” discourse.

This move from cities to eurocities implies an active CBC and joint planning and decisions, rather than separate and replicated management of certain issues. However, there are various degrees to which two cities might become eurocities as such. Is it similar to town twinning? Does it imply joint urban development and the sharing of public services? Is it merely a cultural association for regular social festivities? Would it involve local commercial actors and seek to impact employment and local businesses?

In this paper we propose to explore this move from cities to eurocities within this context of European integration on the Portuguese-Spanish border. The first eurocity to be created was Chaves(Portuguese)-Verín (Spanish), in 2007. The Eurocity Chaves-Verín has developed various joint plans, projects and activities, aiming for instance to place their particular territory – located in a less dynamic interior part of the border of both countries – on the map, participating in European forums, such as the Brussels Open Days as a European actor.

We discuss the case of this eurocity in particular, and study the motivations and aims this joint project has, as well as what they have achieved so far for their local populations. The data and information used for evaluation are based on survey questionnaires filled out by citizens from both cities as well as in-depth interviews to relevant actors in the process of implementation of the Eurocity.
Border knowledge: an ethnomethodological approach to borderwork in interaction

Dominik Gerst (European University Viadrina Frankfurt)

The paper’s starting point is the impression that the notion of knowledge has so far not played an adequate role in the discussion about borders. This is astonishing as established concepts such as “borderwork” (Rumford 2008) as an everyone and everyday activity, or “borderscapes” (Brambilla et. al 2015) as imaginaries, suggest a discussion of what I will call border knowledge. As historic artefacts, borders produce idiosyncratic stocks of knowledge that reflexively frame what people may think of and tell about borders and what may be relevant to be contested and negotiated.

Conceptualizing border knowledge should be a primary task especially in the context of praxeological approaches to borders, paying attention to the doings that constitute borders in situ. From an ethnomethodological point of view, border knowledge has to be considered a members’ resource, characterized as “tacit knowledge” based on a “shared agreement” (Garfinkel 1967). The analysis has to make this resource a topic of description to gain an understanding of situational border-knowledge-in-interaction and to shed light on borders as an ongoing achievement.

One fruitful way of analyzing knowledge-based borderwork is Membership Categorisation Analysis (MCA) (Sacks 1995). Following the basic idea that practical reasoning in interaction is a matter of the description of and orientation to social categories, MCA offers a “collection of observations” and an “analytic mentality” (Housley/Fitzgerald 2015) that so far has not been drawn on to analyze borders, thereby missing the chance to focus on the implicitness of border knowledge.

Addressing this gap, the paper will give insights into a case study devoted to border talk of security actors located at the German-Polish border. This border has been very dynamic in the last 70 years and since the early 1990s the process of transformation became especially visible in the field of cross-border security. Central to this paper, the field shows that its actors are constantly engaged in borderwork, understood as the articulation of organized categorial social, spatial and temporal border knowledge. The paper argues that an analysis of doing categorizations leads to an understanding of doing borders as an everyday knowledge-based activity.

Finally, an ethnomethodologically informed conceptualization of border knowledge offers a threefold contribution to the interdisciplinary field of border studies: a) it recognizes the practical establishment of border knowledge as situational and unique achievements, b) it takes seriously the complexity and wide variability of fine-grained borderwork as methodical, i.e. ordered and recognizable, phenomena and in this way c) contributes to a general understanding of the role that knowledge plays in the (re-) creation or transformation of borders.
Towards reflexive governance of border control: technology, difference and discontinuity on the fringes of “Europe without borders”

Blagovesta Nikolova (University of Namur)

When discussing the Schengen vision and practice of “Europe without borders” as social scientists we can endlessly marvel the spatial, political, cultural and economic effects of this continuing social experiment, which after thirty years of development is now facing tremendous challenges along the European migration crisis. Nevertheless, our analytical honesty cannot omit the issue of the “constitutive other” of Borderless Europe, its own radical counterpart, namely, the European border. We also need to take into account that the Schengen border does not entirely overlap with the EU external border and that in emergency situations the national territorial borders could be re-actualized (as happened with some countries due to the refugee flows).

In this very complex border control regime of concurrent Schengen, EU and national borders, of overcrowded border crossing points, of influx of asylum seekers and immigrants, of increased mobility opportunities for “regular” travelers, of speedy economic exchange (of goods and laborers) across countries, and of active international crime and terrorist networks, the governance of border control needs to reconcile between speed and efficiency, facilitation and risk-assessment, security and individual liberties, and so on and so forth. At the same time there is a tendency to rely primarily on technology in the search for quick policy responses to difficulties in managing the borders thus gradually replacing face-to-face interactions with more human-machine interactions.

The aim of the paper is not to stand against technology in border control. It will argue that the governance of border control needs to adopt a reflexive stance towards the integration of novel technologies in the border control process. Failing to do so will not only ignore important problems and bypass some non-obvious issues, but could also threaten the public uptake of the changes in the field (e.g. non-cooperation by travelers who do not recognize the legitimacy of the procedures and the technological solutions used). The paper will examine some current practices and future prospects (like the Smart Borders Initiative) of the increasing automation and digitalization of the so-called identity management process in border control as means for introducing particular temporal and access regimes on the basis of specifically constructed relation between the notions of difference and discontinuity.
Shaping (im)mobility: borders, camps, and non-state actors

Amanda Da Silva (University of Liège)

This paper aims to explore the relationship between regional immigrants policies (France and UK), and the emergence of informal camps, as well as non-state actors. I start from the assumption that integration and immigration policies are interlinked, when immigration becomes an existential threat will legitimizes the security-response. I intend to observe the camps issue through the prism of securitization of immigration. Securitization conceptualizes insecurity as a phenomenon, socially and politically constructed by immigration policies and speech acts, when a State is engaged in a security approach, it will be able to redraw borders and boundaries. Securitization supports an economic chauvinism, mobilizing security measures (political and technological) for protection of “political community”, which will produce camps and the emergence of new non-state actors. In long term this camps became spaces of exclusion and hostility, a very common place for refugees at European borders cities. Nevertheless, the camps as long as mobility prevention spaces, are also production mobility places, as movement actors will emerge in these spaces to supply the need of movement. I adopted as a methodological resource a field study, developed in the city of Calais. The data collection was oriented by semistructured interviews with militants and refugees. I am interested on the role of associations as No borders and Salam, since they are responsible for a “shelter working”.

Keywords

Borders, camps, securitization, immigration, actors
Paper abstracts
II Growth and sustainability
Spatial planning for border regions: different planning problems – different planning styles?

Karina Pallagst (University of Kaiserslautern)

Border regions are areas of high spatial relevance for a country like Germany with borders facing nine neighboring countries. Due to new spatial challenges like demographic change and EU requirements in line with territorial cohesion, planning conditions and planning requirements are in flux. The situation is gaining in complexity as different planning systems and different planning styles confront each other in border regions. What are does planning for border regions imply today? Starting out with Healey’s observation of planning as a “store”, providing “advice, proverbs, recipes and techniques for understanding and acting, and inspiration for ideas to play with and develop” (Healey 1997, 7). Closer examination shows the “store” idea of planning to be diverse and somewhat disorganized. It can be characterized as something that is “messy” in planning terms, fragmented and highly disconnected, even comprising competing theoretical discussions. The need to provide integrated solutions for planning practice is, however, persistent.

When looking at the specific realm of border regions, planning in this particular setting is confronted to an even larger extent, as additional challenges arise from the cross-border setting, which are in general:

1. Different planning traditions and planning cultures: planning cultures are assumed to be congruent with nation states, but even within nations there might be various planning cultures.(1)

2. A lack of cross-border knowledge on planning processes and planning tools: planning practitioners are operating in their specific administrative setting, be it a local entity (planning office of a community or district,) or a regional body.

3. Different governance styles: operating and implementing planning is in line with national governance styles, and usually on a formal basis planning is intertwined with existing legal frameworks entrusting planning competencies to governmental bodies. This means that for some planning tasks there is no matching counterpart on the other side of the border.

Based on considerations on border regions and on planning in the first part, the second part of the paper addresses planning styles and planning challenges in the Greater Region. The paper then presents the results of an evaluation of planning tools in a central and eastern European border context. This analysis was carried out in cross-border regions, investigating how sustainability objectives can be integrated into planning practice in former socialist countries. The conclusions of the paper highlight the principle of interdependence in planning (Alexander, 2001) as a means to overcome fragmentation of planning styles in border regions.

(1) On the extent of planning cultures see Knieling and Othengrafen (2009), and on research on the empirical basis of planning cultures see Pallagst (2010).
Spatial concepts are mostly rooted in either territorial based, state-orientated ideas (Perkmann, 2003) or in networked, interaction-orientated ideas (Scott, 2001). This paper shows that both ideas are not to be understood as controversial, but that border regions enable the formation of new spatial concepts that overcome the dichotomy of network logic and territorial logic. One example of these new networked regional spaces in Germany is the concept of cross-border metropolitan regions, a further development of the concept of metropolitan regions, used in national spatial visions in Germany.

These new networked regional spaces result from a further development of already existing ideas of regional spaces like city regions and cross-border regions. However, although the production of new networked spaces can assist in overcoming the contradictions present in one configuration of regions, this also might create new "regional problems" requiring ever more complex configurations of regions (Harrison & Growe, 2014a; 2014b). The German case shows, that cross-border metropolitan regions solve some problems, associated with the concept of metropolitan regions, but, at the same time, create new problems.

Spatial visions are the result of negotiations between different political and societal actors. They do not serve as legally binding planning documents. Therefore, they enable to develop and try out new ideas about spaces and relations between different spaces. At the same time, spatial visions offer the possibility to conceptualise wanted future spatial structures in unusual spatial contexts, e.g. for whole territories in federal states (like in Germany) as well as beyond national borders (Healey, 2006).

The presentation shows results of an empirical analyses of spatial visions in different European countries with regard to the use of spatial concepts of networked regions. Do other European countries than Germany develop similar concepts (like cross-border metropolitan regions)? How do other European countries conceptualise cross-border flows spatially? These questions are answered in the presentation.
Diversity, dynamics and difficulties of Cross-Border Cooperation in European Border Regions since the 1950s: an interdisciplinary geographical-historical analysis

Birte Wassenberg (Institute of Political Studies of Strasbourg)
Bernard Reitel (University of Artois)

This paper is based on the research undertaken for the publication "Territorial Cooperation in Europe: a Historical Perspective" which was realized by the two authors in cooperation with the European Commission in 2015, in the framework of the festivities for 25 years of Interreg. It emphasizes plurality of the development of cross-border cooperation in Europe resulting from the differences in the geographical, historical and socio-economic context which European border regions were evolving in after the Second World War. It also examines the link between cross-border cooperation and the European Integration process, pointing at the different manifestations and interpretations of what a “Europe without borders” actually means.

The presentation will take successively three angles of geographical-historical analysis. In a first part, the authors will illustrate the diversity and dynamics of cross-border cooperation in European border regions, taking a number of examples from EU-member states in the publication in order to illustrate the discontinuities and differences of the development of cross-border governance structures, institutions and territories in a long-term perspective (1950-2016). A focus will be placed on different historical contexts, political, social and economic conditions and on different objectives followed by cross-border actors in each territory concerned.

A second part of the analysis will then shift the attention to the European dimension of cross-border cooperation and on the link with the European Integration process. The idea is also to show the complexity of a “Europe without borders” by illustrating different cooperation “blocs” in Europe (monetary zone, Schengen zone, Human Rights protections zone) represented by different European Organizations (Council of Europe, EU) and their impact on continuity or discontinuity of cooperation in border regions. Taking examples from the publication on the EU-policies and programmes on territorial cooperation (Interreg, transnational programmes, macro-regional strategies, etc.), the paper will also show the different objectives pursued by the European Union (EU) when supporting cross-border cooperation. The aim is to illustrate that the EU only partially seeks to achieve a borderless Europe, mainly by means of the Interreg program which focuses on the internal effects of cross-border cooperation on territorial cohesion within the EU. When cross-border cooperation is used as tool for the European Neighbourhood Policy, the aim is to stabilize EU borders rather than to abolish them. With the current European crises of international terrorism and migration, this policy might also be applied to the internal borders of the EU.

The third part of the paper will highlight recurrent and persisting obstacles to cross-border cooperation. It will examine why discontinuities appear and reappear even in well-established Euroregions where cross-border cooperation has a long experience and strong governance structures. Taking the examples of the Upper Rhine Region and the Eurometropole Lille, the authors will point at different types of obstacles and retrace the efforts by regional, national and European actors to overcome them.
Local varieties for global challenges: a note on innovation-based development in the Danish-German border region

Birgit Leick (University of Bayreuth)

Flanked by the process of European integration and cross-border collaboration (CBC) policies, many intra-European border regions in Western Europe have been growing together in political and economic terms since the 1950s. Policies to enhance socio-economic integration of the border regions have indeed spurred cross-border flows of goods, people and knowledge, supporting local economic development within the borderlands. From a bird’s eye view, the Danish-German border region appears as a highly integrated region, hosting an established infrastructure of CBC institutions and marked by tight social and economic relationships across borders (clusters and inter-firm linkages, labour markets, commuting and tourism, educational institutions, etc.). Yet, this context is becoming increasingly challenged in the global economy owing to the rurality and peripherality of the cross-border region at the global scale. Overlapping with population ageing and demographic decline perceptible at both sides of the border, the peripherality of the region challenges the existing innovation-based economic system in the Danish-German borderlands. Sustaining innovation-led growth to achieve a “high road” path of local-regional development thus becomes a crucial factor for the economic development perspectives of this region (Pyke and Tomaney, 2007, Malecki, 2007, and Garofoli, 2002).

The present paper wants to describe the dynamics of the Danish-German border region and its economic development perspectives by making reference to the “varieties of capitalism” (VOC) approach (Hall and Soskice, 2001, Hall & Thelen, 2009, and Hancké, Rhodes and Thatcher, 2007). Following Peck and Theodore (2007) as well as Crouch (2009) who critically reflect on the VOC model and plead for widening the scope towards a multi-scalar perspective (see also Ebner 2016), this paper proposes a conceptual framework of local varieties of innovation-based economic development within the borderlands. The framework describes and discusses the various challenges that the local economy and CBC faces in the Danish respectively German part of the borderlands, thereby identifying idiosyncratic local responses to similar challenges as distinct “varieties” of the local model towards achieving a “high road” path of local development (Hull Christensen and Lilja, 2011, Fellman et al., 2008, and Mjoset, 2011). Empirically, the paper makes use of own observations and expert interviews from fieldwork in the Danish-German border region that has been taking place in 2013 and 2014. The primary aim of the paper is to contribute to a better understanding of the local dimension of the VOC model and apply it to a border studies context, which is both an interesting research strand in the literature and a missing piece in the abundant body of research on VOC and European border regions.
The role of logistics firms for regional economic development of border regions: the case of the SaarLorLux region

Joshua Bechtold (Saarland University)

Various reasons led nations-states to put more effort in fostering regional economic development in core regions whereas border regions often remained economically underdeveloped. During the last decades though the reduction of barriers concerning the mobility of labour, goods, services and capital created new opportunities for regional economic development in border regions.

The SaarLorLux region is deeply shaped by its common heritage of heavy industry. While some sub-regions, mainly Luxembourg, managed to switch to new growth paths, others had trouble to adapt to the rapid structural change. However the worldwide economic crisis of 2008/2009 had severe repercussions for all sub-regions. Diversifying the economic structure and tackling unemployment have recently been the major issues for national and regional governments. Due to its favourable location as an important junction of traffic routes in Western Europe, politicians have pointed out the importance of logistics firms for the regional economic development. In a globalised economy logistics firms play an important role by serving as bridges between a large number of stakeholders on different spatial levels. They manage the flow of goods over time and space, even across borders, from the point of production to the point of consumption.

The main goal of the research project is to find out what role logistics firms play for economic development in the SaarLorLux region. Firstly the logistics firms’ ability to cope with different kinds of crisis is a crucial element in their contribution to regional economic development. In this regard the resilience approach, introduced to economic geography only a couple of years ago, offers the appropriate conceptual basis. Secondly it is essential to critically reflect to what extent borders represent either a hindrance or an advantage to logistics firms. Barriers and opportunities in this context can be material (e.g. different legal frameworks) or immaterial (like regional identities or language barriers). Due to their polysemic nature borders are not perceived in the same way by everyone nor do their changing functions have the same repercussions on every involved stakeholder, so a multiperspectival view on borders needs to be adopted.

The case study is mainly based on semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders of the logistics sector in the research area and other stakeholders involved in regional economic development.

Keywords

Regional economic development, logistics firms, resilience, border regions
Comparing Euroregional Projects for Sustainable Development: a Global View on CBC in the European Union

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Nowadays, cross-border cooperation promoted by Euroregions all over the European Union is a consolidating reality. A good part of developing projects stresses its efforts towards the realisation of sustainable economic development, both in the cases of rural areas with dispersed population or urban territories with cross-border metropolitan aspirations. Although there is an existing plurality of study-cases over the matter, we also acknowledge a clear lack of global analysis that aims to produce comparative data on Euroregions from the entire European space. Perkmann’s seminal works are still to this day among some of the most influential over the matter. It is also noteworthy to consider the contributions by institutions dedicated to the subject such as the Mission opérationnelle transfrontalière (MOT) and the Association of European Border Regions (AEBR). Notwithstanding, we believe in the necessity to develop further systematic and comparative analyses over a wider number of aspects related to cooperation: its real efficiency, its developments either in the different sectors or specific territorial ambits (urban, rural, etc.), the governance strategies, etc. A real understanding of the CBC promoted by Euroregions, in our view, may only arise when adding such global perspective to the separate contexts of the study-cases.

This communication introduces therefore the first results of a comprehensive research that analysed recent activities of cooperation coming from currently operating Euroregions. Our investigation activities led us to the production of a database that allows determining which Euroregions and similar entities actually promote their own cross-border projects. Thus, we distinguish them from other organizations such as managing authorities that only deal with funding coming from other sources, especially in the case of European funding. Therefore, out of an initial list of 268 Euroregions and similar entities, we considered a further list of 133 Euroregions that match our own definition as promoters of CBC projects. Even further, we elaborated a shortlist of 67 Euroregions that present a strong level of recent activities. Such selection was possible through a further analysis of the CBC projects’ dynamics, which we achieved through exploring the different institutional webs alongside a necessary contact process by the means of emails and phone calls. For the purposes of the communication, we choose to examine a selection of projects coming from our final shortlist, which can be also considered relevant thanks to their criteria of Excellence and Innovation in the field of sustainable development. By processing our gathered data, we expect to obtain a comparative evaluation of such projects and some important remarks over the different factors (although often related to the internal multilevel governance processes) that can eventually define either the success or failure of such initiatives.
The European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation (EGTC): Towards a supraregional scale of governance? Case study: Greater Region SaarLorLux

Estelle Evrard (University of Luxembourg)

All over Europe, EGTCs (European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation) are mushrooming. Between 2006, when the EU regulation entered into force, and 2014, 51 EGTCs have been established. Conceived as a legal tool to facilitate cross-border, interregional or transnational cooperation, the EGTC was established after years of lobbying from cross-border organisations. Apart from practical guidelines mostly dedicated to the legal possibilities and limitations of this tool, few academic studies examine the significance of this tool for cross-border governance as such. This paper develops such a perspective, using the case study of the Greater Region SaarLorLux, (Lorraine, Luxembourg, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland and Wallonia), where two existing EGTCs are operating. The EGTC INTERREG IV A Greater Region is the only EGTC managing an EU programme; the EGTC Secretariat of the Summit supports the main political organisation in this area. This contribution argues that the EGTC tool can facilitate the emergence of a supraregional scale of governance. This paper examines how this instrument allows the institutionalisation of a cross-border entity in terms of its capacity to embody and perpetuate the cross-border region, and to implement its strategy. It then applies this conceptualisation to the specific context of the Greater Region. The empirical analysis shows that although the two EGTCs institutionalise the cooperation, they are rather conceived as administrative and operational tools, leaving the power to structure and implement the cooperation at the regional level. The contribution concludes with possible explanations of such a mismatch between the potential of this tool and the effective use of it. A couple of years after the EU regulation entered into force, (sub)-state authorities grasp this tool for many reasons not directly linked to the supraregional potential. Institutionalizing their existing cross-border cooperation and appearing on the EU map are aspects. For these laboratories of Europe, the national and the EU scales continue to be inevitable for solving concrete questions (e.g. transnational transport connections) and acknowledging cross-border specificities, as the Lisbon Treaty did in 2007. These “pragmatic” reasons seem to leave in the background - at least for the moment and in the Greater Region - the use of the EGTC as a supraregional tool, supporting the implementation of a cross-border strategy visible to the citizens.
Institutionalizing (cross-border) citizenship on subnational level –
The European Grouping of territorial Cooperation (EGTC) as new regional space for participatory and functional governance in Europe?

Peter Ulrich (European University Viadrina Frankfurt)

Cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation of subnational entities within the European Union have been strengthened politically, legally and financially by the EU and the Council of Europe. Nearly every border region in the EU participates in some form of cooperation structure across borders – mainly due to financial support by the EU joint initiative INTERREG. In general, these Europeanization effects of regional administrative integration have been described by scholars using neofunctionalist (multilevel governance) and intergovernmentalist approaches highlighting the cooperation rationale of cross-border actors.

The aim of the research project is to go a step ahead following a conceptual shift towards a normative - participatory approach of (cross-border) regional integration. On the basis of the EU legal instrument European Grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC), processes of re-scaling, re-territorialization and paradiplomacy in a “Europe of the territories” will be analyzed with regard to inclusiveness and modes of subnational participatory governance.

In general, policy-making and strategic development of the EU regional policy, particularly the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) are products of a successive bargaining and functional technocratic regulation between the administrative elites within the EU multilevel (supranational, national, subnational) polity excluding the local community. The aim of the research project is thus to elaborate forms and channels of transborder participatory governance in EU transnational spaces and to examine pre-conditions for the establishment of an increased inclusion of a cross-border citizenship. Moreover, it focuses on the problems and obstacles of the institutionalization of deliberative and participatory mechanisms of a subnational citizenship in a postnational multilevel arena. Finally, the research – that is based on four case studies – analyzes to what extent the EGTC foster both the consolidation of cross-border cooperation and institutionalization of transnational participation on a subnational level.
Networks of cross-border cooperation in Europe – the interests and values (the Case of Spree-Neisse-Bober Euroregion)

Joanna Fratczak-Müller (University of Zielona Góra)
Anna Mielczarek-Zejmo (University of Zielona Góra)

For decades, public institutions, companies and civil society organizations have developed cross-border cooperation networks. A particularly interesting issue is the relationship between these networks and the democratic authority or its executive institutions. In the process of creation and operation of cross-border network the inevitable phenomenon is a clash of diverse values and interests represented by the various social actors. In turn this phenomenon may have a significant impact on the functioning of public institutions – from their strengthening, to the adverse effects, and even destructive.

The main goal of the planned speech is to determine the condition and dynamics of the development of nets of cross-border cooperation arising as a result of the Euroregion Spree-Neisse-Bober (ESNB) in the Polish-German borderland and establish the nature of the relationship between its participants.

In the literature there are four models of these relationships. In the first, complementary, cooperation nets complement the functioning of public institutions implementing some of their objectives and activities. In the second model, indirect, comes to replacing of the institutions of representative democracy by the network as a result of their greater flexibility and effectiveness of the undertaken actions. The third model is instrumental, in which the activities of the network is used by the institutions of representative democracy to realize their own interests and build their own authority. Last, incompatible, lies in the inadequacy of network activities to the functioning of public institutions resulting in undermining their legitimacy.

Taking under consideration the above-mentioned models the authoresses pay close attention to the analysis of the role of ESNB as an institution having an impact on the creation of net of cross-border ties and characteristics generated cooperation nets.

The analysis presented here is the result of the research project “Trust beyond Borders. Sprewa-Nysa-Bóbr Euroregion in Perspective of Integrating Processes in Polish-German Borderland”. Conducted in 2013, it used content analysis, survey (800 respondents) and unstructured interviews (70 experts from Poland and Germany) methods, supported by the European Regional Development Fund as part of the Cross-border Cooperation Operational Programme – Poland (Lubuskie) – Brandenburg 2007-2013 under Grant 516/FMP/12.
Borders as a Creative Resource

Martin van der Velde (Radboud University Nijmegen)

In the current age of continuing globalization, borders and borderlands keep on playing an important role. Where some have suggested in the previous century that our future would be in a borderless world, this is certainly not (yet) the case. On the contrary, borders are still relevant markers of difference between states, both on the regional as well as supranational and global levels of scale. These markers and their difference do play out in quite different ways. Emphasizing borders as markers, they can be regarded as limiting exchange, certainly on the supranational and global level, or they are (seemingly increasingly) embedded in a security discourse. In both cases they are very much put in a perspective of barriers, to be leveled in the case of exchange or to be maintained and sometime even be reinforced in the case of security. This paper wants to discuss explicitly another perspective of stressing the differences much more. They can also be regarded as resources.

This paper is based on policy forum organized in the context of the Borders In Globalisation Project*. Central in the discussions are first of all to what extent can borders and borderlands (still or increasingly) be regarded as useful and what would these borders, borderlands and border regimes than look like. And secondly in light of considering borders as resources, what creative ways can be and are considered to deal with borders in case of less desired effects.

*The Borders in Globalization-project (BIG) is an innovative, integrative, and sustainable global network of academic partners, which is engaged with non-academic organizations that are involved in the management of borders and borderlands worldwide. The basic goal is to build excellence in the knowledge and understanding of borders. To this end, the partners will work together to create new policy and foster knowledge transfer in order to address such globalization forces as security, trade and migration flows, and also to understand the forces of technology, self-determination and regionalization that are affecting borders and borderlands in regions around the world.
Institutional Similarity and Variety in the Governance of Cross-border Markets: the Case of a Tourism cross-border Region

Dani Blasco (University of Girona)
Jaume Guía (University of Girona)
Lluís Prats (University of Girona)

Tourism border markets differ from conventional border markets in that in the former the border region is interested in attracting foreign visitors who will consume goods and services across the border. In both cases, cross-border institutional variety is a motivational factor for cross-border exchanges. However to attract foreign tourists, tourism border markets benefit from developing integrated structures which can govern, manage and brand the border region more effectively. Thus, institutional differences can also become an important barrier to develop tourism border markets. It seems therefore that in tourism border market regions, on one hand institutional variety is a trigger to cross-border exchanges, and on the other a hindrance. Therefore, the identification of whether particular institutional differences or particular institutional similarities play a positive role in these processes, is a relevant issue that remains unsolved. This paper analyses the case of the Cerdanya Valley – Catalan Pyrenees cross-border market region to find out to what extend and which, institutional similarities/dissimilarities are boosting or limiting the development of cross-border governance structures and a tourism border market in the region. We find three relevant areas of institutional similarities/dissimilarities, i.e. identities across the border, functional aspects of consumption, and organizational structures, and in each of them identify instances that either foster or deter the integrated development and governance of the border region. Thus, the paper contributes to the debate of the role of institutional entities and structures in rethinking border regions, with interesting reflections for economic actors and local institutions involved in the development, governance and management of Border Markets.
Energy-governance in border regions: the convergence of French and German models of local power generation to an effective energy cooperation

Frédéric Marsal (Saarland University)

The problems about the energy have taken a significant place in the public debates for the last decades e.g. because of the opening of the energy market, the lack of energy carriers, the growing energy price, the global warming, the energy dependence or the creation of an European energy market. The recent UN conference about climate change and the participation of most of the countries show the large concern about this subject.

One way to overcome these challenges is the implementation of renewable energies at a local level. This form of energy production depends on the places where the energy carriers are located. This also answers the local demand on energy. This issue is also important for the construction of border regions which have to cooperate to create the best conditions to brake the climate change effects.

The organization of local power generation depends on a lots of factors as e.g. the legal frame, the planning culture, the engagement from politicians, the subsidies, etc. depending on each country. France and Germany show different frameworks for the local energy production and also different governances. There are a lot of barriers on the way to cross border cooperation e.g. public structures, laws, cultures, stakeholders, etc. This cooperation would produce certain benefits for both such as saving money through the common use of facilities, the allocation of services like incineration plants, enhancement of a border culture and identity, the emulation between stakeholders and the innovation environment.

The concept of governance is based on the regional governance developed in the 90’s in the Anglo-Saxon area. According to Fürst, the discussion is oriented to issues as how development process on a local level with a fragmented and sectoralized world would be realized. There are as many forms of governance as different configurations of stakeholders, actors, frameworks, networks, interactions, etc.

I would focus on cross-border governance which could be distinguished by some particularities developed from Beck and Pradier. Their approach led to 4 characteristics of cross-border governance.

Areal dimension: resides in a geographical border region between two countries or more;
Transnational dimension: comprises the different decision-making bodies;
European dimension: includes the effect of the regional political of the EU;
Strategic dimension: includes the different acting politic domains in cross border cooperation.

The research issues reside in the analysis of new governance models in the border regions between France and Germany along the borderline in the framework of the local power generation with case studies, but also the possibility to build a model or a typology of the different forms of governance which could be used as a guideline for further cooperation.
The reinforcement opportunities of a cross-border train connection: the example of the railway between Liège (Belgium) and Maastricht (Netherlands)

Jean-Marc Lambotte (University of Liège)
Pierre-François Wilmotte (University of Liège)
Bruno Blanchet (University of Liège)
Mark Keppens (Arcadis Belgium)
Mario Cools (University of Liège)
Henri-Jean Gathon (University of Liège)

There is a desire to strengthen the cross-border train supply of services between Liège and Maastricht, two cities located in the valley of the Meuse river, one in Wallonia (the French speaking southern part of Belgium) and the other one in the extreme south of the Netherlands (the Dutch Province of Limburg) (Tritel, 2011; Arcadis, 2013). In this regard, projects do exist in both countries, but have different objectives: Belgium wants to develop a Rail Regional Express Network with frequent stops (Aménagement SC, 2013), whereas the Netherlands wishes to create an intercity rail link, with the cities of Liège and Brussels as main origin or destination (Lambotte, 2008; Arcadis, 2013). Since the project would imply high exploitation costs, e.g., related to an increase in railway access charges and constraints due to its transborder nature, it is necessary to study beforehand the socio-economic profitability of this connection and pay special attention to the actual demand and potential of trans-border travel in the region.

The presentation is structured in three parts:

The characteristics of the supply, with a focus on the question of interoperability,

The actual and potential demand for this connection,

Pathways to increase the volume of passengers.

From the supply-side viewpoint, the interoperability is the main issue of concern: the homologation of the materials, the infrastructure of the “border checkpoint” between the Belgian and Dutch networks, the French and Dutch capabilities of the staff, the regularity problems, and the fare integration all constitute obstacles and represent direct and indirect additional costs that would need to be taken into account (Tittel, 2011).

Regarding the demand, a significant increase in the use of the railway between Liège and Maastricht has been observed the last 10 years. The reasons of this increase are examined, with a particular focus on cross-border home-work commuting, including the cross-border commute of new residents in Wallonia from Dutch origin (Harmsen, 2006; Stevens, 2009; Blanchet et al., 2014) and on other travel reasons like shopping, school or tourism (e.g. Dutch residents travelling towards Brussels, London and Paris via Liège).

Finally, the presentation aims at highlighting different possible directions that would help to increase the travel demand on this specific rail link and that would also succeed in creating a balanced transport offer, satisfying all involved stakeholders. This offer would concern especially (i) the densification of train station neighbourhoods on both sides of the border, concerning both residential and economic aspects (Wilmotte, 2016) (ii) the promotion of the touristic potential and educational attractiveness of the two urban centres (Arcadis, 2013) and (iii) the development of transborder employment towards Maastricht.
Leading trans-European networks beyond borders: Lyon-Turin project between metropolitan transnational network and cross-border territoriality

Kevin Sutton (Grenoble Alpes University)
Marie-Christine Fourny (Grenoble Alpes University)
Pierre-Antoine Landel (Grenoble Alpes University)
Kirsten Koop (Grenoble Alpes University)

This proposal aims to present results of a multidisciplinary research around the French-Italian border, in which Valley of Susa was a common field of research. One of the main entrances we explored has been the Lyon-Turin project and its contestation, as a way to question relations between European scale planning and local territories factory. We propose to consider these relations in order to show how such a project can impulse several dynamics of new borders arranging through multiscalar relations. We will present that the will of debordering expressed by the Lyon-Turin promoting speech contributes to the appearing of a rebordering phenomenon into the local reception.

Three main entrances will structure the paper.

1. National and transnational scenes of the rail high-speed cross-border project

Lyon-Turin project is a binational process to be coordinated with the European communitarian schedule in order to complete a transnational horizon. Behind the “beyond” hides a will to state a “European networking without borders” which aims at reinforcing a European network of metropoles. Nevertheless, its materialization is still bound to a national differentiation. The French-Italian boundary is an operational spatial referent. The differentiation of the local receptions of the project between France and Italy illustrates it.

2. Territorial scenes of the opposition to the project

The social reaction structures the appearing of a localness. The project has led to a conflict that appears since the middle of the 90’s in the lower valley of Susa. It deals with reactive and alternative re-territorialisation processes in which borders facts reveal searches for territorial identity. “Corridor” and “passage” are two words used by the people. “Passage” is a territorial value that connects the local space to its close-boarder history. It manifests an identity shaped by cross-border circulation. « Corridor » has a de-territorializing value: it is the word used to denounce a functional use of the territory ignoring the proper needs of it and of its inhabitants.

3. Cross-border local territoriality vs transnational metropolitan network spatiality

Borderline appears as a frontier for the metropolitan ambition of development. The way the two metropoles of Lyon and Turin are considering the project as opportunity is drawing a special kind of cross-border approach. Lyon says “Turin” but looks for Milan; Turin says “Lyon” but looks for Paris and a way to open up its rail high-speed horizons. For both of them, cross-bordering fact is not a matter of territorial metric. Metropolitan relation is only a useful way to access to a European network and all of its performative dynamics.

Superimposition of these three scenes are reinforcing discontinuities and a kind of shifted bordering situation. Far from overpassing the borders, dynamics around the Lyon-Turin project actualize the value of the present national boundary and of the border as spatial referent.
European cross-border transport – Opportunities of new governance styles?

Beate Caesar (University of Kaiserslautern)

Despite 40 years of European cooperation, EU policy-making considers European border regions to still lack integration. A vivid example is the cross-border transport infrastructure (European Commission 2011): transport planning is traditionally bound to the administrative territory (Marshall 2014). Even if bordering countries are willing to cooperate and jointly plan their transport development, the strict demarcation of planning responsibilities remains a challenge, resulting in inadequate transport infrastructure (Robert et al. 2001). Furthermore, differences in planning cultures and responsibilities hamper a coordinated transport development (Giorgi et al. 1999). Thus it is argued here that cross-border European transport planning is a chance to overcome these obstacles. Within the European Union different forms of the concept of governance have been applied which overcome traditional administrative boundaries and ways of policy-making such as the EUREGIO (Perkmann 2007; Ruidisch 2013). These might be a means for cross-border transport to be developed in a more flexible and efficient way.

Based on a literature review on European integration theories the paper first illustrates how new governance styles overcoming national administrative territories have evolved. In this respect, cross-border cooperations are a relevant example. They have been developed based on increased functional and social relations across borders. The paper aims to develop theoretic assumptions by combing the concepts of European integration, governance and soft spaces. Out of this, hypothetical implications of these new forms of governance and spatial boundaries on cross-border transport are derived. It is to be worked out in what way planning can make use of these flexible ways of cross-border cooperation to better coordinate cross-border transport.

Second, it has kept a close eye on concrete EU policy-making which strives to foster European integration. A European wide transport network is seen as a very important precondition for further integration. Thus transport barriers across borders are to be reduced. Therefore, the EU has developed policies which aim at coordinating and improving cross-border transport development: The Trans-European Transport Networks shall link the domestic transport systems to one European transport space. In addition, European Territorial Cooperation supports border regions in cooperating and exchanging in the field of transport development and therewith establish soft spaces and new styles of governance.

Based on both steps it is analysed how European integration and the EU policies can potentially contribute to the adaption of new governance styles and how this might benefit the transport development across administrative borders. It is to be investigated if these governance approaches lead to a borderless Europe through the back door.
Paper abstracts
III Multilingualism and diversity
Documenting linguistic diversity at the Spanish-Portuguese border: the project FRONTESPO

Xosé-Afonso Alvarez-Pérez (Universidad de Alcalá)

This paper presents the recent project “Spanish-Portuguese border: linguistic and bibliographic documentation” (FRONTESPO) and intends to demonstrate its vast potential for the preservation and the analysis of cultural and linguistic diversity in a frontier territory.

Along more than 1200 km of political boundary emerges a wide variety of situations of language contact. There is a double contact between Spanish and Portuguese: not only the standard languages live together, but also many dialectal varieties whose linguistic features sometimes cross the political border (Boller 1995), specially with respect to lexical circulation (González Salgado 2010). In the northern frontier, the independence of Portugal moved away branches of the same linguistic systems, which have had an independent evolution since then: Galician and Portuguese, Astur-Leonese and Mirandese. There are some linguistic enclaves with medieval origin, such as the fala of Cáceres (Carrasco 2000), but also with modern roots, like Olivenza, incorporated to Spain in 1801 (Carrasco 1996, 1997). Another interesting case is the emergence of a mixed language in Barrancos, because of the close relationship with Spain (Navas 2011).

This picture is being transformed at an increasing rate, because of converging processes such as rural depopulation, linguistic homogenization promoted by school or mass media, or the Schengen Agreement, which facilitates business and labour mobility and, thus, the exposition to other linguistic models.

The project FRONTESPO is born from the urgency of documenting the traditional model of language before it vanishes, but the team is also aware of the huge interest of capturing the changing process. Besides, FRONTESPO will provide an overview of the entire border that will complement recent and interesting monographic works (Beswick 2005; Ossenkopp 2006; Merlan 2009, etc).

The first phase of FRONTESPO (2015-2017) explores 10 areas distributed along the entire frontier, with diverse geographic and linguistic characteristics. Each area comprises two pairs of Spanish and Portuguese closely spaced localities, and within each locality, at least three persons are interviewed, taking into account age and gender stratification. The survey consists of a semi-directed conversation on traditional semantic fields, complemented by a specific questionnaire on linguistic attitudes and identities: relationship with the other side of the border, degree of understanding/production of neighbours’ language, reflections on the language of the own village, etc.

FRONTESPO is firmly committed with open access to research data. Therefore, all the interviews will be freely available on the net, accompanied by their transcription. In this way, the team seeks to maximize the scientific impact, within and outside the field of Linguistics (for example, these materials have an obvious ethnographic interest), and to facilitate return to border communities.
Regional ethnic diversity and its impact on civil society and quality of governance.

Wojciech Opiola (University of Opole)

The main objective of the paper is a diagnosis of the possible interdependencies between cultural diversity in the area of the Opole Voivodeship and different levels of both civic engagement and quality of governance presented by individual communes of the voivodeship. The basic hypothesis proposed is as follows: in the communes of the Opole Voivodeship characterized by ethnic diversity we can find higher level of the civil society and higher level of the quality of governance, comparing to the culturally homogenous ones.

The study will enrich the body of scientific knowledge concerning connections between national/ethnic diversity and development of both civil society and quality of governance. Thus, it is another empirical contribution to the ongoing and unconcluded debate over a positive and negative impact of multiculturalism on public sphere. Additionally, the study puts under empirical test a lot of commonly held beliefs concerning multiethnicity of the Opole Voivodeship which are rooted in concentration purely on the Polishness–Germanness distinction when conducting research in this region (a tendency in research being especially strong since the 90’s of the XX century. Last but not least, the findings may be used by those engaged in policy of local and regional development willing to improve the quality of governance not only in the Opole Voivodeship, but also in the European regions presenting a similar patterns of cultural and ethnic diversity.

Keywords

Ethnic diversity, local governance, civil society, good governance, borderland

5th of October
1:30 to 3 pm
Session III.S1 – Documenting diversities
Maison du Savoir (4th floor)
Luxembourg: a segmented, multilingual Job Market

Andreas Heinz (University of Luxembourg)

Luxembourg is a small, but very dynamic country. In the last 100 years, the population has more than doubled, mainly because of immigration. The proportion of foreigners rose from 3% in 1871 to 46% in 2015. Currently people from 170 countries live in the Grand Duchy. In addition to that, about 40% of the workforce are cross-border commuters from France, Belgium, and Germany. This has an impact on the country’s language situation. At least until the 1980s Luxembourg was mainly trilingual. French was the language of legislation and administration, German was the main language of the newspapers, and Luxembourgish was the main spoken language. Today, the traditional trilingual situation is being replaced by a more complex multilingual situation. Because of a lack of data, this change could not be analysed in detail until recently. To close this gap, the National Statistics Office STATEC included two language related questions in the 2011 census questionnaire: Which language do you know the best? Which languages do you speak on a regular basis at home, at school and at work? This data allows first-of-its-kind analysis into the complexity of the Luxembourgish language situation.

After a short introduction into the language situation in Luxembourg in general, the presentation will focus on the language situation at work. Our analysis will show strong correlations between languages and occupations reflecting a split of the Luxembourg labor market in different segments: English dominates in high skilled jobs in the private sector, whereas Portuguese is the main language in low skilled jobs in the private sector. Luxembourgish is the main language in the public sector, while French is the vehicular language in both sectors. This highlights the importance of learning the “right” languages in Luxembourg.
Dynamic encounters between asylum applicants and the multilingual society of Luxembourg - linguistic repertoires built with truncated competences?

Erika Kalocsányiová (University of Luxembourg)

Our contribution aims at investigating the communication challenges brought by a rather abrupt and recent change in Luxembourg’s refugee intake patterns, reflected in the increased number and shifted geographic origin of international protection applicants. We have adopted a border studies approach to explore the new linguistic and social reality, which emerges through continuous interactions between the diverse, mobile and multilingual society of Luxembourg, on one hand, and on the other hand, the linguistic and cultural repertoires that recently arrived asylum seekers – mostly Syrians, Iraqis and Afghans – bring to this context. We argue that theoretical and applied knowledge generated by previous research on multilingualism in cross-border regions is transferable to this new field of inquiry. In our view, asylum seekers experience a form of border crossing when stepping out of their temporary homes, the refugee centers, to complete tasks key to their asylum claim and future integration, such as interviews with relevant local authorities, doctor appointments, meetings with social workers, language courses, social, leisure and cultural activities, volunteering, pre-employment training etc.

It has been demonstrated that in multilingual environments people are more likely to establish effective ways of communication without sharing a common language code, principally through the productive-creative combination of all available language and other communication resources. By observing real-life settings where asylum seekers inevitably engage in interactions with local community members – social workers, volunteers, educators, translators, public officers etc. – we aim to show that multilingual resources can be and are used to resolve actual communication needs. We argue that, through a wide variety of trajectories ranging from comprehensive learning to informal encounters with languages, members of both groups have developed partial, truncated competences in several languages, which have resulted in complex linguistic repertoires. Our small scale case studies aspire to document the myriad of language resources present in the Luxembourgish refugee context, and illustrate how stakeholders cope in situ with diversity by exploiting, among others, the active presence of several but not necessarily overlapping linguistic repertoires.

We will link the elements from our field to a more general discussion about multilingual competencies and show the important pedagogical potential of these natural settings for language learning and acquisition.
Borders & Linguistics: an interdisciplinary insight in the language mixing on the German-Polish border

Dagna Zinkhahn Rhobodes (European University Viadrina Frankfurt)

Because of the processes of the opening, crossing up to fusion and dissolving of language borders as result of globalization, migration processes and accompanying and accompanying them, intense economic, political economic, political and social contacts have become a common part of everyday communication in multilingual contexts. With the enlargement of the European Union, the German-Polish border regions experience this transformation in the form of intense language contact beyond the state borders. The Polish and German languages come increasingly in contact especially for economic reasons, but also in institutional spaces.

In the presentation, I will discuss the concept of the border from the linguistic perspective using the German-Polish language contact as an example. The aim is to propose an analysis model which incorporates the term of the border with its three dimensions – durability, permeability and liminality – into the analysis of language mixing phenomena. How can the language contact inducted processes of opening, crossing and dissolving of language borders be described and explained? What occurrences appear at the language border between two languages in contact and what are the structural consequences of these dynamic phenomena? These and related questions will be discussed on the example of German-Polish language mixing data collected on the German-Polish border in Słubice and Frankfurt/Oder with a particular focus on the character of language borders at different structural points of language switch. For this purpose, I will apply the proposed analysis model which provides a theoretical frame for the investigation of the language switch at each of the four structural borders – clause, phrase, word and morpheme – according to their durable, permeable and liminal character. Applying this analysis model I aim to show how interdisciplinary theory on the characteristics of borders can be successfully combined with language analysis.
Betweenness and the Emergence of Order

Konstanze Jungbluth (European University Viadrina Frankfurt)
Florian Dost (European University Viadrina Frankfurt)
Nicole Richter (European University Viadrina Frankfurt)

Between durable borders and permeable boundaries liminal spaces arise. These liminal spaces are characterized by betweenness, and we will make you familiar with this concept and argue that betweenness is a frequent and important concept for social perception, language communication and processes in border regions. We present two case studies situated in the German-Polish border region along the river Oder (Euroregion Brandenburg/Lubuskie). One case demonstrates betweenness using a linguistic example rooted in cultural sciences, the other demonstrates betweenness in a value perception example rooted in economics and business sciences. The combination of both cases demonstrates the wide applicability of the betweenness concept and reflects our interdisciplinary approach on B/Orders.

First, instead of considering the liminal space as a naturally occurring third stage after a first one of durable borders and a second one of permeable boundaries, we shall show that only under particular circumstances betweenness is coming up. More specifically, we consider choices in economic contexts on the one hand and receptive bilingualism on the other observed as part of an everyday behavior among social actors in the border region.

Second, by extending the betweenness concept to the economic idea of reservation prices—which typically explain value perception and economic behavior states—we show that under particular circumstances betweenness-like intermediary states between choice and no choice come up. We argue and show by an empirical example that this betweenness is particularly prominent in border regions, as the different betweenness states in value perceptions on both economically different sides of the border become more salient and even merge for people at the border or in the border region. Consequently, betweenness takes on a relatively larger role, and in some cases now even dominant role, with consequences for individual economic behavior and economic processes along and across the border.

Third, focussing on the individual level the observation on codes can be described as follows: people communicating regularly with each other usually do not recognize the convergence between the two codes, audible for example in form of borrowings from the other’s code/system. Receptive bilingualism emerges and the new emerging code system between the interlocutors may be observed as a rather dynamic process resulting in a temporary liminal system.

Focusing on those aspects of betweenness which are salient being either unique or obviously more frequent compared to other periods, both approaches show that the liminal stage has to be considered as a transitional phenomenon of short time extension. The transition into a well-ordered system is inevitably accompanied by an emergence of a new order.
Borderland Studies, Child Studies, Europeanisation. A New Encounter

Machteld Venken (University of Vienna)

Although the 20th Century experienced a great number of border changes in Europe and saw European nation-states substantially increasing their interest in children, Europe’s borderland children remain under researched. Starting from the research insights of borderland scholars, who found that borderlands were central sites of power-struggle, and of childhood scholars, who delineated how precisely states expressed their plans in their programs for children, this paper analyses whether comparative research on the history of borderland children can offer us a new understanding of European History. The case study about the borderlands of annexation laying in a ring around Germany and switching sovereignty several times over the course of the 20th Century worked out in this presentation reveals three new findings. It widens our knowledge about the dichotomy between the nationalist policies executed towards borderland children and the manifest non-national practices of these children that had already been detected for schooling, to other aspects of children’s life worlds. It also discovers what I call integrative national practices, practices borderland children developed as a result of their active negotiation with nationalist ideas, and offered solutions to their daily problems that could be integrated within the policies of their nation-states. More than their parents, as it turned out, it were the children who played a crucial role in bringing about the peaceful Europe representatives at international peace conferences had had in mind while changing the sovereignty of the borderlands these children inhabited. Children were thus important co-creators of peace on the European continent. This happened, and this is the third finding, in similar ways on the Eastern and Western half of the European continent, despite the different imaginations of East and West that had influenced the decisions of peace negotiators after both World Wars. These new findings encourage us to rethink concepts of nationalism and Europeanization. I argue research on nationalism should reach beyond a juxtaposition of national versus non-national practices by using a triangle shape including the integrative national practices of borderland children that were to generate changes to nationalism from within. I am also of the opinion that a definition of Europeanization should be sensitive to the specificity of various historical agents, including children, instead of being based on the discourse of those who held the power over the word at a given time in the past.
Diversity and differences at the Polish-German borderland

Beata Halicka (University of Adam Mickiewicz Poznan)

In the 20th century, borders in Eastern Central Europe were drawn by force and as a result new borderlands such as the Polish-German, the Polish-Ukrainian or between Czechoslovakia and Hungary appeared after 1945. The boundaries often cut across ethnic, cultural and linguistic configurations, having an enormous effect on borderland societies.[1] This was especially the case of the Polish-German border in 1945, which was a source of conflict after WWII and remained closed for many decades. The unfettered relations across the national borders were possible only to a limited extent. First after the fall of communism the political borders became more permeable, but the cultural and symbolic boundaries remained often an obstacle in transborder relations. Human life continues to take place within well defined mostly national territories (Newman 2006).[2] The way of reconciliation between Poles and Germans proceeded slowly during the Cold War period and intensified very strongly after 1989/90. In the last 25 years the Polish-German borderland has been constantly new renegotiated and contested. With Poland’s access to the EU the idea of a borderless region could be successfully tested also can easily change into. The achievements in cross-border and transnational cooperation as well as the Polish-German reconciliation have been shown as a model example.

The latest crisis in EU and the political change at the stage of Polish governance last year implies a change according the internal and external borders in Europe and in Polish-German relation. It demonstrated in a short time that opened borders can easily be converted into surveillance gates, and de-bordering processes can easily change into re-bordering policy. It is the present situation which teaches us again that cross-border cooperation is a process, which is still changing and developing and shows how lasting border’s impact is on Europe and the chances of European integration.

In my paper I’m going to present the Polish-German relation after 1945 and to describe the cultural diversity and the different forms of betweenness. Studying social and political practices I’ll show first the homogenization of diversity and the construction of closed borders and then strategic negation of diversity through normalization in Polish-German relation as a powerful practice. The dynamics of border interaction today lead me to the conclusion, that the idealistic picture of integrated borderlands by Oscar J. Martinez’ doesn’t fit to the Polish-German borderland today. The attitude towards refugees and immigrants differed Poles and Germans, but it also differs people inside of Polish or German society.
Lost in Transition? Contact zones and border identity at the German-Polish border

Martin Barthel (University of Eastern Finland)

Various scholars described border regions as contact zones between two countries. The culture, mentality and history could favor the creation of a mixed border region with a new unique common identity or in a hostile situation conflicts and blockades. Since border regions are not linear phenomena, they could be understood as zones of transition with an increasing influence and interdependence of both sides.

The German-Polish border is often described as the hardest division in Europe. Created in the aftermath of the Second World War it is a linguistic, socio-economy and religious divider, remaining contested until today. Both counties share a long history of conflict and mistrust which is indicated by the late ratification of border agreements.

The cross-border contacts are often described as limited and purely concentrate on the local-administrative level or shopping. The historical burdens are the population exchange in 1945, the uncertain status of the border region until 1992 and the results of the transformation toward market economy.

Keeping this in my mind the questions to be asked are:

1. What kind of contact zones can be found in the Polish-German borderland? How do they constitute?
2. Which actor groups form local discourses? Do they favor a cross-border or a nationalistic discourse?
3. Does a city like Frankfurt-Slubice have a mixed, cross-cultural borderscape? How is the border manifested and represented in the cityscape?
4. Which markers of each side can be found in the two city halves? Which role does the language play?

In order to investigate those question a local analysis in the Polish-German twin city Frankfurt (Oder)/Slubice had been performed. Based on participatory observations, short interviews and literature research the paper aspires to offer first findings to the before mentioned questions and discuss issues such as multilinguality and their impact on borders, mobility and place making, bordering processes in border towns and cross-cultural discourses.
Place identity and regional bonds in twin-villages at the German-Luxembourg border

Katharina Engelhardt (University of Kaiserlautern)

Current considerations on reestablishing border controls between EU-countries may result in mobility restrictions. It is questionable, if the idea of a Europe without borders will survive, if the agreement of Schengen is abolished. The inhabitants in border regions will be affected primarily, as their everyday life activities take place on both sides of the border. Our empirically oriented research focuses on everyday life in two villages in Germany and Luxembourg, which are situated on both sides of the border (so called “twin-villages”). We are interested in similarities and differences of regional bonds and place identity (Heimat). Furthermore we ask for transnational social interactions and activities. 253 people participated in our paper-based survey, which was executed in March 2015. Additionally we conducted eight qualitative interviews in September 2015. The results show that respondents in Langsur(GER) see more benefits of living at the border and appreciate the specialty of the border area to a greater extent than the participants from Wasserbillig (LUX). The majority (L: 83%, W: 77%) agrees that the everyday live became easier since the disappearance of border controls (1992) and, unsurprisingly, the introduction of the Euro had a positive effect (2002). Accordingly, the national border has no relevance for half of the respondents, many don’t recognize economic, cultural and linguistic barriers. Nevertheless about one third of the participants in Wasserbillig wants to re-establish border controls, probably because of heavy traffic and pollution, caused by petrol station tourism. In terms of defining place identity, the respondents in Germany feel a strong sense of belonging to their place of residence, which holds true for participants from Luxembourg as well, but they also demonstrate strong bonds towards their state. The majority of the participants associate place identity with the place of living and social aspects. Concerning personal relationships, again respondents in Langsur see more benefits of living at the border. Many Germans are actually working in Luxembourg. Language skills are no hindrance in cross-border communication, according to all respondents, but the loss of the Luxembourgish language is seen as a risk by Wasserbillig’s respondents. Regarding transboundary cooperation in prevention of and fight against crime is regarded as highly important, followed by measurements for environment, economy, trade, traffic, and energy supply. All factors are fundamental for growth and sustainability in the border region. Our research is embedded in the working group „Border Futures - Sustainability of cross-border cooperation “of the regional department of the ARL (Working Group ”Hessen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland“ of the Academy for Spatial Research and Planning).
Guarding the frontier: being a policeman at the Spanish-Moroccan border

Alicia Español (Universidad de Sevilla)
Mercedes Cubero (Universidad de Sevilla)
Manuel L. de la Mata (Universidad de Sevilla)
Andrés Santamaría (Universidad de Sevilla)

The Spanish-Moroccan border between Ceuta and Fnideq has become an object of great interest for scientific studies in recent years due to its particular political constitution (Ferrer-Gallardo, 2008). In addition, the border cannot be considered but the space (Valhondo de la Luz, 2010) where people develop their daily life activities and social network and where they construct their Selves.

From the participation and interaction with others in the border setting, people internalize values and ways of doing things which dynamically build themselves (Vygotsky, quoted by Wertsch, 1985). People assume other’s significant discourses and reflect them on their personal narratives (Bruner, 1997, 2003). Along these narratives, the Self shifts from diverse positions in relation to the settings where it participates, including the others significant (Hermans, 2003).

The aim of this work is to analyze the process of the construction of the Self of two policemen who work at the borderline between Ceuta (Spain) and Fnideq (Morocco). More specifically, we are interested in how their experience of working at the border may have influenced their lives and their perception of the border and themselves.

They were enquired about different aspects of the border experience, the construction of the Self in this scenario and the personal meaning-making of this experience. The interviews were analyzed by using a category system based on the concepts of Self-positions (Bakhtin, 1984, quoted by Wertsch, 1991). This system is an analytic proposal elaborated by LAH research group that have been tested and have obtained relevant and consistent results.

The notion of Self-positions let us examine the way the Self acts in the world, involving the significant others. The notion of voice, in turn, accounts for the others’ perspectives and points of view (people, groups, institutions, etc.). From our perspective, the voices explain and justify (articulate) the positions of the characters in the narratives. The integrated use of these two notions allows us to account for/identify the institutional and cultural influences on people’s narratives (macro-level), produced here-and-now (micro-level).
Paper abstracts
IV Mobility and multilocality
A series of bilateral agreements created a de facto passport-free tourism zone in Western Europe in the years after 1945. The economic imperative to attract foreign tourists eventually led Franco’s Spain to partially adhere to this trend. In 1966, Spain became the last of France’s European neighbours to admit French tourists with just a national identity card. The exchange of notes between France and Spain differed from earlier agreements between democratic Western European governments in that it was immediately applicable only to French tourists. The decision as to when Spanish travellers would be able to visit France without passports was left up to the Spanish government, which did not make the agreement reciprocal until 1978.

In September 1974, after French citizens had become accustomed to life in a passport-free tourism zone that now included Spain, the Spanish government unilaterally suspended the agreement. It was reinstated six months later, in time for the peak tourist season. The surprise expressed by French travellers who were refused entry to Spain or arrested for entering without a passport during this period suggests that they had come to take for granted the ability to cross all of France’s European borders with just an identity card.

Meanwhile, Spaniards continued to be denied passport-free travel. Authorities in Francoist Spain made extensive use of the broad power to deny, confiscate, and invalidate passports that they enjoyed under Spanish passport law. Permitting travel with only the identity document that all Spaniards were required to carry would have greatly decreased possibilities for control. The opening up of passport-free tourism in Western Europe to Spanish citizens in 1978 thus stands as a significant achievement of the democratic transition process.

While the free movement of workers is a central tenet of European Community policy, much travel between member states continues to fall under the category of tourism: trips of fewer than three months that involve neither employment nor establishing residency. This paper argues that the expanding sphere of passport-free tourism was an important facet of European Integration. It occurred outside the realm of European Community policy, thus permitting the participation of Spain, which did not become a member state until 1986.

Today, people travelling between France and Spain must still be prepared to show a valid travel document if requested by Spanish police or French gendarmes. The Schengen Agreement never entirely eliminated identity controls at internal borders, and recent events have seen France increase these controls. However, changes in the frequency of identity checks at the border have not altered documentation requirements for French and Spanish tourists, which remain as they were in 1978, when Spain made the 1966 exchange of notes reciprocal. A national identity card is sufficient for cross-border travel.
Cédric Duchêne-Lacroix (University of Basel)

How are students mobile and multilocal? Our SNFS-funded research on “multilocal living in Switzerland” estimated that about 45% of the students in Switzerland live in two or more regular residences (Schad, Hilti, Hugentobler, and Duchêne-Lacroix 2015). Furthermore a previous research on cross-border mobility of students in the upper Rhine showed that a minority of students crosses the border to carry out an activity (Griebel 2010). Therefore the high mobility of students is structured by different constraints, wishes, habits and representations that shape the “geography” of the students’ everyday life. What could be the geography of the students in Basel?

To explore the situation of students in the region of Basel I’ve conducted since autumn 2015 a research project at the University of Basel. It consists on a large CAWI quantitative survey (N=2’000) and 10 qualitative interviews of students. The self-administered questionnaire covers such matter as the mobility, the housing, the social capital, the socio-economic situation of the students.

The paper I propose will explore the relation of the students with their multilocality and their cross-border practices. It will shed light on the structuration of their lives and finally propose a typology of the students of Basel based on their spatial and social practices and their socio-economic situation.

Keywords
Multilocality, cross-border mobility, Basel, Students
ABS EUROPE CONFERENCE
Differences and discontinuities in a “Europe without borders”

What borders do young mobile Europeans perceive in Europe?
Constructions of mobile young people

Claude Haas (University of Luxembourg)
Ute Karl (University of Luxembourg)
Emilia Kmiotek-Meier (University of Luxembourg)
Volha Vysotskaya (University of Luxembourg)

The concept included in the Schengen agreement aims primarily at the borders between countries – bringing on the front plan the political division of our continent. In the course of the Schengen process many regulations have been introduced to minimalize the impact of these borders. However, no obligation to show the passport does not erase the borders between the states.

Relating to the constitution to the conference we would like to address following questions: How do young persons conceive their move within Europe? Which dimensions play a role in the construction of borders and boundaries (culture, geographical borders, etc.)? These are our departing questions in reflecting upon young mobility within a “borderless” Europe.

First, in the presentation we will provide an overview of what mobility is within the European context and how it is conceptualized in the EU policy. Second, on the basis of secondary data analysis and empirical cases, we will discuss youth mobility from and into Luxembourg. In particular we will look at student and employment mobility of young people. By using different types of mobility we would like to show how context plays a role for the construction of borders and boundaries.

First insights into the data suggest that young highly qualified employees in Luxembourg do not experience borders due to their transnational practices and a sense of cosmopolitanism. However, the insight into the student mobility case reveals a different view on the construction of borders and boundaries. Although borders are constructed, they are not constructed in a first line as obstacles, but rather as a line between different entities – especially the cultural dimension has been stressed. In the following step, however, these cultural differences include comparisons and a creation of binary categories – “here and there”, “us and them’ in the stories of young people. In this way the borders are being reproduced and still existent also for people grown up in the “Europe without borders”.

The presentation is a part of the ongoing investigation within the MOVE project among 6 other EU countries.

Keywords
Mobility, borders and boundaries, young Europeans

5th of October
3:30 to 5 pm
Session IV.S2 – Borders and mobile young people
Maison du Savoir (4th floor)
Breaking through borders: routes, resources, modes and infrastructures of (im)mobility in Higher Education

Ingrid de Saint-Georges (University of Luxembourg)

Mobility is a central force shaping Higher Education today. Figures about international outlook of universities are particularly eloquent in depicting how diverse universities have become. These figures show how many students are on the move as well as their motivation and aspirations. They allow identifying where the sojourners are from or move to. While this “big data” is essential to map the flow of students who cross national borders every year to get an education, there is information that is more difficult to address from this quantitative perspective. Namely, it is difficult to account for the experience of individuals who aspire to move to study, but in the end, cannot and therefore remain immobile (Carling 2002, Juffermans & Tavares 2016). Such a situation, however, is not infrequent, and affect particularly students of the Global South, especially with the recent changes of focus in internationalization policies (Knight & de Wit 1995) which makes it harder for them to access Universities in Europe.

In this paper, following Lindquist et al. (2012), we take the view that to understand these processes of (im)mobility, it is perhaps useful to get away from the typical studies of regulations of borders and identities in migration study, and to focus instead on the routes, the modes of transportation, the infrastructures and the brokers which make mobility (im)possible. In order to do that, we adopt a multisited and relational ethnographic approach (Marcus 1998, Desmond, 2014), examining the admission process to a Master programme in Luxembourg, and the trajectory of applicants from Guinea Bissau to this programme. In following the trajectory of four applicants, we examine the practices, discourses, infrastructures and people that help move these students towards Luxembourg or on the contrary, erect borders that become impossible to cross for them.

In our analysis, we draw from discourse analysis, human geography, social semiotics and intervention studies, to analyse the chains of material-physical practices as well as the semiotic realities facilitating or hindering movement. Understanding better these chains and connections, we argue, allows to see if there are nodes/points on the road that are more crucial, that is, points where talk, texts, or objects have the power to close down or opening up the routes (R. Scollon, 2012).

On an empirical level, we examine longitudinally the trajectory of three students as a means to open up what Lindquist et al. (2012) call the “black box” of migration. On a theoretical level, we seek to contribute to the development of nexus analysis—an interdisciplinary framework that takes actions, mediations, processes and relation as central units for analysts interested in understanding the roots of social change (Scollon & Scollon, 2004). On a methodological level, we propose concrete steps for a study of routes and mobility revealing the permeability/impermeability and relational nature of borders in higher education.
Mobility and Borders at Scale: Georgia between European and non-European space

Edward Boyle (Kyushu University)

On December 18, 2015, it was announced that the European Commission had adopted the fourth and last progress report on Georgia’s implementation of the action plan on visa liberalisation (VLAP). As a consequence, it is anticipated that from as early as the summer of 2016, citizens of Georgia will be entitled to visit Schengen countries and stay there for 90 days out of every 180, visa-free. While widely anticipated, the decision was hailed across the political spectrum in Georgia, with both members of the government and opposition politicians celebrating the prospect of “More Europe in Georgia and more Georgia in Europe”. This decision has also been promoted as a concrete result for the EU and its Neighbourhood Policy, recently subject to sustained criticism for its impositions on the Eastern Partnership countries, which appears to offer potential benefits for Georgia’s people as a whole.

Yet the notion of Georgian citizen’s is one that remains extremely contested within the country, with the Georgian state’s claim that this notion should incorporate “our Abkhazian and Ossetian brothers and sisters” being decisively rejected by the largely unrecognized states of these two peoples that seek succession from Georgia. The prospect of visa-free travel to the EU is the latest tactic through which the Georgian state has sought to reorientate politics within these two territories away from Russia, with a notable lack of success to date.

One European institution that has been long present in Georgia is the EU’s Monitoring Mission (EUMM), which has monitored the ceasefire agreed in the aftermath of the August war of 2008 and will continue to do so until at least the end of 2016. Since the war, contact across these “Administrative Boundary Lines” has been greatly restricted, with the process of “borderization” in South Ossetia since 2013 successfully materializing a previously vague frontier, while the remaining ethnic Georgians in Abkhazia appear to be subject to ever-increasing pressure from the de facto Abkhazian authorities.

With the prospects for increased circulation between Georgia and Europe on one hand, and the role of Europe in overseeing ongoing restrictions on movement between Georgia and its contested territories on the other, the region provides the perfect backdrop to reflecting upon the role of efforts to encourage mobility in the creation of new barriers to its realization. Efforts towards expanding the space of free movement inevitably runs up against limits, resulting in the creation of boundaries that function across multiple scales, and which function even when not congruent with the recognized borders of the sovereign state. The functioning of these borders paradoxically demonstrates both the decentering of the state in contemporary politics and the continued salience of both its institutions and normative existence in its imagining.
The Changing Mobilities of Central Asian labour migrants in Russian cities

Paul Fryer (University of Eastern Finland)

While much attention is currently placed on the new challenges faced by the EU and the Schengen zone in light of the refugee and migrant crisis, the continent’s eastern states have been developing a similar free travel and labour area right in our neighbourhood. The Eurasian Economic Union, currently comprising Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan, has been seeking to create a common economic space since 1 January 2015. In terms of mobility, the implications are great – Russia is the world’s second largest host country for labour migrants (both legal and undocumented), and several of the former Soviet republics annually send 40-70 per cent of their active labour forces abroad for work, especially to Russia. Against this background, this paper will examine mobility and its understanding by Central Asian labour migrants in Russia, specifically how migrants move between their home and host countries and identify themselves with multiple homes of variable characteristics depending on their particular circumstances. In increasingly mobile societies across the former Soviet space, migrants spend increasing amounts of time abroad or travelling between their home and host countries – the question of “home” has become complicated. Additionally, migrant mobility has once again come under scrutiny as Russia and its economy have weakened from a combination of economic and political sanctions and the global decline in energy prices, making the employment conditions for migrants much less stable than when the Eurasian Economic Union was established. Migrants, who until recently were otherwise settled in Russia, have been re-examining their socio-economic position in Russia and have been returning to their home countries until the situation changes – expanding the understanding of circular mobility. For this study, citizens of Kyrgyzstan in Russia are the focus, as they have been able to make use of the “borderless” space of the Eurasian Economic Union since membership in August 2015. Based upon interviews with Kyrgyzstani migrants in the provincial city of Kazan in 2015 and 2016, I ask how do Central Asians labour migrants perceive their personal mobility? Has this perception changed recently? How do they construct their home(s) in these changing times?

Keywords

Mobility, migrants, Russia, Central Asia, home

5th of October
3:30 to 5 pm
Session IV.S5 – Migration and bordering processes
Maison du Savoir (4th floor)
Cross-border forced migration and living between cities: Young Syrian adults in Beirut

Lucas Oesch (University of Luxembourg)

This paper examines some of the links between cities and forced migration in the context of the Syrian crisis. It does so by analysing how some young Syrian adults have, since 2011 and the start of the on-going crisis in their country, progressively decided to relocate to cities in countries bordering Syria (Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey). By focusing on the situation of Syrians in Beirut, it starts by highlighting the importance of centrality for these forced migrants, i.e. of living in central areas of cities, and underlines the strategies used to secure accommodation. It then presents how some forced migrants are living between several urban centralities, commuting across the border on a regular basis between multiple cities, including sometimes their home town. Finally, it shows how this search for new centralities is often perceived as a temporary move, before being able to either return settling back home, or to move further, mainly toward Europe.
Continuity over the border: Luxembourg and Lorraine

Kenmei Tsubota (Institute of Developing Economies, JETRO)

International borders have been the cause of obstacles for flows of goods, capitals, and people. The associated obstacles appear to be multi-dimensional characteristics such as physical, cultural, and social aspects. Studies in international economics on flows of trade and investment find associated non-tariff barriers and their determinants among countries. Migration studies examine the determinants of the flows of people who settled in the destination countries. Furthermore, there is another classification of flows of people: those who reside in a country and work in the neighbouring country cross-border commuters. Cross-border commuting can be prominent when employment centres are located near to the borders, higher wages are offered, and regions are well-integrated.

By taking Luxembourg and Lorraine in France as an example, where cross-border commuting is popular, this paper explores the spatial continuity of the population growth trends over the international border and its dynamics from 1968 to 2012. Luxembourg and its surroundings are unique because the regions are one of the most integrated international border regions under European Unions and they are one of the regions where cross-border commuters are widely observed.

The hypothesis of our analysis is that French border regions follow the population growth trends in Luxembourg and that such trends may be a function of distance from the border. When regions are well integrated, since people and firms can relocate to the surrounding regions, population growth of neighbouring regions are spatially correlated with each other and would exhibit a spatial continuity of population growth. On the other hand, when regions are not at all integrated, international borders split regions clearly and there is no spatial continuity of population growth.

By employing Spatial Regression Discontinuity Designs, we found that French border communes up to around 20km from the border by road distance have exhibited higher population growth than other nearby communes, such spatial trends are well-associated with the one in Luxembourg, and no discontinuity was found. The trends in time series show that population growth in Luxembourg has increased since 1990s and French border regions follow this growth. We have also performed some comparative analyses by employing direct distance from border, and with different sample size by changing distance from border. The results by direct distance show clear difference that we found discontinuity at the border, and that proximity to the border is not always associated with shorter road distance. The results with different sample size support the similar results. We also find that there are some communes near the border which have not exhibited population growth. These communes may be the potential to absorb further population growth if there are infrastructure investments to link these communes better to existing road networks.

These results can be interpreted as the expansion of Luxembourg region over the border and its directions. Such development was made possible by the coordination of governments, developments of physical infrastructure such as roads and highways under European Union. As one of the most regionally integrated regions, this region can always be a role model for developments of border regions.

Since Luxembourg and its surroundings are under different sovereignty, the development of Luxembourg City and economic region of Luxembourg is restricted by the international borders. Our analysis confirms that French border regions grow their population similarly to the ones in Luxembourg. However, it also confirms that the level is lower than the ones in Luxembourg. Further cooperative arrangements in these regions can develop the border regions of surrounding countries and may bring further developments of this region.
Economic impact of the cross-border work on the communes of residence: example at the french-luxembourgish border

Isabelle Pigeron-Piroth (University of Luxembourg)
Rachid Belkacem (University of Lorraine)

The aim of this paper is to examine the economic impact of cross-border work on the communes of residence of the cross-border commuters. At the French-luxembourgish border, many people live in France and have a job in Luxembourg. For some communes of Lorraine, most of 80% of the employed population works abroad. The impacts of this cross-border activity not only on demographic evolution, but also on unemployment or economic activity are interesting to examine at the municipal level through quantitative datasets. What are the recent evolutions of the number of cross-border workers in the French communes? Is there an effect of the rise of cross-border commuters on unemployment or on economic activity near the borders? Finally, can the proximity of the borders be seen as an engine of regional development, or on the contrary as a disruptive element?

This exploratory analysis leads to interesting first results showing the interdependencies between France and Luxembourg regarding cross-border labour. The closer to the border the communes are, the higher the percentage of cross-border commuters is. Moreover, during the last five years, the rate of people working abroad particularly rose in the communes near the borders, but also in farther communes with an easy access to Luxembourg (by road or train). But on the other hand, despite their proximity to the border, and their high rate of cross-border commuters, some communes have high unemployment rates. One part of the population doesn’t match the needs of the labour market, and especially the Luxembourgish one that requires now more and more specific and highly qualified profiles.

The 2011 and 2006 census data from INSEE available at the municipal level will be used to build maps, and conduct multivariate analysis. This quantitative analysis will be completed by a focus on the French commune of Longwy, interesting by its geographic position (in the immediate vicinity of the border) and economic situation (formerly one of the main steel-industry areas of France).
Everything fine at the EU internal borders? A critical reflection on the resilience of cross-border regions in relation with integration dynamics and Europeanisation context

Frédéric Durand (Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research)
Antoine Decoville (Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research)
Knippschild Robert (Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development)

The Europeanisation process - which promotes a certain vision of Europe without borders, and fosters since 25 years the development of cross-border cooperation – has led to generate cross-border functional spaces. In this Europeanisation context, cross-border integration along European internal borders seems to be an almost unquestioned normative policy paradigm. Cross-border regions are often presented as the laboratories of European integration (Hooper & Kramsch, 2004: 3) and the cross-border integration process is seen as a prerequisite for achieving territorial cohesion as one of three objectives in the Lisbon Treaty besides economic and social cohesion. However, recent events (migrant crisis, Ukrainian conflict, rise of extreme right political parties in Europe, attacks in Paris) show that borders can reversely experiment brusque closing process, challenging the Schengen area, and thus destabilizing the functioning of cross-border regions.

This twofold context of de-bordering and of re-bordering engenders uncertainty and vulnerability for cross-border functionally integrated regions. Indeed, cross-border spatial practices and social representations are highly sensitive to the degree of integration and to the level of opening of borders (Kolossov et al., 2012).

This paper addresses the question of the resilience at cross-border scale. Indeed, cross-border regions, especially those which are functionally integrated, potentially have a structural fragility (Freeman, 2010). Border regions are much more vulnerable to changes and less responsive to territorial regulation since they belong to different state systems, with diverse legal frameworks, town-planning practices, planning rules, and where distinct policy choices are juxtaposed. This configuration constitutes a major obstacle toward the implementation of a consistent cross-border spatial planning strategy (Knippschild, 2011). This vulnerability associated with cross-border territorial interdependencies is also reinforced by the policies engaged at the European or national levels (Dühr et al., 2007) that may call into question some of the driving forces of the cross-border integration process and may impact very directly the dynamics of cross-border interactions (Decoville et al., 2013).

In the first part, we will present the significance of the concept of resilience and the way it can be used in the spatial planning field. In a second part, we will emphasize the relevance and usefulness of such a concept for cross-border regions, which have to face situations of high uncertainty and vulnerability. At last, we will present the need for resilience building at that scale by questioning the sustainability of urban development produced within cross-border regions.
Dwelling trends in border regions - towards an inter-urban discourse analysis

Nathalie Christmann (University of Luxembourg)

Effects of population mobility resulting from uneven development in border regions can be perceived very differently by city councils or planners and the local population. This paper focuses on the perceptions of population mobility and dwelling in the Greater Region, a transnational cross-border polycentric region in Western Europe. The economic development of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg calls for a constant expansion of the labour market, attracting cross-border commuters and a "highly mobile elite". The concomitant rises in property prices as well as the extreme housing shortages in Luxembourg have led to an expansion of the housing market into the border regions.

"Je t’aime, moi non plus" (I love you… nor do I): this is how the French newspaper L’Express (02.12.2011; N° 3152: II) summarises the transnational linkages of Luxembourg with its neighbouring countries. German media and urban planning documents refer to the "Luxembourg-effect", summing up several developments such as cross-border commuting and related traffic collapses (short distance becomes relative in this concern, because travel time is increasing extremely in rush hours), the increase of housing costs but also cross-border shopping etc. On the one hand, the "economic engine" Luxembourg offers workplaces for many commuters, positively affecting the development of this European cross-border polycentric region; on the other hand, negative consequences such as the overcrowded real estate market in Luxembourg continue beyond the national border and affect neighbouring housing markets. Some city development plans show that city councils perceive the proximity to Luxembourg as an opportunity for the development of the city. Simultaneously, locals that do not have their job in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg might feel displaced and develop resentment vis-à-vis their new neighbours from Luxembourg, Belgium, Germany, and France that moved to the border region to work in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. These labour migrants/highly mobile elite bring higher purchasing power and are driving increasing rental and housing prices. Depending on the context, similar effects can thus be perceived/constructed very differently by city councils or planners and the local population and even within the same social world/arena.

Assuming that abstract societal processes become concrete and experienced at the local level, this paper interrogates the discursive framing of the consequences of the transnational linkages in regard to housing situations in the Greater Region. To distinct the formation and the operation of linguistic constructions about places and regions, and their amalgamation with the practices of actors and institutions, guiding principles of municipal policy, urban planning documents and the local media of three medium sized towns in the borderland Arlon in Belgium, Thionville in France and Trier in Germany are being analysed. Furthermore stakeholder interviews are conducted to gain deeper insights into individual perceptions. Even though their distance to Luxembourg is quite similar (30 to 50 km), these three cities have to be considered as single cases, with distinct developments. A social constructionist approach is adopted to trigger an increasing awareness for the emerging transnational housing market.
Moving from nation into region. The everyday practice of cross border dwelling in the Greater Region SaarLorLux

Elisabeth Boesen (University of Luxembourg)

Relocating the home to the other side of a national border (“cross-border residential migration”) is a practice of border crossing that is currently gaining importance in (European) borderlands and concomitantly in social science research on border regions.

This form of migration is often interpreted as being linked to broader mobility phenomena, i.e. processes of globalization that bring about the emergence of transnational relationships and identities (e.g. Strüver). Other border scholars, however, argue that residential migration does not result in transcending national boundaries but rather contributes to bordering processes (e.g. Balogh).

In the Greater Region SaarLorLux, cross border residential migration has been steadily increasing for the last two decades. The region represents a particularly interesting case for comparison given the complex composition of the group of residential migrants and the diversity of border crossing movements. The proposed contribution will present results based on empirical qualitative research in German border villages along the river Moselle. Residential migration, although understood as part of this multifarious state of mobility, will be analysed as a local phenomenon that goes along with specific local processes of identification.

The contribution thus offers a perspective that, unlike the above mentioned approaches, is not caught in the conceptual nexus of mobility and border. Cross-border residential migration is seen here first and foremost as a form of dwelling. It is argued that this view enables us to develop an understanding of the “multiplicity of place” and thus of an important dimension of regional identification processes.
Cross-border activity-travel patterns for non-work related activities: the Luxembourg residents perspective

François Sprumont (University of Luxembourg)  
Isabelle Pigeron-Piroth (University of Luxembourg)  
Viti Francesco (University of Luxembourg)

Despite its small size (2586 km²), the Grand-duchy of Luxembourg is a strong economic locomotive. Indeed, among the 380,000 available jobs in the country, 44% are occupied by cross-border workers from France, Belgium and Germany. While the commuting behavior and the activity chains of the cross-border workers have been largely studied (Carpentier, 2012, Drevon et al., 2013, Gerber, 2012) this is not the case for the population living in Luxembourg. This scientific contribution aims at analyzing the daily activity chains of resident population.

Do residents perform all their activities in Luxembourg? If not, in which country do they go and for which type of activity? Due to the small size of the country and plausible attraction for surrounding countries (linked to familial reasons, nationality, past residential place of residence, differentials in prices etc.) the people living in Luxembourg might conduct some activities in Belgium, France or Germany.

Between June and July 2015, a multi-day survey has been implemented on 52 staff members of the University of Luxembourg working, at that time, at Walferdange campus. These individuals provided information regarding their daily activities (activity duration and location, activity type) and their travel behavior (travelling time and mode) for two weeks. Among the respondents, 35 participants are living in Luxembourg and provided information for 490 days and 1850 activities in total. The studied population is interesting in many aspects. First of all, the individuals were working in Walferdange, a city located 8 km north of Luxembourg-city, so a central geographic position. Second, this is a high-qualified and international population. Actually, the education level of the respondents is high (45% have a PhD degree, 37% a master degree) and many of them moved to Luxembourg because of the attractive labour market. Third, the income of the surveyed population is higher than the average national salary.

With its limited area, one would think that individuals living in Luxembourg would cross the borders quite often for shopping, leisure activities… However, Luxembourg has abundant and various services (shopping malls, leisure and cultural places …). Indeed close to 30% of the respondents had all their activities in Luxembourg and out of the 1850 total activities, only 130 had been done in a neighboring country. But on the other hand, one fourth of the respondents had done 75% of total activities outside Luxembourg.

In a way to better understand the mobility behavior of resident population, a detailed activity chain analysis will be presented. This will be completed by a spatial analysis of the activities, in order to examine the effects of the borders on non-work related activities. Finally, different activity behaviors will be identified through a multivariate analysis. The results of this explorative analysis will be compared to the abundant literature regarding the behavior of the cross-borders workers.

Keywords
Activity Chains, cross-border mobility, daily mobility, spatial statistics

7th of October  
11 to 12:30 am  
Session IV.S4 – Cross-border dwelling and non-work related activities  
Maison du Savoir (4th floor)
Notes