

**Jean Monnet
International Conference**

THE EVALUATION OF CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION IN EUROPE

Conference Programme

**01-03 June 2016
Oradea, Romania**

This conference was financed through the Jean Monnet Programme
no. – 553194-EPP-1-2014-1-RO-EPPJMO-MODULE
The Evaluation of Cross-border Cooperation at the Frontiers of
EU/EVALCBC

The conference is organized in the framework of Jean Monnet Module n. 553194-EPP-1-2014-1-RO-EPPJMO-MODULE, with the topic *The Evaluation of Cross-border Cooperation at the Frontiers of EU/EVALCBC*.

The international conference proposes the subject of cross border cooperation evaluation as a starting point for debate as it is becoming a key interest point for European and national cross border authorities. The many forms of cross border cooperation represent a growth engine for the frontier regions, as is shown by many European success examples. The interest, at the European level, has been focused on policies and instruments of cross border cooperation that come in support of communities living in the frontier region, with special attention being placed on EU's Eastern borders.

Organizers:

University of Oradea

The Department of International Relations and European Studies

Institute for Euro-regional Studies Oradea-Debrecen, Jean Monnet European Centre of Excellence

Partners:

The Romanian Association of International Relations and

European Studies

ECSA România

National School of Political and Administrative Studies, Department of International Relations and European Integration

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Professor **Lutz Michael BUCHNER** PhD.

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Lecturer **Constantin - Vasile ȚOCA** PhD.

Professor **Maria Manuela TAVARES RIBEIRO** PhD.

Professor **Willem MOLLE** PhD.

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Coordinators, members of Jean Monnet Module "The Evaluation of Cross-border Cooperation at the Frontiers of EU/EVALCBC"

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Prof. **Ioan HORGA** PhD.

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Lecturer **Dorin DOLGHI** PhD.

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Lecturer **Mihai MACI** PhD.

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Lecturer **Claudia TIMOFTE** PhD.

Lecturer **Mircea URSUȚA** PhD.

Engineer **Elena ZIERLER** PhD.

Draft Programme

Wednesday, 1 June 2016 – Arrival of the Participants
19⁰⁰ Continental Forum Hotel – Reception

Thursday, 2 June 2016

- 9³⁰ – Registration of the participants – Oradea Fortress
- 10-11⁰⁰ – Opening conference and launch of Eurolimes no.20
- 11⁰⁰ - 11¹⁵ – Coffee Break
- 11¹⁵ - 13¹⁵ – Plenary session
- 13¹⁵ - 14³⁰ – Lunch
- 14³⁰ - 16³⁰ - Plenary session
- 16³⁰ - 16⁴⁵ - Coffee Break
- 16⁴⁵ - 18³⁰ – Workshop Sessions
- 18³⁰ - 19³⁰ – Free time
- 19³⁰ - Dinner

Friday, 3 June 2016 – Continental Forum Hotel

- 9³⁰ – 11⁰⁰ Workshop Sessions
- 11⁰⁰ - 11¹⁵ – Coffee Break
- 11¹⁵ - 13⁰⁰ – Workshop Sessions
- 13⁰⁰ - 14⁰⁰ - Conclusion
- 14⁰⁰ - 15³⁰ – Lunch
- 15³⁰ - 19³⁰ – Sightseeing in Oradea
- 19³⁰ - Dinner

Detailed Programme

Thursday, 2 June 2016

9³⁰ –Registration of the participants, Oradea Fortress, Building “A”, Conference Room, 2 nd floor

10⁰⁰ -11⁰⁰ – Opening conference and launch of Eurolimes no.20, as well as the 10-year anniversary of the journal

Introductory remarks:

Lecturer **Constantin Vasile ȚOCA** PhD, Jean Monnet Module Holder

Greetings:

Prof. **Constantin BUNGĂU** PhD, Rector of the University of Oradea

Claudiu Adrian POP – Bihor County Prefect

Ilie BOLOJAN – Mayor of Oradea

Prof. **Sorin CURILĂ** PhD – President of the Senate of the University of Oradea

Prof. **Mircea BRIE** PhD– Director of the Department of International Relations and European Studies

Launch of Eurolimes no. 20 and 10-year anniversary of the journal

Speakers:

Prof. **Ioan HORGA** PhD, Dean of the Faculty of History, International Relations, Political Science and Communication Science, *editor of Eurolimes*

Prof. **Istvan SULI-ZAKAR** PhD – University of Debrecen, *co-editor of Eurolimes*

Prof. **Ariane LANDUYT** PhD– University of Siena

Associate Prof **Klára CZIMRE** PhD, Department of Social Geography
and Regional Development Planning, University of Debrecen,
Reflections on Eurolimes: ten years and twenty issues

11⁰⁰ - 11¹⁵ – Coffee Break

11¹⁵ - 13¹⁵ – Plenary session

Oradea Fortress, Building “A”, Conference Room, 2 nd floor

Chairpersons:

Prof. **Maria Manuela TAVARES RIBEIRO** PhD, University of Coimbra

Assistant Prof. **Marta PACHOCKA** PhD Warsaw School of Economics

Secretary:

David BAKI, BA RISE Student, University of Oradea

1. **Willem MOLLE**, Emeritus Profesor, University “Erasmus” Rotterdam, *Half a century of cross-border cooperation in Europe; Insights from the cases of the EUREGIO and the EMR*
2. **Lutz Michael BÜCHNER**, Emeritus Professor European Institute for Labour and Industrial Relations (EIAB) University of Leipzig, *Integration Activities for migrants in Germany as example for challenges in intercultural communication - Demanding and reality -*
3. Prof. **George CONTOGEORGIS** PhD, Panteion University of Athens, *Du concept de Frontiere*
4. **Don LOTHROP**, Founder of Romania One, **Adrian DREANĂ**, MA in European Evaluation Programs and Politics and Co-founder of New Vista Romania, *USA-European Union-Romania’s Eastern borders*
5. **István SÜLI-ZAKAR**, Emeritus Professor University of Debrecen, *Successes and failures in the CBC history of East Europe. Retrospection to the three decades of my CBC activities and researches*

13¹⁵-14³⁰ –Lunch

14³⁰- 16³⁰ - Plenary session

Oradea Fortress, Building "A", Conference Room, 2 nd floor

Chairpersons:

Prof. **Willem MOLLE** PhD, University "Erasmus" Rotterdam

Associate Prof. **Luminița SOPRONI** PhD, University of Oradea

Secretary:

Roxana Dalia HEPICAL, BA RISE Student, University of Oradea

1. Prof. **Maria Manuela TAVARES RIBEIRO** PhD, University of Coimbra, *The Portuguese-Spanish border cooperation - dynamics and singularities*
2. Prof. **Paul ALLIES** PhD, University of Montpellier, *Une coopération régionale problématique: l'Union pour la Méditerranée*
3. Prof. **Maurice GUYADER** PhD, Université Paris 3 Sorbonne Nouvelle, *Some remarks on the actual difficulties of the EU*
4. Prof. **Anatoliy KRUGLASOV** PhD, Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, *Bringing countries closer: expectation and hardship of Ukraine's cross-border cooperation*
5. Associate Prof. **Vasile CUCERESCU** PhD, ECSA Moldova, *EU Cross-Border Cooperation in Eastern Europe*

16⁴⁵ -18³⁰ – Workshop I Session Oradea Fortress, Building “E”,
Conference Room, 1 st floor

Workshop Cross border cooperation at the EU borders

Place Oradea Fortress, Building “A”, Conference Room, 2 nd floor

Chairpersons:

Prof. **Ariane LANDUYT** PhD, University of Siena

Prof. **Jean Pierre COLIN** PhD, University of Reims Champagne
Ardenne

Secretary:

Diana COSTA, BA RISE Student, University of Oradea

1. **Anna PATERAKI**, PhD Candidate of Political Science, Panteion University of Athens *“The approach of its internal and external borders by EU: The Schengen Agreement”*
2. **Gyula NAGY, Sándor PAPP, Bence MILKÓS**, University of Szeged, Department of Economic and Social Geography, *Environmental injustices in border regions – case study of water quality and inland excess water*
3. Prof. **Ioan HORGA** PhD, **Claudiu POP**, University of Oradea/Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj Napoca, *The role of public administration in the CBC*
4. Lecturer **Claudia TIMOFTE** PhD, Lecturer **Constantin – Vasile ȚOCA** PhD, University of Oradea, *Collaboration between Local Public Administration with the Business Environment and Universities in the Cross-border Projects*
5. Lecturer **Florin PASATOIU** PhD, University of Craiova, *Current Trends and Rising Challenges for Cross Border Governance in Romania*
6. Lecturer **Claudia TIMOFTE** PhD, **Claudiu POP**, University of Oradea/Babeş-Bolyai University *The Prefect institution and the Cross-Border Cooperation*
7. **Zsuzsanna CSÁSZÁR, Sándor SZATMÁRI**, University of Pécs, *The role of transboundary nature parks in the Hungarian politics of memory, especially on the Hungarian - Austrian border*
8. **Bogdan POCOLA**, PhD Candidate Babeş-Bolyai University, *The Impact of cross-border cooperation on small communities alongside the border between Romania and Hungary*

Workshop Cross border cooperation at the EU Eastern borders

Place Oradea Fortress, Building “E”, Conference Room, 1 st floor

Chairpersons:

Prof. **Maurice GUYADER** PhD, Université Paris 3 Sorbonne nouvelle,
CZIMRE Klara PhD, University of Debrecen

Secretary:

Flavius HERLAS, BA Security Studies Student, University of
Oradea

1. **Ludmila ROȘCA** PhD, Institute of International Relations from Moldova, *Efficiency of Public Diplomacy in Cross-Border Areas: factors analysis*,
2. **Marta PACHOCKA** PhD, Warsaw School of Economics, *Poland's contribution to cross-border cooperation at the EU's eastern borders in the field of migration and border management. The cases of Ukraine and Belarus*
3. **Yulia TSYBULSKA, Oksana TSISINSKA**, Institute of Regional Research named after M.I. Dolishnyy of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, *Socio-economic asymmetries in the development of border areas of Ukrainian-Romanian cross-border region*
4. **Mihai-Razvan HUSZARIK**, PhD Candidate, Babeș-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, *Ethnicity in Ukraine. A constructivist perspective*
5. Assistant Professor **Liubov MELNICHUK** PhD, Yurii Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Center for Romanian Studies, Ukraine / **Dima SAVIUK**, *Ensuring the rights of Romanian-speaking national minority in the Chernivtsi region as an important factor of their integration into society*
6. **Jean Pierre COLIN**, Emeritus Profesor of the University of Reims Champagne Ardenne, *The Evolution of the Concept of Borders at the Beginning of the XX Century*

***Workshop European instruments
used in cross border cooperation***
Place Oradea Fortress, Building “J”, Red Grotto

Chairpersons:

Prof. **Paul ALLIES PhD**, University of Montpellier
Associate Prof. **Cristian MIHEȘ PhD**, University of Oradea

Secretary:

Bianca BUCUR, BA RISE Student, University of Oradea

1. **Silvia SASSANO PhD**, University of Siena, *The evaluation of Cross-Border Cooperation in Europe*
2. **Lucian JORA PhD**, Research fellow, Academy of Romania, The Institute of Political Sciences and International Relations, Bucharest, *Evaluation of cross border cultural and academic cooperation programs between EU and the South and Eastern Mediterranean countries – the case of cultural and academic exchanges*
3. Assistant **Cosmin CHIRIAC PhD**, University of Oradea, Department of International Relations and European Studies, *Patterns of polycentricity across EU state borders*
4. **Erzsébet JASZ**, PhD Candidate of Human Geography – Regional Development of Earth Science PhD Program at University of Debrecen, *The role of the foreign citizen students in the Hungarian education*
5. Lecturer **Vasile GRAMA PhD**, University of Oradea, Department of Geography, Tourism and Territorial Planning, *Place symbolism in European Border regions*
6. **Roland HEGEDUS PhD** Candidate, Associate Prof. **Klára CZIMRE PhD**, Lecturer **Constantin – Vasile ȚOCA PhD**, **Károly TEPERICS PhD**, University of Debrecen, *Impacts of study-driven international migration on cross-border co-operations – case study: Debrecen-Oradea*
7. Lecturer **Dana PANTEA PhD**, University of Oradea, *The Role of Intercultural Communication in Cross-Border Cooperation*

Friday, 3 June 2016
9,30 –11,00 Workshop II Sessions

Workshop Cross border cooperation at the EU borders

Place Hotel Forum Continental Oradea, Pink Room

Chairpersons:

Prof. **Anatoliy KRUGLASHOV** PHD, Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi
National University

Lecturer **Dorin DOLGHI** PhD, University of Oradea

Secretary:

Orsolya KOVACS, BA RISE Student, University of Oradea

1. Assistant **Mirela MĂRCUȚ** PhD, University of Oradea, *Using digital technologies to strengthen cross-border cooperation. A brief evaluation of the use of the Internet in HU-RO cross-border cooperation projects*
2. Lecturer **István POLGÁR** PhD, University of Oradea, **Alin Ionuț Cornel MOISE**, M.A. candidate in European Studies, *Cross Border Cooperation Programme Hungary-Romania 2007-2013, promoter of education*
3. Associate Prof. **Gabriela GOUDENHOOFT** PhD, University of Oradea, Department of Political Science and Communication Studies, *Social and identity implications of a successful model of cross border cooperation: Belgium-Netherlands*
4. Associate Prof. **Luminița ȘOPRONI** PhD, Lecturer **Florentina CHIRODEA** PhD, Associate Prof **Alina STOICA** PhD, University of Oradea, *The role of cross-border cooperation in cross-border region branding*
5. Police major, Senior Lecturer **Szabolcs MÁTYÁS** PhD., National University of Public Service, Hungary, *Victimization Amongst Foreign Tourists Visiting Hungary*
6. **Raul BERE CZKI**, Deputy Security Project Manager of Saudi Arabian Bechtel Company – Jubail, PhD Student in International Relations and European Studies, „Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, *From Islam to Jihad Cognition*
7. Lecturer **Sorana SAVEANU** PhD, Lecturer **Raluca BUHAS** PhD, Associate Prof. **Claudia BACTER** PhD, University of Oradea, *Successful Networks for Increasing the Quality in Higher Education. Best Practices promoted in a Cross-Border Region*
8. Assistant **Alina BRIHAN** PhD, University of Oradea, *The Cross - Border Cooperation Initiatives in the North-West Region of Romania - An Analysis of the Local Authorities' Communication Strategies*

Workshop Cross border cooperation at the EU Eastern borders

Place Hotel Forum Continental Oradea, Grey Room

Chairpersons:

Ludmila ROSCA PhD, Institute of International Relations of Republic of Moldova, Chisinau

Oksana TSISISNSKA PhD, Institute of Regional Research named after M.I. Dolishnny of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

Secretary:

Cristina SOCACIU, BA RISE Student, University of Oradea

1. **Khrystyna PRYTULA, Yaroslava KALKAT**, Institute of Regional Research named after M.I. Dolishnny of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, *Directions of cross-border cooperation intensification in the framework of the Euroregion "Upper Prut": Ukrainian-Romanian borderlands*
2. Lecturer **István POLGAR** PhD, Prof. **Mircea BRIE** PhD, University of Oradea, Department of International Relations and European Studies, *Mission and Vision in Cross Border Cooperation for the period of 2014-2020 with a special regard on Rep. of Moldova as an EU partner country*
3. **Maria GAVANEI**, PhD Candidate University, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj Napoca, *Cross-border cooperation through mass media representation. The case of Russia- Estonia border*
4. Associate Professor **Constantin LAZARI** PhD, Institute of International Relations of Republic of Moldova, Chisinau, *Neutrality: some aspects of neutrality of Republic of Moldova*
5. **Ana Maria COSTEA (Ghimis)**, Associate Lecturer at the Department of International Relations and European Integration, National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, Bucharest, *The Eastern border: same location, different meanings**
6. **Pavlo KATERYNCHUK**, Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, *Ukraine Social media as a factor of political self-identification in a cross-cultural context*

Workshop Cross border cooperation structures

Place Hotel Forum Continental Oradea, Blue Room

Chairpersons:

Prof. **Mircea BRIE** PhD, University of Oradea

Assistant Prof. **Liubov MELNICHUK** PhD, Yurii Fedkovych Chernivtsi
National University, Centre for Romanian Studies, Ukraine

Secretary:

Corina ACHIM, BA RISE Student, University of Oradea

1. Lecturer **Dragoş DARĂBĂNEANU** PhD, University of Oradea, Department of Sociology and Social Assistance, *Collective Representations on Development, Cooperation and Aid in Eastern Europe*
2. **George Gabriel BOLOGAN**, PhD Student in International Relations and European Studies, University of "Babes-Bolyai" Cluj-Napoca, **Alina Maria BALAJ**, BA Student International Relations and European Studies, University of Oradea, *The United Europe and its borders of Alcide De Gasperi*
3. **Suzana MAHD**, PhD Student in International Relations and European Studies, Babeş-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, *Iran-Saudi Arabia rivalry relations in the Middle East. Case of Syria-Isis*
4. **Yusuf HEPER**, Uşak University, PhD Student and Bursar from Turkish Historical Institution in Ankara, Turkey, *Balkan Entente and Romania's Role in This Process*
5. **Nicolai AFANAS**, MA in Political Sciences, Institute of International Relations of MOLDOVA, Chişinău, *The geopolitical dimension of the interaction between national and international security*
6. **Anca OLTEAN**, PhD, Institute for Euroregional Studies, University of Oradea, *The image of Jews in the pages of "Revista 22". From national to European perspective*
7. Assistant **Mariana BUDA** PhD, University of Oradea, Department of International Relations and European Studies, *European Border Regions in comparison: The cross-border cooperation in Basque Country – a good example for Bihor – Hajdu-Bihar Region?*
8. **MESZAROS Edina Lilla**, Associate PhD. Assistant at Departement of Departement of International Relations and European Studies, University

of Oradea *The evaluation of police cooperation between Hungary and Romania in the fight against cross-border criminal activities*

11⁰⁰ -11¹⁵ – Coffee Break

11¹⁵ -13⁰⁰ – Workshop III Sessions

Workshop Cross border cooperation structures

Place Hotel Forum Continental Oradea, Grey Room

Chairpersons:

Silvia SASSANO, University of Siena

Anna PATERAKI, Panteion University, Athens

Secretary:

Balogh BOGLARKA, BA RISE Student, University of Oradea

1. **Monica HRUDEI**, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, *Cross Border Cooperation between Tax Authorities*
2. **Alina ANTON**, Romanian Centre for European Policy Evaluation, Bucharest, *Euro-sphere: a redefinition of cross-border cooperation in the EU neighbourhood*
3. Associate Professor **Şerban OLAH** PhD, Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of Oradea/ Lecturer **Gabriel ROŞEANU** PhD, Department of Psychology, University of Oradea, Romania, *The Easterlin's paradox revisited. A quantitative analysis of the relation between income and subjective well-being*
4. **Felix Angel POPESCU**, PhD Candidate, Research Centre for Competitiveness and Sustainable Development, Doctoral School of Economic Sciences, University of Oradea, Romania, *The European Union, external aid policy and financial assistance: effective or not?*
5. Lecturer **Mircea URSUTA** PhD, University of Oradea, Law Faculty, *Considerations regarding traffic violation sanctions issued to foreign citizens*
6. **Alin Ciprian GHERMAN**, PhD, Inspector for Bihor County Traffic Police, *„Mirror Actions” in the Cross-border Police Cooperation. Case Study Hungary -Romania*

7. Assistant **Dan APĂTEANU** PhD, University of Oradea, Department of Political Science and Communication Studies. *The impact of the European Legislation on the Social Policies*

Workshop Cross border cooperation at the EU Eastern borders

Place Hotel Forum Continental Oradea, Blue Room

Chairpersons:

Yulia TSYBULSKA, Institute of Regional Research named after M.I. Dolishnyy of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine
Lecturer **Dana PANTEA** PhD, University of Oradea

Secretary:

Ramona GOMAN, BA RISE Student, University of Oradea

1. **Alexandra RADU**, PhD Candidate, Babeş-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, *Risks of the Enterprises from borderland area of Romania-Ukraine-Republic of Moldova*
2. **Aurora-Elena GAVRIS**, Sociology and Social Work Department, University of Oradea, *Assistance in Criminal Matters in Case of Human Trafficking Victims'*
3. Assist. Prof. **Mihaela Ioana TEACA** PhD, University of Oradea, Faculty of Law, *The Recognition of civil judgements in the field of family relationships in Denmark*
4. **Eduard Ionuț FEIER**, University of Oradea / PhD Student in International Relations and European Studies at Babeş-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, *Borders of EU economic sanctions on Russia*
5. Lecturer **Constantin – Vasile ȚOCA** PhD, **Marius PANAS**, MA Student in "Regional Development and Institutional Communication in the EU", University of Oradea, *Illegal trafficking at the North-Eastern border of Romania*
6. **Felix COZMA**, PhD Student, Babeş-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, *European Union in the context of refugees' crisis*
7. Lecturer **Dorin DOLGHI** PhD, University of Oradea, *Cross-border police and judicial cooperation in the European Union: challenges and opportunities*
8. **Vitalie MIRCIU**, **Cristian ȚURCANU**, **Alexandru TANASIEV**, BA RISE & SS Students, *Transnistrean Conflict and the 5+2 Format Negotiation Process*

9. *Lecturer* **Gheorghe DEJEU**, PhD, University of Oradea, Department of Sociology and Social Work, *Religious behaviour in border region. Case Study: Oradea*

13⁰⁰ - 14⁰⁰ – Conclusion

Final remarks:

Prof. **George CONTOGEORGIS** PhD, University Pantheon of Athens

Prof. **Ioan HORGHA** PhD, University of Oradea

Prof. **Willem MOLLE** PhD, University “Erasmus” Rotterdam

Secretary:

Alina Maria BALAJ, BA RISE Student, University of Oradea

Abstracts

Paul ALLIES, University of Montpellier, "*A problematic regional cooperation: the Union for the Mediterranean*"

In 1989, the fall of the Berlin Wall has led the Communitarian Europe to worry about first and foremost to the Baltic Europe, Central and Eastern Europe. The interest of the European Union for the South has thus declined during more than a decade. On 13 July 2008, a turning point has seemed to operate with the launch of the Union for the Mediterranean (UpM).

The Barcelona process, bogged down since 1995, will take a new course? The rivalries between the powers within the EU have halted the hoped dynamic. The international context has strengthened the weight of States in the neighborhood policies or regional cooperation. Even the functioning of the EU would give the advantage to the States (the Council of the European Union) on the instances of integration (Commission and Parliament). For all that, the regional policies forming the base of the UPM would know different kinds of fortunes. The balance sheet of this operation is therefore useful to measure the scope of geostrategic importance of a European initiative and the exact place of regional policies in the action of the EU as such.

Nicolai AFANAS, MA in Political Sciences, Institut of International Relations of Moldova, Chisinau, "*The geopolitical dimension of the interaction between national and international security*"

The study makes an incursion in the identification of the geopolitical aspects in the interactions between national security and global security. They are established the definitions and the concepts of the security as phenomenon and process both at national and international level. The management of a security problem has at its base the common accepted definition of basic notions– peace, conflict, intervention and, obviously, security. There had been determined the key actors of the process of maintenance of the security from the perspective of their interests, opportunities and possibilities. They are approached not only classic participants of international security such as the

state and intergovernmental organisations but also non- governmental structures, terrorist groups but also phisical persons.

The geopolitical dimension of the influence of national security on the international one and vice versa is directly proportional with the capacity/power of the national state. The strong states formate the system and generate security rules and the small states are submitted to the system. Thus the great powers creates alliances and regional security structures which will decide and controll the dimension of security of international politics in the region. Small powers subordinate their internal policy to regional tendencies. The interdependance among the states motivates national entities to identify instruments of collaboration as a unique mean of providing stability and statal development. The interaction between the internal security of the state and global security is tailored by the intermediation of international organisations generators of security at regional and universal level.

Dan APĂTEANU PhD, Assistant University of Oradea, Department of Political Science and Communication Studies, *The impact of the European Legislation on the Social Policies*

The paper presents the impact of the European legislation on the social policies, in areas such as the unemployment benefits or children allowances. It is an important topic, as it encourages the workers mobility across borders and it can improve their living standard. The methodology of the paper consists in the analysis of the legislative framework and in several case studies.

George Gabriel BOLOGAN, PhD Student in International Relations and European Studies, University of "Babes-Bolyai" Cluj-Napoca, **Alina Maria BALAJ**, BA Student International Relations and European Studies, University of Oradea, *The United Europe and its borders of Alcide De Gasperi*

In the present paper we will start from the speech of Alcide De Gasperi entitled *The passing opportunity*, that was spoken at Strasbourg, on 10 December 1951, at the meeting of The Council of Europe. So we will analyze the vision of the Italian Father Founder of Europe, over the concept of a united Europe. We will analyze the most important aspects of De Gasperi's central

idea concerning the economics, politics and military perspective. Our paper will highlight the impact of the unification process over the internal and external borders of united Europe, and also thus this paper we will prove the visionary view of Italian thinker concerning the current challenges of EU's borders.

Alina – Carmen BRIHAN Assistant PhD, University of Oradea, *The Cross - Border Cooperation Initiatives in the North-West Region of Romania - An Analysis of the Local Authorities' Communication Strategies*

The present paper aims to analyze, comparatively, cross-border cooperation initiatives of the counties belonging to the North-West Region of Romania, during two different funding periods: 2007-2013 and 2014-2020. The researched cross-border cooperation initiatives are: Hungary - Romania Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013 and Joint Operational Programme Romania – Ukraine – Republic of Moldova 2007–2013, and Interreg V-A Romania – Hungary 2014-2020 / Joint Operational Programme Romania – Ukraine 2014-2020.

The cross-border cooperation is an important policy instrument regarding the regional development. In consequence, the paper will approach, on one side: the challenges and the potentials of the analyzed cross-border cooperation initiatives' areas, the objective and priorities of the analyzed programmes, but also the financed projects. On the other side, the paper will focus on the communication plans and strategies developed by the cross-border cooperation bodies, with the objective of improving the cross-border communication. In this regard, will also be analyzed the communication strategies used by the local authorities involved in the above-mentioned cross-border cooperation programmes with the businesses, NGOs and citizens.

Mariana BUDA PhD, University of Oradea, *European Border Regions in comparison: The cross-border cooperation in Basque Country – a good example for Bihor – Hajdu-Bihar Region?*

The Cross-border cooperation constitutes one of the most tangible effects of European integration. The Basque Country, formed by territories of France and Spain is one of the Euroregions where the Social Economy and the

Culture and Identity have played a crucial role in the development of a good and solid cooperation. Could this case be a good example for us?

The aim of this article is to stress the most important instruments used by the Basque Country in order to cooperate across the borders and to make a comparison with the Bihor – Hajdu-Bihar Region. Is the Basque Country a lesson of cooperation for our living place, the Euroregion Bihor – Hajdu-Bihar?

Lutz Michael BÜCHNER, Emeritus Professor European Institute for Labour and Industrial Relations (EIAB) University of Leipzig, *Integration Activities for migrants in Germany as example for challenges in intercultural communication - Demanding and reality -*

A huge number of migrants from different countries with different languages, different habits and cultures are arriving in Germany. Some are supposed to return to their home countries after the end of the conflicts with caused their escape. Most of them however will stay and have to be integrated in “our” society. Germany in the past was destination for Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek and Turkish people. Most of them however came because they looked for work which was offered by the German economy.

Nowadays the situation is different: more people, more cultures, more religions and, in average another level of education – and not as much acceptances as – in general – by the German society. This is the background of developing integration programs. One aspect is the paper work, the other the implementation managed by people.

Integration has a wide meaning: Language, Country, Community, daily life, school and working place.

Questions:

1. How to teach German language for people who have even not learned to read and to write?
2. How to explain people from Arabic countries and from Africa the basics of German political, economic and social system and life?
3. How to accompany the integration of refugees in communities in the countryside?
4. How to facilitate their daily life?
5. How to manage the integration of children in schools, considering the cultural and linguistic aspects?

6. How to manage the integration of people to get into the labour market?

These questions are the challenges for the German society which is very estranged.

The German example brings me to the core question:

Of course are these questions transferable to all countries which are affected by the integration of migrants. Only the amount of immigrants which has to be integrated in society and work is much greater than in other European countries.

**Cosmin CHIRIAC Assistant PhD, University of Oradea,
Department of International Relations and European Studies, *Patterns of
polycentricity across EU state borders***

Polycentricity, sometimes used interchangeably with „polycentrism“, is a term that, in short, indicates the presence of more than one centre in an area. It has loosely different meanings depending, most of all, on the field of study of the author using it, but also on the scale of the study (local vs. regional vs. country and so on). It is not a new term, though it became fashionable in research activities especially due to the regional development policies of the European Union that aim to close the gap of economic and social development between different regions of the union.

In this paper, without going in too much detail about the origin of the term and the different shades in which it is used, the view of the EU will be applied, a view that is built around the theory of development poles, through the identification of Functional Urban Areas (FUA) of different ranks. In a previous paper (Chiriac and Bucur 2015) we have outlined that scale and area of study are important factors in the evaluation of polycentricity. By designating layers of analysis based on FUA ranks, these factors will be further emphasized in this study and the spatial distribution of these centres across border regions, through GIS analysis, is evaluated on the monocentric-polycentric scale. Conclusions are drawn upon the results, based on factors that include country sizes, economic development of member states and administrative hierarchies.

Jean Pierre COLIN, Profesor Emerit of the University of Reims Champagne Ardenne, *The Evolution of the Concept of Borders at the Beginning of the XX Century*

With the fall of the Berlin Wall, the general impression prevailed briefly that the borders would be deleted little by little in the world, at least in their the more negative aspects. A generation later, the situation is reversed: not only the borders remained, or are returned to the essential realities, but they tend to materialize a few by everywhere, including within the European Union - with the recent example of Austria in its relationships with Italy.

This is a total upheaval of the international society, even if it can be hoped that it is not yet irreversible. It is necessary to analyze the foundations, in the measure where it concerns all the continents.

The capitalism is, by nature, bearer of a << deterritorialisation >> of States and this process is still in progress with the implementation of major free-trade treaties. This is the logic which is threatened, especially in Europe, where the European Union has expanded too quickly and in ignorance of the nationalists' vestiges who only wanted to wake up, and/where the very relative wealth of member countries constitutes a call to massive immigration which goes well beyond the crisis in the Middle East. It has been long time questioned, especially in the United States, if the European integration was a track without a return. Everything shows today that this is not the case, the old continent giving the impression of being at the edge of a chaos which has both times bankrupt prevailed.

Ana Maria COSTEA (Ghimis), is Associate Lecturer at the Department of International Relations and European Integration within the National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, Bucharest, *The Eastern border: same location, different meanings*

The classical definition of geopolitics is represented by the influence of geography over the politics, thus emphasizing the importance of the geographic location of a state. But at the same time, this geographic location is given a meaning from the inside, but also from the outside through different levels of perception, thus creating a feeling of competition or cooperation. The present article aims to analyse the different levels of perceptions that create a behavioural patterns, which in time become dependent on their own chosen

path. In terms of geographic range, the article will analyse the Eastern European frontier, namely Ukraine with connection to Russia and the European Union. Regarding the methodology, the analysis will concentrate on conceptual level on the concept of perceptions and how they influence the international relations' level. In terms of methods, the article will concentrate on the document analysis (primary and secondary sources) and discourse analysis in order to emphasize the correlation between the different/similar meanings that are displayed within the strategic, official documents and the discourse level.

Vasile CUCERESCU, Assoc. Prof. Dr. ECSA Moldova, *EU Cross-Border Cooperation in Eastern Europe*

Abstract. The paper presents research results on the EU's cross-border cooperation initiatives in the Eastern Europe, especially in the countries of Eastern Partnership. Considering the implementation history of cross-border cooperation projects, the European Union initiated, developed and follows up the policy of dialogue with its Eastern European neighbours in a short and long run. The focus strives at presenting the framework of cross-border cooperation of the European Union in the Eastern Europe, especially with the Eastern Partnership countries; the initiatives and good practices in the field. The results of EU cross-border cooperation in the Eastern Europe display differentiation of collaboration and development in peculiar aspects of common interest for participating partners.

M. CSÁSZÁR, Zsuzsanna - SZATMÁRI, Sándor, *The role of transboundary nature parks in the Hungarian politics of memory, especially on the Hungarian - Austrian border*

The nature parks and the cultural landscapes are typically such units, which can cross borders. Beyond their roles in nature protection, they are places of numerous historical, cultural memorial scenes, which contribute to the preservation of memory on the borders between two countries. In our presentation we deal with the politics of memory as a field of science, which can connect countries and nations, and which is a quickly developing field of science. We illustrate the functioning of transboundary nature park cooperations with

some examples and also introduce regional nature park cooperations within the Danube Region. We examine the monuments in the area of the Fertő-Hanság Nature Park - which is a transboundary nature park at the Austrian-Hungarian border - in connection with the cold war and the iron curtain, and the demolition of iron curtain, which contributes to the memory of the both states and the common memory of Europe.

CZIMRE Klára, PhD, Department of Social Geography and Regional Development Planning, University of Debrecen, *Reflections on Eurolimes: ten years and twenty issues*

The past ten years of the Institute for Euroregional Studies was characterised by high activity in terms of many respects including publications. The following paper collects the main features of the so far published nineteen issues of Eurolimes which has been the main forum of publications for the Institute since its establishment. The statistical dimensions revealed in the present paper demonstrate the productive and far-reaching publication activities of the Journal of the Institute for Euroregional Studies ("Jean Monnet" European Centre of Excellence) edited in cooperation between the University of Oradea and the University of Debrecen in the past ten years. This section is followed by thematic considerations where the individual volumes are analysed from the aspect of the topics which are addressed. The themes rendered to each Volume reflect essential elements of the border issues. These are in close relation with the actual political border-related topics, as appropriate followers of the events taking place in the present-day "Europe without Borders". Strictly speaking seven basic aspects of the border problems are addressed in the thematically organised issues applying multidimensional methods and introducing multidisciplinary approaches. The thematic categorisation is mostly based on the comparative analysis of the studies with special focus on the keywords used. As the analysis of the keywords of the selected Volumes suggest, the applied research methods and approaches are multidimensional and multidisciplinary allowing for a deep insight into the international scene of border researches.

CZIMRE Klára, Constantin TOCA, HEGEDŰS Roland, TEPERICS Károly, University of Debrecen / University of Oradea, *Impacts of Study-Driven International Migration on Cross-border co-operations – case study: Debrecen-Oradea*

The number of study-driven international migrants is dynamically increasing all over the world. Nowadays, the number of tertiary (higher education) students enrolled outside their country of citizenship is an estimated 5 million (UNESCO, 2014). The highest number of international students is found in the countries of Europe, while the countries with high population number are the leading sources of international students (China, India).

Following the millennium, Hungary enrolling more than 25 thousand international students was also marked on the map of international student mobility. The number of Hungarian students enrolled abroad was substantially below this value (8-9 thousand students), with target countries including Austria, Germany, Denmark and the United Kingdom.

Debrecen in Northeast Hungary plays a specific role in the study-driven international migration of the Central European region. Year by year approximately 4 thousand international students are present in the higher education institutions of the city. The study-driven migrants may be divided into two distinct groups on the basis of their motivations (origins). The minorities living in the neighbouring countries have been represented by a stable one-third ratio (900 students) within the higher education students since the millennium. The other large group of international students (3100 students) is constituted by the university students from Europe, Asia and Africa taking advantage of the internationalisation of higher education. Approximately 80% of them are enrolled for the English Faculties of Medical Sciences (Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Pharmacy, Faculty of Dentistry, Faculty of Health) as a result of the relatively cheap but high quality training. The increase in the number observed after the millennium has clearly stagnated in the case of the Hungarian minorities living in the neighbouring countries (due to demographic reasons, and extended opportunities for studying in their mother-tongue), while it has become more intensive in the case of the students coming from more distant countries.

In our study, the diploma mobility and the students enrolled for partial trainings (Erasmus) are compared with respect to the University of Debrecen and the University of Oradea. The relationship systems of the two institutions are analysed from the aspect of cross-border co-operations.

Drgaos DĂRĂBĂNEANU, PhD sociologist, lecturer at the Department of Sociology and Social Assistance, University of Oradea, *Collective Representations on Development, Cooperation and Aid in Eastern Europe*

This presentation is talking about intercultural communication and cross-border relationship between people, based on the willing of help and the concern on communities or groups that are in poverty situation. I use the database of Eurobarometer 84.4 (2015) from GESIS Data Catalogue, for making three databases about Romanians, Hungarians and Bulgarians. The main research objective is to see the similarities and differences between these three European societies. Also these analyses will help to talk about conditions and perspectives of these countries, about the way of interactions between people. A Cross-border region promotes and require positive context for interactions between people from different cultures, different ethnic groups or different confessions. Development, cooperation and aid are functional objectives that can have a double role: to improve social problems more efficiently and to create positive relationship between people from cross border regions. This presentation aims to analyses this possibility and to find solutions for efficiency of common actions for a better life in all Europe.

Dorin I. DOLGHI, PhD, University of Oradea, *Cross-border police and judicial cooperation in the European Union: challenges and opportunities*

The need for a European police and judicial cooperation system has been a major concern for all European countries involved in the integration project. Since the informal establishment of the TREVI Group it was clear that among the positive effects of integration and free movement of people, different security challenges for internal security of the CEE/EU had to be approached within coherent common policies. The Schengen Agreement and the instruments developed within the former Justice and Home Affairs pillar of the EU, as well as the emergence of specialized agencies (EUROPOL, FRONTEX) indicates that internal security of the Union represents one of the main challenges for the future. Our contribution within the conference will emphasize the importance of the transition from an intergovernmental approach of police and judicial cooperation toward to a trans-national and cross-border approach.

The variables proposed for the analysis includes EU legal framework, Schengen aquis, and their effect upon the national legislation in the member states, emphasizing the importance of the new instruments for cross-border police and judicial cooperation.

**Eduard Ionuț FEIER PhD candidate Babes-Bolyai of Cluj-Napoca,
*Borders of EU economic sanctions on Russia***

The moment Russia had the initiative to annex Crimeea, EU began a counter-offensive which means were of diplomatic, but mostly of economic origin. First of all, the position of EU towards Ukraine- seen by EU as a victim of Russia's actions- was pro Ukraine, expressed immediately after the conflict with Russia broke out. Since spring 2014 the continuum chicanery between the two powers registered measures of EU and bold answers of Russia, affecting cross-border cooperation. Main economic measures imposed by european part meant giving up economic exchanges with Russia, visa bans and asset freezes. EU seemed to have a common point of view at a moment, but some EU states may, however, not have been advantaged by economical measures. The article follows the "economical" measures imposed by EU on Russia and analyzes the impact over EU countries.

**Aurora-Elena GAVRIȘ, Faculty of Social and Human Sciences,
Sociology and Social Work Department, University of Oradea, *Assistance
in Criminal Matters in Case of Human Trafficking Victims'***

Assistance in human trafficking is a actuality matter of both within the European Union and with countries outside it. Considering that trafficking in persons is a transnational not only national phenomenon, under treaties and conventions regarding the fight against, a special attention should be given to the victims. Often victims (children, women, men) are in a state of need and must be done through different methods and special procedures for emergency situations one side ensuring their fundamental rights and to defend them against the dangerousness of offenders. Thus it can distinguish judicial assistance and other types of assistance, as well as medical, psychological, material etc.

GAVANEI Maria, PhD student Babes Bolyai University, *Cross-border cooperation through mass media representation. The case of Russia- Estonia border*

The aim of this article is to study the processes that lead to a more efficient cross-border cooperation by analyzing how the mental barriers are constructed in the people's mind, through discursive practices and mediated images. For the complex relation between the EU and Russia it is important to understand how different factors and mechanisms influence the significance of borders, and can encourage or block the cooperation. By analyzing the case study of Russia-Estonia border we will investigate in this study the relationship between the mediated images from border regions and the institutional practices in trans-border cooperation. The analysis will be conducted at the historical level following the impact of mediated history on the cross-border cooperation process, in connection with framing of current events. How does this create a space for cooperation or for perpetuation of stereotypes and conflicting positions? Do they create a degree of familiarity useful for the cross-border cooperation? What is the historical representation of the Other in the Estonian-Russian border region and how did this change in time? What traditions of cooperation exist and how was this constructed at the mass media level? What is the dominant representation of the borders, how are these influenced by history of cooperation or conflict? These are the few questions that will be answered in order to understand the impact of mass media in changing and framing the meaning of borders at EU's external frontiers.

Gabriela GOUDENHOOF Associate Professor PhD, Oradea University, *Social and identity implications of a successful model of cross border cooperation: Belgium-Netherlands*

One of the most popular models of successful cooperation in the EU is the Belgium-Netherlands cross border cooperation. With a significant tradition, the Belgian-Dutch cross-border region is one of the most integrated and developed in Europe. The principal themes for action accounted are linked to environmental issues, growth and the well-being of the population. Given the economic good health of the region, the priorities of the Belgium-Netherlands Interreg programme are essentially targeted at the elimination of institutional and administrative obstacles to cross-border cooperation.

The latest two cooperation programs, were 2007-2013 and 2014-2020 two sets of action launched by the European Commission: on 15 November 2007, the European Commission approved a European Territorial Cooperation Programme for cross-border cooperation between Belgium and the Netherlands for the 2007-2013 period. With a budget of over 94 million, with the additional support of, inter alia, the relevant national authorities and provinces, the implementation of the program represents a substantial investment boost for Flanders and the southern Netherlands. The aim of Interreg IV was through implementation-related cross-border initiatives to contribute to the sustainable socio-economic development of the entire border region. For the 2014-2020 period between Belgium and the Netherlands 'Interreg V-A Vlaanderen-Nederland'. The programme will receive 153 million euro from the and it will focus on the main challenges for the border region such as the further strengthening of competitiveness, and a better functioning of the labour market. The social impact is a relevant one as long as cross-border workers will increase from 42.500 to 53.125 (+25%).

What distinguishes frontier workers from traditional migrant workers is the fact of living in one State and working in another. The frontier worker, by contrast to the migrant one, has a dual national allegiance, stemming from his place of residence and his place of work.

Vasile GRAMA, PhD Senior Lecturer at the Department of Geography, Tourism and Territorial Planning, University of Oradea, *Place symbolism in European Border regions*

The article analyses the emergence of local cross-border institutions in public governance by addressing their context, dimensions and causal underpinnings. First, it provides a brief background on the typology of border areas and border regions in Europe and history of cross-border regions in Europe. Second, it offers a conceptual definition of cross-border regions and co-operation policies in Europe.

Maurice GUYADER, Université Paris 3 Sorbonne nouvelle. *Some remarks on the actual difficulties of the EU*

The purpose of this paper is to make the point on the European Union construction at a very difficult time, maybe the most difficult since its origins.

This paper will successively make the point on the structural constraints of the EU (political ones, demography, lack of energy), then on the evolution of the EU towards more liberalism since 1995.

In a third point, we will emphasis on the actual difficulties of the EU (absence of common values, migration crisis, problems of the Eurozone, Greece, terrorism, danger of Brexit after the referenda in Denmark and in the Netherlands on the association with Ukraine, presidential elections in Austria).

Then, we will emphasis on the necessity of a common idea on the EU (sharing common values, on the basis of the common social democrat and Christian heritage). In a last point the paper will try to make some proposals for the future.

Yusuf HEPER, Uşak University, PHD Student and Bursar from Turkish Historical Institution in Ankara, TURQUIE, *Balkan Entente and Romania's Role in This Process*

Generally looking the relations of Romanian and Turkey; relations between them ended with World of War I and Turkish Civil War, it started again with The Proclamation of Republic. Especially, The Proclamation of Republic of Turkey under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk created new opportunity with Balkan States. After Lozan Treaty, Turkey started to improve her relations with Balkan States. In the end Balkan Entente was signed with attempt of Greece and Turkey on the 9 February 1934, even though Italy and Bulgaria worked against it. The process of that Turkey which successor of Ottoman, never demanded any land from Balkan States and she worked for peace of Balkan States. Also Titulescu who Romanian Foreign Minister supported this Balkan Entente. And on this process he visited Turkey several times. Both Romanian and Turkish newspapers praise his policy about Balkan Entente. On this framework we will explain Turkish and Romania Foreign Policy, Balkan Policy in Atatürk's time, on the process of Balkan Entente relations between Turkey and Romania and we ll try to tell this process according to both Turkish and Romanian newspapers about that.

Ioan HORGA & Claudiu POP, University of Oradea/Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj Napoca, *The role of public administration in the CBC*

The paper try to taste the new trend in the evolution of decentralisation and regionalisation in Central and Eastern Europe after the Eastward Enlargement and in the context of the economic crisis, which drive to the incrise the role of cerntal and regional authorities in the proces of European Teritorial Cooperation. We taste this item by the results from the survey proposed to the public authorities and decentralised intiutution from Bihor county.

Monica HRUDEI, PhD student Babes Bolyai University *Cross Border Cooperation between Tax Authorities*

The aim of this article is to study Cross Border Cooperation between Tax Authorities

International juridical double taxation has harmful effects on the international exchange of goods and services and cross-border movements of capital, technology and persons.

The economic crisis was a strong impetus for the struggle against tax avoidance. One of the consequences was a political momentum to combat bank secrecy and tax havens. The trend towards transparency and cooperation should be accompanied by the protection of the human rights of the tax payers involved.

We will following in our study to clarified: the Legal Framework in the Cross Border Cooperation between Tax Authorities; the Exchange of Information; the Simultaneous Examinations and Joint Audits; Collaboration between authorities; Limits of the Cross Border Cooperation between Tax Authorities; the Procedural guarantees

Mihai-Razvan HUSZARIK PhD Candidate University, Babes-Bolyai University, *Ethnicity in Ukraine. A constructivist perspective*

Ethnicity became an important issue in Central Europe in the 19th century. One of the main reasons why multinational states like Austro-Hungary disappeared a century later was the ethnic issue, which was never fully solved

by the Hapsburg, Austro-Hungarian authorities. This led to a deeper and more complex movement, the national movement. However in more cases different groups, communities, which considered themselves as being distinct ethnic groups or nations, were not able, due to different reasons, to create a separate state, which would serve as a haven for their ethnic/national aspiration. This was the case of Ukraine, a nation that was not able to maintain its national sovereignty at the beginning of the 20th century. Today's Ukraine is not an ethnic monolith. Many different ethnic groups are part of Ukraine. Among those groups one has a particular standing. The Rusyn minority is different from the other ethnic minorities living in Ukraine, due to its political status primarily, and due to the majority-minority relation between the Ukrainian central institutions and the regional institutions in Transcarpathia.

JÁSZ Erzsébet Phd student of Human geography – regional development of Earth Science PhD Program at University of Debrecen, *The role of the foreign citizen students in the Hungarian education*

Nowadays there is no any processes which would not overstep the borders in the globalisation world.

The education was influenced by the repulsive and attractive factors, the demographic factors and the labor-market relations.

The aim was to investigate the role of the Hungarian education among the foreign, different citizen students focuses on the neighboring countries.

Empirical researches were carried out to explore how many students come to the hungarian schools.

The nationality of the students of Hungarian education are mostly Romanian, Slovakian, Serbian, Chinese, German and Ukrain in the school year of 2015/2016. They are about 80 % of the foreign, different citizen students.

The students who come from neihgboring countries the biggest part are the Romanian, Slovakian, Serbian and Ukrain citizen students.

Maps were edited to represent the spatial location. First of all the students who come from the neighboring countries have bigger rate of the schools are on the regions near borders.

The datas, diagrams and maps help to get a situation analysis of the education relation of Hungary with other country. This could be the starting point to investigate the headcount changes in the future.

Lucian JORA (PhD), Research fellow, Academy of Romania, The Institute of Political Sciences and International Relations, Bucharest, *Evaluation of cross border cultural and academic cooperation programs between EU and the South and Eastern Mediterranean countries – the case of cultural and academic exchanges*

The main motivation behind the present study come from the noticed increased interest among students and academics to identify and implement functional solutions for the issue of efficiency and good value for money in a particular sensitive neighboring region namely, EUs South and Eastern Mediterranean vicinity (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria Libya, Egypt, Syria).

Within the general field of development projects the CBC projects dealing with academic and cultural exchanges and HRD (Human Resources Development) are the most problematic, being difficult to evaluate in terms of real achievements (not necessarily outputs). In the case of infrastructural projects or agricultural development projects, the results and outcomes are there, visible and immediate. In the case of academic and cultural CBC programs, CBS twinning programs, CBS information and consultation activities the effects are difficult to measure as the effects are visible only in a medium or long term perspective. Who can appreciate the quality and outcome of most information events like academic conferences? Who can accurately and convincingly measure the real results and effects of an EU Center or a Jean Monett Chair founded by EU? Also is difficult to identify clear effects of the project on the region based on socio-economic analysis, because it is not possible to isolate the effects on the new infrastructure from other variables. For instance the aim of this presentation is to present some of the weaknesses the evaluation system actually used by the European Commission (mostly derivated from EVALSED) and propose some functional solutions.

Here, I will expose some of my direct experiences at the University of Catania (Italy-Sicily) dealing with the Euromediterranean partnership the cultural basket. I have noticed the grooving tendency to build an entire consultancy school concerned with lessons from Central and Eastern Europe New Member States CBC as entirely applicable in other parts of the world especially the Middle East¹ No doubts, EU went far and probable more successful than anyone else in the direction of regional integration and it can provide an interesting laboratory for other regions on what may or may not work. However,

¹ Philippe De Lombaerde, Fredrik Söderbaum, Luk Van Langenhove and Francis Baert (2009), The Problem of Comparison in Comparative Regionalism, in Jean Monnet/Robert Schuman Paper Series Vol. 9 No. 7 April 2009, p.14

the *Comparatism* must be used with precaution and never as a substitute for local detailed knowledge and data. Middle East and North Africa is not Central and Eastern Europe.

In October 2014, the European Union inaugurated a new cross border cooperation program, ENI, that replaced the ENPI program and will last until 2020. The acronym ENI stands for European Neighborhood Instrument. The UE is supporting the program through 15.4 € billion most of them allocated for CBC programs.

Most presented findings come from the following type of CBS projects implemented in the Euro-Med area:

Projects designed to enhance and promote cultural heritage of the borderlands areas, in order to strengthen the local image and to encourage the development of new economic activities,

Technical support designed for the implementation of a Cross Border Program (mostly twining programs), Projects selected for funding focused on the Greco – Roman heritage valorization and conservation, optimization of port logistic, support to job creation and promotion of youth mobility in the Euromediterranean Region.

Pavlo KATERYNCHUK, Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, *Ukraine Social media as a factor of political self-identification in a cross-cultural context*

Social media become a popular trend in early XXI century due to the Internet influences on the global media market. The spread of the Internet and increasing the number of its regular users leads not only to the strengthening of its position, but also to the transformation of the modern media market, new media services.

Modern technological achievements and popularity of the Internet are leading towards quite tangible media market changes, the convergence of traditional media and as a result, the transformation of the global media market and political identities. The technological revolution that began with the advent of personal computers and mobile devices accessing the network has generated a number of new services, like social networking, virtual space communication and socialization. The phenomenon of new social media which operate on the principles of technology Web 2.0, allowing consumers interact, collaborate, communicate, share information, identified opportunities and

exchange of information has created a virtual bases communication, which is now part of our living space.

Previously people had no access to the media, but now the social networks have become a new media through which practically anybody can become a public figure and make it own news. We have seen how ordinary people in 2014 in Ukraine had become to be newsmakers. Facebook founder M. Zuckerberg said that before social networks we have had a little chance to be open, our life was extremely private, because we did not have access to the tools of publicity: press, radio, television.

Nowadays social media created a new ground for political communication. It concerns also cross-cultural communications, especially in some borders' regions like Chernivtsi oblast of Ukraine. Social media creates unlimited opportunities to meet the informational, educational and communication needs of young people, while generated values are the kind of leader in cyberspace, helping to determine what is important and relevant to the individual and oppose false or even harmful influences.

Also global information network can act not only as a mere agent of political socialization of youth. The Internet is a field of expression of political activity of young people because it gives unlimited opportunity to express their views free and debate on actual political issues. But very often virtual political interaction does not go beyond global network and does not contact with the real political life remaining at limited space of blogs and portals attendants. It causes the virtuality of politics, with some tracks of their social and political isolation of the respected societies.

Comparison of illusion and fantasy world, along with the actual operation of the life's trends make Internet communication tools very attractive for young people, especially in unfavorable environments, as they require no defined social roles and statuses, and even more to define a place in the social hierarchy. All these factors contributed to the emergence of the new phenomenon of cybersocialisation that is, according to Ukrainian researcher Olena Kudashkina, a new kind of socialization. Now it's important to study this new phenomenon in certain political and cultural environment, especially taken into account poly-ethnic society, which is strongly influenced with the European integration multilevel dynamics and contradictions. Thus, it is very important to research on this process both in a new theoretic frameworks and empiric data available.

Anatoliy KRUGLASHOV, Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, *Bringing countries closer: expectation and hardship of Ukraine's cross-border cooperation*

Ukraine has a pretty diversified system of cross –border cooperation, well enrooted in historical past. Still, the country main focus in the field of CBC since the Independence has been gradually done on the cooperation with its western neighbors, namely Poland, Slovakia, Romanian and Hungary etc. This type of cooperation has a lot of dimensions and forms, like twin cities agreement, interregional partnership, Euroregional cooperation and a lot of other. As far as Ukraine has proclaimed European integration its strategic course, the cooperation with the EU member states on the local and regional level had gained some kind of extra importance, being treated as a the tool and leverage of making country bordering regions a gate towards United Europe.

The established system of CBC in Ukraine has some legal provision, including a special Law, some President and the Cabinet of Ministers legal acts. Still, it remains far away of being effective and decentralized. In general, after raised up Shengen restriction with Ukraine the westward movement of Ukrainian citizens has to face with some new restrictions and challenges. Economic cooperation with the western neighbors are not flourished to the level of all the parties concerned potential and resources. People to people movement remain somehow irregular and hardly is a true priority for the local and national political elite. Instruments of CBC also lack comprehensiveness and flexibility, including the ones envisaged in the framework of Neighborhood Policy and Eastern Partnership. Regions and local communities of countries involved into the cooperation schemes relay mainly on the EU grants and other kind of support while lacking joint initiatives grounded on their own resources. The Euroregional cooperation launched with some enthusiasm and high expectation lags behind visible success and considerable records.

That's why the whole spectrum of the cross-border cooperation of Ukraine with neighbors should be revisited and reconsidered critically in order to analyze the pros and cons of them and, finally to propose the relevant solutions of the problems discovered.

Constantin LAZARI, Associate Profesor, Institute of International Relations of Republic of Moldova, Chisinau, *Neutrality: some aspects of neutrality of Republic of Moldova*

Neutrality in the context of the collective security of states treat two important issues: the neutrality of the universal system of collective security on the one hand, and on the other hand neutrality in the European regional systems of collective security.

Mirela MĂRCUȚ, Assistant University of Oradea, *Using digital technologies to strengthen cross-border cooperation. A brief evaluation of the use of the Internet in HU-RO cross-border cooperation projects*

The Internet and cross-border cooperation have quite a few concepts and principles in common, such as openness and communication, and both have contributed to the reshaping of the importance of territory/space in the European Union. But what if we combine these two together? Supposedly, the Internet travels freely across borders and, among many other benefits, it helps in the dissemination of information and brings people together. In this sense, the use of Internet in cross-border cooperation projects seems like an obvious choice to further enhance cooperation between border regions, promote their common values and share project mission.

In this sense, this paper aims to focus on the specific means in which cross-border cooperation projects have used the Internet. Starting with a brief overview of cross-border cooperation projects and the importance of the Internet in EU policy papers, this paper focuses on means to promote cross-border communication via the Internet. In particular, we will focus on research questions such as: what can the Internet and websites do for cross-border cooperation programs? How are these tools used in such initiatives? We will provide a survey of HU-RO cross-border cooperation projects between 2007 and 2013 to offer a quantitative analysis of how specifically the Internet was used within the project or as a means to disseminate the information via websites. In the end, we will provide quick overview of the sustainability of these websites.

Szabolcs MÁTYÁS PhD, Police major, senior lecturer, National University of Public Service, Hungary, *Victimization Amongst Foreign Tourists Visiting Hungary*

If we examine the definitions of tourism and victimology separately we may find both fields to be thoroughly researched scientific subjects. However, should we attempt to construe these fields jointly, trying to establish the proportions and major characteristics of victims amongst tourists, we can see that both in tourism and victimology these issues are still examined only peripherally compared to other approaches of scientific researches. This study aims to analyse the cross section of these two fields and attempts to constitute the measures, the regional and structural characteristics of victimization amongst tourists visiting Hungary.

Liubov MELNYCHUK, Phd, Assistant Professor, Yurii Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University, Center for Romanian Studies, Ukraine/ Dima SAVIUK, *Ensuring the rights of Romanian-speaking national minority in the Chernivtsi region as an important factor of their integration into society*

According to legislation of Ukraine on national minorities, the relevant work is carried out in order to create appropriate conditions for each ethnic community for the preservation, development and enhancement of national and cultural traditions.

The modern Ukraine is a multinational country, with representatives of more than 130 nationalities living in its territory. It is internationally recognized that the real achievement of Ukraine's national minorities policy over 25 years of its independence is an interethnic peace and stability in its territory.

About 80 nationalities are inhabited in Chernivtsi region. The national population of Chernivtsi Oblast has Ukrainian majority - 689.1 thousand persons, or 75% of the total population. The second largest community is Romanians - 114.6 thousand persons, or 12.5%, and the third is Moldovans - 57.2 thousand persons or 7.3%

Chernivtsi region of Ukraine is a exceptional land, where Ukrainians, Romanians, Moldavians, Poles, Jews, Germans, Russians and many other ethnic groups tolerantly coexist and harmoniously cooperate.

The main task of Ukraine's interethnic policy, which is based on the provisions of its Constitution and a number of legislative acts, is to provide equal opportunities for all its citizens, regardless of their ethnic and social origin, religion affiliation, sex, economic status, place of residence, language and other characteristics etc.

The rights of Romanian-speaking minority in Ukraine enable this ethnic group to preserve and develop their national identity on the territory of Ukraine.

Democratic and historical changes that are taking place in Ukraine nowadays due to the tragic events of the past two years, will not affect the state policy of our country in the field of protection of national minorities.

MESZAROS Edina Lilla, Associate PhD. Assistant at the Faculty of History, International Relations, Political Science and Communication Sciences, University of Oradea *The evaluation of police cooperation between Hungary and Romania in the fight against cross-border criminal activities*

Cross-border crime is a component of organized crime, which can be defined as the totality of actions committed by criminal groups in several states, organized with the aim of undertaking illicit actions to obtain illegal profits at high levels. Globalization facilitates the spread of different forms of transnational organized crime, such as trafficking in human beings, arms, drugs, counterfeit of goods, illegal migration, smuggling, money laundering etc. It may be ascertained that today the transnational/cross-border organized crime represents one of the biggest threats to peace and global, EU and national security and the ubiquity of these threats justify the development of various forms of police cooperation in the European Union. The current article evaluates the effectiveness of police cooperation in the fight against cross-border crime between Romania and Hungary, rendering special attention to the twin counties Bihor and Hajdú-Bihar.

Vitalie MIRCIU, Cristian ȚURCANU, Alexandru TANASIEV, Student in the second year at International Relationships, University of Oradea, *Transnistrean Conflict and the 5+2 Format Negotiation Process*

In our presentation regarding the above topic, we will talk about the crucial historic part of those two actors involved in this conflict, about the premises as well as the true purpose that had triggered this event. We will present a so-called "Yeltsin pattern" which has been put in the application not only in this conflict. Please note that this pattern was formed by us, based on our observations and analyses. We will explain why this pattern was so famous and in use till nowadays, thereto looking to explain the Russian maneuvers and strategy to denationalize and win Moldavian, Trans-Caucasian, and Ukrainian illegally auto-proclaimed territories and micro-states, as Donbass, Lugansk, Donetsk and latest annexed Crimean Peninsula. Also, we will talk about the military effectiveness of each actor that was involved in this event, will accentuate the two main concepts which had arisen due to this event: "national liberation movement" and "territorial encroachment".

Thereto, the topic will be presented in two languages, Romanian, and English, for a better understanding of the both audience sides. Following the chronology flow, supported by video backgrounds. Another important factor that will be discussed is the reactions, implication as well as the remedy of the conflict in 5+2 format by the UN & OSCE regarding the illegally auto-proclaimed regions and this event. Will be presented two important documents which will send us to the constitutional and democratic plan of the Republic of the Moldova. We will also use ethnic, social and political indicators, which have characterized this conflict.

At the end, we will ask questions and will do a brainstorming workshop followed by a solutions and ideas plan which will have a SWOT analysis attached.

Willem MOLLE, Emeritus professor at the School of Economics, Erasmus University Rotterdam, *Half a century of cross-border cooperation in Europe; Insights from the cases of the EUREGIO and the EMR*

European Integration has profoundly changed the situation of regions at the internal borders of the European Union. From peripheral regions in a national context they could develop into more central regions in a European context.

In this article we analyse the development over a period of more than half a century of two cases. First the very first Euregio created (Twente-Oost Gelderland, Westmuensterland and Grafschaft Bentheim) and second the Maas-Rhin region (around Maastricht, Aachen and Liege). The success of their pioneering work has resulted in 1990 in the taking up of cross-border cooperation (INTERREG) in European Cohesion Policy making.

Cross-border cooperation is difficult; we describe how the success of our two cases depended on the good interplay of the main actors from the private, public and knowledge sectors. We also show that success depended critically on long term financial support. We finally show the shift in focus from socio-cultural-economic issues to regional innovation system development.

Gyula NAGY, Sándor PAPP, Bence MILKÓS, University of Szeged, Department of Economic and Social Geography, *Environmental injustices in border regions – case study of water quality and inland excess water*

Environmental injustices are newly researched topics in the post socialist countries. The term refers to a situation where environment-related occasions or processes - such as floods or contaminated water - affect mainly deprived people. These injustices evolve ex ante and ex post as well. Revealing evidences of territorial distribution, understanding processes leading to unjust and recognition of the situation by the concerned population is crucial to solve problems.

Since environmental harms cannot be stopped on borders, eliminating them needs cross border cooperation. By the new Territorial Agenda and Horizont 2020 Programs the European Union takes the stress on cooperation, participative planning and social inclusion which is highly recommended in reaching environmental justice as well.

The issue of water quality has always been a priority for developed countries. Fresh and clean water is an initial human right which is strictly regulated in the EU since the Council Directive 98/83/EC entered into force. The accession of the post socialist countries started fast legal harmonization process in these countries, despite in several settlement water quality standards has not been fulfilled yet. The lack of financial possibilities of local authorities people are supplied with contaminated water. In Hungary, Békés County there are still more than 25% of the settlements and 10% of the population is affected with this problem. As a solution Hungary imports drinking water from Romania.

The case of inland excess water is a severe problem of the Great Plain of the Carpathian Basin. It is not only risking agricultural production, but also affects urban built up areas causing health risk. The global climate change results increasing periods of droughts and excess water. The problem is not unique in Hungary, still the solution should be found on regional level between the affected countries. In case of the Hungarian study people affected by excess water are not aware of the problem, the perception and the adaptation strategy is different in rural and urban areas.

Șerban OLAH, PhD Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of Oradea/ Gabriel ROȘEANU, PhD Lecturer, Department of Psychology, University of Oradea, Romania, *The Easterlin's paradox revisited. A quantitative analysis of the relation between income and subjective well-being.*

The paper is focused on examining relation between income and subjective well-being. First part is a debate of the famous Easterlin's paradox which generated a very interesting dispute between very important international authors in the field of economy of happiness. The second part is the quantitative analysis of the data from Southern and Central Eastern Europe using EQLS data bases from 2007-2008 and 2011-2012 waves. The last part of the paper is focused on conclusions.

Anca OLTEAN PhD, University of Oradea, *The image of Jews in the pages of "Revista 22". From national to European perspective*

Abstract: The present paper wants to present the current image of Jewish minority in Romania from an inner, but also a crossborder perspective. The "Review 22" contains information about Romanian Jews, but also about Jews from abroad. The theme of Holocaust is seen also from a crossborder perspective. Romanian journalists and officials reflect their points of view regarding the Jewish community worldwide and from Romania.

A highly elevated magazine, "Revista 22" expresses the point of view of a developed elite, reflecting the symphaties of a small, but cultivated, intellectual elite. I hope that my study will reflect on topics as antisemitism in

Romania and Eastern societies, remembrance of Holocaust in Romania, and the perception of the Jewish minority in Romania.

Florin PASATOIU, PhD, Lecturer, University of Craiova, *Current Trends and Rising Challenges for Cross Border Governance in Romania*

A wide range of public stakeholders are active in a cross-border context, involved in governance structures and acting according to various strategies. This diversity results, in part, from the lack of any precise definition of cross-border governance, sector and integrated policies. Moreover, these issues are neither objectively attached to any specific competence and, therefore, have no clearly identifiable institutional stakeholder, nor localized in any explicit and standardized manner – the scale, scope of cross-border cooperation are variable and with limited impact.

Following on preliminary research data collected in the period of December 2015-March 2016 in the territory covered by the CBC Romania-Bulgaria Programme 2007-2013, we claim that *cross border governance* both as concept and policy dynamic lacks thorough understanding and process consistency. The article explores from a normative perspective the current trends and rising challenges for urban municipalities and county councils in the cross border areas eligible for EU funding in Romania looking at their performance in cross border governance.

Marta PACHOCKA, Warsaw School of Economics, *Poland's contribution to cross-border cooperation at the EU's eastern borders in the field of migration and border management. The cases of Ukraine and Belarus.*

Following Poland's accession to the EU its borders with non-EU member states became at the same time the EU's external borders. In the east Poland borders Belarus and Ukraine. The length of Poland-Belarus border is 418,24 km and of Poland-Ukraine border – 535,18 km, which totals 953,42 km, and constitutes 27% of the whole length of Polish borders. The aim of the article is to discuss the cross-border cooperation in the field of migration and border management between Poland as an EU member state and its two eastern

neighbors – Ukraine and Belarus. In this paper I briefly explain the approach adopted towards cross-border cooperation, discuss the foundations/origins of this cooperation between Ukraine, Belarus and Poland since the beginning of the 1990s and then turn my attention to analyzing this issue in the context of Polish membership in the EU and its accession to Schengen. I focus on the place and role of migration and border management issues in the cross-border cooperation within the EU under: *the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC) Joint Operational Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2007-2013* and *the European Neighbourhood a Instrument (ENI) Cross-Border Cooperation Joint Operational Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020*. The current Programme identifies four priorities for cooperation in the geographic area concerned, among which the last one mentioned focuses on promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management. The progress concerning the implementation of this priority will be discussed as well.

Dana PANTEA PhD, University of Oradea, *The Role of Intercultural Communication in Cross-Border Cooperation*

The need to understand and develop intercultural communication seems to have become more imperative than ever in the globalized world we are living in. Because of the conflicts arising all over the world and the possibility they escalate to tragedies and because many international conflicts were caused by border disputes, awareness of the need to manage intercultural conflicts through communication has determined a lot of academic research having as a result new approaches to the role of intercultural communication.

Culture influences communication and vice-versa and this is to be seen in the relations between different cultural groups especially those living in border regions. Each cultural group has a certain view upon reality determined by their understanding of cultural values, which in turn, influence the patterns of communication between them. Culture is a complex phenomenon, in permanent change and through socialization people share both common and different cultural aspects embedded in their history, education, religion. Consequently, the most important factor in communication is the human one, and it is him who determines whether, according to his values and beliefs, the intercultural contact is dominated by stereotyping, prejudice, ethnocentrism or, on the

contrary , by empathy, understanding thus altering the communication positively or negatively.

We need to improve intercultural relations through communication in order to build alliances across cultures and avoid communication breakdowns. This is the reason why we should develop specific communication competences which may help us become motivated and use language knowledge and tolerance, new attitudes, to mention only them, in order to achieve our goal: enter into a dialogue with the Other, bring conciliation between cultures build coalitions and peace

Anna PATERAKI, PhD Candidate of Political Science, Panteion University of Athens “*The approach of its internal and external borders by EU: The Schengen Agreement*”

The Schengen Agreement has defined the internal and external borders of the nation-states members of the European Union, delimiting the mobility of the EU and non-EU citizens within and outside its borders. The aim of the presentation is to examine what is being prescribed in the Schengen Agreement, taking into consideration the major aspect that constitutes the newly agreed treaty between EU and Turkey that regulates the foremost immigration problem

Bogdan POCOLA, PhD Candidate Babeş-Bolyai University, *The Impact of cross-border cooperation on small communities alongside the border between Romania and Hungary*

Continued efforts for further integration of the 2004 and 2007 accepted member states has reached a more mature level of cooperation. At the border between Romania and Hungary especially towards the end of 2007 – 2013 budget cycle, communities have started to develop cross- border projects in different sectors: trade, transportation, culture. The nature of these small communities, often mixed ethnic and national groups, have become an interesting case study for small scale development.

POLGÁR István PhD Lecturer, Department of International Relations and European Studies, Faculty of History International Relations, Political Science and Communication Sciences, University of Oradea, Mircea BRIE PhD Professor, Department of International Relations and European Studies, Faculty of History International Relations, Political Science and Communication Sciences, University of Oradea, *Mission and Vision in Cross Border Cooperation for the period of 2014-2020 with a special regard on Rep. of Moldova as an EU partner country.*

By adopting the European Neighborhood Policy, the EU looked for a coherent approach of relations with Eastern and Southern neighbors, It's about a privileged relationship, based on mutual commitment.

Cross Border Cooperation is a key element of the EU policy towards its neighbours. The general objective of cross border programmes is to increase economic development and to improve the quality of life of people in the programme area, by joint investments in education, economic development, culture, infrastructure and health, while ensuring the safety and security of citizens in both countries.

All these objectives are partially realized at the level of EU member states, but what about the partner countries ? What about the Rep. of Moldova ?

The authors aim is to present the results and the achievements of the development period of 2007-2013 and to propose future guidelines for a better implementation and a raised sustainability for the already running development period and for projects which are to be implemented.

István POLGÁR, PhD., Lecturer, Department of International Relations and European Studies, Faculty of History International Relations, Political Science and Communication Sciences, University of Oradea, Romania Alin Ionuț Cornel MOISE, M.A. candidate, Department of International Relations and European Studies, Specialization: European Studies, Faculty of History International Relations, Political Science and Communication Sciences, University of Oradea, Romania, *Cross Border Cooperation Programme Hungary-Romania 2007-2013, promoter of education*

Taking the relay race of the Cross Border Cooperation programs that have been implemented in the region before 2007 in Hungary the "Interreg IIIA"

program and in Romania the “Phare CBC” program, it was taken over by “Cross Border Cooperation Programme Hungary-Romania 2007-2013”. After being approved by the European Commission this program had one purpose, namely the economic and social cohesion between the Romania and Hungary border, that started since December 21 2007 and have been 248 million Euro available to be accessed. And this article brings new information on the situation on education projects which were accessed through the HURO in Bihor and Hajdú-Bihar County in 2007-2013 and focuses on the “Development of Focused IT and Language Skills in the Labour-market Region of Debrecen-Oradea”.

Felix Angel POPESCU, Research Centre for Competitiveness and Sustainable Development, Doctoral School of Economic Sciences, University of Oradea, Romania, *The European Union, external aid policy and financial assistance: effective or not?*

In a post-recession period, researchers are generally focusing on the EU Member States absorption of Structural and Cohesion funds, with some very small regards on the outcome of the EU neighboring and overseas countries financial assistance. The level of knowledge and development acquired in this particular macroeconomic field is assessed by a considerable number of international organizations and European Union institutions, but it is a narrow subject taken in consideration by independent authors or academics. The explanation rises from the fact that the opinions between public and private organizations and/or authors diverges from optimism to pessimism. The paper will investigate if the EU external aid policies and financial assistance are really effective when it comes to sustaining emerging economies and will reveal evidences of such foreign investments, in numbers. It is a known fact that certain conditions are requested upon completion of necessary proceedings in order to obtain the EU external aids, thus from the point of view of such conditions, the subject is very sensible, as it approaches multidisciplinary tracks, like geopolitics, international political economy or external affairs, which would represent some good hypothesis in assessing the orientation of EU external aid policies in the last years. At a glance at all the external regions / countries to whom the European Union has provided or is currently providing external aid, it is noteworthy to understand the different approaches and to have a more improved idea of what effectiveness really means in different places. Taking in consideration the fact that approximately 9 – 10% of the total EU budget is

oriented towards external aids and financial assistance, many questions rise in front of such an uncertain macroeconomic landscape: are they sufficient, are they effective, are they reliable, do they produce some visible economic changes or uplifts?

Khrystyna PRYTULA, Yaroslava KALAT, Institute of Regional Research named after M.I. Dolishnyy of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Lviv ***Directions of cross-border cooperation intensification in the framework of the Euroregion "Upper Prut": Ukrainian-Romanian borderlands***

Cross-border cooperation is an effective instrument, aimed at establishing close partnerships between adjacent border areas of neighboring countries and increasing their level of economic development. The closest and most effective interactions within cross-border cooperation in the European Union are being established within the institutionalized forms of cross-border cooperation, particularly the Euroregions. In Ukraine cross-border cooperation is being developed along the entire perimeter of the border focusing in this on cross-border partnership and cross-border projects, whereas Euroregions play insignificant role. Accordingly, the level of their development and efficiency of cross-border cooperation don't affect significantly on the development of the Ukrainian border regions.

The modern development of Ukrainian-Romanian borderlands on the example of the Euroregion "Upper Prut" is studied in the article. This Euroregion is one of the oldest but not too effective Euroregions with the participation of Ukrainian border regions. In order to determine the effectiveness of cross-border cooperation with the participation of this Euroregion, the peculiarities of border rural areas development and the impact of cross-border projects implemented in their development are analyzed. The comparative evaluation of the quality of life of rural residents in regions of Ukraine is given. Analysis of institutional and organizational and financial bases of development of Euroregion "Upper Prut" allowed identifying the main obstacles which hinder its effective functioning. On the basis of generalization of foreign experience of institutionalized forms of cross-border cooperation and analysis of their effectiveness in Ukraine there are proposed the directions of intensification of Euroregional cooperation in the framework of the Euroregion "Upper Prut". This

paper focuses on the new opportunities that will arise after Euroregion transformation towards choosing the optimal forms of Euroregional cooperation.

The research is based on using the methods of structural and statistical analysis, classification, econometric method and questionnaire survey.

Alexandra RADU, PhD Candidate University, Babes-Bolyai University, *Risks of the Enterprises from borderland area Romania-Ukraine-Republic of Moldova*

Cross-border cooperation has the potential to transform a border into a possibility for development. This is particularly important in the case of regions on the external borders of the European Union. The borderland area may be a place with a intensive economic competition of the capital, labour, goods and services. It is relevant to encourage and support the SMEs through European Union financed programmes and through public authorities actions where there is possible a development firstly due to trade and crossborder cooperation. The level of economy and the functionality of the settlements from the crossborder area placed at the external border of the European Union have an important role in promoting the neighbourhood policy and in the national and local security.

Ludmila ROȘCA, *Efficiency of Public Diplomacy in Cross-Border Areas: factors analysis*, Institute of International Relations from Moldova.

In this study, the author emphasizes the theoretical interpretation of the state border, stating that in the last 20 year it has evolved from seeing it as the first line for state defence, towards evaluating the neighbouring areas as space of intense bilateral cooperation between citizens and countries. The change of the theoretical-methodological approach of the state border and cross border areas, their specifics and their role in establishing political, economic, socio-cultural relations is topical, with a practical impact on various areas of social life and of political institutions for strengthening and protecting. Some researches consider that the process of creation and development of territorial entities, implicitly of nations and states are in an interdependent relation with the establishment and strengthening of state borders that have the function to fortify the political and ethno-cultural identity. The author supports the idea that

borders are projected in the social conscience first, and then on the map. At a theoretical level it is important to decipher the conceptual confluences between: *border, political and ethno-cultural identity, ideology, social life, intercultural communication in cross border areas*. At the level of social life from cross border areas, as well as from all the regions/areas of the world, relationships between people/communities, their perceptions of the other, reflected in value judgements, in common actions are significant. Intercultural communication, cooperation between representatives of various non-governmental organization, the diversity of actions with social impact managed by the civil society are those that qualify the efficiency of public diplomacy in cross-border areas.

Sorana SAVEANU, Raluca BUHAS, Claudia BACTER, University of Oradea, *Successful Networks for Increasing the Quality in Higher Education. Best Practices promoted in a Cross-Border Region*

We live in a constant changing world. In this context, educational systems must develop to the extent and in the directions that society grows. Finding a job is a challenge for higher education graduates. It is the responsibility of universities to facilitate the transition of graduates from school to working life. Thus, universities must be highly focused on increasing the quality of educational programs and the quality of teaching. Educational services must comply with the requirements of the labor market. To meet this condition, universities must be in a real, concrete and continuous relationship of collaboration with organizations from the socio-economic environment. Our study presents the results obtained in the SocioPlus project "Training services, documentation and access for students in BA and MA study programs in Sociology and Social Work fields" (POSDRU/156/1.2/G/139751), founded by the European Social Fund. The project involved the development of a functional network, in which were included representatives of University of Oradea and socio-economic organizations from Bihor county. Four focus groups were conducted within this network; the results contributed at shaping various aspects which need to be improved regarding the structure of study programs. One of the aspects relates to students' practical activity but not necessarily in terms of hours of practice, but as the way of organizing these internships. The functionality of this network emphasized the importance of a constant investigation in what regards the mismatches between the educational offer and labor market requirements. The project implied also an exchange of best

practices aiming to disseminate the results. Employees and teachers from the Romania - Hungary cross-border region participated in this exchange. Following this path, the exchange of ideas is extremely constructive in what regards the improvement of quality in higher education.

Silvia SASSANO, University of Siena, *Cross-border cooperation at EEC/EU internal borders: a historical perspective (1958 – 1990)* [Provisional title]

Cross-border cooperation has become one of the most important and successful activities of the European Union. It has started to develop deeply since 1990 with the creation of the first ad hoc financial instrument: Interreg. Since that time, other instruments and policies have been created by the European institutions to support communities living in the EEC/EU internal and external border regions. Thanks to this, many and successful examples of cross-border cooperation can be observed in Europe nowadays.

Considering this, in the framework of a evaluation of a “European cross-border policy”, it is important to take into consideration the strong influence of the European integration process on the transformation of regional cross-border cooperation from a spontaneous local phenomenon into many forms of cooperation, within a structured European program. This process has taken a long time, since it started in 1958 and first came to fruition in 1990 with the creation of Interreg.

The aim of the paper, which will be presented during the Conference “The evaluation of Cross-Border Cooperation in Europe”, is to illustrate how this process has gradually improved as a result of the commitment of all the actors involved, namely the European institutions (the European Commission/EC, the European Parliament, and the Council of the EEC), the Council of Europe/ CoE, the governments of Member States, local and regional authorities, representatives of civil society, and interregional associations (the Council of European Municipalities and Regions/CEMR, the International Union of Local Authorities /IULA, the Association of European Border Regions /AEBR, and the Assembly of European Regions /ARE).

The paper will focus mostly on the European institutional level, by analyzing mainly the actions of the European Commission, European Parliament and the Council of the EEC, and describing the dialectic between them on this topic. This analysis gives the opportunity to understand why and

how European institutions decided to create a specific program to finance and to promote cross-border cooperation, why this did not happen until 1990, and especially how this activity came to be accepted by national governments. Furthermore it also contributes to make a reflection on the importance that the whole process of the European integration had for the development of cross-border co-operation and, at the same time, also to understand the importance of cross-border cooperation for a real European integration.

István SÜLI-ZAKAR, University of Debrecen, *Successes and failures in the CBC history of East Europe. Retrospection to the three decades of my CBC activities and researches*

The reduction of the borders' social-economic dividing role and the creation of aerial borders were the main tasks of the European unification process after the World War II. Because of this the European Economic Community's one of the main tasks was the strengthening of the cross-border co-operations. This function was the European Union's key project in the '60-70s and '80s decades. This process was crowned by the Schengen Agreement. The countries of the "great enlargement" joined actually to a Europe without borders and in truth the CBC processes "were supplanted" from the mainstream by that time. From this point of view, the joining of the second rate countries happened in dissimilar manner and late (Romania and Bulgaria have not become Schengen countries either). In comparison the first rate countries' CBC results with the second ones' we can observe significant backwardness and stuck development in this case as well.

Luminița ȘOPRONI, Florentina CHIRODEA, Alina STOICA, University of Oradea, *The role of cross-border cooperation in cross-border region branding*

The techniques of place branding are now being applied to a wider range of spatial scales and types of places. At the inter-regional level, the brand has the objective of enhancing the cooperation between the partner-regions, to sustain the local development and to promote the shared values of the territory.

Even if the cross-border areas have different cultural backgrounds, their cooperation can determine a framework for dialogue and cohesion.

The proposed case study brings about arguments in favour of the above mentioned considerations, being focused upon the impact of the implemented projects in the frame of Hungary-Romania Cross-Border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013 in Bihor-Hajdu-Bihar Counties.

Maria Manuela TAVARES RIBEIRO, University of Coimbra, *The Portuguese-Spanish border cooperation -dynamics and singularities*

Despite the accession of Portugal and Spain to the EEC in 1986 not all expectations have been consolidated in the Portuguese- Spanish border area. What factors explain it?

Cooperation was recorded in recent decades and it can be said that cross-border cooperation has been understood in two Iberian countries as a regional development tool. But there are obstacles that make it difficult. Which are?

The evolution of the Portuguese-Spanish border cooperation programs improved, without doubt, relations between Portugal and Spain. To what extent interregional cooperation stimulated the Portuguese-Spanish border cooperation after 30 years of EU membership?

Mihaela Ioana TEACA, Assist. Prof. PhD, University of Oradea - Faculty of Law, *The Recognition of Civil Judgements in the Field of Family Relationships in Denmark*

The Romanian authorities cooperation with the Danish authorities for the recognition of the civil judgements pronounced in Romania in the field of family relationships it is based on the order nr 44/2001, in effect since 1st of April 2002 for cases to be decided after this. The recognition of applying the order 44/2001 was achieved through a consent agreement on this segment of court decisions, in order to facilitate the enforcement of decisions in the sensitive area of parental relationships. For other types of court decisions , United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland have a special status in terms of judicial cooperation, but not only, and will apply the provisions of the Brussels and Hague Convention from 1965. They enjoy a treatment option to refuse or accept

the implementation of new Community acts, which facilitates the degree of integration in EU.

On the other hand is applied the order (EU) nr. 1215/2012 since 10th January, 2015, the European Parliament and of the Council since 12th December, 2012 on jurisdiction, the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters.

Yulia TSYBULSKA, Oksana TSISINSKA, Institute of Regional Research named after M.I. Dolishnyy of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Lviv, *Socio-economic asymmetries in the development of border areas of Ukrainian-Romanian cross-border region*

The article is devoted to the research of features of social and economic development of the Ukrainian-Romanian cross-border region and identification of its asymmetries. The aim of the research is to identify the obstacles for cross-border cooperation within the Ukrainian-Romanian cross-border region and to find the main directions for its development. Such aim is achieved through the implementation of the following tasks: identification of the structure and tendencies in economic development of the Romanian-Ukrainian cross-border region; analysis and determination of the ratio of the socio-economic indicators of the border areas within the cross-border region; generalization of the institutional and legal framework of the cross-border region development and interactions between agents and participants of cross-border cooperation within the framework of cross-border cooperation programs, towards the formation of cross-border clusters and development of joint strategies; outlining the mechanisms and tools at the regional level to overcome socio-economic asymmetries between neighboring administrative-territorial units of cross-border region; identification of the main obstacles to cross-border region convergence and cross-border cooperation intensification.

The following research methods are used for realization of the mentioned tasks: economic and statistical methods, comparative and graphical analysis, structural and logical analysis, synthesis and analysis, sociological method. The last one - the method of questionnaire. The objects of study: representatives of executive authorities and local authorities on cross-border cooperation from the Ukrainian part of the Ukrainian-Romanian cross-border region. The subject - the level of development of cross-border cooperation through the economic activities in the border regions of Ukrainian-Romanian

cross-border region and the level activity of agents and participants of cross-border cooperation. The survey was conducted during July - November 2015 within the preparation of the annual scientific analytical report "Development of cross-border cooperation".

The main obstacles for the convergence of border regions within the Ukrainian-Romanian cross-border region and cross-border cooperation development are identified in the research as well as the initial directions to overcome the asymmetries in socio-economic development of border areas of Ukrainian-Romanian cross-border region are proposed.

Constantin ȚOCA Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea, Marius Panas, MA University of Oradea, Student, *Illegal trafficking on the North - Eastern border of Romania*

From the perspective of this paper we analyze traffic north-eastern border with Romania, namely illegal trafficking on the border with Ukraine and Moldova. As a practice we will analyze the total value of confiscated goods (the value will be reported in euros), the total confiscation. Also we analyze and all people who are involved in the action of smuggling illegal (Genus persons , citizens and their age) types of fines that are imposed on persons involved in smuggling, the areas with the most frequently accessed by people and what effect it has contraband market in Romania. As a conclusion, we will talk about more efficient means of combating illicit trafficking and border patrols Police.

Mircea URSUTA, Lecturer, Law Faculty, University of Oradea, *Considerations regarding traffic violation sanctions issued to foreign citizens*

The national legislation has a series of stipulations regarding the means in which traffic violation sanctions are issued to foreign citizens. Beyond the stipulations of the framework law on sanctions and the Traffic Code, recently Romania adopted Law no.5/2014, which transposes Directive 2011/82/UE facilitating the cross-border exchange of information related to violating traffic safety regulations.

This study aims to look at the way in which foreign citizens are sanctioned for violating Romanian traffic regulations, taking into consideration the stipulations of the active legislation.

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