

Cross-Border Governance and the Borders Evolutions – Introductory Study

Alina STOICA

The first formal efforts for cross-border cooperation have their beginnings in the '50s. Over time there have been important steps in order to extend, enhance and improve such cooperation, from the institutional structures to the funding programmes and guidelines for the programme. For example, in the last 20 years there have been initiatives playing a crucial role in cross-border and transnational networking across the EU. They have helped to improve border permeability in several dimensions of territorial development: economic, cultural, institutional, environmental, social and of infrastructure.

From the Coexistence of Border Zones to Integration: Characteristics of Croatian-Hungarian Border Relations from 1945 until Today

László GULYÁS, Lóránt BALI

Abstract: *The questions in Central Europe relating to the role of country borders (separating vs. integrating) have always been in the centre of academic attention. After the fall of communist regimes (1989-1991) the countries of the region joined the European Union one by one and, as a result, border zone relations have increased both in numbers and in intensity. The Croatian-Hungarian border has a history of over 900 years. This long historical period can be divided into six phases. This paper focuses on the main events and the characteristic features of the last two (5th and 6th) periods in the history of the Croatian-Hungarian border. The 5th period began in 1945 with the foundation of the second Yugoslav State and it came to an end in 1991 with the dissolution of the country. Although, in the second part of this period (from the 1960s onward) some border zone relations were already detectable in the area, still, the border zones of the time can be described as “merely coexisting” areas. In the first part of our paper the main features of this period are introduced. The 6th period of the history of the Croatian-Hungarian border began in 1991, with the dissolution of the second Yugoslav State, and it lasts until recently. The second part of our paper explores the characteristics of this period by analysing those European projects of the time, which were aimed at enhancing Croatian-Hungarian cooperation. In the third part of our paper the problems of the emergence of the Mura Region EGTC are investigated.*

Keywords: *the role of country borders, border zone relations, Croatian-Hungarian border, Croatian-Hungarian cooperation, Mura Region EGTC.*

Euroregion Upper Prut: Studies and Activities

Anatoliy KRUGLASHOV

Abstract. *New Euroregions established alongside of the EU Eastern Border worthy to be analysed with regard to their efficiency and efficacy. The period of time passed over of their foundation proves not of hopes and aspirations attributed to them come true. Upper Prut Euroregion is no exception too. The article considers main purposes and goals of the Euroregion establishment and critically reassesses pros and cons of this type of cross-border cooperation amidst Ukraine, Romania and Republic of Moldova. The author also makes an attempt at systematising current research on the Euroregion activities at all the countries concerned.*

Key words: *Upper Prut Euroregion, cross-border cooperation, Ukraine-Romania-Moldova relations.*

The Socio-Economic Function of Borders, Evidence from EU Neighbourhood Countries

Abel POLESE

Abstract: *Literature on different aspects of borders is quickly growing in the social sciences. Not only geopolitical but also economic and social aspects of very diverse borders have been explored. This continues the currently ongoing exploration of borders but it focuses on an aspect that, in our view, is understudied. We refer here to the informal function of a border that emerges from the clear conflict between an official narrative of a state, condemning certain actions, and an unofficial discourse that in the end allows them, not to say prompts people to engage with them. This paper is an exploration of the grey zones emerging from state weakness and the necessity citizens have to get to the end of the month. Case studies have been constructed from two border regions in Ukraine. One is the border between Poland and Ukraine with L'viv and Rzeszow as local capitals, the other is the border between Ukraine and Moldova with Odessa and Chişinău as main cities but, in reality, most of the trade ending up in Tiraspol, the capital of Transdnistria.*

Key words: *Border, Bessarabia, Moldova, Poland, Smuggling, Ukraine*

On Multilevel Governance and the Local Authorities' Role in Implementing the EU's Policy on Borders

Adrian Cosmin POP

Abstract: *The main objectives of the present article is to trace down the relationship between several concepts usually referred to as being strongly interconnected, in a vertical and horizontal manner, somehow deriving from each other: multilevel governance, subsidiarity, decentralisation / regionalisation. Hot topics in the*

European Union discourse and, subsequently, for the Europeanisation (and integration) process, each of the aforementioned notions contributes to the understanding of the EU's polity as a pre-given condition for the present-day welfare. The multilevel governance system mostly based on the subsidiarity principle greatly explains the present European Union's institutional architecture and quantifies the progress the EU made concerning the integration process. Taking on the borders' functionalities - specifically the EU's borders - which underwent significant changes during the last two decades, the article intends to trace the local authorities' implications in strengthening or loosening the EU borders' role - especially the external borders - through different instruments of cooperation or securitisation.

Key words: *multi-level governance, ENP, local authorities, subsidiarity principle, borders' management*

La gouvernance culturelle dans les eurorégions: enjeux et dynamiques

Thomas PERRIN

Abstract. *This article deals with the cultural policies that are developed in the context of euroregions and analyses the governance that results from such policies. The processes and modalities of euroregional cultural governance present a certain innovative dimension, as well as implementation limits, which raises broader questions about euroregional governance. The analysis is based on case studies from Western Europe: euroregion Pyrénées-Méditerranée and Grande Région. After a general presentation of euroregional cultural policies, and of the main criticism that these policies can be addressed, the hypothesis of a certain renewal of euroregional cultural governance is questioned following two lines: the policy discourse and means on the one hand, the appropriation of these policies by stakeholders and actors on the other hand.*

Keywords: *euroregions, cultural policy, governance, cross-border cooperation, identity, interterritoriality.*

Cross-Border Governance in the Carpathian Euroregion: Institutional Dimension of Decision-Making

Margaryta CHABANNA

Abstract. *Establishing Euroregions as cross-border institutions in neighbouring regions of different states is an effective form of trans-border multitude activity and requires appropriate coordination of joint efforts. While the level of integration differs from one cross-border region to another, the organisational sets and the creation of Euroregional institutions stay the key aspect of forthcoming political, economic, cultural common policy for all of them. The case of Carpathian Euroregion which face the need to become a "bridge structure" and to intensify cross-border dialogue, shows that institutional development has to promote the elimination of barriers between bordering*

areas, to foster cross-border cooperation and, with this aim, to establish opportunities for political actors of different authority levels to affect decision-making

Keywords: Euroregion, cross-border cooperation, cross-border governance, decision-making, European Union, Council of Europe, Carpathian Euroregion

L'intégration économique des pays d'Europe centrale et orientale

Maurice GUYADER

Abstract. Danube area covers 14 countries, 9 from European Union and 5 others. After the fall down of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, the area was not integrated, in particular during the communism and the cold war. The economic gap between the different states in the west and the south-east is very wide. The main pole is in Germany and Austria. Trade integration has been done along this west-east canal and not very much between the new member states of the Union. Nevertheless, we may mention the CEFTA under its two successive approaches. Till 2008, a rapid economic growth was seen in the area (example of Slovakia). Foreign direct investments came to this area. From 2008/09, the economic crisis blew up in the region (in Romania, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia). The question of further integration is open, having in mind the big diversity of the region. Is the Danube a possible integration factor? There are also, in the region, many minorities (amongst them the Roms). The European Union tried to integrate the area, through different programmes as IPA or through horizontal policies as energy and transport policies. But the most interesting is the European Strategy for the Danube with four different priorities. Some positive results are already done, but the global economic integration is not done yet, because of the wide gap existing between the different states of the area.

Key words: Intégration économique, Danube, CEFTA, Stratégie pour la région du Danube, Europe centrale et orientale.

Regional Decentralisation in Romania and Its Impact on Cross-Border Cooperation

Natalia CUGLEŞAN

Abstract: At a European level, the role of cross-border cooperation, considered to be an essential component of regional development policy, was emphasised by the legislation promoted in order to achieve the objectives set for the 2007-2013 period. The following paper analyses the way in which Romania has made possible the decentralisation reforms needed in order to take part in the cross-border cooperation programmes and, respectively, interregional cooperation. The first part of the paper is aimed at dealing with general aspects of the issue at hand, materialised in analysing the main measures adopted at the European level (especially the Framework-convention, the partnership and neighbourhood instrument, as well as the instrument for pre-accession assistance) for their implementation by the national, regional and local authorities. The

objectives of cross-border cooperation are afterwards presented, followed by the cross-border cooperation programmes approved to be performed at the Eastern and Southern borders of the EU. The second part of the paper not only critically addresses the Romanian process of regional decentralisation and the provisions of legislation aimed at promoting cross-border cooperation, but it also presents the cross-border cooperation programmes of the Euroregions from which Romania is also part of. The conclusions drawn from the critical analysis of the current situation reveal the need to promote a set of genuine reforms regarding regional decentralisation, including their political representation within the Romanian Senate.

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, decentralisation, European neighbourhood partnership instrument, euroregion, regional policy

The Operation and Development of CBC–Institutions along the Hungarian-Romanian Border in the Light of the Research Results of Institute for Euroregional Studies (IERS) Debrecen-Oradea

István SÜLI-ZAKAR, Tibor TÓKÉS, and Gábor LENKEY

Abstract: *Focusing mainly on the Hungarian-Romanian border as an example, this paper attempts to prove how the nature of borders have changed from hard, close and exclusive to soft, open, inclusive frontier. The article introduces the Hungarian and Romanian authors' scientific contributions, with a special emphasis on the members of the Institute for Euroregional Studies (Debrecen-Oradea) "Jean Monnet" European Centre of Excellence (IERS), and the jointly developed projects. These contributions have created a certain level of expertise and experience in the development of cross-border cooperation and borders evolutions that could be transferred as good practice for the benefit of other situations with similar conditions such as the EU's eastern frontier along the Slovak-Hungarian-Ukrainian-Romanian-Moldavian borders or in the West-Balkan region.*

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, border evolution, the EU's eastern frontier, Hungarian-Romanian border, IERS

EU-Neighbourhood Cross-border Cooperation: Fostering Border Management as a Condition for Increased Mobility

Raül HERNÁNDEZ I SAGRERA

Abstract: *Despite the absence of a common border service at the EU level, the EU has developed a border policy towards the Eastern Neighbourhood, including Russia, and has set out an agenda for cooperation in the field with the Southern Mediterranean countries. This article analyses empirically the EU cross-border cooperation with the Neighbourhood and it assesses it within the wider JLS policies such as the visa liberalisation process and Mobility Partnerships. In addition, it aims at contributing to scholarly work in this field as much more attention has been given to date to other*

migration-related policy areas such as readmission. The most substantial outcomes of EU cross-border cooperation are in border management with the signature of FRONTEX Working Arrangements and, in the specific case of Ukraine and Moldova, the border management activity of the EUBAM Mission. The article shows that border management has consisted mainly in the modernisation and provision of equipment at the borders, as well as capacity-building. In addition, it has sketched the bilateral agreements signed between EU Member States and the Neighbourhood on local border traffic, as well as the state of play of border demarcation agreements. Finally, it shows how cooperation on border management is conditional to progress in the context of the Schengen visa liberalisation process or the Mobility Partnerships.

Keywords: European Union, cross-border cooperation, Neighbourhood, FRONTEX, EUBAM

Current Trends of Cross-Border Cooperation of Ukraine and Romania

Pavlo MOLOCHKO

Abstract: *Cross-border cooperation is one of the most promising trends of international integration. It presupposes planning, development and implementation of mutual projects between administrations, civil society groups and commercial institutions belonging to the border areas of neighbouring countries. The author analyses the main trends in cross-border cooperation between Ukraine and Romania, and identifies the main problems of this cooperation. During the analysis the author concludes that the potential for the cross-border cooperation between Ukraine and Romania nowadays is not used to the fullest. If we can trace a rather positive dynamics in the branch of the development of projects compared to the previous years, the practical effect of such cooperation on the development of the economic sector and on the interpersonal communication remains rather low. This is reflected not only in the existing problems in the development of the cross-border cooperation, but also in the low public awareness of the population of this kind of cooperation.*

Keywords: *cross-border cooperation, Ukraine, Romania, Upper Prut, euroregions, Neighbourhood Policy, cross-border identity.*

Bonne gouvernance: un espace pour la diplomatie subétatique dans la coopération transfrontalière?

Paulina ASTROZA SUÁREZ

Abstract: *Based on the literature of paradiplomacy or sub-state diplomacy, we have sought a link between the concepts of good governance, sub-state diplomacy and border. In a context of great changes, both at the international and internal level, and before the questioning of several concepts and preconceptions, the transformation of the nation state, leads us to explore dimensions that in the past have been neglected or considered “second rate”, but that every day become more relevant in human relations and state. The boundaries and dimensions that arise from them as well as the evolution of actors in the international arena, open a space of interest to specialists in international relations and for policy makers. The globalisation and integration processes -above the state- and internal claims -under it- will influence the intensification of the international activity of the sub-units in which cross-border cooperation is dynamic and multifaceted. Good governance, as a response to the challenges of managing public affairs in a world in transformation and subject to the uncertainty that it implies, is in the sub-dimension level. With more porous borders and multiple governance at this level, it is even more complex. Europe, with its construction process and its regional policy, as a scenario of changes, is an example of this - not always easy – relationship between good governance / sub state diplomacy / border.*

Key words: *Good governance, sub-state diplomacy, cross-border cooperation, border*

Governance, Insularity and EU External Dimension

Pedro de FARIA E CASTRO

Abstract: *The geopolitical dimension of the European Union finds in its member states' outermost regions a crucial pillar of its own affirmation in areas that assume a traditional importance for intercontinental relations, within a new regional framework that results from the process of political and economic globalisation. If, on one hand, outermost regions find within their own political organisation models more and more innovative ways to participate in international relations, further benefitting their own political evolution, on the other hand, the states to whom those regions belong, and the European Union itself, may find in such external intervention local allies to further their international affirmation. In a world where integration movements are replacing the world political reorganisation that arose from the decolonisation processes in the 20th century, the relevance of the European Union's outermost regions arises from a combination of internal factors – such as the improvement of the said model of internal political organisation in a context of good governance – and external ones, namely the way how outermost regions find, in the political decision centres of their respective states and the European Union, the required understanding to adapt national and European policies to their regional specificities. Both factors must be joined by the perception of an increasingly greater capacity of the regions themselves, as political subnational units, to*

engage with other actors in the context of international relations at various levels and within the relevant legal frameworks.

Key words: *Outermost regions; subnational entities; external relations; transregional and global paradiplomacy.*

Governance of the External Borders of the European Union

Alina Sorina OROS

Abstract: *External borders of the European Union are a febrile topic of the recent years. Apart from the continental area, EU has inherited a huge potential, arising from the former colonies of the nowadays member states. Although they are remote and insular, some of them are very connected to EU, especially at the governance level. Still their political status have long before changed from that of colonies, but today there is no uniformity in what concerns this matter. The question is how did they evolve and which is the specificity of their own governance in relation to the member state and to EU? The answer can be achieved analysing each case, a pretty difficult task. Thus methodologically must blend the analysis of the official documents, of the legal texts and of the specialised literature in order to establish the competences attributed to each of the governance levels: local, national and European. The subject is imminently related to that of soft and hard border, even if the intention is not to establish a certain dichotomy. It is a trend among the remote territories to fight for a more autonomous position, consequence of their own specificities, being scattered in Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans or even in ice covered lands.*

Key words: *Overseas Countries and Territories, Outermost Regions, Multi Level Governance, autonomy, external borders.*

Frontiers and Politics. From Polis to Empire, State and the European Union

Carlos E. PACHECO AMARAL

Abstract: *This article is dedicated to the exploration of the concept of frontier, particularly in its relation to power and to political community. It is organised in four parts, each searching to identify the fundamental characteristics of the model of political organisation subjacent to the major western historical periods, how they perceive, both human nature and social integration, as well as the type of political community they require and the demands they place upon the respective frontiers. The argument is that political communities of different nature – poleis, empires, guilds, counties, dukedoms, free cities, sovereign states – require frontiers equally differentiated. In a final section, the article looks at the contemporary world, at European integration, in particular, and the perforation of traditional state frontiers that we witness, concluding that frontiers continue to be required, albeit of a new nature, as different, today, from those proposed by modernity as these were from their medieval counterparts.*

Key words: *Frontier, political power, justice, community, polis, State, Europe*

Ukraine at Crossroads

Ana Maria GHIMIȘ

Review of: *Ukraine at Crossroads: Prospects of Ukraine's Relations with the European Union and Hungary*, edited by Péter Balázs, Svitlana Mytryayeva, Boton Zákonyi. Budapest-Uzhgorod, 2013. ISBN: 978-617-596-097-4.

Roma Community Life and Culture in the Peripheries of the Visegrad Countries

Constantin-Vasile ȚOCA, Anca OLTEAN

Review of: *Roma Population on the Peripheries of the Visegrad Countries. Spatial Trends and Social Challenges*, edited by János Péntzes and Zsolt Radics. Debrecen, 2012. ISBN 9786155212079.

L'Europe à la reconquête de ses confins

Mihai MACI

Review of: *Self-determination and Sovereignty in Europe. From Historical Legacies to the EU External Role*, edited by Stefano Bianchini, in the series « Europe and the Balkans » (N°. 35). Ravenna: Longo Editore, 2013. ISBN 978-88-8063-760-8.

The Condition of Frontier Worker in European Union

Anca OLTEAN

Review of: *The Frontier Worker-New Perspectives on the Labor Market in the Border Regions*, edited by Adrian-Claudiu Popoviciu and Dana Cigan. Bucharest: Editura C.H.Beck, 2013. ISBN 978-606-18-0181-7.