

# 1918–2018. Europe of Transformations – Introduction

*Cristina-Maria DOGOT*

*The period of January 1918 to January 1919 is a milestone both for the history of Europe and of the world: if in January 1918 Woodrow Wilson presented, in front of American Congress, his famous ideas about international relations system and peace, in January 1919 he negotiated and obtained their put into practice in a extended framework, that of the Paris Peace Conference; between these two important dates, the war continued and ended, with different other attempts to find solutions (negotiations between the two different sides and between the members of the alliances), however without to produce the expected alternatives for any of them. These events produced both immediate and long-term effects: establishing new principles of diplomacy and for relations between states, establishment of the League of Nations, and so of some new criteria and rules of cooperation between states. Though of some mistakes and inherent failures that application of these new international norms and the way to work of the international organisation registered, the changes produced across the world during the coming decades, especially after the Second World War, could not be neglected. In Europe or abroad, new states established giving to the new principles, new relations established between them, new perspectives on international relations raised and developed, new theories and concepts were promoted and used to explain new political and geopolitical realities. And, very important, peace became a value and started to receive some new valences in regional and international political processes. Hence, it is not by chance that these initial events held near to and immediately after the end of WWI, despite of all unsuccessful decisions or actions that followed, had the effect of a revelation both for the theorist and practitioners of the political systems and modified world of the next hundred years, both in the benefit of citizens and people and of the states.*

## L'Europe et la frontière

*Paul ALLIÈS*

**Abstract.** *The border was invented in Europe and flourished there with the nation-states. While the Treaty of Westphalia was designed as a way to put an end to the wars (of religion), two world conflicts have made the most of it. They have led to the construction of a new Europe likely to exceed destructive nationalisms. This is the program that is questioned today. The European Union is taken in the contradiction of a space without borders and an indefiniteness of limits. The lack of a migration policy ruined thus the project of the founder fathers.*

**Keywords:** *European Union, border, nationalism, migration policy, nation-states*

# How the Security Dimension Triggered the Modifications of the European/EU Borders and what were the Subsequent Consequences? An ex post 100 years Perspective

*Edina Lilla MÉSZÁROS*

**Abstract.** *Within the current research we shall make an endeavour to analyse how the need for security contributed to the appearance of new frontiers in Europe after the end of the First and Second World War and how in today's Europe/EU security unfolds as a result of appearance of frontiers. We believe that the need for security contributes to the change and emergence of new frontiers (border walls, barriers), and the change of borders (through enlargements, the European integration process, the elimination of the borders between the Member States of the Community/European Union and the creation of an external border with third countries) as a counter-effect leads to the generation of other security concerns in the European Union, including the fear of illegal immigrants, terrorism, smuggling, criminal groups, demanding and justifying increased securitization of the external borders. More precisely we wish to highlight how the subsequent modification of frontiers after the end of WWI/WW2 and the establishment of a border free regime as part of the European integration process led to the creation of an internal Schengen security dilemma and the securitization of the Community's external borders and subsequently the securitization of migration, in this equation the need for security appearing in a causation nexus, as a result of the emergence of a border free regime within Schengen.*

**Keywords:** *Schengen security dilemma, securitization of borders, securitization of migration, fences, walls, Entry/Exit System, ETIAS*

## From Arch-enmity (“Erbfeindschaft” “inimitié héréditaire”) to Lasting Friendship

*Lutz Michael BÜCHNER*

**Abstract.** *The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) is the legal successor of the state which came out of the World War I and was outlawed in 1918. Its democracy wanted to be part of the League of Nations, but its way, however, led to a dictatorship by its own fault, which finally led to the World War II and the Holocaust. Germany learned much too late that violence is not an adequate way to solve any conflicts at that time.*

*The signature of the Treaty of Rome, in 1957, and that of the foundation of the European Community (EC) can be seen as an important starting point to improve and to get to normal concerning neighborhood relations between states, in particular to France.*

*This year, in 2018, 55 years ago, the Elysée Treaty was signed by French President Charles de Gaulle and German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. It was a cornerstone for rapprochement between France and Germany, after the Second World War, as well as for the foundation of the European unification. In 1988 a common safety*

and defense council as well as a council for economic and fiscal policy were established. A new treaty is supposed to be signed still this year.

The article works out that in more than half a century after the signature of the Treaty, the actors and political constellations have changed quite often. The bilateral dialogue between the elected governments in France and Germany, following the Elysée Treaty, helped very much to solve European and global problems. The “chemistry” within the so called “couple” or “tandem”: De Gaulle/Adenauer, Erhard and Kiesinger, Pompidou/ Brandt, Giscard d’Estaing/Schmidt, Mitterand/Kohl, Chirac/Schröder, Sarkozy, Hollande and Macron/Merkel however had and has often a determining influence on the decisions made by them.

The cross – border friendship comprises many fields, such as:

– the bilateral institutional network

– the Franco-German Youth program including bilateral education programs

– the intense relations between citizens, which started with the “Jumelages”

(Twinning arrangements between communities) and which has been extended within Europe as a whole and over and above that.

This way can be understood as a success story about how in a century of time enemy countries can develop themselves to nations with equal rights, without losing their political and cultural identity. It is an excellent example of how a cross-border dialogue within the developing process from “Europe” to the “European Union” can influence in a positive way. This meanwhile friendship was and is an important pillar of the development of the European Union and its role in the world.

It has to be emphasized that this friendship is not limited to official contacts but that French and German citizens, in particular young people, are “living” this relationship – despite or because of different history, culture and language.

Personal Preliminary Remark:

My mother never met her father because he was killed near Verdun during the First World War. My father was a soldier, mainly in France between 1939 and 1945. He was captured. He came home wounded in 1947, after having been prisoner of war for 2 years. I am born soon after the Second World War and came from GDR to FRG as a refugee. In 1965 French farmers called me “sal boche”.

**Keywords:** Franco German Cross-Border Friendship; Elysée Treaty; European Unification; Bilateralism

## **The Role of Romanian Community from Hungary in terms of Bilateral Romanian – Hungarian Relations**

**Florin Trandafir VASILONI**

**Abstract.** Romania and Hungary are two neighbouring states, both of which are currently members of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance (NATO). The two states promote and share common European values within the two organizations. In recent years, both countries have made efforts to develop a bilateral relationship in a new, modern and pragmatic framework.

*In the year 1996, after effective negotiations, the “Treaty of Understanding, Cooperation and Good Neighbourhood between Romania and Hungary” was signed in Timisoara, September 16<sup>th</sup>. This treaty was a very important moment in the relations between the two states, which confirmed the joint support of objectives with deep European reverberations. At that time, the signing of this treaty created the premises for an in-depth, modern and open dialogue, followed by positive developments at bilateral level.*

*A special chapter in the Romanian-Hungarian bilateral dialogue is undoubtedly the very important subject of ethnic minorities of the two states that live on the state territory of the two countries under discussion. An important ethnic Hungarian community lives in Romania, and in Hungary there is a historical Romanian minority.*

*The treaty stipulated in the most categorical terms that national minorities are an integral part of the society of the state they live in and that their protection is part of the international protection of human rights. The normalization of their cooperation in this field is an important contribution both to stability and understanding in Europe, and to the consolidation of democracy in the two countries and their integration into European and Euro-Atlantic structures.*

*On the 29<sup>th</sup> November 2012, Romania and Hungary signed the “Declaration on Cooperation and Strategic Partnership between Romania and Hungary for a 21st Century Europe” in Budapest. By signing this important document, the two states have committed themselves to developing bilateral relations and building a constructive dialogue to promote the natural interests of both partners. This document has established multiple layers of cooperation. Among the important topics mentioned in this document are those which refer to national minorities. Currently, Romania and Hungary continue to coordinate their efforts to promote similar interests on topical issues of the European agenda.*

*The censuses organized in Hungary in the years 2001 and 2011 offer different views on the dynamics of the Romanian community in Hungary.*

*According to the data provided by the website of the Embassy of Romania to Hungary in Budapest, the Romanian historical community in Hungary is concentrated in the eastern part of Hungary (near the border with Romania) and in the capital city of Budapest. According to the official results of the census organized in 2001, 7,995 Romanians live in Hungary, a figure 25% lower than the one recorded in the 1990 census, which mentioned the existence of a Romanian community of 10,740 members.*

*At the 2011 census in Hungary, following questions transmitted by the Hungarian authorities, a total of 13,886 people declared themselves Romanian native speakers; 26,345 people declared themselves Romanian ethnics and 13,710 persons declared themselves belonging to the Romanian Orthodox religion. Other religions found within the Romanian community in Hungary are Baptist, Pentecostal, and Greek-Catholic. In a locality in Hungary there is the Christian Association “Oastea Domnului” (Master’s Army).*

*The Romanian community in Hungary is an important aspect of the Romanian-Hungarian bilateral relationship, the Romanian state militating for preserving the linguistic, cultural, ethnic and religious identity of the members of this community.*

**Keywords:** *bilateral, treaty, census, community, identity*

# 60 Years of Cross-border Cooperation in Europe: Reconciliation, Re-unification, Reconstruction and Rescaling

*Nico GROENENDIJK*

**Abstract.** *Since the late 1950s, regional local and local authorities in Europe have become involved in cross-border cooperation schemes, with the European Commission and the Council of Europe as main driving actors. Especially over the last decade, cross-border cooperation, both within Europe and at its external borders, has been booming.*

*Cross-border cooperation can be initiated for a number of reasons. Based on literature review, this paper presents a contextual model which includes four main drivers or rationales for cross-border cooperation: reconciliation, re-unification, reconstruction and re-scaling. This typology is based on two dimensions. First, we look at the extent to which cross-border cooperation is instrumental (aiming at problem solving) or normative (i.e. addressing identity issues). Secondly, cross-border cooperation different, depending on how much it questions and challenges existing borders and governance structures. This results in four contexts for cross-border cooperation.*

*Cross-border cooperation for re-scaling involves instrumental cross-border cooperation, which is additional to the existing structures and often limited in scope. Cross-border cooperation for reconstruction is a type of cross-border cooperation, which has a broader (multi-purpose) scope, challenges existing structures and intends to replace them. Cross-border cooperation for reconciliation aims at establishing good 'neighbourly' relations between regions with separate identities, within existing governance structures, and is often also limited in scope. Cross-border cooperation for re-unification is politically driven, aiming at doing away with borders that divide regions with shared identities, and intending to replace them with new comprehensive structures.*

**Keywords:** *Cross-border cooperation, Cohesion policy, European Union, European integration, multi-level governance*

## Recovery or Discovery? Models and Motives of Cross-border Cooperation along the Eastern Border of Hungary after 1989–1990

*Klára CZIMRE*

**Abstract.** *The aim of the study is to look at the various forms of cross-border co-operations which were created along the Hungarian-Romanian border after the transformation period. The specific chronological evolution of cross-border co-operations provides the framework for the analysis. One of the most crucial aspects of the classification of cross-border co-operations is that they vary significantly in their nature. Therefore, the approach includes geographical, historical, local, regional, economic, social and human aspects leading to the creation of a complex model for the Hungarian-Romanian border region. The study compares the advantages and disadvantages of twin settlement relations, euroregions, EGTCs and project-based co-operations in order to find the most effective cross-border co-operation form. The decades after the change of regime*

*are the years of recovery from the negative historical heritage and the years of discovery of new types of relations. The years of EU accession constitute very important milestones in this respect since more opportunities were opened for the two countries for more thorough co-operation. The study presupposes that the transformation years and the accession years were the chief drivers in this process culminating in the financially secured project-based cross-border co-operations. The model proposed for the Hungarian-Romanian border region therefore builds on elements related to border theories. How can the various cross-border co-operation forms affect border interpretation? How do they affect the dividing or connecting role of borders? What is the most effective method to overcome the negative aspects of borders? Which co-operation fields are the most relevant in the strengthening of cross-border co-operations? Who are the chief actors in this process? How do the two countries manage cross-border co-operations on the various (local, regional, national, and civil, institutional, governmental, political, etc.) levels? The author intends to provide a model based on the synthesis of the advantages and disadvantages of the various cross-border co-operation forms in the Hungarian-Romanian border region in order to find the most effective form of cross-border co-operation.*

**Keywords:** *cross-border co-operation, transformation, EU accession, cross-border model*

## **Role of Cross-border Cooperation in Modern Globalized World**

***Olena PASTERNAK  
Olha DEMEDYUK***

**Abstract.** *In modern globalized world cross-border cooperation is an instrument of establishing and promoting of good neighbourhood relations between the adjacent regions and countries in general. Development of cross-border cooperation has come a long way from simple contacts between the relatives and acquaintances on different sides of the border to more elaborated and advanced forms, which correspond to requirements and needs of present days. Cross-border clusters, industrial parks and zones, partnerships, networks, Euroregions, European Groupings for Territorial Cooperation, etc. use various instruments provided by cross-border cooperation in order to promote healthy and friendly environment and improve living standards, entrepreneurship conditions and socio-economic development in general at cross-border territories.*

*Ukraine has recently gained new momentum for the development of economic, social and political relations between Ukraine and the EU, and especially their adjacent border regions, due to signing the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement. In this context the paper researches the problems of economic system's adaptation to new rules and terms stipulated by Association Agreement, in particular different mentalities of the residents of border regions, asymmetry of border territories' development, differences in legislation, lack of infrastructure, poor development of innovative technologies, low awareness of local population about the possibilities of cross-border cooperation, etc.*

*The paper deals with the wide range of marketing, organizational and financial instruments to be used to overcome the above-mentioned problems. In particular, joint*

*promotion of cross-border region, branding, crowd funding, crowdsourcing have proved to be efficient marketing instruments facilitating cross-border cooperation worldwide. They also contribute to promotion of Association Agreement and research of its obstacles. Special attention is also paid to Euroregions, European Groupings for Territorial Cooperation and European Cooperation Groupings as the forms of cross-border cooperation, which currently have most perspectives for efficient functioning in Ukraine. The authors analyze the role of financial instruments of cross-border cooperation development in the EU, which cover Ukrainian regions, in establishment of economically and socially sound environment at Ukrainian border territories and bringing them closer to the neighbouring regions of EU member states.*

**Keywords:** *cross-border cooperation, marketing of cross-border territories, European Groupings for Territorial Cooperation, EU-Ukraine Association Agreement*

## **The European Union's Southern Maritime Migratory Border and its Challenges in the Context of Irregular Migration**

***Daniela DRUGAŞ***

**Abstract.** *Since 2009, more than 2 374 975 irregular migrants have arrived in Europe through its southern maritime and land migratory border. The southern maritime migratory border comprises more than 35 000 kilometers, from the Portuguese coast to the Greek islands, the main destination for the irregular migration flows being Spain, Italy, Greece and Malta. The creation of Frontex has allowed operational response capacity of the European Union along its borders to be expanded. Still, the number of the irregular migrants engaging in these dangerous routes by sea remains at a high level and requires immediate solutions as the southern maritime border is under immense pressure. The articles is analysing the ups and downs on the main Mediterranean routes, for a nine years period, since 2009 to 2018. Solutions can be thought in the shape of effective agreements on returning migrants, offering a pool of work permits in European labour markets to African countries that cooperate on returns, schemes for legal migration, a permanent corrective allocation mechanism, putting an end to the first irregular entry rule, and, eventually, a Migration Union based on more intra-EU institutional solidarity and supervision.*

# **Neighbourhood or Europeanity: Dilemma of Disputed space – Republic of Moldova**

*Grigore VASILESCU  
Cristina MORARI*

**Abstract.** *Every state which was founded and recognized according to international law and has obtained its independence and sovereignty has its right to existence. This truth refers to the Republic of Moldova as well. Moldova has declared its independence in August 1991. At the moment, it seems, nobody doubts that Republic of Moldova is an independent and sovereign state. However, the geopolitical debates regarding this space- Republic of Moldova, its prospects and future continue. So, the authors try to highlight some important issues as: dilemma of neighborhood and Europeanity for the Republic of Moldova; Republic of Moldova between East and West, between EU and Eurasian Union; Republic of Moldova as post-soviet space or European space; relations of the Republic of Moldova with its neighbours etc. The main conclusion of authors is that Republic of Moldova should develop as a European country despite the EU membership perspective by building a state based on European values and principles.*

**Keywords:** *neighbourhood, Europeanity, dilemma, European space, post-Soviet space*

## **Conceptual Aspects of Providing Border Regions' Economic Security in the new Geopolitical Conditions of the 21 Century**

*Khrystyna PRYTULA  
Yaroslava KALAT*

**Abstract.** *In the article the contemporary challenges of the development of world economy in the new geopolitical conditions of the XXI century are presented and the main tendencies of economic development of the EU member states and Ukraine are outlined. The emphasis is placed on the importance of building an effective system of economic security of countries and their regions as an important component of their development and ensuring resilience to internal and external threats.*

*In particular, based on the analysis of theoretical and methodological foundations for the formation of the state's economic security, the essence and features of economic security of the border region in the conditions of development of cross-border cooperation are determined. It is established that in view of the specifics of economic security of the border regions, precisely because of its proximity to the border with a neighbouring state, the border region receives both additional dangers and new opportunities for increasing its competitiveness and ensuring security through cross-border cooperation.*

*The main challenges to the economic security of the border region are described and potential threats to economic security in the transboundary region, including*



*economic, social, energy, environmental, information and foreign economic threats are disclosed in the article.*

*The results of monitoring of social and economic development of border regions in the EU-Ukraine cross-border area are presented. The dynamics and structure (geographic and commodity) of commodity export and import of the border regions of Ukraine are studied, the investment activity in these territories is analysed, the level of openness of the regional economy and the prospects of development of their foreign economic activity are investigated. Particular attention is paid to the features of the functioning of border trade in the Ukrainian border and the prerequisites for the formation of the shadow sector of the economy of the border areas.*

*The results of an expert survey of representatives of local authorities on the issues of socio-economic development of border areas under the terms of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement are presented. 288 experts from 113 local authorities were participated in the survey. Such issues as the share of economic activity in the "shadow," the main causes of the emergence of "shadow" economic activity, types of economic activity, the share of the shadow sector in which is the highest, and so on are analysed in the article.*

*The main conceptual directions concerning the provision of economic security in the border region are presented. In particular, the expansion of the functions of Euroregional structures; the development of an effective system for managing the economic security of the border region through the continuous monitoring and analysis of the state of economic security on the basis of a predetermined system of factors of influence and indicators, which will allow to make operative decisions on the basis of previously developed scenarios, etc.*

**Keywords:** *economic security, border region, cross-border cooperation, regional policy, regional development*

## **Achieving Competitive Advantage by using the Tourist Potential of Cross-border Areas**

***Oleg PETELCA  
Halyna PROTSYK***

**Abstract.** *This research aims to identify the advantages of cross-border cooperation in tourism in order to remove the barriers that hinder the development of the border areas. The research is based on the literature on the management of cross-border tourism and the results obtained by the Republic of Moldova in the field of tourism following the cross-border cooperation between Romania, Ukraine and Republic of Moldova in Prut river area. In the context of increased flexibility of governance structures and related cross-border regionalization processes, effective cooperation is possible to optimize the use of tourism potential to gain competitive advantage over other regions.*

**Keywords:** *cross-border cooperation, tourism, development, border region, tourist area*

# The Central and Eastern Europe AT 100 Years

*Ioan HORGA*

**Abstract.** *The objective of this paper is to analyse the evolution of the borders in Central and Eastern Europe in the last 100 years. Thus, this paper intends to answer several questions. Why the national and cultural criterion has been referred to in marking out the borders at the end of the World War I, and how much has this model succeeded to ensure peace and prosperity of the people living here in the last century. Why the national-cultural criterion and less the geo-political criterion has been challenged by the states unsatisfied by the new borders marked out in Central and Eastern Europe? How was it possible that inquiry opinions occur in Central and Eastern Europe, exceeding the interwar splitting on borders, which have become actual only at the end of the century? We are heading towards a maturation of the concept on open borders in Central and Eastern Europe or towards a recurrence of splitting?*

**Keywords:** *Europe 100 years, Central and Eastern Europe, borders, War World I, Second War World, After Cold War*

## **The Post-Soviet Space between EU and Russia**

*Luminița ȘOPRONI*

**Review of:** Laure Delcour, *The EU and Russia in Their “Contested Neighbourhood.” Multiple External Influences, Policy Transfer and Domestic Change.* New York: Routledge, 2017. ISBN 978-1-138-18557-9; ISBN 978-1-315-64437-0

## **Inside the Schengen Space and its External Borders: A Central-east European Perspective**

*Cristina-Maria DOGOT*

**Review of:** Thomáš Havlíček, Milan Jeřábek, and Jaroslav Dokoupil (eds). *Borders in Central Europe after the Schengen Agreement.* Springer, 2017. ISBN 978-3-319-63015-1; ISBN-978-3-319-63016-8.

## **Europe in the last 100 Years: A Changing Society**

*Dan APĂTEANU*  
*Mariana BUDA*

**Book review of:** Ioan Horga and Alina Stoica. *Europe a Century after the end of the First World War (1918–2018).* București: Editura Academiei Române, 2018. ISBN 978-973-27-3010-2.

**Keywords:** *Europe, history, XX Century, European order, World War I, Romania, postwar change, Paris Treaties, Central and Eastern European countries*

## **Romania’s Regional Role: Western Balkan Countries and the Eastern Partnership**

*Eduard Ionuț FEIER*

**Book review of:** Jordan Bărbulescu (ed.). *The EU – Regional Promotion of Democratization. Romania in Relation to the Western Balkan Countries and the Eastern Partnership.* București: Editura Tritonic, 2018. ISBN 978-606-749-394-8.

# **Frozen Conflicts from Caucasus to Republic of Moldova. Is Ukraine Next?**

*Anton-Gabriel MOLDOVAN*

**Review of:** “*Russia’s Border Wars and Frozen Conflicts,*” edited by James J. Coyle. Palgrave Macmillan Press, 2018. ISBN 978-3-319-52204-3